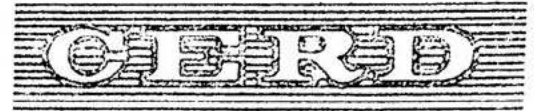


**INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION
ON THE ELIMINATION
OF ALL FORMS OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**



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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Twenty-seventh session

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 9 OF THE CONVENTION

Seventh periodic reports of States parties due in 1982

Addendum

PAKISTAN^{1/}

[31 December 1982]

INTRODUCTION:

1. Pakistan consists of four provinces: Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), with a total land area of 310,403 square miles.
2. A number of languages are spoken in different subregions of the country. Pushto is spoken in the north west, Baluchi in most parts of Baluchistan, Punjabi in the upper Indus plain and Sindhi in the lower Indus plain. Urdu, which is the national language of the country, is understood and spoken by a great majority of the people of Pakistan.

^{1/} The seventh periodic report of Pakistan was due on 5 January 1982. For previous reports submitted by the Government of Pakistan and for the summary records of meetings of the Committee during which these reports were examined see:

- (1) Initial report - CERD/C/R.3/Add.10 and Add.42 (CERD/C/SR.35; 51, 56 and 58)
- (2) Second periodic report - CERD/C/R.30/Add.14 (CERD/C/SR.134);
- (3) Third periodic report - CERD/C/R.70/Add.8 (CERD/C/SR.191-192);
- (4) Fourth periodic report - CERD/C/R.90/Add.22 (CERD/C/SR.322);
- (5) Fifth periodic report - CERD/C/20/Add.15 (CERD/C/SR.391);
- (6) Sixth periodic report - CERD/C/66/Add.10 (CERD/C/SR.484).

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION:

3. The people of Pakistan being composed of a relatively homogeneous racial group and following the precepts of Islam, which is a universal religion advocating tolerance for people belonging to every race, do not practise racial discrimination. The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees that there will be no racial discrimination in any field in Pakistan. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to take any fresh Legislative, Judicial, Administrative or other measures during the year 1980-1981. The measures taken in the earlier years to give effect to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination were incorporated in the preceding periodic reports.

PAKISTAN'S POLICIES TOWARDS THE RACIAL REGIME OF SOUTH AFRICA:

4. Pakistan has always condemned the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the Government of South Africa. Its view is that these policies, prima facie, constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Pakistan has supported all actions and recommendations made by the United Nations with a view to applying pressure on the Government of South Africa to refrain from its inhuman policies.

5. Pakistan has never established diplomatic relations with South Africa nor does it intend to do so as long as the Government of that country continues to follow its present abhorrent policy of apartheid. Pakistan has also imposed a complete trade boycott of South Africa even at the cost of possible foreign exchange earnings.

6. Pakistan does not grant landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft and has closed Pakistani ports to be used by the vessels flying the South African flag. Pakistan has banned the sale of arms, ammunition and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa. Pakistan does not sell or ship equipment and material for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa.

7. In compliance with the resolutions/recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council, Pakistan has also suspended all cultural, educational and sports exchanges with South Africa. Pakistan's news media agencies are also giving due coverage to racial discrimination and apartheid policies executed and implemented by the Government of South Africa.

POLITICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORTS EXTENDED BY PAKISTAN TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA:

8. Pakistan has always condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination followed by the Government of South Africa and has consistently supported all actions and resolutions of the United Nations bodies calling upon the Government of South Africa to refrain from its inhuman policies which are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Several messages were issued by the Government of Pakistan during the years 1980-1981 at the highest political level, condemning apartheid and reiterating support for the peoples of southern Africa and four of them are annexed to this report.

9. During the past 15 years Pakistan has observed the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to focus public attention on the struggle for independence of people under colonial and alien domination and under laws that are discriminatory in their application. Special functions were organized at various educational institutions and national centres in Pakistan to highlight the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa. Extensive coverage of the events has been given by the news media through newspaper articles, editorials, radio and TV programmes highlighting the struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination.
10. Pakistan within its means has also provided material assistance to the people of southern Africa. In addition to contributing regularly every year to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, United Nations Fund for Namibia and towards the expenses of the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Government of Pakistan has been extending material support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.
11. During the consideration of the sixth Periodic Report of Pakistan by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in August 1980, clarifications were sought by some members of the Committee on certain points which do not strictly fall within the scope of the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Replies to these will be presented by the Representative of Pakistan during the consideration of the Report under submission.

ANNEX I

MESSAGE ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN
TO OBSERVE THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION
OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON 21 MARCH 1980

Today, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Government and the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan pay homage to the memory of the martyrs of Sharpeville, South Africa, who laid down their lives 20 years ago in the defence of fundamental human rights. Their supreme sacrifice has turned the course of history in southern Africa and has provided the inspiration to the freedom loving people of Africa to break the chains of colonialism and usher in a new era of human dignity and freedom in the great African continent.

The courage and self-sacrifice of the martyrs of Sharpeville have destroyed the dams built by colonialism in the vain hope of containing the irresistible force of equality, freedom and independence which is today sweeping before it all vestiges of a cruel system based on human bondage. The emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent state, embodying the principle of racial equality and freedom from foreign domination, is yet another splendid monument on the highway of freedom which is cemented with the blood of the Sharpeville martyrs. The decisive victory of Mr. Robert Mugabe is the culmination of many years of heroic struggle and sacrifice which marks a new and decisive phase in the decolonization process in Africa.

The people of Pakistan, who themselves had to make great sacrifices for the attainment of independence, take great pride in their unwavering support for the people of southern Africa in their just struggle against the evils of racial discrimination and apartheid. Our stand is consistent with the basic principles of Islam which upholds the dignity of all peoples irrespective of race, colour or creed.

We reaffirm our total support to the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for self-determination against all forms of racial discrimination, apartheid and minority rule. They have a difficult struggle ahead of them and it is the duty of the international community to give every moral and material support and to apply maximum pressure against the racist regime in Namibia and South Africa. We are convinced that a concerted and sincere effort by the international community will hasten the day when racial discrimination and apartheid are finally banished from the continent of Africa.

ANNEX II

MESSAGE ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT
TO OBSERVE NAMIBIA DAY - 22 AUGUST 1980

Today, on the solemn occasion of Namibia Day, the people of Pakistan join the rest of the international community in pledging their wholehearted support to the brave people of Namibia in their just struggle for self-determination and independence as well as against the evils of racist minority rule and apartheid. Pakistan, which has steadfastly supported the right of peoples to self-determination, is convinced that the exercise of this right in Namibia can only be possible through impartial elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. In this connection, we cannot fail to condemn the machinations of the authorities in Pretoria to prop up the puppet regime in Namibia, composed of a handful of its collaborators. We are convinced that such manoeuvres by the racists in illegal occupation of the territory to impose a so-called internal settlement are doomed to failure.

Pakistan is proud of its close association with the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) which is the sole and legitimate representative of the freedom struggle of Namibia. As a member of the Council for Namibia, Pakistan has consistently supported the struggle of the Namibian people at the United Nations and all other international forums. At the Conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers held in Islamabad in May this year, Pakistan voiced resolute support to the struggle for liberation of the people of Namibia and South Africa. The Conference urged the member States to extend all-out support, economic, technical, material, and moral, to the valiant struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of their sacred territory.

We are all greatly encouraged by the accession to independence of Zimbabwe under the able leadership of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Not only Africa, but the entire Third World and all freedom loving countries rejoice at this great victory for the cause of human dignity and racial equality. In Namibia now the struggle for self-determination has reached a decisive stage. At this juncture, all States Members of the United Nations and particularly the Security Council and the Five-Nation Contact Group must exert all means to make South Africa relinquish its forcible occupation of Namibia and to end forthwith the plunder of the territory's natural resources. In case South Africa persists in its negative and intransigent role, and refuses to allow free and impartial elections in Namibia under United Nations auspices, mandatory sanctions will have to be imposed in the interest of international peace and security.

We are confident that with the support of the international community and the continued unremitting efforts of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, the day is not far when independent Namibia will take its rightful place among the community of nations.

ANNEX III

MESSAGE ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN
ON THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON 21 MARCH 1981

1. The Government and the people of Pakistan join the world community today in observing the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to commemorate the martyrdom of the innocent victims of apartheid in Sharpville. The memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the defence of human dignity inspires the peoples of southern Africa in their just struggle against racial intolerance, exploitation and minority rule and leads encouragement to freedom loving peoples all over the world.
2. Belief in the equality of man is a cornerstone of the faith of the people of Pakistan. We were, therefore, among the first to raise our voice against apartheid, at the United Nations and in other forums. As racial discrimination is anathema to Islam, we have always considered it our sacred duty to provide concrete and tangible support to all those who are subjected to this evil. On this solemn occasion, Pakistan once again pledges its full support to the peoples of Namibia and Azania, who are engaged in a heroic struggle against the forces of racial discrimination, exploitation and minority rule.
3. The preceding year has witnessed momentous changes in the continent of Africa, foremost among them being the splendid triumph of the people of Zimbabwe, which was the culmination of a long and arduous struggle. While this development has further isolated the apartheid regime in Pretoria, the freedom fighters in Namibia and southern Africa cannot afford to relent in their efforts.
4. The regime in Pretoria remains heedless to the conscience of humanity and continues to disregard the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly addressed to it. It is resorting to desperate and oppressive measures in order to maintain its stranglehold over the riches of Namibia and South Africa. The failure of the Geneva Conference on Namibia is yet another proof that the racists remain opposed to a negotiated solution in Namibia which would allow the people of that territory to decide their future freely through impartial elections under the auspices of the United Nations.
5. If the Pretoria regime is allowed to continue its present policies, there will be an ever-increasing threat of a major racial conflict in Africa which could have grave consequences for international peace and security. It has, therefore, become necessary as never before for the international community to adopt effective means against South Africa. A heavy responsibility rests in particular on those countries whose economic and political support enables the Pretoria regime to maintain itself. It is first and foremost their duty to bring to bear maximum pressure on that regime to relinquish its hold over Namibia and to end its odious policy of apartheid in South Africa. The United Nations on its part must redouble its efforts to bring pressure on Pretoria, if necessary by recourse to economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. We are convinced that this measure will hasten the process of decolonization in southern Africa, and contribute to international peace and security.

ANNEX IV

MESSAGE ISSUED ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT ON
THE OCCASION OF NAMIBIA DAY ON 26 AUGUST 1981

Today, on the solemn occasion of Namibia Day, the Government and the people of Pakistan join the world community in expressing their total solidarity and resolute support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence. Our commitment to the cause of a free Namibia is a matter of deep conviction arising from the eternal precepts of our faith which upholds the equality, freedom and dignity of all peoples irrespective of race, colour and creed.

The regime in Pretoria remains heedless to the conscience of humanity. It continues to flout the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. It resorts to desperate and oppressive measures in order to maintain its stranglehold over the riches of Namibia. In an affront to the will of the international community, the racist regime seeks to impose a so-called "internal settlement". The collapse of the pre-implementation talks in Geneva early this year, has left us in no illusion that the Pretoria regime is bent upon frustrating the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of Namibia by means of free and impartial elections held under United Nations auspices.

The present political situation resulting from the continuing intransigence of the Pretoria regime underscores the importance of the armed struggle being waged by the valiant people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. At the same time it is the moral duty of the international community to apply the maximum pressure on Pretoria, to make it relent from pursuing its present destructive policies, which constitute a threat to international peace and security. We are confident that the forces of equality, freedom and independence will eventually succeed in eliminating the remaining vestiges of racism and minority rule in southern Africa, and our brothers in Namibia will soon achieve their cherished objective of national independence.