

## II

*International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>116</sup>
2. Urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking<sup>110</sup> and to utilize the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control<sup>114</sup> in developing national and regional strategies, particularly to promote bilateral, regional and international co-operative arrangements;
3. Recommends that, in developing activities to implement the guiding principles contained in the Declaration and the targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, the United Nations drug control bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations should give particular emphasis to activities identified in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, within the available resources, to review current information systems in the United Nations drug control units and to develop an information strategy and submit it, with its financial implications, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session;
5. Requests the Commission to consider the review by the Secretary-General and to advise on the creation, within existing United Nations structures, of an information system to integrate inputs from national, regional and international sources, so as to facilitate the linkage, retrieval and dissemination of information on all aspects of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and the chemicals used in their illicit processing and manufacturing;
6. Invites the Secretary-General to support, within the available resources, the activities of non-governmental organizations concerned and, in recognition of the latter's experience and expertise, to co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field with the organizations concerned;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure continued inter-agency co-ordination in drug abuse control activities, in particular by rotating the venue of inter-agency meetings on co-ordination, which will enhance efforts by the Commission to implement follow-up activities to the Conference;
8. Calls upon the Commission to keep under review action taken with respect to the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and decides to include in the provisional agenda of that session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

*75th plenary meeting  
8 December 1988*

**43/123. Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 41/132 of 4 December 1986, in which it expressed the conviction that the full enjoyment by everyone of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights and contributes to securing the goals of economic and social development enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling also* Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/17 of 10 March 1987,<sup>61</sup> in which the Commission urged States, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property,

*Reaffirming* the right of States and their peoples freely to choose and develop their political, social, economic and cultural systems and to determine their laws and regulations,

*Recognizing* the value of constructive dialogue in the national context on the ways and means by which States can promote the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others,

*Recognizing also* in this context the importance of enabling everyone to acquire property, alone or in association with others, by taking practical actions that assist the economic development of developing countries,

*Convinced* that the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as reaffirmed in paragraph 11 of the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons<sup>117</sup> and in article 16, paragraph 1 (h), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>118</sup> is of particular significance in fostering widespread enjoyment of other basic human rights,

*Reaffirming*, in accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that, in the exercise of his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States,<sup>119</sup>

*Noting* that the comments of Member States and of specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, as outlined in that report, consisted mainly of summaries of legal principles associated with the right to own property and that relatively little attention was given to the role of the right of everyone to

<sup>116</sup> A/43/679.

<sup>117</sup> Resolution 3447 (XXX).

<sup>118</sup> Resolution 34/180, annex.

<sup>119</sup> A/43/739.

own property, alone as well as in association with others, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States,

1. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, social and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;
2. *Affirms*, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;
3. *Considers* that further measures may be appropriate at the national level to ensure respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
4. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to provide, where they have not done so, adequate constitutional and legal provisions to protect the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of one's property;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system on the means whereby and the degree to which the right to own property alone as well as in association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms;
6. *Suggests* that Member States and the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, in the context of their remarks on the impact of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, may wish to address, in particular, the right to own the following types of property:
  - (a) Personal property, including the residence of one's self and family;
  - (b) Economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to report his findings to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
8. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under 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".

75th plenary meeting  
8 December 1988

#### 43/124. The impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>2</sup> the Declaration on Social Progress and Development<sup>80</sup> and the Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>120</sup> which assign property a role in the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Recalling also* its resolution 42/115 of 7 December 1987 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1987/18 of 10 March 1987<sup>61</sup> and taking note of Commission resolution 1988/19 of 7 March 1988<sup>27</sup> on the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Taking note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/20 of 7 March 1988<sup>27</sup> on recovery of nations' assets illegally removed by violators of human rights,

*Mindful* of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress and development and solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems,

*Recognizing* the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

*Recognizing also* that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they may freely determine their political status and may freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

*Recognizing further* that the right of all peoples to self-determination includes the exercise of their inalienable right to full sovereignty over all their natural wealth and resources,

*Convinced* that social justice is a prerequisite for lasting peace and that people can achieve complete fulfilment of their aspirations only within a just social order,

*Convinced also* that social development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and co-operation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration can be fully realized,

*Bearing in mind* that in no case may human rights and fundamental freedoms be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or to the rights and freedoms of others,

*Recalling* its resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, in which it emphasized the importance of an efficient public sector in the development process,

*Reaffirming* that, in accordance with article 6 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development require the establishment, in conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms and with the principles of justice and the social function of property, of forms of ownership of land and of the means of production which preclude any kind of exploitation of

<sup>120</sup> Resolution 41/128, annex.