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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 17

PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**Algeria, Angola*, Benin*, Botswana*, Burundi, Congo*, Cuba,
Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, Democratic Republic
of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea*, Ghana*, Haiti*, Kenya,
Lesotho*, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique*, Rwanda*,
Sierra Leone, Sudan*, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic,
Togo, Yemen*: draft resolution**

2002/... Promotion of the right of peoples to peace

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling its previous resolution 2001/69 of 25 April 2001 on this issue,

Recalling resolutions 1996/16 of 29 August 1996 and 1997/36 of 28 August 1997 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, entitled "International peace and security as an essential condition for the enjoyment of human rights, above all the right to life",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984, entitled "Declaration of the Right of Peoples to Peace",

Bearing in mind the fundamental principles of international law set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

* In accordance with rule 69, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice are not endangered,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter and international law,

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

Reaffirming further that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental rights, is contrary to the Charter and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation,

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

Reaffirming that there is a close relationship between disarmament and development and that progress in the field of disarmament would considerably promote progress in the field of development and that resources released through disarmament measures should be devoted to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples, in particular those of the developing countries,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race, and recalling the devastation inflicted by all wars,

Convinced of the need to create the conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Convinced also that life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries, and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the solemn proclamation that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;

2. *Solemnly declares* that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State;
3. *Emphasizes* that ensuring the exercise of the right of peoples to peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;
4. *Affirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;
5. *Urges* the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reducing the ever-widening gap between developed and developing countries;
6. *Urges* all States to refrain from using weapons with indiscriminate effects on human health, the environment and economic and social well-being;
7. *Expresses concern* at the real danger of the weaponization of outer space and the risk of the global arms race gaining new momentum, and calls upon all States to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;
8. *Urges* all States to refrain from taking measures which encourage the resurgence of a new arms race, bearing in mind all the resulting predictable consequences for global peace and security, for development and for the full realization of all human rights;
9. *Decides* to continue considering the issue at its fifty-ninth session under the same agenda item.