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ANNUAL REPORTS ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION SUBMITTED BY THE ILO
AND UNESCO IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 1588 (L) AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2785 (XXVI)

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1588 (L) of 21 May 1971 invited the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide the Commission of Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination, especially in southern Africa, of whose existence they had knowledge in their sphere of competence.
2. The General Assembly, in resolution 2785 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, endorsed the invitation of the Council and requested that such reports be submitted annually.
3. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith to the Commission on Human Rights the annual report of the ILO.

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Annual Report on racial discrimination submitted by the ILO in
accordance with Economic and Social Council Resolution 1588(L)
and General Assembly Resolution 2785 (XXVI)

Chapter I of the Director-General's Special Report on Apartheid^{1/}, submitted to the International Labour Conference (ILC) at its sixty-eighth session (June 1982), contains an analysis of recent developments in the application of the Policy of Apartheid in labour and social matters. Chapter II reports on recent developments in the field of international action against apartheid, and contains an analysis of measures taken against apartheid by governments and by employers' and workers' organizations as described in information supplied by them. During this year's Conference, the Special Report of the Director-General was examined by the Committee on Apartheid which was created by the Governing Body in 1981. The Committee adopted a number of conclusions reaffirming the ILO's full commitment to the updated Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa as adopted by the annual Conference in 1981, and which provided a sound basis for action against apartheid in the coming years. In addition, the Committee requested that more detailed information relating to the political, economic, social and trade union situation should be included in future reports. The Committee stated that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the aggression against the front-line States and other neighbouring countries, as well as the massive repression of workers and trade union leaders in South Africa, were to be condemned. A vigorous campaign by the international community was to be initiated to eradicate apartheid totally.

Meanwhile further developments have taken place in the field of ILO action. Practical projects have been worked out with a view to increasing the ILO's educational activities and technical assistance to liberation movements, to the black workers and their independent trade unions in South Africa, as well as to the front-line States and those States in the neighbourhood of South Africa which are seriously affected by the aggressive action of that country. Projects of assistance which have been approved include: vocational rehabilitation of disabled victims of the liberation war in Namibia; training workshops on rural development: options for Namibia; education assistance to migrant workers in Southern Africa; practical training and experience in employment and development planning; and development and promotion of informal sector activities in the front-line and neighbouring States. The funds thus committed to ILO projects amount to \$1,475,558. In addition, serious consideration is being given to a number of projects in the areas of vocational training, the training of women, occupational safety and health, the employment for women in refugee camps, and co-operative and workers' education, the total budget for such projects exceeding several million dollars. In addition to designated project funds, the ILO is now also receiving voluntary contributions in support of particular projects involving activities of a more general nature.

With a view to eliminating discrimination, the ILO has continued to co-operate with the United Nations and other organizations, particularly in the activities of the Centre on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and within the framework of the Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Thus, the ILO participated in the Conference organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the United Kingdom and co-sponsored by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, which was held in London, 11-14 March 1982, under the theme of "Southern Africa: the time to choose". The Office was also represented at the United Nations Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia, held in Geneva, 8-9 November 1982.

^{1/} Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, ILC, 68th Session, 1982.

Since the last annual report submitted by the ILO, the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) has received one further ratification (Sao Tomé and Príncipe), and the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), two further ratifications (Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Venezuela). At the time when this report was written, each of these Conventions had received a total of 102 ratifications. Two further ratifications (Nicaragua and Venezuela) have been registered for the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), bringing the total to 69. The Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117) has received one further ratification (Nicaragua) bringing the total to 29. However, no further ratifications have been registered since the last report of the two Conventions concerning migrant workers (No. 97 and No. 143), with 35 and 11 ratifications respectively in 1981, or the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), with a total of 27 ratifications.

The application of Convention No. 111 and No. 100, as well as of other Conventions to which reference has been made above, gave rise to observations and comments by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations at its March 1982 Session.

For the first time since 1963 the Committee of Experts this year received reports from South Africa on the application of Conventions ratified by that country and by which it continues to be bound by virtue of the Constitution of the ILO (Conventions Nos. 2, 19, 26, 42, 45, 63 and 89). In addition to the requests addressed directly to the Government of South Africa on certain Conventions, the Committee also made a general observation in which it described the spirit in which it had examined the reports and called the attention of the Government to certain points arising out of its examination (more particularly, the question whether the reports covered the entire country, and whether copies had been communicated to the representative organizations of employers and workers).

A report on the situation of workers of the Occupied Arab Territories was again submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 68th Session (June 1982), in Appendix II to the Report of the Director-General; this report, following upon a mission which had been sent to Israel and the occupied territories in February 1982, reviewed the various problems concerning equality of opportunity and the treatment these workers received in labour matters, as well as the development of technical co-operation activities for the benefit of such workers.