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COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME
Cinquante-deuxième session
Point 7 de l'ordre du jour provisoire

LE DROIT DES PEUPLES A DISPOSER D'EUX-MEMES ET SON APPLICATION
AUX PEUPLES ASSUJETTIS A UNE DOMINATION COLONIALE OU ETRANGERE,
OU A L'OCCUPATION ETRANGERE

Lettre datée du 22 mars 1996 adressée au Président de la Commission des droits
de l'homme par le Représentant permanent de la République d'Angola auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève

Comme la délégation angolaise n'a pas eu la possibilité de faire une intervention devant la Commission lors de l'examen du point 7 de l'ordre du jour provisoire, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir faire distribuer la déclaration jointe en annexe* à tous les membres et observateurs de la cinquante-deuxième session de la Commission des droits de l'homme.

Le Représentant permanent

(Signé) Adriano PARREIRA

* Déclaration reproduite telle quelle dans la langue originale.

ANNEX

Mr. Chairman,

My Government has always believed that dialogue and consultation are powerful instruments which open the avenues for the overcoming of disputes and controversies. All Nations should make a serious effort to permanently improve their methods of negotiation in order to contribute and help to reconcile interests and create a working relationship towards consensus-building. Allow me Sir, to reaffirm the full engagement of my Government in cooperating with the Center for Human Rights and with its Commission to build an atmosphere of trust so essential to overcome impasses and dissipate frustrations.

Mr. Chairman,

When we started the very harduous and difficult negotiations in Bicesse and later on in Lusaka, we were certain to achieve our goal: the pacification of our society and the rebuilding in brotherhood of our nation. We were certain of our objectives because we know that there is no other way assuring sustainable solution of conflicts. We believe that the chances for peace are never exhausted and we will go on and trying until we attain our goals. The angolan Government is more than eager to share its experience with other nations helping them to find the solution to their conflicts through open dialogue and consultation.

Mr. Chairman,

I can guarantee you Excellency that the Government of Angola and the angolan people have all reasons in the world to condemn the use of mercenaries. We consider them to be one of the major menaces to the right of the Peoples to choose their own destiny. From the first moment of our Independence, Angola generously offered protection and confort to those who fled from the bloody hands of colonial domination in Namibia and from apartheid in South Africa, the sanctuary of mercenaries in Africa. We did not only opened our arms to our namibian and south-africans brothers but fought and defeated those mercenaries, and for the first time in History they were judged and sentenced.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me assure you our solidarity with the recommendations expressed by the Special Rapporteur on the question on mercenaries. During the 51 st Session of the Commission, my Government did subscribe pertinent resolutions against the use of mercenaries as resolution 1995/5, which was followed by the Economic and Social Board decision 1995/254. My Government did subscribe the Convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, adopted by the General Assembly through its resolution 44/34, 4/12/89. We strongly encourage all Nations, namely those in southern Africa, to act in conformity and subscribe this very important international instrument and draft adequate legislation to prosecute those responsible for mercenarian and similar activities.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

