

lief Co-ordinator, on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to continue and intensify their assistance to Ethiopia in its relief and rehabilitation efforts, particularly the Government's resettlement programme, in their respective areas of competence and to implement promptly and fully the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, 3441 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and 31/172 of 21 December 1976, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1833 (LVI) of 8 May 1974, 1876 (LVII) of 16 July 1974, 1971 (LIX) of 30 July 1975, 1986 (LX) of 6 May 1976, 1978/2 of 2 May 1978 and 1980/2 of 16 April 1980;

3. *Appeals* to the Governments of Member States and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all voluntary agencies to continue and increase their assistance to the Government of Ethiopia for relief, rehabilitation and recovery of the drought-stricken areas;

4. *Decides* to keep the matter under review.

*15th plenary meeting
6 May 1981*

1981/34. Inclusion of Guinea-Bissau in the list of the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind its decision 1980/161 of 24 July 1980, in which it requested the Committee for Development Planning to expedite the review of the economic situation of Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga and certain newly independent developing countries, with a view to their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries, and to make recommendations concerning those countries to the Council at its first regular session of 1981,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/106 of 5 December 1980, in which the Assembly decided to authorize the Economic and Social Council to consider, at its first regular session of 1981, the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning on the above-mentioned countries and, accordingly, to add any of those countries to the list of the least developed countries on the basis of existing criteria and the most recent data relating to the above-mentioned countries, and in which the Assembly further decided that that exercise should be without prejudice to any future overall review of the list of the least developed countries which might be authorized a later date by the Assembly in accordance with established procedures,

Taking note of chapter IV of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventeenth session⁵⁷ and statements made in the Council in this regard,

Decides to add Guinea-Bissau to the list of the least developed countries.

*18th plenary meeting
8 May 1981*

⁵⁷ See E/1981/L.14 and Corr.1. For the full text of the report, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981. Supplement No. 7 (E/1981/27)*.

1981/35. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the need for international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and in developing and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in that regard the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵⁸ of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁵⁹ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁶⁰

Mindful of the contribution made by migrant workers to the economic growth and the social and cultural development of the host countries,

Noting, in particular, that the problems of migrant workers, which are becoming more serious in some regions for political and economic reasons and for social and cultural reasons, constitute a matter of grave concern and continue to be of the greatest importance to certain countries,

Mindful of the important contribution made by the International Labour Organisation in the protection of the rights of all migrant workers,

Appreciating also the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in matters relating to migrant workers,

Deeply concerned at the fact that, despite the general effort made by Member States, regional intergovernmental organizations and various United Nations bodies, migrant workers are still unable fully to exercise their rights in the social field and in the labour field as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Emphasizing, therefore, the efforts that must still be made effectively to protect the rights of all migrant workers and their families and to improve their living conditions,

Recalling its resolution 1981/21 of 6 May 1981, recommended for adoption by the Commission for Social Development, and resolution 37 (XXXVII) of 12 March 1981 of the Commission on Human Rights,⁶¹

Recalling its resolution 1980/16 of 30 April 1980,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, began its work during the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly;

2. *Expresses its conviction* that the drafting of that convention will further facilitate the exchanges of views needed for protecting the human rights and improving the situation of migrant workers and their families;

3. *Expresses the hope* that substantial progress will be made by the Working Group during the intersessional meeting to be held in May 1981 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/198 of 15 December 1980, so that the Working Group may fully discharge its mandate and complete the drafting of the

⁵⁸ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁵⁹ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁶⁰ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁶¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981. Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

convention during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Decides* to consider at its first regular session of 1982 the item entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers" and to monitor the status of work done with a view to protecting the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

*18th plenary meeting
8 May 1981*

1981/36. Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3267 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for having concluded the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recommends to the General Assembly that it should consider the draft Declaration annexed to the present resolution with a view to adopting and solemnly proclaiming it, at its thirty-sixth session, as the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

*18th plenary meeting
8 May 1981*

ANNEX

Draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations is that of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁶² and the International Covenants on Human Rights⁶³ proclaim the principles of non-discrimination and equality before the law and the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the right to choose, manifest and change one's religion or belief,

Considering that the disregard and infringement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular of the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, have brought, directly or indirectly, wars and great suffering to mankind, especially where they serve as a means of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other States and amount to kindling hatred between peoples and nations,

Considering that religion or belief, for anyone who professes either, is one of the fundamental elements in his conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Considering that it is essential to promote understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion and belief and to ensure that the use of religion or belief for ends inconsistent with the

Charter of the United Nations, other relevant instruments of the United Nations and the purposes and principles of the present Declaration is inadmissible,

Convinced that freedom of religion and belief should also contribute to the attainment of the goals of world peace, social justice and friendship among peoples and to the elimination of ideologies or practices of colonialism and racial discrimination,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of several, and the coming into force of some, conventions under the aegis of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, for the elimination of various forms of discrimination,

Concerned by manifestations of intolerance and by the existence of discrimination in matters of religion or belief still in evidence in some areas of the world,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for the speedy elimination of such intolerance in all its forms and manifestations and to prevent and combat discrimination on the ground of religion or belief,

Proclaims this Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief:

Article I

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.

2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article II

1. No one shall be subject to discrimination by any State, institution, group of persons or person on grounds of religion or other beliefs.

2. For the purposes of the present Declaration, the expression "intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief" means any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religion or belief and having as its purpose or as its effect nullification or impairment of the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis.

Article III

Discrimination between human beings on grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and shall be condemned as a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and enunciated in detail in the International Covenants on Human Rights, and as an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations between nations.

Article IV

1. All States shall take effective measures to prevent and eliminate discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief in the recognition, exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all fields of civil, economic, political, social and cultural life.

2. All States shall make all efforts to enact or rescind legislation where necessary to prohibit any such discrimination, and to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance on the grounds of religion or other beliefs in this matter.

Article V

1. The parents or, as the case may be, the legal guardians of the child have the right to organize the life within the family in accordance with their religion or belief and bearing in mind the moral education in which they believe the child should be brought up.

2. Every child shall enjoy the right to have access to education in the matter of religion or belief in accordance with the wishes of his parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, and shall not be compelled to receive teaching on religion or belief against the wishes of his parents or legal guardians, the best interests of the child being the guiding principle.

3. The child shall be protected from any form of discrimination on the ground of religion or belief. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, respect for freedom of religion or belief of others, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.

⁶² General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁶³ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.