

6. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, having in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries;

7. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the percentage of women in professional and decision-making positions in their countries;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish new five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly, in particular that of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of Assembly resolution 33/143 of 20 December 1978 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission on the Status of Women, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

11. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/112. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, in which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 37/187 of 18 December 1982 and subsequent resolutions, in which it made and reiterated requests to the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and their respective Special Rapporteurs to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief and inviting them to consider, in particular, what further role they could envisage playing regarding the dissemination of the text of the Declaration in national and local languages,

Aware that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to exist in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief,

1. *Reaffirms* that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. *Urges* States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²² to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief;

3. *Notes with appreciation* that work has already begun in the Commission on Human Rights on the preparation of a compendium of the national legislation and regulations of States on the question of freedom of religion or belief;

4. *Pledges its determination* to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and recalls that a Seminar on this theme was held at Geneva from 3 to 14 December 1984⁶³ within the framework of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to accord high priority at its thirty-ninth session to consideration of the study prepared by its Special Rapporteur, in accordance with the terms of Sub-Commission resolution 1983/31 of 6 September 1983,⁶⁴ on the current dimensions of the problems of intolerance and of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief, and to report on this matter to the Commission at its forty-fourth session;

6. *Takes note* of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/20 of 10 March 1986³¹ and Economic and Social Council decision 1986/134 of 23 May 1986, pursuant to which a Special Rapporteur has been appointed for one year to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are inconsistent with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures, as appropriate;

7. *Urges* all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

8. *Invites* the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by

⁶³ See ST/HR/SER.A/16.

⁶⁴ See E/CN.4/1984/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/43 and Corr.1 and 2, chap. XXI, sect. A.

United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

*97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

41/113. Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person, to maintain international peace and security and to develop friendly relations among peoples and international co-operation in promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights²² and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²²

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States⁶⁵ and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁶⁶

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,⁶⁷ the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind⁶⁸ and the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace,⁶⁹ as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 38/75 of 15 December 1983, the General Assembly resolutely, unconditionally and for all time condemned nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most monstrous crime against peoples and as a violation of the foremost human right — the right to life,

Recalling its resolutions 37/189 A of 18 December 1982, 38/113 of 16 December 1983, 39/134 of 14 December 1984 and 40/111 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,²⁷ 1983/43 of 9 March 1983,²⁸ 1984/28 of 12 March 1984,²⁹ 1986/10 of 10 March 1986³¹ and 1986/29 of 11 March 1986,³¹

Convinced that all rights and freedoms, as well as all material goods and spiritual wealth that both man and nations possess, have a common foundation — the right to life,

1. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and all individuals have an inherent right to life and that the safeguarding of this cardinal right is an essential condition for the enjoyment

of the entire range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political, rights;

2. *Stresses once again* the urgent need for the international community to make every effort to strengthen peace, remove the growing threat of war, particularly nuclear war, halt the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control and prevent violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples, thus contributing to ensuring the right to life;

3. *Stresses further* the foremost importance of the implementation of practical measures of disarmament for releasing substantial additional resources, which should be utilized for social and economic development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress are used exclusively in the interests of international peace, for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Again calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures with a view to prohibiting, in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, any propaganda for war, in particular the formulation, propounding and dissemination of and propaganda for doctrines and concepts aimed at unleashing nuclear war;

6. *Looks forward* to further efforts by the Commission on Human Rights to ensure the inherent right of all peoples and all individuals to life;

7. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

*97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986*

41/114. Implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Recalling also its resolution 40/110 of 13 December 1985, in which it again urged the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission to expedite their consideration of this question, so that the Commission could submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council,

Endorsing Commission on Human Rights resolution 1986/12 of 10 March 1986,³¹

Expressing deep concern at the repeated evidence of the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons on non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission,⁷⁰

⁶⁵ Resolution 3281 (XXIX).

⁶⁶ Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

⁶⁷ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

⁶⁸ Resolution 3384 (XXX).

⁶⁹ Resolution 39/11, annex.

⁷⁰ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17.