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ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS  
SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND  
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mrs. Ani SANTHOSO (Indonesia)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled:

"Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:

"(a) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General;

"(b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General;

"(c) Right to development: report of the Secretary-General;

"(d) Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States."

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 36th to 39th, 41st, 42nd and 44th meetings on 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12 November 1987. An account of the Committee's

discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/42/SR.36-39, 41, 42 and 44).

3. The Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) International conditions and human rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/42/585 and Add.1);

(b) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights: report of the Secretary-General (A/42/395);

(c) Right to development: note by the Secretary-General (A/42/396);

(d) Letter dated 21 August 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/42/520-S/19084).

4. At the 36th meeting, on 5 November, Mr. Jan Martenson, Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, made an introductory statement.

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.33

5. At the 39th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.33) entitled "Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States", sponsored by the United States of America.

6. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.33 without a vote (see para. 31, draft resolution I).

### B. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.34

7. At the 39th meeting, on 9 November, the representative of the German Democratic Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.34) entitled "The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by the German Democratic Republic.

8. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of the German Democratic Republic orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In the sixth preambular paragraph, after the words "right to self-determination", replace the words "by the" with the word "of";

(b) In the same paragraph, delete the phrase "of economically less developed countries";

(c) Delete operative paragraph 4 and renumber the remaining paragraphs accordingly.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed that the ninth preambular paragraph be amended to include the words "and woman" after the phrase "lasting peace and that man".

10. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, the German Democratic Republic, India, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Canada, the Sudan, France, Oman, the Netherlands, Australia, Iraq, the Congo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Costa Rica made statements concerning the amendment.

11. The Chairman then made a statement and, based on the discussion, subsequently decided that, in the ninth preambular paragraph of the original English text, the word "man" should be replaced by the word "peoples"; and after the phrase "complete fulfilment of", the word "his" should be replaced with the word "their".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.34 by a recorded vote of 103 to 24, with 2 abstentions (see para. 31, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Nepal, Singapore.

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.35

13. At the 42nd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of India introduced and orally revised a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.35) entitled "National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights" sponsored by Australia, Finland, India, Iraq, New Zealand, Nigeria, Poland, Sri Lanka, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, subsequently joined by Norway and Sweden.

14. By the oral amendment, after the words "at its forty-fourth session for" in operative paragraph 7, the word "publication" was replaced by the words "wide distribution".

15. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.35 without a vote (see para. 31, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.36

16. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.36) entitled "Right to development", sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Morocco, Rwanda and the Sudan.

17. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the Secretary of the Committee, on behalf of the co-sponsors, announced the following amendment to the draft resolution:

(a) In operative paragraph 5, after the phrase "this question", delete the phrase "as a priority";

(b) In the same paragraph, at the end of the sentence, add the phrase "under the item entitled 'Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms'."

18. The representative of the United States of America explained his position before the decision.

19. The Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.36 without a vote (see para. 31, draft resolution IV).

20. The representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan explained their position after the decision.

E. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.37

21. At the 42nd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.37) entitled "Development of public

information activities in the field of human rights", sponsored by Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia, subsequently joined by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Norway, Samoa and Sweden.

22. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the words "expresses concern" by the word "notes" in operative paragraph 1.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.37 without a vote (see para. 31, draft resolution V).

24. The representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic explained his position after the decision.

F. Draft resolution A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1

25. At the 41st meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/42/L.38/Rev.1) entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Ghana, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, subsequently joined by Cameroon, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali and Rwanda.

26. At the 44th meeting, on 12 November, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of the 12 members of the European Community), New Zealand and Canada spoke in explanation of vote before the vote.

27. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt proposed an amendment to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, whereby after the phrase "human rights of the peoples and individuals", the phrase ",particularly in Namibia and Palestine," would be added.

28. Following a statement by the representative of Cuba, the representative of Egypt withdrew his proposed amendment.

29. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by a recorded vote of 112 to 1, with 23 abstentions (see para. 31, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire,

Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

30. The representatives of Turkey, Japan and Sweden (on behalf of the Nordic countries) spoke in explanation of vote after the vote.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

31. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, by which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ is of particular

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987, 2/ by which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

1. Notes that its resolution 41/132 calls for a report by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-third session that will take into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(a) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

(b) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

2. Takes note of the preliminary oral report on this question made by the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights;

3. Appeals to Member States, on the basis of their national experience, and to specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to respond as constructively and as factually as possible to the invitation in General Assembly resolution 41/132 to communicate to the Secretary-General on the subject of his report;

4. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

5. Decides to consider this system at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights  
and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 3/ the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 4/ and the Declaration on the Right to Development, 5/ which assign property a role in the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987, 6/

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems,

Recognizing the universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recognizing also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Noting with concern that the concentration of economic power in the hands of transnational corporations may impede the comprehensive and meaningful realization of the right to self-determination of peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

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3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

5/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18), chap. II, sect. A.



Recognizing further that the right of the peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

Convinced that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that peoples can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

Convinced also that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

Bearing in mind that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979, on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which the General Assembly emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

Reaffirming, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 4/ that social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of man, ensure equal rights to property for all and create conditions leading to genuine equality among people,

1. Reaffirms the obligation of States to take effective steps with a view to achieving the full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

2. Recognizes that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, and State forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring the effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

3. Calls upon States to ensure that their national legislation with regard to all forms of property shall preclude any impairment of the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without prejudice to their right freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems;

4. Vigorously condemns the transnational corporations that maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights and becoming accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid;

5. Requests the Secretary-General in preparing his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in accordance with resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, to take into account resolution 1987/18 of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the present resolution.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/40 of 10 March 1987, 7/

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 8/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 9/ and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information and experience,

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7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Resolution 217 A (III).

9/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Welcoming the holding at Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a Seminar on the Experience of Different Countries in the Implementation of International Standards of Human Rights, from 20 June to 1 July 1983, and a Seminar on Community Relations Commissions and Their Functions, from 9 to 20 September 1985, and other current United Nations initiatives to combat racial discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 10/
2. Reaffirms the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;
3. Encourages Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen the national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate these elements in national development plans;
4. Encourages all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;
5. Welcomes the consolidated report of the Secretary-General on national institutions 11/ and requests the Secretary-General to bring the report up to date, bearing in mind the practical needs of those engaged in the development of national institutions;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report through the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for wide distribution as a United Nations handbook on national institutions;

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10/ A/42/395.

11/ E/CN.4/1987/37.

8. Recognizes the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

9. Affirms the role of national institutions as focal points for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

10. Encourages the development of funding and other strategies to facilitate the establishment of national human rights institutions and, in this regard, invites Member States to consider making requests for such assistance through the advisory services programme of the United Nations;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to Member States, upon their request, in the implementation of paragraphs 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 above, according priority to the needs of developing countries;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

#### Right to development

#### The General Assembly,

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development, 12/

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, especially Commission resolution 1987/23 of 10 March 1987, 13/ approved by the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development to all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Convinced of the importance of the future work of the Commission on Human Rights and its Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, including the practical measures to implement the Declaration on the Right to Development,

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12/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

13/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18), chap. II, sect. A.

Having considered the report of the Working Group, 14/ as well as all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session,

Aware of the great interest shown by several States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, which desire to contribute to the work of the Working Group,

1. Expresses its hope that the replies of the Government, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/23 to offer their comments and views on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, will contain practical proposals and ideas that should contribute substantively to further work on the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

2. Calls upon the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its eleventh session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, if necessary together with the individual replies, and to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session its recommendations and suggestions on which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

3. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to consider the report, recommendations and suggestions of the Working Group, as well as all other relevant materials, including the analytical compilation, with a view to deciding on practical measures to implement the Declaration on the Right to Development, including specific proposals concerning future work;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council on the organizational and substantial measures to implement the Declaration on the Right to Development at all levels;

5. Decides to consider this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Development of public information activities in the  
field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations as set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that programmes of teaching, education and information are central to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, notably its resolution 41/130 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/39 of 10 March 1987, 15/

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in these endeavours,

Believing that the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 16/ should provide a focus and renewed impetus to the promotional activities of the United Nations system in the field of human rights,

Taking note of the successful United Nations regional training course on human rights teaching held at Bangkok from 14 to 20 October 1987,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, 17/ and notes that, despite its repeated appeals, these activities continue to be denied adequate resources and priority;

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15/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18), chap. II, sect. A.

16/ Resolution 217 A (III).

17/ E/CN.4/1987/16 and Add.1-3.

2. Invites all Member States to make special efforts during 1988 to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights 18/ and other international conventions;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the advisability of launching, within existing resources, a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights in 1989 and to include in the report an outline of planned activities;
4. Reaffirms the need for materials on human rights to be made available in simplified, attractive and accessible form, in national and local languages, and for effective use to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach a wider audience, with priority given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;
5. Recognizes the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in this field with those of other organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information and education relating to international humanitarian law;
6. Emphasizes the key role of the United Nations information centres in the public information programme of the United Nations in the field of human rights, and urges the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to improving the performance and accountability of the centres;
7. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to establish, within available resources, collections of basic reference works and United Nations materials at each United Nations information centre by the end of 1988, taking into account the list of basic human rights materials;
8. Invites all relevant elements of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies and regional commissions, as well as Member States and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate the dissemination of the human rights materials of the United Nations and to improve the co-ordination of their activities in this field;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to finalize the draft teaching booklet on human rights without delay and to draw the attention of Member States to the booklet, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework within which teaching could be structured and developed in accordance with national circumstances;

10. Urges all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;
11. Requests the Secretary-General to complete the task of issuing the personalized version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the six official languages of the United Nations in 1988 and to proceed thereafter, in co-operation with regional organizations and Governments, to the production of this document in national and local languages;
12. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States to nominate national focal points which could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights materials and to publish the list of such focal points in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;
13. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to arrange for the reprinting as soon as practicable of the publication entitled Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments, 19/
14. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining adequate stocks of basic human rights materials in New York and Geneva, and expresses its concern about the serious limitations placed on the storage capacity of the United Nations in New York for such documents;
15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session on the public presentations, in New York and Geneva, on Human Rights Day in 1987 of a selection of audio-visual and other United Nations materials in the field of human rights, including an analysis of comments made during the presentations about the future direction of these programmes;
16. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;
17. Decides to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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19/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.1.



## DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations both great and small and to use international machinery for promoting the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter for achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 20/ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights 21/ in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983 and 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985, 41/131 of 4 December 1986 and 41/133 of the same date,

Taking into account resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985 of the Commission on Human Rights, 22/

Emphasizing that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

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20/ Resolution 217 A (III).

21/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the New International Economic Order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries,

Recognizing that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own social, economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 23/ is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Distressed, however, by the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

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23/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare on 1 September 1986, 24/

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development, 25/

Taking into account resolutions 1987/19 and 1987/23 26/ of the Commission on Human Rights of 10 March 1987,

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the existing organs of the United Nations system in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. Reiterates its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

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24/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

25/ See resolution 41/128, annex.

26/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18), chap. II, sect. A.

3. Affirms its profound conviction that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field, and consequently that the work of setting standards within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of the human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1, subparagraph (e), of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. Reaffirms its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of these rights, wherever they occur;

7. Expresses concern at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. Considers that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of each people to choose freely its own social, economic and political system and to exercise full sovereignty over its wealth and natural resources, subject to the principles referred to in article 1, paragraph 2, and article 25 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. Expresses concern at the existing disparity between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Reiterates the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the participation of workers in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

16. Decides that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content and need for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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