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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ibrahim BADAWI (Egypt)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 24 September 1976, the General Assembly allocated to the Third Committee certain parts of agenda item 12 entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". The following parts of the report 1/ were referred to the Third Committee: chapters II, III (sects. F, G, and L), IV (sect. A), V, VI (sect. B, C and D) and VII (sect. D).

2. At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided that:

(a) Chapters II, IV (sect. A) and V would also be referred to the Second Committee;

(b) Chapters III (sects. F and G) and VI (sects. B, C and D), would also be referred to the Fifth Committee;

(c) Chapter VII (sect. D) would also be referred to the Second and Fifth Committees.

3. The General Assembly also expressed the view that:

(a) Chapter II (General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments) might be of interest to the First and Fourth Committees;

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/31/3).

(b) Chapter III, section A (Assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia), section B (Review of the situation in Guatemala in consequence of the earthquake of 4 February 1976) and section C (Measures to be taken following the cyclones in Madagascar) might be of interest to the Third Committee.

4. The following three subjects, which were dealt with in the report of the Economic and Social Council, were taken up by the Committee as separate items:

(a) Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination /item 69 (a)/ (chap. III, sect. F);

(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees /item 78/ (chap. III, sect. L);

(c) United Nations Decade for Women /item 75/ (chap. VI, sect. D).

5. A summary of the discussion of the parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council concerning items 69 (a), 78 and 75 is contained in the reports of the Third Committee on those items.

6. Sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council referred to the Third Committee which do not form part of independent items are as follows:

(a) Chapter II. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments;

(b) Chapter III. Questions considered without reference to a sessional committee:

Section G (Procedures for the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights);

(c) Chapter IV. Questions considered by the Economic Committee:

Section A (Development planning and projections);

(d) Chapter V. Questions considered by the Special Economic Committee (Development and international economic co-operation: Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and revision of the International Development Strategy);

(e) Chapter VI. Questions considered by the Social Committee:

(i) Section B (Human rights questions)

(ii) Section C (Narcotic drugs):

a. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board;

b. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

c. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

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(f) Chapter VII. Questions considered by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee:

Section D (Operational activities for development).

7. In connexion with item 12, the Committee also had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 15 March 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/31/64);

(b) Letter dated 22 March 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/31/74);

(c) Letter dated 28 May 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/31/99);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 (A/31/253);

(e) Letter dated 21 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/1);

(f) Letter dated 30 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/4);

(g) Letter dated 30 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/5);

(h) Observations of the Government of Chile on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile (A/C.3/31/6 and Add.1);

(i) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of a letter dated 10 November 1976 from the Delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to International Organizations (A/C.3/31/10);

(j) Letter dated 16 November 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/11);

(k) Letter dated 19 November 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/12);

(l) Letter dated 30 November 1976 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/13);

(m) Letter dated 3 December 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/C.3/31/14).

8. The Committee considered chapter VI, section B (Human rights questions) of the Council's report at the 45th to 48th, 54th to 60th, and 62nd to 68th meetings from 10 November to 3 December 1976. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/31/SR.45-48, 54-60 and 62-68) contain the views of representatives of Member States and of the specialized agencies on section B of the chapter.

9. At the 45th meeting, on 10 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights made an introductory statement regarding those parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council which concerned questions relating to the activities of United Nations organs and bodies in the field of human rights.

10. At the same meeting, the Chairman/Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile introduced the report of the Working Group (A/31/253).

11. The Committee considered chapter VI, section C (Narcotic drugs), of the Council's report at the 60th to 62nd meetings from 25 to 29 November. The summary records of those meetings (A/C.3/31/SR.60-62) contain the views of representatives of Member States and of the specialized agencies on section C of the chapter.

12. At the 60th meeting, on 25 November, the Chief of the Unit for Representation and Liaison, Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, made an introductory statement.

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

### A. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.19

13. At the 60th meeting, the representative of the Libyan Arab Republic introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.19, entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons", which was sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Chad, Costa Rica, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Malta, Spain and the United States of America.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina proposed two oral amendments which called for the following:

(a) In subparagraph (b) of operative paragraph 2, the insertion of the word "training" between the words "assistance" and "care";

(b) The addition of a new operative subparagraph (e) to operative paragraph 2 to read as follows:

"(e) Promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons".

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After the sponsors had accepted those amendments, Argentina joined as sponsor of the draft.

15. At the same meeting, draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.19, as amended, was adopted without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.26

16. At the 54th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the Netherlands introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.26, entitled "Protection of human rights in Chile", which was sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Finland, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, the Libyan Arab Republic, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Yugoslavia; subsequently joined by Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Somalia, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

17. At the 56th meeting, on 22 November, the representative of the Netherlands announced the insertion of a new preambular paragraph after the existing ninth paragraph of the preamble to read:

"Taking note of the statement by the Chilean authorities of 16 November 1976, brought to the attention of the General Assembly in document A/C.3/31/L.11".

The draft resolution was accordingly revised (A/C.3/31/L.26/Rev.1). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland became a sponsor of the revised draft resolution.

18. At the 58th meeting, on 23 November, the Director of the Division of Human Rights made a statement on the financial implications of the revised draft resolution.

19. At the same meeting, the representative of Colombia requested a separate vote on the sixth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on operative paragraphs 2 (a), 4, 5 (b) and 5 (c). The representatives of China and Singapore stated that their delegations would not participate in the voting. The Committee then voted on the various parts of the draft resolution on which a separate vote had been requested and on the draft resolution as a whole, as follows:

(a) The sixth preambular paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 87 to 13, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen,

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Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bhutan, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Surinam, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Zaire.

(b) The eleventh preambular paragraph was adopted by a roll-call vote of 95 to 10, with 19 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Colombia, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America.

(c) Subparagraph (a) of operative paragraph 2 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 93 to 13, with 21 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: France, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda.

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 88 to 13, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho,

Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Nicaragua, Paraguay, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda.

(e) Subparagraph (b) of operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 91 to 10, with 28 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America.

(f) Subparagraph (c) of operative paragraph 5 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 82 to 16, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Nicaragua, Paraguay, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Zaire.

(g) Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.26/Rev.1 as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 98 to 14, with 18 abstentions (see para. 40 below, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan,

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Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Abstaining: France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America.

C. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.29

20. At the 55th meeting, on 19 November 1976, the representative of Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.29, entitled "Protection of human rights in Chile", which was sponsored by Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay, subsequently joined by Argentina and Costa Rica. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, or to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

"Recalling that, in its resolutions 3219 (XXIX) and 3448 (XXX), of 6 November 1974 and 9 December 1975 respectively, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the situation of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile and urged the authorities in that country to take all necessary steps to restore and safeguard those rights and freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

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"Recalling resolution 3 (XXXII) of the Commission on Human Rights and resolution 1994 (LX) of the Economic and Social Council, of 19 February and 12 May 1976 respectively,

"Taking note of the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3448 (XXX) and, in particular, of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile,

"Taking note also of the comments of the Government of Chile on the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile,

"Bearing in mind that, on 17 June 1976, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States adopted a resolution on the situation of human rights in Chile,

"1. Calls upon the Chilean authorities to continue to adopt and implement all necessary measures effectively to restore and safeguard basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect the provisions of the international instruments to which Chile is a party;

"2. Requests the Government of Chile to continue to extend to the Commission on Human Rights all necessary co-operation to enable it to carry out its work and at the same time provide adequate safeguards for persons or institutions giving information, testimony or other evidence;

"3. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session on the current situation of human rights in Chile and, in particular, on any developments which may occur to re-establish respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

"4. Requests the President of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they may deem appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile."

21. At the 58th meeting, on 23 November, after the adoption of draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.26/Rev.1, the representative of Mali proposed that draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.29 should not be put to the vote. The representative of China stated that his delegation would not participate in the voting. The Committee adopted the proposal by a roll-call vote of 60 to 40, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho,

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Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Surinam, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Bahamas, Burma, Chad, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zaire.

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.33

22. At the 61st meeting, on 26 November, the representative of France introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.33, entitled "Accession to and implementation of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances", which was sponsored by Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iraq, Poland, Sweden, Thailand and the United Republic of Cameroon, subsequently joined by Norway, the Philippines and Turkey.

23. At the 62nd meeting, on 29 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.33 without a vote (see para. 40 below, draft resolution III).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.3/31/L.34 and A/C.3/31/L.37

24. At the 62nd meeting, on 29 November, the representative of Sweden introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.34, entitled "Protection of persons detained on account of their political opinions or convictions", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantee to everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression,

"Recalling also the prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which is laid down in article 5 of the

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Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and which has been further elaborated in the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX),

"Further recalling article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which provide that all persons are entitled to a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them,

"Recognizing the importance of full respect for the basic human rights of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and the termination of gross and consistent violations of human rights,

"Concerned about the fact that in many parts of the world numerous persons are detained in respect of offences which they committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions,

"Noting that these persons are often exposed to special dangers as regards the protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Realizing therefore that special attention should be given to the situation of these persons,

"1. Requests all Member States:

"(a) To take effective measures to safeguard the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons who are detained in respect of offences which they committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions;

"(b) To ensure, in particular, that such persons are not subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

"(c) Also to ensure that such persons receive a fair hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to examine periodically the possibility of releasing such persons as an act of clemency or by way of conditional release or otherwise;

"3. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to include on its agenda an item entitled "Protection of persons detained on account of their political opinions or convictions" and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council as it deems appropriate."

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25. At the 64th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Sweden revised the text by adding the words "racism and" between the words "and all forms of" and the words "racial discrimination" in the fourth preambular paragraph and by deleting the word "all" in the first line of operative paragraphs 1 and 2. He further indicated that he was willing to introduce certain other changes in order to further revise the text, provided that no formal amendments were submitted to it.

26. Amendments (A/C.3/31/L.43) to draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.34, submitted by the German Democratic Republic, called for the following changes:

(a) The insertion of the following new paragraph after the first preambular paragraph:

"Recalling its resolution 3103 (XXVIII), solemnly proclaiming the basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes";

(b) The combining of the fourth and fifth preambular paragraphs into the following paragraph:

"Concerned about the fact that in many parts of the world numerous persons are detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national independence, against colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation, apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination";

(c) The replacement, in paragraph 1, of the first line by the words "Invites Member States:";

(d) The deletion, in paragraph 1 (a), of the last phrase reading "by reason of their political opinions or convictions" and the addition of the words "as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid, and all forms of racial discrimination and the termination of gross and consistent violations of human rights";

(e) The replacement of operative paragraph 2 by the following text:

"Demands an immediate and unconditional release of all persons mentioned in paragraph 1 (a) above";

(f) The replacement of operative paragraph 3 by the following text:

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention to the question of safeguarding the human rights of all persons who are detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and national independence, against colonialism, aggression, foreign occupation, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, and the termination of gross and consistent violations of human rights."

27. At the 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.37, entitled "Protection of persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence and social progress against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 3246 (XXIX) and 3382 (XXX), which reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for liberation from colonial and foreign domination by all available means, including armed struggle, and demanded full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and their immediate release,

"Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elimination of colonialism and the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,

"Expressing its serious concern regarding the continuing denial of the right to self-determination of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Palestine and other peoples fighting for the realization of their right to self-determination and their liberation from colonialism and racism,

"Recalling that the Security Council, in its resolution 392 (1976) once again strongly condemned the policy of apartheid as a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and a serious breach of international peace and security and emphasized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination,

"Emphasizing the necessity of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recalling its resolution 3103 (XXVIII), which solemnly proclaimed the basic principles of the legal status of the combatants struggling against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes,

"1. Expresses its solidarity with the fighters for national independence and social progress of peoples, against colonialism, apartheid, racism and foreign occupation;

"2. Emphasizes again that any attempts to suppress the struggle against colonial domination and racist régimes are incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. Demands the release of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination, independence and social progress of peoples, against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

"4. Insists that the racist régimes of southern Africa should immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained or imprisoned for their views or for their opposition to apartheid, racism and colonialism;

"5. Calls upon Member States to provide support and assistance in all fields to the peoples fighting for their liberation from colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and racial discrimination;

"6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give particular attention to the question of the release of individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their participation in the struggle for self-determination and independence of peoples, against colonialism, foreign occupation and domination, racism and racial discrimination;

"7. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session."

28. An amendment (A/C.3/31/L.44) to draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.37, submitted by Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, called for the replacement of operative paragraph 4 by the following text:

"4. Insists that Israel and the racist minority régimes in southern Africa should immediately and unconditionally release all individuals detained or imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination and national independence, and against apartheid, all forms of racism and racial discrimination, colonialism and foreign occupation".

29. At the 68th meeting, on 3 December, the Committee adopted, without a vote, a draft decision concerning draft resolutions A/C.3/31/L.34 and A/C.3/31/L.37 (see para. 41 below).

#### F. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.36

30. The Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.36, entitled "Emergency assistance for South African refugee students", which was sponsored by Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The representative of Mauritius became a sponsor of the draft and introduced the text at the 63rd meeting, on 30 November. While doing so, he orally revised the draft resolution. He also announced that Algeria, Bangladesh, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia had become sponsors.

31. At the 66th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of Botswana introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/31/L.36/Rev.1) which was sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Botswana, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, India, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia and Zambia, later joined by Benin, Guyana, Mali and the Sudan.

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, revised draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.36/Rev.1 (see para. 40 below, draft resolution IV).

G. Draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39

33. At the 63rd meeting, on 30 November, the representative of Algeria introduced draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39 entitled "Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of migrant workers", which was sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Colombia, Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mali, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. The text read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1/

"Considering the Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Convention on Consular Relations,

"Considering also the Migration for Employment Convention (Supplementary Provisions), 1975, and the Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1975, adopted by the International Labour Conference,

"Recalling its resolutions 2920 (XXVII), 3224 (XXIX) and 3449 (XXX) concerning migrant workers, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1749 (LIV), which affirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation with general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

"Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many countries, despite the existence of international instruments and despite efforts exerted by certain States, including the adoption of bilateral agreements,

"Believing that this problem is becoming more serious in certain regions for political reasons and for economic, social and cultural reasons,

"Seriously concerned at the de facto discrimination frequently suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

"Noting with satisfaction the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

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<sup>1</sup>/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XXI).

"1. Calls upon all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by ILO and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

"2. Invites all States:

"(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the protection of human rights and to the provisions of their social labour legislation;

"(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, inter alia, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

"(c) Pending the conclusion of such agreements, to adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected;

"3. Invites Governments of host countries to make arrangements for information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

"4. Invites all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

"5. Calls upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies, including ILO, concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this question;

"6. Recommends the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to consider this question at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies."

34. At the 65th meeting, on 1 December, the representative of Morocco introduced amendments (A/C.3/31/L.42) to draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39 which called for the following:

(a) The replacement of operative paragraph 1 by the following text:

/...

"1. Calls upon all States to ratify the ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers";

(b) The insertion, after operative paragraph 3, of a new paragraph reading as follows:

"4. Further invites Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants";

(c) The renumbering of the other paragraphs accordingly.

35. At the 66th meeting, on 2 December, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced an oral subamendment to the amendment by Morocco (A/C.3/31/L.42) to replace the word "ratify" by the words "consider ratifying" in the proposed new operative paragraph 1 (see para. 34 (a) above). The subamendment was accepted by Morocco and the Moroccan amendments, as revised, were also accepted by the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39, with a modification as to their placement in the text.

36. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay orally proposed two amendments to the draft resolution (A/C.3/31/L.39) which called for the following:

(a) The addition of a new (last) preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Taking note of the report of the Seminar on the human rights of migrant workers held in Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975";

(b) The insertion, between the fifth and sixth operative paragraphs of a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Requests the Commission on Human Rights to study the Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the Exploitation of Labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking and to forward it to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council".

37. The sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a revised text (A/C.3/31/L.39/Rev.1), which was joined by the Niger, Senegal, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta. The revised draft resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1/

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1/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XXI).

"Considering the Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Convention on Consular Relations,

"Considering also the Migration for Employment Convention (Supplementary Provisions), 1975, and the Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1975, adopted by the International Labour Conference,

"Recalling its resolutions 2920 (XXVII), 3224 (XXIX) and 3449 (XXX) concerning migrant workers, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1749 (LIV), which affirms the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation with general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

"Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many countries, despite the existence of international instruments and despite efforts exerted by certain States, including the adoption of bilateral agreements,

"Believing that this problem is becoming more serious in certain regions for political, economic, social and cultural reasons,

"Seriously concerned at the de facto discrimination frequently suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

"Noting with satisfaction the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

"1. Calls upon all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by ILO and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

"2. Invites all States:

"(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the protection of human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation and their social legislation;

"(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, inter alia, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

"(c) Pending the conclusion of such agreements, to adopt the appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers,

/...

irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected under their national legislation.

"3. Invites Governments of host countries to make arrangements for information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

"4. Further invites Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants;

"5. Invites all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

"6. Calls upon all States to give consideration to ratifying the ILO Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers;

"7. Calls upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies, including ILO, concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this question;

"8. Recommends the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council to consider this question at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies."

38. At the 68th meeting, the representative of Algeria further orally revised draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39/Rev.1 by adding, at the end of operative paragraph 8, the following text:

"including the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Exploitation of Labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking and the Report of the Seminar on Human Rights of Migrant Workers held in Tunis on 12 to 24 November 1975".

39. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted, without a vote, draft resolution A/C.3/31/L.39/Rev.1 (see para. 40 below, draft resolution V).

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

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

/...

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

International Year for Disabled Persons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its deep-rooted faith in human rights and fundamental freedoms, the principles of peace, the dignity and worth of the human person and the promotion of social justice, as proclaimed by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons,

Recalling its resolution 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Recalling its resolution 31/82 of 13 December 1976 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

1. Proclaims the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons, with the theme "full participation";

2. Decides to devote that year to the realization of a set of objectives, including:

(a) Helping disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to society;

(b) Promoting all national and international efforts to provide disabled persons with proper assistance, training, care and guidance, to make available opportunities for suitable work and to ensure their full integration in society;

(c) Encouraging study and research projects designed to facilitate the practical participation of disabled persons in daily life, for example, by improving their access to public buildings and transportation systems;

(d) Educating and informing the public of the rights of disabled persons to participate in and contribute to various aspects of economic, social and political life;

(e) Promoting effective measures for the prevention of disability and for the rehabilitation of disabled persons;

3. Invites all Member States and concerned organizations to give their attention to the establishment of measures and programmes to implement the objectives of the International Year for Disabled Persons;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to elaborate, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and concerned organizations, and to submit to the

/...

General Assembly at its thirty-second session a draft programme for the International Year for Disabled Persons;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "International Year for Disabled Persons".

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### Protection of human rights in Chile

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person and the right not to be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, or to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, unanimously adopted in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Considering that, in its resolution 3448 (XXX) of 9 December 1975, the General Assembly expressed its profound distress at the constant and flagrant violations of human rights which have taken place and continue to take place in Chile, including the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile,

Reaffirming once more its condemnation of all forms of torture and of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Considering that its previous appeals to the Chilean authorities and, likewise, appeals by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the restoration and safeguarding of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile have hitherto remained unheeded,

Bearing in mind resolutions 8 (XXXI) of 24 February 1975, 3/ and 3 (XXXII) of 19 February 1976 4/ of the Commission on Human Rights,

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2/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5635), chap. XXIII.

4/ Ibid., Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5768), chap. XX.

Taking into account resolution 3 B (XXIX) of 31 August 1976 5/ of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Having considered the reports submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, 6/ as well as the documents submitted by the Chilean authorities, 7/

Taking note of the statement by the Chilean authorities of 16 November 1976, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by a letter from the Permanent Representative of Chile, 8/

Commending the Chairman and the members of the Ad Hoc Working Group for the thorough and objective manner in which the report was prepared, despite the refusal of the Chilean authorities to permit the Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate,

Concluding that constant and flagrant violations of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to take place in Chile,

1. Expresses its profound indignation that constant and flagrant violations of human rights have taken place and continue to take place in Chile, in particular the institutionalized practice of torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, the disappearance of persons for political reasons, arbitrary arrest, detention, exile and cases of deprivation of Chilean nationality;

2. Calls once more upon the Chilean authorities to restore and safeguard, without delay, basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and fully to respect provisions of the international instruments to which Chile is a party and, to this end:

(a) To cease using the state of siege or emergency for the purpose of violating human rights and fundamental freedoms and, having regard to the observations by the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile, to re-examine the basis on which the state of siege or emergency is applied with a view to its termination;

(b) To put an end to the practice of torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by Chilean State agencies, particularly the Dirección de Inteligencia Nacional, and to prosecute and punish those who are responsible;

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5/ See E/CN.4/1218, chap. XVII, part A.

6/ A/10285, annex, A/31/253, annex.

7/ A/C.3/31/4, 5, 6 and Add.1.

8/ A/C.3/31/11.

(c) To clarify forthwith the status of individuals whose disappearance is attributable to political reasons;

(d) To release immediately those who have been arbitrarily arrested or detained without charge and those who are in prison solely for political reasons;

(e) To release, furthermore, those who are detained or imprisoned on account of acts or omissions which did not constitute a criminal offence at the time they were committed;

(f) To guarantee fully the right of habeas corpus (amparo);

(g) To cease the arbitrary deprivation of Chilean nationality and to restore it to those who have been so deprived;

(h) To respect the right of everyone to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of his interests;

(i) To guarantee the right to intellectual freedom;

3. Deplores the fact that, despite previous assurances to the contrary, the Chilean authorities persistently refuse to allow the Ad Hoc Working Group to visit the country in accordance with its mandate;

4. Invites Member States, United Nations agencies and international organizations to take steps which they may consider appropriate as a contribution to the restoration and safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and welcomes the steps already taken to this end;

5. Invites the Commission on Human Rights:

(a) To extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group, as presently constituted, so as to enable it to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, and to the Commission, at its thirty-fourth session, with such additional information as may be necessary;

(b) To formulate recommendations on possible humanitarian, legal and financial aid to those arbitrarily arrested or imprisoned, to those forced to leave the country and to their relatives;

(c) To consider the consequences of the various forms of aid extended to the Chilean authorities;

6. Requests the President of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to assist in any way they may consider appropriate in the re-establishment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Accession to and implementation of the 1971 Convention on  
Psychotropic Substances

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3443 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 concerning the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances 9/ and its resolution 3445 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 on adequate priority for narcotics control,

Noting with satisfaction that the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances entered into force on 16 August 1976,

Convinced that that event constitutes an important step towards the establishment of effective international control of the licit trade and the prevention of the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances through prompt and satisfactory implementation of the provisions of the Convention at the national and international levels,

Recognizing that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1576 (L) of 20 May 1971, many States have already applied provisionally the control measures provided for in the Convention and have voluntarily co-operated with one another and with the international drug control bodies, particularly by furnishing pertinent information, a course of action which should be continued,

Aware, however, that complete and effective control requires universal accession to the Convention and, in particular, the accession of countries in which psychotropic substances are manufactured,

Realizing that the Convention imposes substantial additional responsibilities on the drug control bodies of the United Nations and on the World Health Organization,

1. Reiterates its appeal to all countries not yet parties to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances promptly to take the necessary steps to accede to it and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this appeal to the Governments concerned;
2. Appeals to all parties to the Convention and to the international drug control bodies to implement its provisions by adopting suitable legislative and administrative measures, as provided for in the Convention;
3. Invites the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the World Health Organization to take into consideration the responsibilities assigned to the drug control bodies of the United Nations and to the World Health Organization by the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

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9/ See Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Protocol on Psychotropic Substances, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XI.3), part four.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Emergency assistance for South African refugee students

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 31/6 I of 9 November 1976 relating to the item entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa",

Noting that, in particular, paragraph 12 of the above resolution further calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies, through emergency joint projects and financial assistance, to help Lesotho and other countries bordering South Africa to ensure the provision of educational facilities to the rapidly growing number of refugee students from South Africa,

Concerned about the continuing influx of refugees, including in particular large numbers of South African students fleeing to the bordering States of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, thus imposing a heavy burden on the limited resources and employment opportunities of these countries,

1. Reaffirms that humanitarian assistance by the international community to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia is appropriate and essential;

2. Recognizes the urgent need to organize an effective programme of international assistance to help in dealing with the recent South African student refugee problem in countries bordering South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to consult with the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland with a view to taking immediate steps to organize and provide appropriate emergency financial and other appropriate forms of assistance for the care, subsistence, and education of these refugee students;

4. Urges all States to respond generously to any appeals which the Secretary-General might make for assistance for these refugees;

5. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and other United Nations bodies and organs, as may be appropriate, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the programme of assistance;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to report to the General Assembly as and when necessary.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights  
and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Recalling the terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 10/ and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 11/

Considering the Convention on Diplomatic Relations 12/ and the Convention on Consular Relations, 13/

Considering also the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, 14/ and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975, 15/ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Recalling its resolutions 2920 (XXVII) of 15 November 1972, 3224 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 and 3449 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 concerning migrant workers, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1749 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 in which the Council affirmed the need for the United Nations to consider the situation of migrant workers in an interrelated manner and in relation with general factors which have a bearing on human rights and human dignity,

Aware that the problem of migrant workers continues to be of major importance to many countries, despite the existence of international instruments and despite efforts exerted by certain States, including the adoption of bilateral agreements,

Believing that this problem is becoming more serious in certain regions for political, economic, social and cultural reasons,

Seriously concerned at the de facto discrimination frequently suffered by alien workers in some countries despite the legislative and other efforts exerted to prevent and punish it,

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10/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

11/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

12/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

13/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

14/ See Convention No. 143, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation on 24 June 1975.

15/ Recommendation 151, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation on 24 June 1975.

Noting with satisfaction the work done in the field of migrant workers by the specialized agencies, particularly the International Labour Organisation, and by other United Nations organs, such as the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

1. Calls upon all States, taking into account the provisions of the relevant instruments adopted by the International Labour Organisation and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to take measures to prevent and put an end to all discrimination against migrant workers, and to ensure the implementation of such measures;

2. Invites all States:

(a) To extend to migrant workers having regular status in their territories treatment equal to that enjoyed by their own nationals with regard to the protection of human rights and to the provisions of their labour legislation and their social legislation;

(b) To promote and facilitate by all means in their power the implementation of the relevant international instruments and the adoption of bilateral agreements designed, inter alia, to eliminate the illicit traffic in alien workers;

(c) To adopt, pending the conclusion of such agreements, the appropriate measures to ensure that the fundamental human rights of all migrant workers, irrespective of their immigration status, are fully respected under their national legislation;

3. Invites Governments of host countries to make arrangements for information and reception facilities and to put into effect policies relating to training, health, housing and educational and cultural development for migrant workers and their families, and to guarantee the free exercise by them of activities calculated to preserve their cultural values;

4. Further invites Governments of countries of origin to give the widest possible dissemination to information calculated to pre-advise and protect migrants;

5. Invites all States to intensify efforts to enlighten public opinion in host countries on the importance of the contribution made by migrant workers to economic and social development and to raising the level of living in such countries;

6. Calls upon all States to give consideration to ratifying the Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers, 16/ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation;

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16/ Convention No. 143, adopted on 24 June 1975.

7. Calls upon the United Nations organs and specialized agencies, including the International Labour Organisation, concerned with the question of migrant workers to continue devoting their attention to this question;

8. Recommends that the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council should consider this question at their next sessions on the basis of the instruments adopted and the documents and studies prepared by the United Nations and the specialized agencies including the study by the Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking 17/ and the report of the seminar on human rights of migrant workers held at Tunis from 12 to 24 November 1975.

41. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following decision:

"The General Assembly, considering that the Third Committee has taken note of draft resolutions A/C.3/31/L.34 and A/C.3/31/L.37 submitted in connexion with the consideration of item 12 of the agenda, but has been unable, for lack of time, to consider them in detail, decides to postpone further consideration of those draft resolutions to its thirty-second at which time it will consider them under the item entitled 'Report of the Economic and Social Council'."

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17/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/351 and Add.1; see also E/CN.4/Sub.2/352.