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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: Mr. Karl BORCHARD (Federal Republic of Germany)

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1982, the General Assembly decided to include in its agenda 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".
2. The Committee considered this item at its 38th to 40th, 49th and 59th to 61st meetings, on 10 to 12 and 22 November and 1 and 2 December 1982. An account of the discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/37/SR.38-40, 49 and 59-61).
3. The Committee had before it the report of the Economic and Social Council, chapter V, section A (A/37/3 (Part I)). 1/
4. At the 38th meeting, on 10 November, the Special Assistant to the Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights made an introductory statement.

1/ To be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.3/37/L.31 and Rev.1

5. At the 49th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.31) 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 Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

6. At the 59th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Cuba introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.31/Rev.1) sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The revisions called for:

(a) The addition of the following new paragraph as first preambular paragraph:

"Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations, by the Charter of the United Nations determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,";

(b) The deletion of the eight preambular paragraph, which read:

"Emphasizing the need to ensure the fulfilment of the right to work, education, health and proper nourishment through adoption of measures at the national and international level, in order to guarantee the full enjoyment of human rights,";

(c) The deletion of the words "that belongs to all peoples", at the end of the tenth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5 (now 7);

(d) The insertion of the words "human rights including" after the words "full realization of" in the eleventh preambular paragraph;

(e) The addition of the following two new paragraphs at the end of the preamble:

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

"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,";

(f) The deletion of operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance that the international community accord priority to the search for solutions to eliminate flagrant and mass violations of human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 9 (e) of resolution 32/130;"

and the replacement by the following new paragraphs:

"2. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work 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;

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

"4. Affirms that efforts by the United Nations and its Member States to promote and to protect civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights should continue;"

(g) The deletion of the words "once more" after the word "Expresses" in operative paragraph 3 (now 5);

(h) The rewording of operative paragraph 10 (now 12), which read:

"10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development and welcomes the decision of the Commission that the Working Group of governmental experts on the right to development should continue its work with the aim of presenting within the shortest possible time a draft Declaration on the right to development;"

to read as follows:

"12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account also the results of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission that the Working Group should continue its work with the aim of presenting as soon as possible a draft declaration on the right to development;"

7. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors, taking into account a proposal by the representative of Morocco revised operative paragraph 10, which read:

"10. Emphasizes the need to ensure economic and political stability at the national and international levels for the full enjoyment, promotion and observance of human rights of peoples and individuals;"

to read as follows:

/...

"10. Emphasizes that economic and political stability at the national and international levels will contribute to the full enjoyment, promotion and observance of human rights of peoples and individuals;"

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.31/Rev.1, as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 104 to 1, with 24 abstentions (see para. 17, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, 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 Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

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

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.41

9. At the 49th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/37/L.41) 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 Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands, subsequently joined by Greece.

10. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the title of the resolution to read: "Further promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

11. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views on the draft resolution, in which took part the representatives of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Argentina, the Philippines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Morocco, India, Costa Rica and Ethiopia, the representative of Ireland, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the text as follows:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "the" before the word "purpose" was changed to "a";

(b) In the third preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 1, the word "the" before the words "primary aim" was changed to "a";

(c) In the fourth preambular paragraph and in operative paragraph 5, the words "more just" before the words "international economic order" were replaced by the word "new";

(d) In operative paragraph 12, the word "draft" was inserted before the word "mandate".

12. At the same meeting, the Committee voted as follows on draft resolution A/C.3/37/L.41, as orally revised:

(a) The eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 61 to 23, with 40 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

(b) The eighteenth preambular paragraph was adopted by a recorded vote of 55 to 25, with 37 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire, Zambia.

(c) Operative paragraph 11 was adopted by a recorded vote of 69 to 17, with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

(d) Operative paragraph 12 was adopted by a recorded vote of 65 to 32, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Guyana, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zaire.

(e) Operative paragraph 13 was adopted by a recorded vote of 70 to 24, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Qatar, Rwanda, Suriname, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

(f) The draft resolution as a whole, as orally revised, was adopted by a recorded vote of 75 to 30, with 22 abstentions (see para. 17, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia.



Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

C. Draft decision A/C.3/37/L.42

13. At the 49th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of Ireland introduced a draft decision (A/C.3/37/L.42) entitled "Services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights", sponsored by Ireland and Italy, as well as Senegal, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 35/194, welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to raise the status of the Division of Human Rights to that of a Centre."

14. At the 59th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Ireland orally revised the draft decision to read as follows:

"The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 35/194, in which it requested the Secretary-General to keep under consideration the question of the services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights, with a view to redesignating the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights when he deemed it appropriate, takes note of the decision of the Secretary-General to redesignate the Division of Human Rights as the Centre for Human Rights."

15. At the 60th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Ireland, taking into account a proposal by the representative of Morocco, further revised the draft decision by replacing the words "takes note" by the words "decides to take note".

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 18).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Alternate 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 the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter 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 large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve 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 for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2/ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, 3/

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the 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 its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980 and 36/133 of 14 December 1981,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and the 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

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2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

3/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political, and economic, social and cultural rights,

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

Welcoming the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development and the progress made to date by that Group,

Underlining that the right to development is an inalienable human right,

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

Recognizing also that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of each State, including the right of each people to choose its own socio-economic system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Acknowledging the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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

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,

1. Reiterates its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the over-all analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the over-all 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, bearing in mind also other relevant texts;

2. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work 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;

3. Reiterates that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;
4. Affirms that the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote and to protect civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights should continue;
5. Expresses its deep concern at the present situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights and, in particular, the right to development;
6. Reaffirms that international peace and security are essential elements in achieving the full realization of the right to development;
7. Declares that the right to development is an inalienable human right;
8. Emphasizes that the United Nations should give attention not only to the human rights aspects of development but also the developmental aspects of human rights;
9. Considers it necessary that all Member States promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty of each State, including the right of each people to choose its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to resolving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character;
10. Emphasizes that economic and political stability at the national and international levels will contribute to the full enjoyment, promotion and observance of human rights of peoples and individuals;
11. Reaffirms also that, in order to ensure the full enjoyment of all rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the right to education and the right to work, health and proper nourishment, through adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;
12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account also the results of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission that the Working Group should continue its work with the aim of presenting as soon as possible a draft resolution on the right to development;
13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Further promotion and protection of human rights and  
fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Aware that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter 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 to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the duty of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that a primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity,

Aware that efforts to promote and protect human rights at the international level should be accompanied by efforts to establish a New International Economic Order,

Aware also that the promotion and protection of human rights are necessary conditions for the development of the human personality, whether in its individual or its social aspects, and that social development must be based on respect for the dignity of man from which all human rights derive their justification,

Considering that the advancement of development objectives is related to the promotion of harmonious relations within and among States,

Considering also that the great resources which would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, especially those which are at present least developed,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of international peace and security is vital for social and economic progress and for the full realization of human rights,

Bearing in mind also that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State may threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States, of a region or of the international community as a whole,

Recognizing that violations of human rights, wherever they exist, are of concern to the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the absence of peace or development can never exempt a State from its obligation to ensure respect for the human rights of its nationals and of other persons within its jurisdiction,

Reconfirming that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 4/ without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reconfirming also that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein,

Considering that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions and within the United Nations system could be improved,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under various international instruments in the field of human rights,

Acknowledging the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly with respect to the setting of standards,

Acknowledging also the valuable efforts of the Commission on Human Rights in the study of the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world,

Aware of the need to allocate additional resources, including staff, to the Centre for Human Rights,

Recalling its resolutions under this item, in particular resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977,

1. Affirms that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom and dignity for each 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 the promotion and protection of the other;

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4/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2. Notes that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State may threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States, of a region or of the international community as a whole;
3. Emphasizes that foreign occupation, colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples and all universally recognized human rights are serious impediments to peace and development;
4. Recognizes that violations of human rights, wherever they exist, are of concern to the United Nations;
5. Considers that efforts to promote and protect human rights at the international level should be accompanied by efforts to establish a New International Economic Order;
6. Recognizes that the realization of the potentialities of the human person in harmony with the community should be seen as the central purpose of development;
7. Affirms that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as benefit from, the development process;
8. Commends the Commission on Human Rights and its Ad Hoc Working Group, established under Commission resolution 36 (XXXVII), for their continuing efforts to elaborate the right to development;
9. Stresses that Governments have a duty to take special measures to secure the human rights of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups of individuals;
10. Requests Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various conventions in the field of human rights;
11. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in its study of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;
12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session to continue its efforts to improve the capacity of the United Nations system to take urgent action in cases of serious violations of human rights, bearing in mind the study submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on possible terms of reference for the draft mandate of a High Commissioner for Human Rights;
13. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to strengthen the Centre for Human Rights;
14. Also requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to include in the updated study on present international conditions and human rights, which he was requested

to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, 5/ an overview of trends in the field of human rights with emphasis on the problems still being encountered;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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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18. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 35/194 of 15 December 1980, in which it requested the Secretary-General to keep under consideration the question of the services of the Secretariat concerned with human rights, with a view to redesignating the Division of Human Rights as a Centre for Human Rights when he deemed it appropriate, decides to take note of the decision of the Secretary-General to redesignate the Division of Human Rights as the Centre for Human Rights.

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