



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/9394
12 December 1973

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 63

HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Aykut BERK (Turkey)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 6	2
II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS	7 - 39	2
III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE	40	17

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its 2123rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1973, allocated to the Third Committee agenda item 63, entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments: report of the Secretary-General".
2. The Third Committee considered this item at its 2024th, 2036th, 2037th, 2044th and 2045th meetings, on 13, 22, 23, 29 and 30 November 1973. The summary records of these meetings (A/C.3/SR.2024, 2036-2037 and 2044-2045) contain the views expressed by representatives of Member States on the item.
3. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/9227) transmitting observations of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, submitted in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 3026 A (XXVII), which requested the Director-General to communicate to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session "his views on the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values, on the measures already taken by the international community and on further measures that should be taken".
4. These observations were introduced by the Director-General at the 2024th meeting, on 13 November.
5. The Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (A/9075), informing the General Assembly of the progress made in respect of the study on human rights and scientific and technological developments requested by General Assembly resolution 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, as supplemented by Commission on Human Rights resolution 10 (XXVII) of 18 March 1971 and General Assembly resolution 3026 B (XXVII) of 18 December 1972. Substantive documentation on this subject prepared for the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions of the Commission on Human Rights was available to the Third Committee.
6. At the 2045th meeting, the Director of the Division of Human Rights introduced that part of the item which related to the Secretary-General's study.

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

A. Preservation and further development of cultural values

7. At the 2024th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced and orally revised a draft resolution sponsored by Ethiopia, Finland, France, Iran, Poland and Trinidad and Tobago (A/C.3/L.2050), entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" and dealing with the subject of the preservation and further development of cultural values. The revised draft resolution, sponsored by also by Indonesia, the Philippines and Romania, read as follows (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.1):

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2036 A (XXVII), of 18 December 1972,

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO 1/ on the subject of the preservation and further development of cultural values,

"Considering that the value and dignity of each culture as well as the ability to preserve and develop its distinctive character is the basic right of all countries and peoples,

"Taking into account the rapid development of mass media as one of the most important means of promotion of the scientific and technological progress and the increasing role of mass media in the cultural life of the society,

"Convinced that, on the one hand, intensified efforts must be made to abate those possible misuses of scientific and technological developments which endanger the distinctive character of all cultures and that, on the other hand, all necessary steps have to be taken towards the preservation and enrichment of national cultures and ways of life,

"Convinced further that the preservation, renewal and continuous creation of cultural values is not a static but a dynamic concept, linking the cultural heritage of nations with the present and future programmes of national development,

"1. Urges Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts by giving attention to the following fields in particular:

"(a) The fullest possible access of all members of society to places, buildings, facilities and institutions which serve as media of cultural transmission and form a system of ideas promoting national integration;

"(b) The preservation and/or restoration of sites of special historical importance;

"(c) Participation of the public, on voluntary basis, in programming and implementation of such undertakings;

"(d) Wide education and information activity with a view to
(i) increasing the people's general sensitivity to the cultural heritage;
(ii) making the public aware of the social and ideological significance of the cultural environment; (iii) developing among people their willingness to absorb and use cultural values as a means of their general advancement and the individual development of each personality; (iv) arousing civic

1/ A/9227.

responsibility for the cultural heritage; (v) enhancing and developing living values through creative activity;

"(e) The identification, preservation and development of regional cultural values in order to maintain the diversity of ways of life and make the widest possible use of local aspirations in the implementation of development plans aimed at the improvement of living conditions and of the general quality of life;

"2. Recommends that the Director-General of UNESCO, taking due account of the work already done, initiate, within the existing facilities at his disposal, the preparation of an interdisciplinary programme in the field of research in education, mass communication and development planning, designed to preserve and develop distinctive cultural values in the era of accelerated scientific and technological development, and in particular:

"(a) Assemble information on the above-mentioned problems in various social and cultural contexts;

"(b) Promote international exchange of information concerning the development and application of methods now employed by States for the preservation and further development of cultural values;

"(c) Analyse the role of the mass media in the preservation and further development of cultural values, in particular with respect to integration of the mass media into national cultural policies;

"3. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution."

8. Amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.1) were submitted by Morocco (A/C.3/L.2060 and Corr.1), Brazil (A/C.3/L.2074), Zaire (A/C.3/L.2077 and Corr.1), and by Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.2089).

9. The amendments of Morocco (A/C.3/L.2060 and Corr.1) were as follows:

(a) To modify the title to read as follows:

"Human rights and scientific and technological developments. Scientific developments and intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral values of mankind".

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph, to add the words "the dissemination of" after the words "important means of"; and to add the words "and moral" after the word "cultural";

(c) In the fifth preambular paragraph to replace the words "those possible misuses" by the words "the misuse or abuse";

(d) In the sixth preambular paragraph after the words "cultural values", to replace "is" by "should be";

(e) To replace operative paragraph 1 (a) by the following text:

"(a) The fullest possible opportunities for all members of society to belong to all national institutions and, consequently, their access to places, buildings and facilities which serve as media for the transmission of national culture";

(f) To replace operative paragraph 1 (c) by the following text:

"(c) Involvement of populations in the preparation and implementation of measures for the promotion of intellectual, spiritual, cultural and moral values";

(g) In operative paragraph 1 (d):

(i) To replace part (i) by the following text:

"(i) encourage civic responsibility for the cultural heritage with a view to enabling every individual to absorb and use cultural values, both material and spiritual, as a means of advancement and development of his personality";

(ii) To delete the words "social and ideological" from part (ii);

(iii) To delete parts (iii) and (iv).

10. The amendments of Brazil (A/C.3/L.2074) were as follows:

(a) After the second preambular paragraph, to insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Affirming the sovereign right of each State to formulate and implement, in accordance with its own conditions and national requirements, the policies and measures conducive to the enhancement of its cultural values and national heritage".

(b) In operative paragraph 1 (a), to replace the words "transmission and form a system of ideas promoting national integration;" by the words "transmission and promote national integration;"

(c) In operative paragraph 1 (d), to replace the expression "ideological" with "philosophical and aesthetic".

/...

(d) To replace operative paragraph 1 (e) with the following text:

"The identification, preservation and development of the varied cultural values of each region in order to maintain and make the widest possible use of local aspirations in the implementation of development plans, especially as regards the improvement of living conditions and the general quality of life;"

(e) In operative paragraph 2, to delete "in the field"; and to replace "the" by "this" before the word "era".

11. The amendments of Zaire (A/C.3/L.2077 and Corr.1) were as follows:

(a) After the first preambular paragraph the addition of a new paragraph reading as follows:

"Noting the existence in numerous countries of legislation for the protection of the artistic and cultural heritage;"

(b) After operative paragraph 1 the addition of the following two new paragraphs:

"Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations to recognize national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage;"

"Requests the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with Member States, to study all the legal implications flowing from the existence of legislation for the protection of the national artistic heritage, including problems of exchange and the voluntary return of various cultural works;"

12. At the 2044th meeting, the Chairman announced that the amendments submitted by Morocco, Brazil and Zaire (A/C.3/L.2060 and Corr.1, L.2074 and L.2077 and Corr.1) had been withdrawn, as much of their substance had been incorporated in the second revision of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2).

13. Amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.1 submitted by Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.2089) were resubmitted by the sponsors as amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2 (see paragraphs 16 and 27 below).

14. At the 2044th meeting, the representative of Poland introduced the second revision of the draft resolution, to which Jamaica and Peru had become co-sponsors. The draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2), thus sponsored by Ethiopia, Finland, France, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania and Trinidad and Tobago, was entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values" and read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 3026 A (XXVII), of 18 December 1972,

"Noting the existence in numerous countries of legislation for the protection of the artistic and cultural heritage,

"Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of UNESCO 2/ on the subject of the preservation and further development of cultural values,

"Affirming the sovereign right of each State to formulate and implement, in accordance with its own conditions and national requirements, the policies and measures conducive to the enhancement of its cultural values and national heritage,

"Considering that the value and dignity of each culture as well as the ability to preserve and develop its distinctive character is a basic right of all countries and peoples,

"Taking into account the rapid development of mass media as one of the most important means of diffusion of the scientific and technological progress and the increasing role of mass media in the cultural and moral life of the society,

"Convinced that, on the one hand, intensified efforts must be made to prevent the misuse or abuse of scientific and technological developments, which endangers the distinctive character of all cultures, and that, on the other hand, all necessary steps have to be taken towards the preservation and enrichment of national cultures and ways of life,

"Convinced further that the preservation, renewal and continuous creation of cultural values should be not a static but a dynamic concept, linking the cultural heritage of nations with the present and future programmes of national development,

"1. Urges Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts by giving attention in particular to the following fields:

"(a) The fullest possible access of all members of society to places, buildings, facilities and institutions which serve as media of cultural transmission and form a system of ideas promoting national culture;

"(b) The preservation and/or restoration of sites of special historical importance;

2/ Ibid.

"(c) Involvement of the population in elaboration and implementation of measures ensuring preservation and further development of cultural and moral values;

"(d) Wide education and information activity with a view to
(i) encouraging civic responsibility for the cultural heritage to enable every individual to absorb and use cultural values, both material and spiritual, as a means of advancement and development of his personality;
(ii) making the public aware of the social and aesthetic significance of the cultural environment; (iii) enhancing and developing living values through creative activity;

"(e) The identification, preservation and development of the varied cultural values of each region in order to maintain and make the widest possible use of local aspirations in the implementation of development plans, especially as regards the improvement of living conditions and the general quality of life;

"2. Appeals to all States Members of the United Nations to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage;

"3. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO, in co-operation with Member States, to study all the legal implications flowing from the existence of legislation for the protection of the national artistic heritage, including problems of exchange and the voluntary return of various cultural works;

"4. Recommends that the Director-General of UNESCO, taking due account of the work already done, initiate, within the existing facilities at his disposal, the preparation of an interdisciplinary programme of research in education, mass communication and development planning, designed to preserve and further develop distinctive cultural values in this era of accelerated scientific and technological development, and in particular:

"(a) Assemble information on the above-mentioned problems in various social and cultural contexts;

"(b) Promote international exchange of information concerning the development and application of methods now employed by States for the preservation and further development of cultural values;

"(c) Analyse the role of the mass media in the preservation and further development of cultural values, in particular with respect to integration of the mass media into national cultural policies;

"5. Requests the Director-General of UNESCO to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress in the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item: 'Preservation and further development of cultural values'."

15. Amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2) were submitted by Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Uruguay (A/C.3/L.2089) and by Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.2090). An amendment to the six-Power amendments (A/C.3/L.2089) was submitted by Poland (A/C.3/L.2095). The amendments were to the following effect and were dealt with as follows at the 20⁴⁴th meeting.

New preambular paragraphs

16. Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Uruguay proposed (A/C.3/L.2089) to insert the following new paragraph after the third preambular paragraph:

"Considering also that the preservation of national culture should not lead to a division of the world through the withdrawal of the various cultures into themselves,".

The sponsors orally deleted the word "also".

17. The new paragraph was adopted by 70 votes to 5, with 20 abstentions. It became the new fourth preambular paragraph.

18. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to add the following new paragraph after the old fourth preambular paragraph:

"Recognizing that the uniqueness of each culture derives from a multiplicity of influences in an extended time-scale,".

The sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2) accepted the amendment, which became the new sixth preambular paragraph.

Seventh (previously fifth) preambular paragraph

19. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to delete the words "countries and" before the word "peoples", so that the last phrase of the paragraph would read "a basic right of all peoples". The amendment was rejected by 41 votes to 28, with 25 abstentions.

Eighth (previously sixth) preambular paragraph

20. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to replace the words "in the cultural and moral life of the society" by the words "cultural and moral life". The amendment was rejected by 51 votes to 20, with 27 abstentions.

Ninth (previously seventh) preambular paragraph

21. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to delete the word "and" before "enrichment" and to insert after "enrichment" the words "and further development". The sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2) accepted the amendment.

Tenth (previously eighth) preambular paragraph

22. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to insert after the word "creation" the words "and interplay", and after the word "national" the words "and international". The amendment was rejected by 41 votes to 28, with 28 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1

23. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) to replace the words "members of society" by the word "people" and to delete the words "and form a system of ideas promoting national culture" in operative paragraph 1 (a). At the request of the representative of Madagascar, the amendments to paragraph 1 (a) were considered separately and the first one was accepted by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2). The second amendment to paragraph 1 (a) was rejected by 44 votes to 14, with 34 abstentions.

24. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) in paragraph 1 (d) (i), to insert after "cultural heritage" the words "of their own and other societies". The amendment was rejected by 38 votes to 23, with 34 abstentions.

25. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090), in operative paragraph 1 (d) (iii), to insert the word "free" before the words "creative activity". The amendment was adopted by 36 votes to 26, with 34 abstentions.

26. Paragraph 1 (d) as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 46 votes to 2, with 27 abstentions.

New operative paragraph

27. Belgium, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Tunisia and Uruguay proposed (A/C.3/L.2089) to insert the following new paragraph after operative paragraph 1:

"Recognizes that contacts and exchanges among various cultures may positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values;"

28. Poland submitted a subamendment (A/C.3/L.2095) whereby the words "conducted on the basis of equality and with due regard to the principle of sovereignty of States" would be inserted after the words "exchanges among various cultures" in the amendment (A/C.3/L.2089).

29. The subamendment (A/C.3/L.2095) was adopted by 75 votes to 2 with 19 abstentions. The new paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 95 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. It became new operative paragraph 2.

Operative paragraph 5 (previously paragraph 4)

30. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090) in the introductory sentence, to insert the words "and promote wider knowledge of" after the word

"develop". The sponsors of the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2050/Rev.2) accepted the amendment.

31. Australia and the United Kingdom proposed (A/C.3/L.2090), in paragraph 4 (c), to delete the words "in particular with respect to integration of the mass media into national cultural policies". The amendment was rejected by 52 votes to 17, with 26 abstentions.

32. The revised draft resolution (A/C.3/2050/Rev.2) as a whole, as orally revised and as amended, was adopted by 100 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see paragraph 40 below, draft resolution I).

B. Procedural draft resolution

33. At the 2045th meeting, on 30 November 1973, the representative of the Netherlands introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2094) on behalf of France and the Netherlands which was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 16 abstentions (see paragraph 40 below, draft resolution II).

C. Use of scientific and technological developments in the interests of peace and social development

34. At the 2037th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2076) on the use of scientific and technological developments in the interests of peace and social development, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the positive role of scientific and technological achievements in the development of human society and the unprecedented acceleration of the rate of scientific and technological developments,

"Convinced that scientific and technological developments effect important changes in many areas of the life of society and exert an enormous influence on human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Bearing in mind that scientific and technological developments in many instances give rise to social problems and are frequently accompanied by an increase in social and material inequality and a deterioration of the social situation of broad sections of the population,

"Noting the urgent need to make full use of the scientific and technological revolution for the good of mankind and to neutralize its possible harmful consequences,

"Noting with concern that scientific and technological developments are used by the forces of militarism and colonialism to intensify the arms race and suppress national liberation movements,

"Desiring to reaffirm human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need to respect human individuality and dignity in the context of scientific and technological developments,

"1. Calls upon all States to co-operate with each other to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interest of strengthening international peace and security and of social development;

"2. Recommends that States which are not yet doing so should pursue a policy of utilizing all scientific and technological achievements to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of mankind irrespective of the social or material situation of people;

"3. Emphasizes that the use of scientific and technological achievements for the purpose of violating the sovereignty of States, interfering in their internal affairs, waging aggressive wars, suppressing national liberation movements or pursuing a policy of racial discrimination is a flagrant infringement of the generally accepted principles of international law;

"4. Invites the International Labour Organisation to foster an awareness of the needs of broad sections of the population and, in particular, to draw attention to the harmful processes which accompany scientific and technological developments, and to submit a report on this question to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly;

"5. Expresses the conviction that all States must take action to develop legislation guaranteeing human rights and freedoms in the context of scientific and technological developments."

35. The following amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/L.2076 were submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/C.3/L.2091):

"(a) In the second preambular paragraph substitute 'exert an enormous' by 'should be used to exert a beneficial';

(b) In the third preambular paragraph, amend to read 'Bearing in mind that while scientific and technological developments mainly give rise to social problems they also provide ever-increasing opportunities to better the human condition';

(c) In the fourth preambular paragraph, substitute 'the scientific and technological revolution' by 'scientific and technological developments'; delete 'and to neutralize its possible harmful consequences';

(d) In the fifth preambular paragraph, add the words 'and all forms of imperialism' after the word 'colonialism';

(e) In operative paragraph 1, delete the words 'and of' before the words 'social development' and add 'and improving the quality of life through international co-operation and exchange of information';

(f) In operative paragraph 3, replace 'Emphasizes that' by 'Recognizes that where it exists' at the beginning of the paragraph;

(g) Include a new operative paragraph 4 as follows: 'Believes that, on the other hand, the effects of scientific and technological developments have been generally beneficial for all mankind and hold out great potential for the future';

(h) In old operative paragraph 4 insert 'both the beneficial and' before the word 'harmful'; add the words 'can on occasion' after 'processes which';

(i) In old operative paragraph 5, replace 'guaranteeing human rights and freedoms' by 'to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the individual'; replace 'must take action' by 'should consider the desirability of taking action'."

36. At the 2045th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2076/Rev.1), sponsored also by Cuba and Nigeria. Trinidad and Tobago later also joined the sponsors. The revised text read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Confirming its resolution 3026 B (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, and recalling its previous resolutions on this subject,

"Noting the reports of the Secretary-General on this matter,

"Noting the positive role of scientific and technological achievements in the development of human society and the unprecedented acceleration of the rate of scientific and technological developments,

"Convinced that scientific and technological developments effect important changes in many areas of the life of society and should be used to exert a beneficial influence on human rights and fundamental freedoms,

"Bearing in mind that while scientific and technological developments provide ever increasing opportunities to better the human condition in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems and may be accompanied by an increase in social and material inequality and a deterioration of the social situation of broad sections of the population,

"Noting the urgent need to make full use of the scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man and to neutralize its present and possible in the future harmful consequences,

"Noting with concern that scientific and technological developments are used by the forces of imperialism and colonialism to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements, and deprive the peoples of their fundamental rights,

"Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need to respect human individuality and dignity in the light of scientific and technological developments,

"1. Calls upon all States to further develop international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interest of strengthening international peace and security, realization of the peoples' right to self-determination and respect for national sovereignty, freedom and independence and for the purpose of economic and social development and improving the quality of life for the entire population;

"2. Recommends all States to pursue a policy of utilizing all scientific and technological achievements to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of population;

"3. Emphasizes that the use of scientific and technological achievements for the purpose of violating the sovereignty of States, interfering in their internal affairs, waging aggressive wars, suppressing national liberation movements or pursuing a policy of racial discrimination is not only a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and other principles of international law, but constitutes an inadmissible distortion of the purposes that should guide scientific and technological development for the benefit of mankind;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO and other specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to the problem of the protection of broad sectors of the population against social and material inequalities as well as other harmful effects which might arise from the use of scientific and technological developments, and requests the Secretary-General in co-operation with the above-mentioned agencies to submit a report on this subject to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly;

"5. Urges all States to take action whenever necessary to develop legislation guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of scientific and technological developments."

37. At the 2045th meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, on behalf of the sponsors, taking into account suggestions made by the representative of Saudi Arabia, revised the last preambular paragraph to read:

"Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human personality in the light of scientific and technological developments,"

38. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a revised version of its amendments to the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2076/Rev.1). These amendments (A/C.3/L.2091/Rev.1) were to the following effect:

(a) At the beginning of operative paragraph 3 to delete "Emphasizes that" and to substitute the words "Recognizes that where it exists";

(b) After operative paragraph 3, to insert a new paragraph, reading as follows:

"Believes that, on the other hand, the effects of scientific and technological developments have been generally beneficial for all mankind and hold out great potential for the future";

(c) In operative paragraph 4:

(i) To replace the words "a report" by the word "information";

(ii) To replace the words "thirtieth session of the General Assembly" by the words "for the consideration of the Commission on Human Rights in conformity with resolution A/C.3/L.2094" /see paragraph 33 above/.

The sponsor later withdrew the first amendment to operative paragraph 4.

39. At the 2045th meeting, on 30 November, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2076/Rev.1) as orally revised (see paragraph 37 above) and on the revised amendments (A/C.3/L.2091/Rev.1) thereto. The result of the voting was as follows:

(a) The amendment to operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 41 votes to 37, with 25 abstentions;

(b) Operative paragraph 3, as amended, was adopted by 65 votes to none, with 26 abstentions;

(c) A separate vote was requested by the representative of Morocco on the words "on the other hand" and "for all mankind" in the proposed new operative paragraph 4. The words were rejected by, respectively, 49 votes to 22, with 30 abstentions, and 51 votes to 21, with 28 abstentions;

(d) New operative paragraph 4, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 99 to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic,

Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Botswana, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

(e) The amendment to operative paragraph 5 (old paragraph 4) received 32 votes in favour, 32 votes against, with 39 abstentions, and accordingly was not adopted;

(f) The revised draft resolution (A/C.3/L.2076/Rev.1), as orally revised and as amended, was adopted by 81 votes to none, with 22 abstentions (see paragraph 40 below, draft resolution III).

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

Preservation and further development of cultural values

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Noting the existence in numerous countries of legislation for the protection of the artistic and cultural heritage,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 3/ on the subject of the preservation and further development of cultural values,

Considering that the preservation of national culture should not lead to a division of the world through the withdrawal of the various cultures into themselves,

Affirming the sovereign right of each State to formulate and implement, in accordance with its own conditions and national requirements, the policies and measures conducive to the enhancement of its cultural values and national heritage,

Recognizing that the uniqueness of each culture derives from a multiplicity of influences operating in an extended time-scale,

Considering that the value and dignity of each culture as well as the ability to preserve and develop its distinctive character is a basic right of all countries and peoples,

Taking into account the rapid development of mass media as one of the most important means of diffusion of the scientific and technological progress and the increasing role of mass media in the cultural and moral life of the society,

Convinced that, on the one hand, intensified efforts must be made to prevent the misuse or abuse of scientific and technological developments, which endangers the distinctive character of all cultures, and that, on the other hand, all necessary steps have to be taken towards the preservation, enrichment and further development of national cultures and ways of life,

Convinced further that the preservation, renewal and continuous creation of cultural values should be not a static but a dynamic concept, linking the cultural heritage of nations with the present and future programmes of national development,

3/ A/9227.

1. Urges Governments to make cultural values, both material and spiritual, an integral part of development efforts by giving attention in particular to the following fields:

(a) The fullest possible access of all people to places, buildings, facilities and institutions which serve as media of cultural transmission and form a system of ideas promoting national culture;

(b) The preservation and/or restoration of sites of special historical importance;

(c) Involvement of the population in the elaboration and implementation of measures ensuring preservation and further development of cultural and moral values;

(d) Wide education and information activity with a view to:

(i) Encouraging civic responsibility for the cultural heritage to enable every individual to absorb and use cultural values, both material and spiritual, as a means of advancement and development of his personality;

(ii) Making the public aware of the social and aesthetic significance of the cultural environment;

(iii) Enhancing and developing living values through free creative activity;

(e) The identification, preservation and development of the varied cultural values of each region in order to maintain and make the widest possible use of local aspirations in the implementation of development plans, especially as regards the improvement of living conditions and the general quality of life;

2. Recognizes that contacts and exchanges among various cultures, conducted on the basis of equality and with due regard to the principle of sovereignty of States, may positively contribute to the enrichment and development of national cultures and regional cultural values;

3. Appeals to all Member States to respect national legislation for the protection of the artistic heritage;

4. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in co-operation with Member States, to study all the legal implications flowing from the existence of legislation for the protection of the national artistic heritage, including problems of exchange and the voluntary return of various cultural works;

5. Recommends that the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, taking due account of the work already done, should initiate, within the existing facilities at his disposal, the preparation of an interdisciplinary programme of research in education, mass communication and development planning, designed to preserve and further develop and promote wider knowledge of distinctive cultural values in this era of accelerated scientific and technological development, and in particular:

(a) Assemble information on the above-mentioned problems in various social and cultural contexts;

(b) Promote international exchange of information concerning the development and application of methods now employed by States for the preservation and further development of cultural values;

(c) Analyse the role of the mass media in the preservation and further development of cultural values, in particular with respect to integration of the mass media into national cultural policies;

6. Requests the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Preservation and further development of cultural values".

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Proclamation of Teheran 4/ and resolution XI adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights on 12 May 1968, 5/

Recalling further its resolution 2450 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and subsequent resolutions on human rights and scientific and technological developments,

Regretting that the Commission on Human Rights has been unable to consider this item at its twenty-ninth session,

Requests the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, to give high priority to the consideration of the item in conformity with its decision of 3 April 1973.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Use of scientific and technological developments in the interests of peace and social development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 3026 B (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and recalling its previous resolutions on this subject,

4/ Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 3.

5/ Ibid., p. 12.

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General on this matter,

Noting the positive role of scientific and technological achievements in the development of human society and the unprecedented acceleration of the rate of scientific and technological developments,

Convinced that scientific and technological developments effect important changes in many areas of the life of society and should be used to exert a beneficial influence on human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind that while scientific and technological developments provide ever increasing opportunities to better the human condition in a number of instances they can give rise to social problems and may be accompanied by an increase in social and material inequality and a deterioration of the social situation of broad sections of the population,

Noting the urgent need to make full use of the scientific and technological developments for the welfare of man and to neutralize its present and possible future harmful consequences,

Noting with concern that scientific and technological developments are used by the forces of imperialism and colonialism to intensify the arms race, suppress national liberation movements and deprive the peoples of their fundamental rights,

Reaffirming the right of peoples to self-determination and the need to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human personality in the light of scientific and technological developments,

1. Calls upon all States to develop further international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interest of strengthening international peace and security, realization of the peoples' right to self-determination and respect for national sovereignty, freedom and independence and for the purpose of economic and social development and improving the quality of life for the entire population;

2. Recommends all States to pursue a policy of utilizing all scientific and technological achievements to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all sectors of population;

3. Recognizes that, where it exists, the use of scientific and technological achievements for the purpose of violating the sovereignty of States, interfering in their internal affairs, waging aggressive wars, suppressing national liberation movements or pursuing a policy of racial discrimination not only is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and other principles of international law, but constitutes an inadmissible distortion of the purposes that should guide scientific and technological development for the benefit of mankind;

4. Believes that the effects of scientific and technological developments have been generally beneficial and hold out great potential for the future;

/...

5. Invites the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies concerned to pay particular attention to the problem of the protection of broad sectors of the population against social and material inequalities, as well as other harmful effects which might arise from the use of scientific and technological developments, and requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the above-mentioned agencies, to submit a report on this subject to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session;

6. Urges all States to take action whenever necessary to develop legislation guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of scientific and technological developments.
