

proposed Conference to have an up-to-date assessment, by priority, of the humanitarian, rehabilitation and resettlement needs of the refugees and returnees, and the assistance required by the countries concerned to strengthen existing services, facilities and infrastructure and, for that purpose, to reallocate existing resources;

7. *Calls upon* the competent specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, including the development-oriented organizations, to provide all necessary co-operation and support to the Secretary-General in respect of the report called for in paragraph 6 above, to be prepared for the Conference to be held in 1984;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate financial and budgetary arrangements are made to cover the expenses involved in the preparation of the report, as well as those for the organization of the Conference in 1984;

9. *Appeals* to the international community, all Member States, the specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees and returnees in Africa;

10. *Invites* the executive bodies of the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to bring the present resolution to the attention of their members and to consider, within their respective spheres of competence, various ways and means substantially to increase assistance to African refugees and returnees;

11. *Stresses* that any additional assistance provided for refugee-related projects should not be at the expense of the development needs of the countries concerned;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*111th plenary meeting
18 December 1982*

37/198. International campaign against traffic in drugs

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/132 of 14 December 1981, in which it recognized the need, within the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy,¹⁶⁴ for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs, and 36/168 of 16 December 1981, in which it adopted the Strategy and the basic five-year programme of action,¹⁶⁴

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/8 and 1982/9 of 30 April 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶⁵

Reaffirming the need to improve regional and interregional co-operation and co-ordination, particularly in the field of law enforcement, to eradicate illicit traffic,

Acknowledging that many countries, including developing countries, continue to divert substantial human, financial and other resources to control international drug trafficking,

Recognizing, in particular, the dilemma of transit States, which have no control over the production of and demand for illicit narcotics, yet are seriously affected both at the domestic and international levels by the movement of illicit drugs,

¹⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 4 (E/1981/24)*, annex II.

¹⁶⁵ A/37/530.

Noting the significant role of the international drug control treaties in the development of effective countermeasures in combating the illicit supply, demand and traffic in drugs,

Considering the important role of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the implementation of various drug control programmes, particularly in developing countries, and the necessity of increasing contributions to the Fund to permit it to continue its most valuable work,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Calls upon* Member States that have not yet done so to ratify the international drug control treaties and, until such time, to endeavour to abide by the provisions thereof;

3. *Encourages* Member States to contribute, or to continue to contribute, to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so that it may pursue its useful programmes in the field of drug abuse control;

4. *Urges* organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, as well as Member States with available resources and expertise, to continue to grant technical and other forms of assistance, especially in the area of training of law enforcement professionals, to countries most affected by the illicit production of and traffic in drugs and drug abuse;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to explore all avenues leading to further improving regional and international co-ordination of activities against drug trafficking and drug abuse, in particular:

(a) To explore the feasibility of establishing, on a continuing basis, co-ordination mechanisms for drug law enforcement in regions where these do not exist;

(b) To give adequate priority to measures designed to alleviate the special problems of transit States;

(c) To consider convening in 1986 an interregional meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to devote a special issue of the *Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs*, published by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, to an analysis of the campaign against drug trafficking;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, for review by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

*111th plenary meeting
18 December 1982*

37/199. Alternate approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international

problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁶⁶ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁶⁷ in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980 and 36/133 of 14 December 1981,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of both civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights,

Underlining the need for the creation of conditions at the national and international levels for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Welcoming the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, established by the Commission on Human Rights,¹⁶⁸ and the progress it has made to date,

Underlining that the right to development is an inalienable human right,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Considering that the resources which would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular of the developing countries,

Recognizing also that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of each State, including the right of each people to choose its own socio-economic system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Acknowledging the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on the overall analysis with a view to further promoting and improving human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the Commission's programme and working methods, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways

and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and the concepts set forth therein, bearing in mind also other relevant texts;

2. *Reaffirms* that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should undertake specific obligations through accession to, or ratification of, international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the standard-setting work within the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

3. *Reiterates* that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of the peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those described in paragraph 1 (e) of its resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

4. *Affirms* that the efforts of the United Nations and its Member States to promote and to protect civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights should continue;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* at the present situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights and, in particular, the right to development;

6. *Reaffirms* that international peace and security are essential elements in the full realization of the right to development;

7. *Declares* that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

8. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations should give attention not only to the human rights aspects of development but also to the developmental aspects of human rights;

9. *Considers* it necessary that all Member States promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of each State, including the right of each people to choose its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to resolving international problems of an economic, social and humanitarian character;

10. *Emphasizes* that economic and political stability at the national and international levels will contribute to the full enjoyment, promotion and observance of the human rights of peoples and individuals;

11. *Reaffirms also* that, in order to ensure the full enjoyment of all rights and complete personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the right to education and the right to work, health and proper nourishment, through adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development, taking into account the results achieved by the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, and welcomes the decision of the Commission, in its resolution 1982/17 of 9 March 1982,¹⁶⁹ that the Working Group should continue its work with the aim of presenting as soon as possible a draft resolution on the right to development;

¹⁶⁶ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶⁷ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁶⁸ E/CN.4/1489.

¹⁶⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982 Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

*111th plenary meeting
18 December 1982*

37/200. Further promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Aware that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the duty of all Member States to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Convinced that a primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by each human being of a life of freedom and dignity,

Aware that efforts to promote and protect human rights at the international level should be accompanied by efforts to establish a new international economic order,

Aware also that the promotion and protection of human rights are necessary conditions for the development of the human personality, whether in its individual or its social aspects, and that social development must be based on respect for the dignity of man from which all human rights derive their justification,

Considering that the advancement of development objectives is related to the promotion of harmonious relations within and among States,

Considering also that the great resources which would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, especially those which are at present least developed,

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of international peace and security is vital for social and economic progress and for the full realization of human rights,

Bearing in mind also that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State may threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States, of a region or of the international community as a whole,

Recognizing that violations of human rights, wherever they exist, are of concern to the United Nations,

Emphasizing that the absence of peace or development can never exempt a State from its obligation to ensure respect for the human rights of its nationals and of other persons within its jurisdiction,

Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁶⁶ without distinction of any kind, as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming also that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein,

Considering that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights can make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions and within the United Nations system could be improved,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under various international instruments in the field of human rights,

Acknowledging the progress achieved by the international community in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly with respect to the setting of standards,

Acknowledging also the valuable efforts of the Commission on Human Rights in the study of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world,

Aware of the need to allocate additional resources, including staff, to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat,

Recalling its resolutions on this question, in particular its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977.

1. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom and dignity for each human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the others;

2. *Notes* that mass and flagrant violations of human rights in one State may threaten the peace and development of neighbouring States, of a region or of the international community as a whole;

3. *Emphasizes* that foreign occupation, colonialism, *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the denial of the right to self-determination of peoples and of all universally recognized human rights are serious impediments to peace and development;

4. *Reaffirms* that violations of human rights, wherever they exist, are of concern to the United Nations;

5. *Considers* that efforts to promote and protect human rights at the international level should be accompanied by efforts to establish a new international economic order;

6. *Recognizes* that the realization of the potentialities of the human person in harmony with the community should be seen as the central purpose of development;

7. *Affirms* that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process;

8. *Commends* the Commission on Human Rights and its *ad hoc* working group, established by the Commission pursuant to its resolution 36 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, for their continuing efforts in the study of the right to development;

9. *Stresses* that Governments have a duty to take special measures to secure the human rights of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups of individuals;

10. *Requests* Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the various conventions in the field of human rights;

11. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in its study of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world;

12. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session to continue its efforts to improve the capacity of the United Nations system to take urgent action in cases of serious violations of human rights, bearing in mind the proposals submitted by the Sub-Commission on