

recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Endorsing Commission resolution 1988/62 of 9 March 1988,⁷⁷

Taking note of Sub-Commission resolution 1988/28 of 1 September 1988,⁷⁹

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,

Reaffirming its conviction that detention of persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds is a violation of their human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which enabled the Sub-Commission, at its fortieth session, to adopt the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally-ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care;

2. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-fifth session in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations.

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/110. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

Reaffirming once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,⁸⁰

Realizing that the science and technology of our times create possibilities for providing an abundance of material wealth on Earth and establishing conditions for the prosperity of society as well as the all-round development of every person,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race and the development of new types of weapons to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Emphasizing the growing importance of intellectual work, of interaction between science, technology and so-

ciety, and of the humanistic, moral and ethical orientation of science and of scientific and technological progress,

Convinced that in the era of modern scientific and technological progress the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used for peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and for the improvement of the living standards of all people,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

1. *Stresses* the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress and to put an end to the use of these achievements for military purposes;

3. *Also calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to place all the achievements of science and technology at the service of mankind and to ensure that they do not lead to the degradation of the natural environment;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to take appropriate measures and to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982,⁵⁶ 1984/29 of 12 March 1984,⁵⁸ 1986/11 of 10 March 1986⁶⁰ and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988,²⁷

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988

43/111. Human rights and scientific and technological developments: the right to life

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

⁷⁹ E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45, chap. II, sect. A.

⁸⁰ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²⁰ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰

Reaffirming that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment, and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling its resolution 42/99 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/60 of 9 March 1988,²⁷

1. Reaffirms that all people have an inherent right to life;
2. Recalls the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life;
3. Calls upon all States to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and international level;
4. Calls upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress, the material and intellectual potential of mankind, are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
5. Emphasizes the importance of promoting international understanding based on tolerance, friendship and peaceful co-operation;
6. Calls upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and trust in the spirit of peace and respect for human rights;
7. Decides to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/112. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, as well as Commission on Human Rights and Economic and Social Council resolutions, on the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of unsatisfactory social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability and

convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced of the positive contribution that an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Noting with appreciation that the first reading of a full text of a draft convention on the rights of the child has been completed by the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child⁸¹ and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

Considering that these anniversaries could constitute an appropriate target date for completion of the work on a draft convention on the rights of the child and for its adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in 1989,

Bearing in mind the necessity of taking due account of the cultural values and needs of developing countries in the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child, in order to achieve the universal recognition of those rights in the future convention,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/40 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council authorized a meeting of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights for a period of up to two weeks in November-December 1988, with a view to completing the second reading of the draft convention on the rights of the child prior to the forty-fifth session of the Commission;
2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give the highest priority to the draft convention on the rights of the child and to make every effort at its session in 1989 to complete it and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;
3. Invites all Member States to offer their active support to the completion of the draft convention on the rights of the child in 1989, the year of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child and of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the support and facilities necessary for the successful completion and adoption of the draft convention on the rights of the child;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Adoption of the convention on the rights of the child".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/113. Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better

⁸¹ Resolution 1386 (XIV).