

*Reaffirming* the decisive importance of the training of national personnel and cadres, including the establishment of, and improvement in, the legislative framework, which should ensure the implementation and guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to education,

*Recalling* that the establishment of the new international economic order requires effective support for the improvement and expansion of educational systems and for the training of specialized personnel and qualified cadres for the economic development of the developing countries,

*Convinced* that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, could continue to play an increasing role in supporting the implementation of the right to education, the development of education and the training of national personnel needed by all sectors of activity in conformity with the requirements of the over-all progress and development of the developing countries,

*Bearing in mind* the valuable work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the education and training of national personnel, as well as the importance of its contribution to the preparation and implementation of the new international development strategy, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979,

1. *Invites* all States to consider the adoption of appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, including material guarantees, in order to ensure the full implementation of the right to universal education through, *inter alia*, free and compulsory primary education, universal and gradually free-of-charge secondary education, equal access to all educational facilities and the access of the young generation to science and culture;

2. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the developed countries, actively to support through fellowships and other means the efforts of the developing countries in the education and training of national personnel needed in industry, agriculture and other economic and social sectors;

3. *Requests* the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a preliminary report and, at its thirty-sixth session, a final report containing:

(a) Information on the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in relation to support for education and training of national personnel of developing countries;

(b) His views and suggestions, in accordance with the organization's mandate and after consultation with Member States and specialized agencies, on the need for and the possibility of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reinforcing its programmes and activities for the purpose of co-operating with developing countries in their efforts to ensure adequate education networks at all levels as well as fellowships and facilities for the training of qualified national personnel, bearing in mind also the proposals contained in General Assembly resolution 33/135 of 19 December 1978;

(c) Information on the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the full implementation of the right to education, particularly in developing countries, in conformity with their own requirements of over-all progress

and development, as well as his conclusions on action to be taken in this regard.

*106th plenary meeting  
17 December 1979*

### **34/171. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and 33/167 of 20 December 1978 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 24 (XXXIV) of 8 March 1978,<sup>113</sup>

*Mindful* of the report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,<sup>114</sup>

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that a United Nations Seminar on the Establishment of Regional Commissions on Human Rights with Special Reference to Africa was held at Monrovia from 10 to 20 September 1979 and adopted the Monrovia Proposal for the setting up of an African Commission on Human Rights,<sup>115</sup> as well as other conclusions and recommendations,<sup>116</sup> and expresses the hope that the recommendations of the Seminar will be given due consideration by the Governments and organizations concerned;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights;

3. *Requests once again* the Secretary-General, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to explore with the States in the regions concerned the possibility of holding a seminar as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing methods for the promotion and protection of human rights;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*106th plenary meeting  
17 December 1979*

### **34/172. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers**

*The General Assembly,*

*Affirming* the need to establish international co-operation by resolving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and by developing and encouraging human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Recalling* in this connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>117</sup> of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

<sup>113</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

<sup>114</sup> A/34/359 and Add.1.

<sup>115</sup> A/34/359/Add.1, annex I.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*, annex II.

<sup>117</sup> Resolution 217 A (III).

of Racial Discrimination<sup>118</sup> and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,<sup>119</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the international instruments elaborated by the International Labour Organisation, notably the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,<sup>120</sup> and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,<sup>121</sup> adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

*Taking account* of the provisions relating to the question of migrant workers of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,<sup>122</sup>

*Recalling* that the family is the natural and fundamental element of society and has a right to protection by society and by the State and that, in this context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

*Recognizing*, therefore, the need to devote all necessary attention to the families, in particular the children, of migrant workers in all spheres, notably those of housing, health and education,

*Reaffirming* that the relationship between worker and employer is in itself a source of rights and obligations and that consequently a violation, or even a limitation, of those rights of migrant workers may be tantamount to a violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Continuing* to express its deep concern at the fact that, despite the general effort made by the States Members of the United Nations, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the various agencies of the United Nations, migrant workers still are not exercising their rights in the sphere of work as defined by the relevant international instruments,

*Affirming* that close co-operation between the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization will contribute to the search for solutions aimed at improving the situation of migrant workers and their families,

*Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13 of 9 May 1979,

*Recalling* its resolution 33/163 of 20 December 1978,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 October 1979 and the addendum thereto;<sup>123</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the large number of replies submitted by Member States and the international organizations concerned favouring the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

3. *Decides* to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in application of the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13, to give the working group all necessary

<sup>118</sup> Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

<sup>119</sup> Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>120</sup> International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 1, Recommendation No. 151.

<sup>122</sup> *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

<sup>123</sup> A/34/535 and Add.1.

support, with a view to facilitating the elaboration of the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

5. *Invites* the international organizations concerned to participate in the work of the working group and to co-operate with a view to the elaboration of such a convention.

106th plenary meeting  
17 December 1979

### 34/173. Exchange of information on banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products

*The General Assembly,*

*Aware* that the exportation of banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products could have serious and adverse effects on the health of peoples in the importing countries,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to take concrete measures to prevent adverse effects on health on a world-wide basis and, to that end, mindful of the importance of objective information about banned hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products,

1. *Urges* Member States to exchange information on hazardous chemicals and unsafe pharmaceutical products that have been banned in their territories and to discourage, in consultation with importing countries, the exportation of such products to other countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned, especially the World Health Organization, to assist Governments in exchanging information and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, about the experience of Member States and the United Nations agencies and bodies concerned.

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### 34/174. Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 31/126 of 16 December 1976, 32/119 of 16 December 1977 and 33/164 of 20 December 1978, in which it, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that humanitarian assistance by the international community to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential,

*Deeply concerned* by the discriminatory education policies and repressive measures being applied by the Government of South Africa against black students in that country,

*Noting* Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977 in which the Council, *inter alia*, demanded the abolishment of the "Bantu education" system and all other measures of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

*Noting with concern* the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from South Africa as well as from Namibia and Zimbabwe and the urgent need to provide facilities for their care, health and education,