

IDERD 21 March 2025

Fact Sheet



How “harmony” hides structural and systemic racism

Key details

21 March marks the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (IDERD), sometimes known as ‘Harmony Day’ in Australia. However, hiding the true meaning of this day under a mask of ‘harmony’ actively harms our collective anti-racism journey by obscuring structural and systemic racism. This fact sheet explains why.

International history of IDERD

On 21 March 1960, police in Sharpeville, South Africa opened fire on peaceful anti-apartheid demonstrators protesting in response to the Pass Laws Act of 1952. The laws required Black South Africans over the age of 16 to carry a ‘passbook’ – a kind of internal passport known as ‘dompas’ designed to enforce segregation and restrict movement – at all times. A Black South African who forgot to carry the dompas could face arrest and imprisonment. The Pass Law worked in conjunction with other apartheid legislation, working to enforce systemic race-based oppression in South Africa.

On this day, huge numbers of protestors in Sharpeville turned up to the police station without their dompas, exercising their human rights such as the right to non-discrimination based on race and freedom of movement. The planned peaceful protest turned to tragedy when police opened fire on the 7000-person strong crowd, killing 69 people and wounding 180 others.

19 years later, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly resolved that a week of solidarity with peoples struggling against racism and racial discrimination, beginning on 21 March and coined IDERD, would be held annually.

Since then, the fight against racism across the globe has been guided by the [International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination](#). Australia ratified this Convention in 1975, which resulted in Australia's first national law against racial discrimination: the [Racial Discrimination Act 1975 \(Cth\)](#).

Yet still, around the globe – Australia included – too many individuals, communities and societies suffer from the injustice and stigma of both structural and [systemic racism](#).

IDERD remains a powerful vehicle to encourage people everywhere to strengthen and consolidate their voices against racism, to mobilise against all forms of racial discrimination and injustice, and to strategise for change.

Creation of ‘Harmony Day’ in Australia

In 1998, the Australian Government’s Department of Immigration and Citizenship commissioned Eureka Strategic Research to conduct the first national survey on Australian attitudes about race.

The survey findings recommended that the Government should promote and celebrate a harmonious Australian society. Many people in Australia, particularly those from communities that do not experience the harms of racism, felt and continue to feel uncomfortable when talking about racism and its impacts. This was reflected in the survey’s recommendations and the push for “harmony” as the core focus of the day.

From 1999 Australia rebranded IDERD from a day of solidarity with people struggling with racial discrimination, to a day for celebration and the focal point of ‘Harmony Week.’

The renaming of this day hides the long-standing systemic racial discrimination many people have faced in Australia. For example, First Nations peoples in Australia have experienced devastating impacts flowing from the colonisation of their lands by the British from 1788 onwards. These impacts continue to be felt today. To give just one example, First Nations peoples are, on average, likely to live 8-9 years less than non-Indigenous people in Australia. Additionally, a study conducted in 2018 by the Australian Human Rights Commission showed that only 5% of the 2490 people occupying the most senior roles in Australia were from non-European backgrounds.

Moving from IDERD to ‘Harmony Day’ and ‘Harmony Week’ prevents a deeper understanding of the need to eliminate racism and the harms it causes.

The problem with Harmony Day

The promotion of harmony has characterised policy and politics in Australia over recent decades. While the idea of ‘harmony’ can be a positive message, one of the problems with this approach overtaking IDERD is that it may discourage people from speaking up about racism because it can be seen as opposing a harmonious Australian society.

Calling this commemoration 'Harmony Day/Week' causes harm to our collective anti-racism journey, by undermining efforts to identify and address the harm experienced by communities because of racism.

IDERD is an opportunity to meaningfully acknowledge Australia's deep-seated issues with race and racism, question the various ways racism shapes our society, and redouble our commitment to anti-racism. Only then can we start to build a society that is truly fair and equal, and that recognises the fundamental rights and freedoms of all.

Suggestions for engaging in meaningful anti-racism around IDERD

'Harmony Week' is an example of the way language can be used to reframe anti-racism. The language of harmony can operate to reinforce inequality and maintain the status quo.

We all have a responsibility to listen to people harmed by racism, learn more about the way racism works, and to come together to end racism for good.

No matter where you are in your individual anti-racism journey, the [Racism. It Stops With Me website](#) is a place to learn more about racism and take action to create change.

We've also put together this list of suggested readings about the history of Harmony Day and the original intention of IDERD – acknowledging the reality and harms of racism and strategising for change.

- [It's the International Day of Eliminating Racial Discrimination. Why does Australia call it 'Harmony Day'?](#) by Dan Butler, NITV (SBS Australia)
- [From a massacre in apartheid South Africa to 'feel good' multiculturalism: The dark history of Harmony Day](#) by Ahmed Yussuf, ABC News
- [It's Harmony Week, but let's discuss what it is really about: racism](#) by Erwin Renaldi, ABC News
- [The corporate world could learn some lessons from the schoolyard when it comes to celebrating multiculturalism](#) by Emma Ruben, ABC News