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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Report of the Secretary-General

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^{*} A/40/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1. In its resolution 35/130 A of 11 December 1980, the General Assembly stressed the importance of implementing the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under conditions of scientific and technological progress and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-sixth session a report prepared on the basis of the information received from Member States regarding the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration.
- 2. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/36/429 and Add.1 and 2), which contained replies from the following Member States: Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Kuwait, Malta, Netherlands, Qatar, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Sierra Leone.
- 3. In its resolution 36/56 A of 25 November 1981, the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration, and invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A.
- 4. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/37/330 and Add.1) containing communications from the following Member States: Austria, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The report also contained replies received from the United Nations University, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 5. In its resolution 37/189 B of 18 December 1982, the General Assembly invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information in accordance with resolution 35/130 A.
- 6. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/38/195) containing communications from the following Member States: Afghanistan, Cyprus, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Suriname and Thailand.
- 7. In its resolution 38/112 of 16 December 1983, the General Assembly invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to resolution 35/130 A.
- 8. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/39/422) containing communications from the following Member States: Cameroon and Rwanda. The report also contained replies received

from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

- 9. In its resolution 39/133 of 14 December 1984, the General Assembly invited those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to resolution 35/130 A.
- 10. Consequently, a reminder was sent on 8 March 1985 by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 39/133 to those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that had not complied with the previous requests addressed to them. At the same date, a note verbale to all Member States and a letter to United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were sent, drawing attention to resolutions 39/133 and 39/134 of 14 December 1984.
- 11. As at 15 July 1985, replies had been received from the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Solomon Islands. Replies had also been received from the following specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Monetary Fund; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Telecommunication Union; International Atomic Energy Agency; World Bank; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and Commission of the European Communities.
- 12. The substantive replies received from the Governments and specialized agencies are found in sections II and III, respectively.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]

[4 April 1985]

The Secretary of State has taken note of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments" and "Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments".

SOLOMON ISLANDS

[Original: English]

[25 March 1985]

The Government of Solomon Islands informed the Secretary-General that it had no comments to make on General Assembly resolutions 39/133 and 39/134.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

[Original: English]

[13 May 1985]

The International Telecommunication Union draws attention to the fact that the preamble of the International Telecommunications Convention (Nairobi, 1982) takes into account the growing importance of telecommunications for the preservation of peace and for social and economic development of all countries. In addition, article 18 of the Convention provides for the right of the public to use the international telecommunication service, and article 33 thereof provides for the equitable access by all countries or group of countries to the Radio Frequency Spectrum and the Geostationary Satellite Orbit.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[13 May 1985]

The communication of the World Intellectual Property Organization on the subject confirms that its position is that reflected in document A/39/500, annex I.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[25 March 1985]

The Agency by its statute meets the requirements called for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 39/133 and paragraph 4 of resolution 39/134, as it is bound to promote peaceful applications of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind.