

antagonisms and deep unrest in society, aggravated by the existence of conditions of economic and social inequality,

Aware that discriminatory prejudices must be combated and eliminated by means of education and information as well as by the adoption of positive legislative or other measures designed to bring about a climate of understanding and co-operation among the various ethnic and cultural groups of society,

Convinced that the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which the General Assembly has proclaimed for the year 1971, will not achieve its objective unless effective measures are taken in all fields to combat attitudes and laws contrary to the principles of the Charter and the norms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Welcoming the entry into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and noting with satisfaction the first report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁵

1. *Solemnly reiterates* its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination wherever they may occur, and particularly of *apartheid*, as a flagrant contradiction of the spirit and the letter of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and deplores the persistence of such practices;

2. *Appeals* to the Governments of countries where forms of racial discrimination still persist and to the Governments which officially apply such policies as *apartheid* to take without delay all the legislative, educational and social measures necessary to end them and to ensure respect for human rights in accordance with the Charter;

3. *Vehemently affirms* the need for all men to be given an equal chance and to be enabled to live and work together in an atmosphere of mutual trust and tolerance, without discrimination and with full respect for the national and cultural identity of peoples or distinct ethnic groups;

4. *Urges* Member States to do their utmost to eliminate all racial discrimination in education, employment, housing and other fields of community life, and to encourage the development of multiracial activities with a view to removing obstacles to understanding among the various racial groups;

5. *Invites* all peoples of the world and all men of goodwill to condemn unrelentingly the evils of racial policies and to disseminate all information calculated to combat such policies;

6. *Invites* countries which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to take any steps necessary to ratify it or accede to it if possible in 1971, on the occasion of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work being done by the United Nations, in particular the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and by the specialized agencies, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization, and the non-governmental organizations asso-

ciated with their efforts towards the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

8. *Reaffirms* its intention to take the opportunity of the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to promote throughout the world social justice based on absolute respect for the dignity of the individual.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2648 (XXV). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination entered into force on 4 January 1969 and that, as at 22 October 1970, forty-four States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention,

Noting also the meetings of the States parties to the Convention in 1969 and the election by them of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in accordance with the provisions of article 8 of the Convention,

Having received the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁶

1. *Stresses* the significance, for the fulfilment of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of human rights, of the coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the bringing into being of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which was created by that Convention and which should play an effective role in the achievement of its purposes;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, submitted under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, on the first year of its activities;

3. *Requests* all States parties to the Convention to give full co-operation to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in order that it may fulfil its mandate under the Convention.

*1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.*

2649 (XXV). The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,

Concerned that many peoples are still denied the right to self-determination and are still subject to colonial and alien domination,

⁵Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/8027).

⁶Ibid.

Regretting that the obligations undertaken by States under the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions adopted by United Nations bodies have not proved sufficient to attain respect for the right of peoples to self-determination in all cases,

Recalling its resolution 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,⁷

Considering that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Noting the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸ which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 on the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

1. *Affirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial and alien domination recognized as being entitled to the right of self-determination to restore to themselves that right by any means at their disposal;

2. *Recognizes* the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination in the legitimate exercise of their right to self-determination to seek and receive all kinds of moral and material assistance, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination to recognize and observe that right in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the principles and spirit of the Charter;

4. *Considers* that the acquisition and retention of territory in contravention of the right of the people of that territory to self-determination is inadmissible and a gross violation of the Charter;

5. *Condemns* those Governments that deny the right to self-determination of peoples recognized as being entitled to it, especially of the peoples of southern Africa and Palestine;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to study, at its twenty-seventh session, the implementation of the United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, as soon as possible.

1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.

2650 (XXV). Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations

⁷ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), ¶. 9.

⁸ Resolution 2625 (XXV).

High Commissioner for Refugees⁹ and having heard his statement,¹⁰

Noting with appreciation the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of providing international protection to refugees within his mandate and promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting the constant efforts being made to this end by the High Commissioner, in co-operation with United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote the voluntary repatriation, the integration in countries of asylum or the resettlement in other countries of refugees who are his concern—whether groups of refugees or individual refugees—whose problems are causing increasing concern, especially in Africa,

Commending the encouraging progress obtained in the field of interagency co-operation, which, particularly as far as the rural settlement of refugees in developing countries is concerned, is essential in order to achieve durable solutions that are closely linked with the economic and social development of these countries,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of these contributions,

Expressing its appreciation of the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951¹¹ and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967,¹² and expressing the hope that this trend will continue,

1. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those relating to the new groups of refugees in Africa, and with the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to achieve, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations system, speedy and satisfactory solutions to the problems of refugees;

3. *Urges* Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian and constructive task by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection;

(b) Continuing to co-operate in the promotion of permanent solutions for refugees, including in particular individual cases in Africa;

(c) Providing the necessary means to enable the financial targets, established with the approval of the Executive Committee, to be reached.

1915th plenary meeting,
30 November 1970.

⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/8012) and Supplement No. 12A (A/8012/Add.1).*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Session, Third Committee, 1789th meeting.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A (A/6311/Rev.1/Add.1)*, part one, para. 2.

United Nations, to consider, as a matter of highest priority:

(a) The further action that it might itself take with a view to the speedy elimination of racial discrimination throughout the world;

(b) The action that it might suggest to its subsidiary organs, to States and to international and national bodies for this purpose;

(c) The follow-up measures required to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions in this matter;

6. *Endorses* the invitation addressed by the Economic and Social Council to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide the Commission on Human Rights with reports on the nature and effect of any racial discrimination of whose existence they have knowledge in their sphere of competence and requests that such reports should be submitted annually, and also endorses the invitation addressed by the Council to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status referred to in paragraph 5 above which have a special interest in the elimination of racism and racial discrimination to communicate biennially to the Council, and for the information of any interested organ of the United Nations, their endeavours and progress in the struggle against racism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all its forms;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) In conformity with the conclusions stated in paragraphs 52 and 57 of his report on the review and reappraisal of United Nations information policies and activities,⁹ to study information programmes on all questions relating to racial discrimination, taking into account the views of the Economic and Social Council and its competent subsidiary bodies with a view to intensifying the realization of such programmes;

(b) To pursue, as a major feature of action to combat racism and racial discrimination after the International Year, a world-wide programme intended to build up public opinion, especially through radio and television broadcasts, and the distribution of appropriate literature such as the Statement on Race and Racial Prejudice,¹⁰ adopted by a committee of experts on the subject convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris in September 1967, and the special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹¹ with a view to eradicating once and for all false racial beliefs based upon distortion or lack of scientific knowledge and showing how the different races complement one another;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session a report on the measures taken by United Nations organs, which would make possible a detailed assessment and formulation of further new methods and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

⁹ A/C.5/1320/Rev.1.

¹⁰ UNESCO document SHC/CS/122/8, appendix 4.

¹¹ *Racial Discrimination* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.XIV.2).

2786 (XXVI). Draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

Recognizing that the conclusion of a convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* under the auspices of the United Nations would be an important contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Considering that there has been no opportunity at the current session of the General Assembly to consider fully the draft convention submitted to the Third Committee,¹²

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*, together with the relevant records of the discussion;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session and the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session should consider this item, in co-operation with the Special Committee on *Apartheid*, as a matter of priority, and should submit the text of the draft convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session.

*2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.*

2787 (XXVI). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, 1904 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963, 2200 (XXI) of 16 December 1966, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2672 C (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,¹³

Solemnly reaffirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and colonial exploitation is a violation of the principle of self-determination as well as a denial of basic human rights and is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations,

Concerned that many peoples continue to be denied the right to self-determination and are living under conditions of colonial and foreign domination,

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 54, document A/8542, para. 32.

¹³ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

Expressing concern that some countries, notably Portugal, with the support of their North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies, are waging war against the national liberation movement of the colonies and against certain independent States of Africa and Asia and the developing countries,

Confirming that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including the methods of neo-colonialism, constitutes a gross encroachment on the rights of peoples and on the basic human rights and freedoms,

Convinced that effective application of the principle of self-determination of peoples is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations between countries and peoples, the guarantee of human rights and the maintenance of peace in the world,

Affirming that the future of Zimbabwe cannot be negotiated with an illegal régime and that any settlement must be made on the basis of "no independence before majority rule",

Reaffirming the inalienable rights of all peoples, and in particular those of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the Palestinian people, to freedom, equality and self-determination, and the legitimacy of their struggles to restore those rights,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which elaborated the principle of self-determination of peoples,

Considering that the establishment of a sovereign and independent State freely determined by all the people belonging to the territory constitutes a mode of implementing the right of self-determination,

Further considering that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State established in accordance with the right of self-determination of its people is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful that interference in the internal affairs of States is a violation of the Charter and can pose a serious threat to the maintenance of peace,

1. *Confirms* the legality of the peoples' struggle for self-determination and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably in southern Africa and in particular that of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), as well as of the Palestinian people, by all available means consistent with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Affirms* man's basic human right to fight for the self-determination of his people under colonial and foreign domination;

3. *Calls upon* all States dedicated to the ideals of freedom and peace to give all their political, moral and material assistance to peoples struggling for liberation, self-determination and independence against colonial and alien domination;

4. *Believes* that the main objectives and principles of international protection of human rights cannot be effectively implemented while some States, particularly Portugal and South Africa, pursue the imperialist policy of colonialism, use force against independent African States and developing countries and peoples fighting for self-determination and support régimes that are applying the criminal policy of racism and *apartheid*;

5. *Condemns* the colonial and usurping Powers that are suppressing the right of peoples to self-determination and hampering the liquidation of the last hotbeds of colonialism and racism in the African and Asian continents and in other parts of the world;

6. *Condemns* the policy of certain States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that contribute to the creation in southern Africa of a military-industrial complex whose aim is to suppress the movement of peoples struggling for self-determination and to interfere in the affairs of independent African States;

7. *Recalls* that it is the duty of every State to contribute through joint and independent action to the implementation of the principle of self-determination, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to assist the United Nations in discharging the responsibilities vested in it by the Charter for the implementation of this principle;

8. *Urges* the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions on the elimination of colonialism and racism, and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

9. *Resolves* to devote constant attention to the question of flagrant large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms resulting from the denial to peoples under colonial and foreign domination of their right to self-determination;

10. *Calls upon* all States to observe the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and respect for their sovereign rights and territorial integrity.

2001st plenary meeting,
6 December 1971.

2788 (XXVI). Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The General Assembly,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁴

Firmly believing that the entry into force of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol will greatly enhance the ability of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and will contribute to the attainment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Desirous of making all possible efforts that may be appropriate to assist in hastening the process of ratification and, if possible, in bringing into force those instruments by the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in 1973,

¹⁴ A/8390.

3. *Recommends* that the Commission on Human Rights should consider the question of the exploitation of labour through illicit and clandestine trafficking at its next session, as provided in Economic and Social Council resolution 1706 (LIII), as a matter of priority;

4. *Invites* the International Labour Organisation to continue the studies it has begun on illicit trafficking in foreign labour, which is a form of exploitation, and to strengthen international machinery for the protection of migrant workers;

5. *Urges* the Governments which have not yet done so to give high priority to the ratification of the Convention of the International Labour Organisation concerning Migration for Employment (Revised 1949), in the context of their efforts to eliminate illicit trafficking in foreign labour.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2921 (XXVII). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the third year of its activities,⁵ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

2. *Urgently requests* all States which are not yet parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to ratify or accede to the Convention, if possible by 10 December 1973, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the new procedure for the consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention, which includes an invitation to States parties to be present at, and take part in, the Committee's discussions when their reports are under consideration, as suggested in paragraphs 5 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 2783 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2922 (XXVII). Draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2786 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the urgent need to take further effective measures with a view to the suppression and punishment of *apartheid*,

⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/8718).

⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX).

Reaffirming again that the conclusion of an international convention on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid* would be an important contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism, economic exploitation, colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made in order to elaborate an international document on the suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Special Committee on *Apartheid* and to States the revised draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*⁷ and the amendments thereto⁸ for their comments and views;

2. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-ninth session to consider as a priority item the revised draft Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* and the amendments thereto, and to submit the results of its consideration thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

2085th plenary meeting
15 November 1972

2955 (XXVII). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights",

Recalling resolution 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, in which the General Assembly urged the Security Council as well as States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies to take effective steps to ensure the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and with Assembly resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971,

Disturbed at the continued reluctance of the colonial and racist Powers, such as Portugal and South Africa, to recognize and to apply the right to self-determination and independence for the peoples of the Territories under their control,

Deeply concerned at the negative attitude of certain Member States to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General

⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 50, document A/8880, para. 42.

⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 43.

Assembly on decolonization, racism and self-determination,

Strongly deploring the intensification of armed repression and wanton slaughter of peoples under colonial and alien domination and acts of aggression committed by colonialists and alien forces against a number of sovereign States and peoples struggling for their self-determination, which obstruct the full enjoyment of human rights,

Noting the urgent need, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, for providing maximum material, humanitarian and moral assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas, colonial territories and territories under alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of all peoples, notably of those mentioned in General Assembly resolution 2787 (XXVI), to self-determination, freedom and independence, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle for liberation from colonial and alien domination and foreign subjugation by all available means consistent with the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Strongly condemns* all those Governments, particularly the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which persistently refuse to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other pertinent resolutions;

3. *Strongly condemns* the policies of those States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other Powers which assist Portugal and other racist régimes in Africa and elsewhere in their suppression of peoples' aspirations for, and enjoyment of, human rights;

4. *Decides* to examine concrete ways and means of extending maximum humanitarian and material assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas, colonial territories and territories under alien subjugation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, indicating the present scope and nature of assistance being provided to colonial countries and peoples, as well as those in the liberated areas, from relevant existing voluntary funds and other forms of assistance by relevant organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, regional intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations after consultation with the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in order to assist in the examination of areas and of ways and means of further promoting humanitarian and material assistance, account being taken of the need for co-ordination;

6. *Invites* the aforementioned organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of paragraph 5 above.

2107th plenary meeting
12 December 1972

**2956 (XXVII). Report of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Refugees**

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations

High Commissioner for Refugees concerning his current activities⁹ and having heard his statement,¹⁰

Commending the results obtained by the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian task of providing international protection to refugees within his mandate and promoting permanent solutions to their problems,

Noting with appreciation the manner in which the High Commissioner has, at the request of the Secretary-General and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, co-ordinated, or participated in, essential humanitarian actions undertaken by the organizations in the United Nations system,

Recognizing the importance of voluntary repatriation as a permanent solution to the refugee problem and the useful role that United Nations bodies and non-governmental agencies have been playing in facilitating the rehabilitation of groups of refugees who have voluntarily returned to their countries of origin,

Considering the increasing and fruitful co-operation between the High Commissioner and other members of the United Nations system in the field of rural settlement, education and training of refugees, particularly in Africa, which results in better co-ordination of action and greater efficiency,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of Governments contributing to the High Commissioner's assistance programme and the substantial increase in some of those contributions,

Commending the growing number of accessions to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951¹¹ and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967,¹²

1. *Expresses its deep satisfaction* at the efficient manner in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff continue to accomplish their humanitarian task;

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to participate, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, in those humanitarian endeavours of the United Nations for which his Office has particular expertise and experience;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to pursue his efforts, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote permanent and speedy solutions to the problems of refugees who are his concern through voluntary repatriation, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries;

4. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue to provide international protection and assistance to refugees who are his concern, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the directives of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme;

5. *Urges* Governments to continue to lend their support to the High Commissioner's humanitarian action by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection;

⁹ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/8712) and Supplement No. 12A (A/8712/Add.1).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Session, Third Committee, 1954th meeting.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 137.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

of the General Assembly, and to submit, if possible, a single draft Declaration to the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session through the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Invites* Governments to transmit to the Secretary-General their additional comments and suggestions on the said articles and amendments in time for their consideration by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirtieth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit all the documentation on the subject that was before the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session to the Commission on Human Rights;

4. *Decides* to include in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" with a view to considering, completing and adopting, if possible, a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance.

*2185th plenary meeting
30 November 1973*

3070 (XXVIII). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Faithful to its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Mindful of the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,²⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972 and 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, as well as resolution VIII adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in 1968,²¹

Noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's report of 21 September 1973²² and the assistance being given to dependent Territories by certain Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations,

Disturbed at the continued repression and inhuman treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, including inhuman treatment of people imprisoned because of their struggle for self-determination,

Recognizing the imperative need to put an early end to colonial rule, foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all people under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and indepen-

dence in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971;

2. *Also reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Calls upon* all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with relevant resolutions of the United Nations, to recognize the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and to offer moral, material and any other assistance to all peoples struggling for the full exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

4. *Strongly condemns* the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as all others which continue to disregard United Nations resolutions bearing on the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence;

5. *Further condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and other countries which assist Portugal and other racist régimes in Africa and elsewhere in their suppression of peoples' aspirations for, and enjoyment of, human rights;

6. *Condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples, notably the peoples of Africa still under colonial domination and the Palestinian people;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations associated with the United Nations which have extended various forms of assistance to dependent Territories and appeals to them to increase further such assistance;

8. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in appointing a Special Rapporteur²³ at its twenty-seventh session to prepare a detailed study on the historical and current development of the right of peoples to self-determination, on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session.

*2185th plenary meeting
30 November 1973*

3074 (XXVIII). Principles of international co-operation in the detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of persons guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2583 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2712 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

²⁰ A/9330 and Corr.1, p. 3.

²¹ *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 9.

²² A/9154.

²³ See E/CN.4/1128, part B, resolution 5 (XXVI).

3246 (XXIX). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of that Declaration,

Recalling, inter alia, its resolutions 2588 B (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, 2787 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 2963 E (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3059 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3070 (XVIII) of 30 November 1973, and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General,²⁵

Noting with satisfaction the assurances given by the Government of Portugal that it will fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and comply with United Nations resolutions relevant to the right of the peoples under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence,

Indignant at the continued repression and the inhuman and degrading treatment inflicted on peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, especially on individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming that the independence of Southern Rhodesia should not be negotiated with the illegal régime but with the authentic and recognized representatives of the Rhodesian people,

Mindful of its responsibility to evolve all possible measures which will enable oppressed peoples to attain independence and self-determination and, in this regard, deploring the obstructive attitude of certain Member States,

Recognizing the imperative need to put an early end to colonial rule, foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation to self-determination, freedom and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Renews* its call to all States to recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples subject to colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation and to offer them moral, material and other forms of assistance in their struggle to exercise fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

4. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

5. *Welcomes* the recognition by the Government of Portugal of the right of all the peoples under its colonial administration to self-determination and independence, and the initiatives already taken in this regard;

6. *Urges* the Government of Portugal to continue to ensure that the process of decolonization, which will enable peoples still under its colonial administration to achieve self-determination and independence, is accomplished without delay;

7. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

8. *Further strongly condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Calls upon* those countries to reconsider their policies and to sever all links with the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia;

10. *Renews its appreciation* to Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts in extending various forms of assistance to peoples in dependent Territories and appeals to them to increase such assistance;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out measures for the provision of increased international assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

*2303rd plenary meeting
29 November 1974*

3266 (XXIX). Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 3223 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and resolution 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²⁶

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on the fifth year of its activities,²⁷ submitted under article 9, para-

²⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

²⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/9618).

²⁵ A/9638 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5, A/9667 and Add.1.

tions of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas in the world, some of which are imposed by certain Governments by means of legislative, administrative or other measures”,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, the General Assembly condemned, *inter alia*, the unholy alliance between South African racism and zionism,

Taking note of the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, 1975,⁴ proclaimed by the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City from 19 June to 2 July 1975, which promulgated the principle that “international co-operation and peace require the achievement of national liberation and independence, the elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign occupation, zionism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in all its forms, as well as the recognition of the dignity of peoples and their right to self-determination”,

Taking note also of resolution 77 (XII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twelfth ordinary session,⁵ held at Kampala from 28 July to 1 August 1975, which considered “that the racist régime in occupied Palestine and the racist régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa have a common imperialist origin, forming a whole and having the same racist structure and being organically linked in their policy aimed at repression of the dignity and integrity of the human being”,

Taking note also of the Political Declaration and Strategy to Strengthen International Peace and Security and to Intensify Solidarity and Mutual Assistance among Non-Aligned Countries,⁶ adopted at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lima from 25 to 30 August 1975, which most severely condemned zionism as a threat to world peace and security and called upon all countries to oppose this racist and imperialist ideology,

Determines that zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3380 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a crime against humanity,

Convinced that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Pun-

⁴ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. I.

⁵ See A/10297, annex II.

⁶ A/10217 and Corr.1, annex, p. 3.

ishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the achievement of the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Appeals* to the Governments of all States to sign, ratify and implement without delay the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annual reports on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

3. *Decides* to consider this question at its thirty-first session under the item entitled “Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination”.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3381 (XXX). Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3134 (XXVIII) and 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 and 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General⁷ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;⁸

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention;

3. *Reaffirms* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Appeals* to States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3382 (XXX). Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 and 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974,

⁷ A/10197.

⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, to national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Welcoming whole-heartedly the independence of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea,

Concerned about the current conflict in Angola,

Equally concerned about the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Confident in the hope that the nationalist movements will co-operate with the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the persistence of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts by the Fact-Finding Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation of the Organization of African Unity to resolve amicably the current conflict in Angola;

3. *Rejects* any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Angola and of the Comoros;

4. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and those countries whose military, economic, sporting or political relations with the racist régimes of southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

5. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

6. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and their immediate release;

7. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa;

(b) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the

promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(c) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-first session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

2400th plenary meeting
10 November 1975

3383 (XXX). Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa",

Mindful of its responsibility to offer the oppressed peoples under the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa every assistance in their struggle for self-determination and for the enjoyment of their fundamental human rights,

Aware that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1864 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities appointed a Special Rapporteur to evaluate urgently the importance and the sources of political, military, economic and other assistance given by certain States to the racist and colonial régimes of southern Africa, as well as the direct or indirect effects of such assistance on the perpetuation of colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

1. *Considers* that organizations and States which give assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa are accomplices of those régimes in respect of their inhuman policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Ahmed M. Khalifa, every possible assistance he may need for the completion of his report, which is to be submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its twenty-ninth session;

3. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-first session as a matter of high priority and, in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to submit the final report of the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of

4. *Reaffirms* that the States and organizations which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa are accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Invites* the Security Council to impose a total embargo on sales, gifts and the transfer of arms or any other kind of military supplies to South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

8. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, to examine the question of the consequences of the use of the veto by the above-mentioned three permanent members of the Security Council on the enjoyment of human rights by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needs to complete his study;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and to the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority in the light of any recommendation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976

31/34. **Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 and 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that bantustanization is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Seychelles,

Reiterating the need to respect the independence and to maintain the territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

2. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, independence and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Condemns* the policy of bantustanization and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

5. *Condemns* any interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demands the immediate withdrawal of the French Administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte;

6. *Reiterates* that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

8. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and in-

dependence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

9. *Strongly condemns* the massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

10. *Demands* full respect for the basic human rights of all individuals detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, and strict respect for article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,⁴ and their immediate release;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and alien régimes continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. *Keenly awaits* the conclusion of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination;

13. *Decides* to remain seized of this item at its thirty-second session on the basis of reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under alien domination and foreign subjugation.

83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976

31/35. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,⁵ transmitted by the Economic and Social Council under its resolution 2011 (LXI) of 2 August 1976, and having heard his statement,⁶

Recalling its resolutions 3454 (XXX) and 3455 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 relating to the activities of the High Commissioner for the benefit of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the importance of the essential humanitarian tasks which the High Commissioner is called

⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/31/12), Supplement No. 12A (A/31/12/Add.1) and Supplement No. 12B (A/31/12/Add.2).*

⁶ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Third Committee, 49th meeting, paras. 1-12; and *ibid.*, Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

upon to perform and for which his Office has acquired particular expertise and experience,

Bearing in mind the increasingly useful co-operation between the High Commissioner and other members of the United Nations system, resulting in better co-ordination of action and greater efficiency,

Recognizing the need for further strengthening the international protection of refugees,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 2011 (LXI) on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. *Commends* the High Commissioner and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their manifold activities on behalf of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts, in co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and voluntary agencies, to promote permanent and speedy solutions to the problems facing his Office through voluntary repatriation and assistance in rehabilitation of returnees, integration in countries of asylum or resettlement in other countries as needed;

4. *Further requests* the High Commissioner to continue his humanitarian assistance on behalf of refugees and displaced persons in Africa and urges the fullest co-operation of all concerned for this purpose;

5. *Urges* Governments to strengthen further their support for the humanitarian activities which the High Commissioner is carrying out in accordance with pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council by:

(a) Facilitating his efforts in the field of international protection by means of accession to international instruments relating to refugees and respect for the rights of refugees;

(b) Co-operating in the promotion of permanent and speedy solutions to the problems faced by his Office;

(c) Providing the necessary financial means to attain the objectives of his humanitarian assistance programmes.

83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976

31/36. Question of the establishment, in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3274 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁷ on the question of the establishment, in accordance with the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961,⁸ of a body to which persons claiming the benefit of the Convention may apply,

Noting that the High Commissioner is carrying out the functions required under the Convention without any financial implications for the United Nations,

⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 12B (A/31/12/Add.2).

⁸ A/CONF.9/15, 1961.

such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/14. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 31/34 of 30 November 1976,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹² held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the declaration adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,¹³ held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977,

Taking note of the declaration of the First Afro-Arab Summit Conference,¹⁴ held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Djibouti,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate evacuation of the French administration and forces from the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

5. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

7. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military or sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

8. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

9. *Strongly condemns* the ever increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

10. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental personal rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human

¹² A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

¹³ A/CONF.91/9 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

11. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

12. *Looks forward* to the publication of the following studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

14. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-third session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

60th plenary meeting
7 November 1977

32/58. Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, in which it instructed the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit a report on the methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders, including recommendations on the measures most appropriate in such areas as law enforcement, judicial procedures and correctional practices,

Concerned about the prevailing trends of criminality in many countries of the world, which show the spread of emerging new forms of serious and organized crime,

1. *Takes note* of the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders", contained in the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its fourth session,¹⁶ as a guideline for future United Nations activities directed towards the prevention and control of crime and delinquency and the treatment of offenders;

2. *Invites* Member States to make use of the report, as appropriate, in formulating national crime prevention policies and strategies;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, as well as international governmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, to collaborate fully in pursuance of the goals set out in the report;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the collaboration referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Urges* all Member States, as well as international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence and the international and regional institutes in crime prevention and control;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General should draw on the report in formulating proposals for future medium-term plans in crime prevention and criminal justice.

98th plenary meeting
8 December 1977

32/59. Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the seriousness of crime problems, which have assumed new forms and dimensions in many countries of the world and are transcending national boundaries,

Concerned about the high social and material cost which crime exacts and the impediment it presents to a more wholesome development and a better quality of life for all,

Alarmed at the excesses of those crime control policies which, in certain countries, extend to torture and other abuses, negating the basic principles of human rights and of criminal justice itself,

Recalling in this context the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, contained in the annex to its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing that the various forms of social control for the prevention of crime should take into account differences in traditions, economic and political structures, available resources and levels of development existing among Member States,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in crime prevention under General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, which was affirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 830 D (XXXII) of 2 August 1961, and in the promotion and strengthening of international co-operation in this field in accordance with Assembly resolution 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972,

Having considered the report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,¹⁷ held at Geneva from 1 to 12 September 1975, and the recommendations made by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fourth session,¹⁸

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.5/536, annex IV.

¹⁷ A/CONF.56/10 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and corrigendum).

¹⁸ E/CN.5/536, chap. I, sect. B.

threat not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to all African States and particularly to the independence of the front-line States, and to international peace and security,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Also concerned at the frantic efforts made by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear weapons,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the policies of maintaining the economic interests of certain Western and other States, as well as the activities of multinational corporations, and the increasing collaboration by some of those States and multinational corporations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, which impedes the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that the States which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Requests* the Security Council finally to adopt binding decisions to prohibit all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and to take effective measures to prevent the *apartheid* régime from acquiring nuclear weapons;

6. *Appeals* to all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed by the United Nations on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977;

7. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* for the updated report submitted by the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give priority at its thirty-fifth session to consideration of the above-mentioned report prepared in pursuance of resolution 2 (XXXI) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to have the above-mentioned report of the Special Rapporteur printed, to arrange for its widest possible dissemination and to transmit it to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned within the United Nations system;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-fifth session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/24. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/34 of 30 November 1976 and 32/14 of 7 November 1977, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁹ of the letter dated 14 June 1978 from the representative of Senegal¹⁰ transmitting the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and of the letter dated 6 September 1978 from the representative of Yugoslavia¹¹ transmitting the documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries,

Recalling the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,¹² held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*¹³ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

Taking note of the Political Declaration¹⁴ adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right

⁹ A/33/199 and Add.1-3.

¹⁰ A/33/151.

¹¹ A/33/206.

¹² A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

¹³ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

¹⁴ A/32/61, annex I.

to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Affirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Solomon Islands,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, particularly armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of France from the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is an integral part of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

5. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

6. *Condemns* the violations of the sanctions ordered by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia and accordingly deplors the decision of the Government of the United States of America to allow Ian Smith to enter the United States;

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage these régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and particularly by those countries that maintain military co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime;

10. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes of southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;¹⁵

14. *Notes with appreciation* the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

15. *Takes note* of the studies by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, dealing with the following subjects:

(a) Historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;¹⁶

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I to III).

(b) Implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination;¹⁷

and expresses its thanks to their authors;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

17. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fourth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/25. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which it provided for the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as its resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee,

Bearing in mind the interest in the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the range of refugee problems confronting the Office,

Noting that the Executive Committee has at present a membership of thirty-one States Members of the United Nations or members of any of the specialized agencies,

1. *Decides* to increase the membership of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme by up to nine additional members;

2. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1979, to elect, in consultation with the regional groups, up to nine additional members of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme from those States with a demonstrated interest in and devotion to the solution of the refugee problem.

63rd plenary meeting
29 November 1978

33/26. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office¹⁸ and having heard his statement,¹⁹

Recalling its resolutions 32/67 and 32/70 of 8 December 1977 and noting the gravity of the problems continuing to face the High Commissioner in his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons in many parts of the world,

Reaffirming that the activities of the High Commissioner are eminently humanitarian in character and that there is need to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, his efforts to promote permanent solutions through voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement in other countries,

Commending Governments for the humanitarian spirit in which they have received refugees and for the generous manner in which they have contributed to alleviating suffering,

Deploring the fact that refugees often face the threat of *refoulement*, arbitrary detention and the denial of asylum and noting that it is necessary to ensure their basic human rights, protection and safety, *inter alia*, through further accessions to and more effective implementation of international instruments, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees²⁰ and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,²¹

Noting that the increased needs of the refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office require the widening of financial and other support from Governments and the closest co-operation of United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Commends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his staff for the efficient manner in which they continue to discharge their many responsibilities in assisting refugees and displaced persons and takes note with appreciation of the report of the High Commissioner, including the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twenty-ninth session;¹⁸

2. *Requests* the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to assist refugees and displaced persons of concern to his Office, especially with a view to providing urgent humanitarian assistance to the large and increasing numbers in need in Africa, Asia and Latin America;

3. *Further requests* the High Commissioner to continue to promote permanent and speedy solutions, in close co-operation with Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Commends* Governments that are actively encouraging voluntary repatriation or return as a solution to the problems in their area and requests the High Commissioner to render all possible assistance in such situations in lending help in the rehabilitation of the returnees;

5. *Urges* Governments to continue to co-operate closely with the High Commissioner in efforts to achieve the self-sufficiency and, where possible, the integration of refugees in countries of asylum, and to accept for resettlement, on the widest possible basis, refugees from countries of first asylum;

6. *Further urges* Governments to continue to facilitate the work of the High Commissioner in the field

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-third Session, Third Committee, 43rd meeting, paras. 1-13; and *ibid.*, Third Committee, Sessional Fascicle, corrigendum.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545, p. 150.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

¹⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405 (vols. I and II).

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/33/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/33/12/Add.1).*

tion of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Welcomes also* the continued co-operation of the Committee with the competent specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to secure the fullest possible implementation of article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. *Commends* the Committee for continuing to focus its attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation wherever they exist, particularly in southern Africa, as is within its mandate;

5. *Calls once again upon* relevant United Nations bodies to supply the Committee with sufficient information on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention;

6. *Expresses its grave concern* that some States parties to the Convention, for reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, and in this respect supports the opinion expressed by the Committee regarding the persistence of this problem in the Syrian Arab Republic,²² reiterates its endorsement of Committee decision 1 (XV) of 1 April 1977²³ and reaffirms its resolution 32/13 of 7 November 1977 as well as its resolutions 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 3266 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, concerning the situation in the Golan Heights;

7. *Invites* the States parties to supply the Committee with all the requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities;

8. *Calls upon* the States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and to take effective measures for securing full equality and promotion and protection of the rights of every person, group of persons or national or ethnic minority, as well as full protection of the rights of migrant workers, by preventing all practices of racial discrimination;

9. *Urges* all States which are not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies;

10. *Notes with due attention* Committee decision 1 (XX) of 13 August 1979²⁴ concerning the future meetings of the Committee and requests the Secretary-General in this connexion to explore the possibility of providing necessary assistance for the holding of such meetings

²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18)*, para. 138.

²³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/32/18)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18)*, chap. VIII, sect. B.

in developing countries and to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

*69th plenary meeting
15 November 1979*

34/43. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²⁵ which proclaims that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,

Convinced of the desirability of elaborating an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling its resolution 3267 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also its resolution 33/106 of 16 December 1978,

Taking note of the work thus far done by the Commission on Human Rights,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the drafting of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

2. *Further requests* the Commission on Human Rights to strive towards completion of the draft Declaration at its thirty-sixth session with a view to submitting to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a single draft Declaration;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to give it high priority.

*76th plenary meeting
23 November 1979*

34/44. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 33/24 of 29 November 1978, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

²⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁶ the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979,²⁷ and the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁸

Recalling the resolutions on Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Palestinian question adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,²⁹

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,³⁰

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence and national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Dominica and Saint Lucia,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding

²⁶ A/34/367 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁷ A/34/389 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

²⁸ A/34/542, annex.

²⁹ A/34/552, annex I, resolutions CM/Res.719 (XXXIII), CM/Res.720 (XXXIII) and CM/Res.725 (XXXIII).

³⁰ A/32/61, annex I.

the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, and national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, and which prevent the realization of the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to its homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over its territories;

5. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979, on the question of Western Sahara³¹ and invites all Member States to spare no efforts for the effective implementation of that decision;

6. *Takes note* of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on that question;

7. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

8. *Condemns* the violations of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia;

9. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encouraging those régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

11. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist

³¹ A/34/552, annex II, decision AHG/Dec.114 (XVI).

Pretoria régime and continue to supply related material to that régime;

12. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

13. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes in southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

14. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

15. *Urges* all States, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

16. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

17. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of that assistance;

18. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,³³ and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination³⁴ should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including distribution in Arabic;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being

waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fifth session on the basis of the reports which Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

76th plenary meeting
23 November 1979

34/45. International Covenants on Human Rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/86 of 13 December 1976, 32/66 of 8 December 1977 and 33/51 of 14 December 1978,

Having noted the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,³⁵

Noting with appreciation that, following its appeal, more Member States have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,³⁶

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its sixth and seventh sessions³⁷ and expresses satisfaction at the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee is continuing to undertake its functions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which have extended their co-operation to the Human Rights Committee when submitting their reports under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties which have not yet done so to submit their reports to the Committee as speedily as possible;

3. *Urges* States parties which have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

4. *Welcomes* the information that the Economic and Social Council has now finalized arrangements for the consideration of reports submitted under the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³⁸ and expresses the hope that the Council will take steps to consider those reports as soon as possible;

5. *Again invites* all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to

³⁵ A/34/440.

³⁶ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/34/40).*

³⁸ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/43 of 11 May 1979.

³² Resolution 217 A (III).

³³ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I-III).

³⁴ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1; the study was published under the title *The Right to Self-Determination* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.5).

13. *Approves* the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa,¹¹ held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980 under the auspices of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

14. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and of *apartheid* by means of the publications of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the various studies which the General Assembly requested to be undertaken in its resolutions 33/99 of 16 December 1978 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979, when completed, to the General Assembly at its future sessions for consideration under the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination";

16. *Invites* all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by the racist régimes because of their courageous efforts to combat *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and at defending the right of their peoples to self-determination and independence;

17. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

18. *Decides* to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

19. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

20. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-sixth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/34. Further assistance to national organizations for the elimination of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 34/24 of

¹¹ A/35/160-S/13869, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

15 November 1979 concerning the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Conscious of the need to mobilize public opinion through the media, the education system, non-governmental organizations and other institutions against all forms of racial discrimination,

Aware of the importance of Governments enacting appropriate legislation and taking other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination,

Recalling its resolution 34/49 of 23 November 1979 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing that national non-governmental organizations concerned with race and community relations can play a valuable role in the improvement of race and community relations,

Calls upon all Governments to take such steps as are necessary to enable duly constituted national non-governmental organizations, such as race-relations organizations or institutes, community-relations organizations or institutes and all other such national bodies, organizations or institutes established for the elimination of discrimination on grounds of race and for the improvement of relations between races and communities, to function effectively in pursuit of harmonious relations between races and communities.

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/35. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978 and 34/44 of 23 November 1979, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 34/65 of 29 November and 12 December 1979,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,¹²

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Govern-

¹² See A/35/463 and Corr. I, annex I.

ment of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹³

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and bearing in mind that the international community will this year celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that “bantustanization” is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Zimbabwe, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Vanuatu,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of decision AHG/Dec.118 (XVII) on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980,¹⁴

5. *Takes note* of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

6. *Condemns* the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage those régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

10. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régime of South Africa in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁵ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

¹³ A/32/61, annex I.

¹⁴ See A/35/463/Corr.1, annex II.

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

15. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

16. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

17. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the two studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,¹⁶ and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination¹⁷ should be printed and given the widest possible circulation, including in Arabic;

19. *Demands* that all Member States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

B

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in the International Covenant on Human Rights¹⁸ and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I-III).

¹⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1; the study was published under the title *The Right to Self-Determination* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.5).

¹⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right of self-determination by peoples formerly under colonial and alien domination and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned that the right of self-determination of a growing number of sovereign peoples and nations is being threatened or suppressed through acts of foreign military intervention or foreign occupation,

Further concerned that an increasing number of people have been uprooted from their homes and have become refugees as a consequence of such actions,

Noting the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right to self-determination and of other human rights of peoples as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session,¹⁹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples are a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights in various parts of the world;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since they result in the suppression of the right to self-determination and other human rights of peoples in various parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible for such acts to cease their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment of the peoples concerned, including innocent men, women and children, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the purpose;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return voluntarily to their homes;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military aggression, intervention or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/38. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

18. *Invites* Member States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General as part of the Programme for the Decade and the preparations for the Conference;

19. *Invites* the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Conference;

20. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and invites them to include in their activities the preparations for the Conference;

21. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-seventh session the status of preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

22. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-seventh session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

*42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981*

36/9. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979 and 35/35 of 14 November 1980, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 34/65 A to D of 29 November and 12 December 1979 and 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980,

Recalling also the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly, on the question of Namibia, and its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII),⁴

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the racist Pretoria régime against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other neighbouring States,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,⁵

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Reaffirming also that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes an inadmissible violation of the rights of that people and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the independence of Belize,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁶ and the decision of its Implementation Committee to organize and conduct a general and free referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara;

5. *Takes note* of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

⁴ See A/36/534, annex I.

⁵ A/32/61, annex I.

⁶ See A/36/534, annex II.

6. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

7. *Further condemns* South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks on the front-line States with the aim of destabilizing their Governments;

8. *Also condemns strongly* the recent invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime;

9. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

11. *Also condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

12. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

13. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political committees adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981;⁷

14. *Demands* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, on Namibia;

15. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

16. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

17. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

18. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continuous bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

19. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuous bombardment and destruction of its cities and villages, and all acts that constitute a violation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and the security of its people, and hinder the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978;

20. *Urges* all States, competent organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

21. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

22. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

23. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

24. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

26. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981

36/10. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁹ as well as in

⁷ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X and annexes X and X1.

⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,¹¹ thirty-seventh¹² and thirty-eighth sessions,¹³

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980 and 36/10 of 28 October 1981,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 28 September 1982,¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁴ A/C.3/37/2.

37/43. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980 and 36/9 of 28 October 1981, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, and also Security Council resolutions 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII),¹⁵

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia,

Deeply angered by the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁶

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982, and recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

¹⁵ See A/36/534, annex I.

¹⁶ A/32/61, annex I.

Reaffirming that “bantustanization” is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Reaffirming also that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes an inadmissible violation of the rights of that people and a constant threat to international security,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without outside interference;

4. *Notes again with satisfaction* resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,¹⁷ and the decisions of its Implementation Committee to organize and conduct a general, free and regular referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara, and welcomes the willingness of the United Nations to collaborate in the implementation of the process envisaged by the Organization of African Unity;

5. *Takes note* of the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

6. *Condemns* the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

7. *Further condemns* South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks on the frontline States with the aim of destabilizing their Governments;

8. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa, thus impeding effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and liberation movements that are victims

of the murderous acts of aggression of the Pretoria régime and of its attempts at destabilization;

10. *Strongly condemns once again* the invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime and demands the immediate withdrawal of those troops from Angolan territory;

11. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa’s attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

13. *Also strongly condemns* the policies of those Western and other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

14. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

15. *Takes note again with satisfaction* of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political commissions adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,¹⁸ convened jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

16. *Demands* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 on Namibia;

17. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

19. *Strongly condemns* the increasingly widespread massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

20. *Strongly condemns* the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982;

¹⁸ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X and annexes X and XI.

¹⁷ See A/36/534, annex II.

21. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continual bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

22. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in June 1982, which endangers stability, peace and security in the region, and reiterates its support for the efforts undertaken to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular those demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to internationally recognized boundaries and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

23. *Urges* all States, competent organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁹ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

25. *Recommends* that the Security Council should make urgent appeals for clemency to the South African authorities in order that the lives of the three African National Congress freedom fighters sentenced to death on 6 August 1982 may be saved in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/1 of 1 October 1982;

26. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

27. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

28. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

30. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/44. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: General recommendation VI

The General Assembly,

Taking note of decision 1 (XXV) of 15 March 1982 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, entitled "General recommendation VI",²⁰

Acknowledging the burden which reporting obligations under international instruments places upon States parties, especially those with limited technical and administrative resources,

Convinced, none the less, that the value of international conventions relies upon the full and conscientious implementation of the obligations undertaken upon ratification or accession,

Noting with concern that many periodic reports due under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination²¹ are outstanding and that in some cases initial reports are several years overdue,

1. *Appeals* to all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fulfil their obligations under article 9 of the Convention and to submit their reports within the appropriate time;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the views and observations of States parties to the Convention on the causes of the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and to submit an analysis of the replies received in a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, together with such suggestions as he might wish to make with a view to improving the situation;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to consider the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee in the overall framework of reporting obligations that Member States have under the various human rights instruments in order to be able to take into account similar and related problems which may have arisen in compliance with such obligations;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the records of the General Assembly's consideration thereof, to the ninth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, to be held in 1984.

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/45. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979, 35/38 of 25 November 1980 and 36/11 of 28 October 1981,

Welcoming the increase in the number of declarations made under article 14 of the Convention,

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/37/18)*, chap. IX.

²¹ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²² thirty-seventh,²³ thirty-eighth²⁴ and thirty-ninth²⁵ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981 and 37/42 of 3 December 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁶

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

66th plenary meeting
22 November 1983

38/17. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980, 36/9 of 28 October 1981 and 37/43 of 3 December 1982, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 33/44 of 13 December 1978, 35/119 of 11 December 1980, 36/68 of 1 December 1981 and 37/35 of 23 November 1982 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations condemned the recruiting and the use of mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, and Security Council resolution 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983,

Welcoming the holding of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983,²⁷

Welcoming also the holding of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,²⁸

Recalling resolutions AHG/Res.105 on Namibia, AHG/Res.111 on the policy of destabilization of the racist régime of South Africa and AHG/Res.112 on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,²⁹

Recalling further its resolution 37/1 of 1 October 1982 concerning its appeal for clemency on behalf of the freedom fighters of South Africa and Security Council resolution 533 (1983) of 7 June 1983 concerning the sentencing to death by South Africa of the three patriots of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²³ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁶ A/38/447 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁷ See A/CONF.120/13.

²⁸ See A/AC.115/L.595.

²⁹ See A/38/312, annex.

Recognizing that the so-called proposals for constitutional reform are an integral part of the policy of “bantustanization”, which is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,³⁰

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982 and 37/86 of 10 December 1982,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³¹

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. Strongly condemns those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. Endorses the Paris Declaration on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,²⁷ and

the Geneva Declaration on Palestine, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³¹ as well as the Programmes of Action adopted by these Conferences, and calls for their immediate implementation;

6. Reaffirms its vigorous condemnation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. Condemns the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

8. Rejects the South African régime’s so-called reforms, especially the limited parliamentary representation for Coloured people and Asians designed to undermine the unity of the oppressed people of South Africa and buttress the *apartheid* system;

9. Condemns South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

10. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

11. Strongly condemns the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and the recent massive aggression carried out by South African troops against the village of Cangamba in the province of Moxico, 500 kilometres from the Namibian border, and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from the Angolan territory;

12. Strongly reaffirms its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

13. Strongly condemns the recent bombing of Matola, a suburb of the capital of Mozambique, by South Africa and the acts of territorial encroachment and espionage against Mozambique, as well as the attack on 17 October 1983 against the Office of the African National Congress at Maputo, undertaken by the racist régime of Pretoria;

14. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

15. Strongly condemns the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa’s attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

³⁰ A/32/61, annex I.

³¹ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

16. *Further strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly urges the international community to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime to desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

17. *Expresses its profound indignation* at the callous murder, on 9 June 1983, of the three freedom fighters of the African National Congress by the racist régime of South Africa, which committed the crime with flagrant indifference despite various appeals by the international community, thereby defying Security Council resolution 533 (1983);

18. *Takes note* of the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;³²

19. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

20. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political commissions, adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,³³ held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

22. *Demands* the immediate implementation of its resolution ES-8/2 on Namibia;

23. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. *Reaffirms* the resolutions on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth and nineteenth ordinary sessions, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,³⁴ and at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,³⁵ and calls for their immediate implementation;

25. *Takes note* of the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte in the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

26. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

27. *Strongly condemns* the increasingly widespread massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

28. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

29. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

30. *Further strongly condemns* the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians at Beirut and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which endangers stability, peace and security in the region;

31. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³⁶ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

32. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

33. *Reiterates its satisfaction* at the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial régimes continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

34. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities;

36. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirtieth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

66th plenary meeting
22 November 1983

³² A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

³³ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X and annexes X and XI.

³⁴ A/36/534, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII).

³⁵ A/38/312, annex, resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX).

³⁶ Resolution 217 A (III).

his report on the plan of activities for the period 1985-1989,¹⁰

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the highest priority to actions to combat *apartheid* in the implementation of the plan of activities;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the plan of activities, to take fully into account the following elements:

(a) Universal recognition and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other related international instruments;

(b) Assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies to States in their efforts to embark on concrete programmes to eradicate racial discrimination;

(c) Study of the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment as it affects the children of minorities, in particular, those of migrant workers;

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to maintain close contacts with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other relevant United Nations committees and international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, as to their respective roles in implementing the plan of activities;

10. *Requests* Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹¹ on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports shall be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, containing, *inter alia*:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

12. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its fortieth session.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/17. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980, 36/9 of 28 October 1981, 37/43 of 3 December 1982 and 38/17 of 22 November 1983, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 33/44 of 13 December 1978, 35/119 of 11 December 1980, 36/68 of 1 December 1981, 37/35 of 23 November 1982 and 38/54 of 7 December 1983, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and 38/137 of 19 December 1983, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations condemned the recruiting and the use of mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, and Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983 and 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983,

Recalling the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,¹²

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,¹³

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,¹⁴

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.934 (XL) on Namibia, CM/Res.935 (XL) on South Africa and CM/Res.936 (XL) on the situation in southern Africa adopted by the Council

¹⁰ A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2.

¹¹ Resolution 38/14, annex.

¹² See *Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence*, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

¹³ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

¹⁴ See A/39/450-S/16726.

of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 5 March 1984,¹⁵

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Expressing its profound indignation and its preoccupation at the brutal repression which followed the imposition of the so-called “new constitution” by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in defiance of world public opinion,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, which rejected the so-called “new constitution” as null and void,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁶

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982, 37/86 of 10 December 1982 and 38/58 of 13 December 1983,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,¹⁷

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and

foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns* the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called “new constitution” as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can only be guaranteed by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the United Democratic Front and other mass organizations;

10. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

11. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

12. *Strongly condemns* the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

13. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

14. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their

¹⁵ See A/39/207, annex.

¹⁶ A/32/61, annex I.

¹⁷ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

15. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, South Africa's attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

16. *Further strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly urges the international community to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime to desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

17. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;¹³

18. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

19. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related matériel;

20. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,¹⁸ held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

21. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of its resolution ES-8/2 on Namibia;

22. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

23. *Reaffirms* the resolutions on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth and nineteenth ordinary sessions, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981¹⁹ and at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,²⁰ and calls for their immediate implementation;

24. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte in the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

25. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

26. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

27. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of the self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

28. *Further strongly condemns* the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians at Beirut and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, which endangers stability, peace and security in the region;

29. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,²¹ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

30. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

31. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

32. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

33. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities;

34. *Decides* to consider this item again at its fortieth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

¹⁸ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X.

¹⁹ A/36/534, annex II, resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII).

²⁰ A/38/312, annex, resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX).

²¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of all peoples freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;²³

2. *Calls upon* all States to give special attention in their national development plans and programmes to the social aspects of development with a view to increasing the well-being of the population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/32 of 29 May 1985, paying special attention to paragraphs 3 and 5 thereof;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for holding in 1986 the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

*96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985*

40/24. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁴ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²⁵ thirty-seventh,²⁶ thirty-eighth,²⁷ thirty-ninth,²⁸ fortieth²⁹ and forty-first³⁰ sessions,

²³ A/40/65-E/1985/7 and Add.1

²⁴ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 7* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983 and 39/18 of 23 November 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General.³¹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned.

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour.

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-first session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985*

40/25. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regard

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³¹ A/40/465 and Add.1 and 2.

ing the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970 and all resolutions on this question,

Recalling also its resolution 1514 (XV) and all resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and 38/137 of 19 December 1983, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations condemned the recruiting and the use of mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, and Security Council resolutions 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983, 539 (1983) of 28 October 1983 and 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985,

Recalling the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,³²

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,³³

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,³⁴

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1002 (XLII) on South Africa and CM/Res.1003 (XLII) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985,³⁵

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Expressing its profound indignation at and its preoccupation with the brutal repression that followed the imposition of the so-called "new constitution" and the state of emergency by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in defiance of world public opinion,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, which rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, and Council resolution 569 (1985) of 14 August 1985,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried

out by that régime in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,³⁶

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982, 37/86 of 10 December 1982, 38/58 of 13 December 1983 and 39/49 D of 11 December 1984,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³⁷

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls for* the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

³² See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

³³ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

³⁴ See A/39/450-S/16726.

³⁵ See A/40/666, annex II.

³⁶ A/32/61, annex I.

³⁷ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.V.1), chap. I.

8. *Further condemns* the policy of “bantustanization” and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

9. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called “new constitution” as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can only be guaranteed by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

10. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the United Democratic Front, National Forum, trade unions and other mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

11. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

12. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

13. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

15. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985;

16. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to those countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

17. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

18. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, South Africa’s attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minor-

ity régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

19. *Further strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly urges the international community to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it would desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

20. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

21. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;³³

22. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

23. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

24. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,³⁸ held under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

25. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of its resolution ES-8/2 on the question of Namibia;

26. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 39/40 of 5 December 1984, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this matter;

27. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People’s Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

28. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

29. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apar-*

³⁸ Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8), sect. X.

heid through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

30. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

31. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

32. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁶ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

33. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

34. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

35. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

37. *Decides* to consider this item again at its forty-first session on the basis of the reports that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985

40/26. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979, 35/38 of 25 November 1980, 36/11 of 28 October

1981, 37/45 of 3 December 1982, 38/18 of 22 November 1983 and 39/20 of 23 November 1984.

Expressing its satisfaction with the entry into force, on 3 December 1982, of the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, under article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹¹ to accept and to examine communications from persons or groups of persons, and with the fact that since that date more States parties have made the declaration provided for in that article,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;³⁹

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again its conviction* that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;⁴⁰

4. *Requests* those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985

40/27. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Taking note of the finding of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the Convention, that the crime of *apartheid* is a form of the crime of genocide,⁴¹

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its recent acts of aggression against Angola and other African States,

Alarmed by the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the further escalation of ruthless repression by the Fascist-like *apartheid* régime, including the use of the armed forces against the opposing people and the imposition of virtual martial-law conditions intended to facilitate the brutal oppression of the black population,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the economic, military

³⁹ A/40/607.

⁴⁰ See resolution 38/14.

⁴¹ See E/CN.4/1985/27, para. 13.

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²⁵ thirty-seventh,²⁶ thirty-eighth,²⁷ thirty-ninth,²⁸ fortieth,²⁹ forty-first³⁰ and forty-second³¹ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984 and 40/24 of 29 November 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* the States responsible for those acts to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/101. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as all the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa³³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,³⁴

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,³⁵

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,³⁶

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1052 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1055 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,¹⁶

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³² A/41/433 and Add.1-3.

³³ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

³⁴ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

³⁵ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

³⁶ See A/39/450-S/16726.

called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,³⁷

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by that régime in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,³⁸

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 40/96 of 12 December 1985,

Recalling further the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,³⁹

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national

independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

9. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can only be guaranteed by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

10. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the United Democratic Front, National Forum, trade unions and other mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

11. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

12. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

13. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

15. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion of Angola on 28 September 1985 and the premeditated attack on the port of Namibe on 5 June 1986;

16. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased as-

³⁷ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-first Year, Resolutions and Decisions*.

³⁸ A/32/61, annex I.

³⁹ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

sistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

17. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

18. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

19. *Further strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization, armed aggression and economic blockade against Lesotho and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it would desist from its terrorist acts against Lesotho;

20. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

21. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;³⁵

22. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

23. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

24. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa³³ and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;³⁴

25. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

26. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

27. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

28. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

29. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

30. *Demands* the immediate release of women and children detained in Namibia and South Africa;

31. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

32. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

33. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

34. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

35. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

37. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-second session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and in-

tergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/102. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁴⁰

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 40/74 of 11 December 1985, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1986/43 of 23 May 1986, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,⁴¹ condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, substantial damage to property and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States,

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

3. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or the planning of such activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation for their independence, territorial integrity and national unity;

4. *Urges* all States to take the necessary measures under their respective domestic laws to prohibit the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries on their territory;

5. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

6. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/43, in which the Council urged the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur on this subject with a view to preparing a report for consideration at the forty-fourth session of the Commission;

7. *Decides* to pay due attention to the matter at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

⁴⁰ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁴¹ See A/32/310, annex II.

thirty-eighth,⁵⁷ thirty-ninth,⁵⁸ fortieth,⁵⁹ forty-first,⁶⁰ forty-second⁶¹ and forty-third²⁶ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985 and 41/100 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

93rd plenary meeting
7 December 1987

42/95. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy grant-

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶² A/42/448 and Add.1.

ing of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁴

Taking note of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,⁶⁵

Taking note also of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁶⁶

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,⁶⁷

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,⁶⁸

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1099 (XLVI)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1091 (XLVI) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,⁶⁹

Recalling the statement issued on 21 August 1987 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern in the face of the steady deterioration of the situation in Namibia owing to the intensification of the repression perpetrated by the South African occupation forces against the Namibian people in the entire Territory,⁷⁰

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Terri-

⁶³ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

⁶⁴ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

⁶⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

⁶⁶ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁶⁸ See A/39/450-S/16726.

⁶⁹ See A/42/699, annex I.

⁷⁰ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987*, p. 9.

tory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,⁷¹

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the continued occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa and the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions committed by the régime, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the recent armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,⁷²

Recalling also its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolution 41/43 of 2 December 1986,

Recalling further the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁷³

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the people of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called "interim administration" at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Strongly condemns* the illegal occupation régime of South Africa for its increased repression of the Namibian people, as recently manifested by the arrest and detention of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization and of trade unions, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

10. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, takes note with satisfaction of the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987;⁷⁴

12. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of the leaders and activists of the democratic mass organizations, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

13. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and increased brutal repression of the majority,

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, p. 17.

⁷² A/32/61, annex I.

⁷³ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.1.21), chap. I.

⁷⁴ A/42/554-S/19126, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19126.

which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence;

15. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

16. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

17. *Strongly condemns* the repeated acts of aggression and the continued occupation of parts of southern Angola and demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory;

18. *Strongly condemns* the persistent, hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression and sustained armed invasions carried out by the racist régime of South Africa, which violate the sovereignty, airspace and territorial integrity of Angola, in particular the armed invasion perpetrated by the racist régime on the provinces of Cuando Cubango and Cunene;

19. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

20. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

21. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

22. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees, and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

23. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985 and 19 May 1986 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

24. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

25. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the In-

ternational Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;⁶⁷

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

27. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

28. *Calls* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁴

29. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

30. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

31. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

32. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

33. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

34. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

35. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

36. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights,² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

37. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

38. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

39. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

40. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

41. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-third session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

93rd plenary meeting
7 December 1987

42/96. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁷⁵

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that mercenarism is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously impede the process of self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, particularly resolution 41/102 of 4 December 1986, in which it denounced the practice of using mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 239 (1967) of 10 July 1967, 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the Council, *inter alia*, condemned any State that persisted in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries, and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations,

Welcoming the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1987/61 of 29 May 1987, in which the Council condemned the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries,

Reaffirming its decision, in its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, to accord priority to the search for solutions to the mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and persons affected by situations such as those resulting, *inter alia*, from aggression and threats against national sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the convention adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth ordinary session, held at Libreville from 2 to 5 July 1977,⁷⁶ condemning and outlawing mercenarism and its adverse effects on the independence and territorial integrity of African States,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

1. *Condemns* the increased recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against the national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

2. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its increasing use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

3. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

4. *Calls upon* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries

⁷⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁷⁶ See A/32/310, annex II.

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolu-

tions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Recalling further the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁴

Recalling the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,⁶⁵

Recalling also the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁶⁶

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,⁶⁷

Recalling with satisfaction the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,⁶⁸

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1147 (XLVIII) on Namibia and CM/Res.1148 (XLVIII) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,¹³

Taking note also of the statement issued on 29 September 1988 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern that so long after the adoption of Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people had not yet attained their self-determination and independence and strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Council, in particular resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation,⁶⁹

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the news blackout in Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria,

Expressing support and solidarity with students, workers and parents in Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military bases from the vicinity of the schools,

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called

⁶³ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

⁶⁴ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

⁶⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

⁶⁶ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁶⁸ See A/39/450-S/16726.

⁶⁹ S/20208. For the printed text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

“new constitution” as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Council on 13 June 1986 on the nationwide state of emergency in South Africa,⁷⁰

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Recalling its resolution 42/95 of 7 December 1987 condemning the holding of an all-white election by the racist régime in May 1987, in the midst of the state of emergency, accompanied by the muzzling of the press and the increased brutal repression of the majority, which once again clearly manifested the *apartheid* régime's arrogant defiance and intransigence,

Alarmed by the latest manoeuvre the racist régime has employed to gain credibility, namely, the staging of fraudulent municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which were designed to entrench further white supremacy,

Deeply concerned about the banning of nineteen mass democratic organizations and eighteen individuals, including the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, as well as the outright banning of the End Conscription Campaign, which is committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders and the recent bombings of the offices of the mass democratic organizations, including those of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference at Pretoria, by agents of the régime,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 527 (1982) of 15 December 1982 and 535 (1983) of 29 June 1983 on Lesotho, and Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985 and 572 (1985) of 30 September 1985 on Botswana,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,⁷¹

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁷²

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against

the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls once again* for the full and immediate implementation of the declarations and programmes of action on Namibia and on Palestine adopted by the international conferences on those questions;

6. *Reaffirms once again* its vigorous condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by racist South Africa;

7. *Condemns once again* the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called “interim administration” at Windhoek and declares that action to be illegal, null and void;

8. *Strongly condemns* the illegal, occupationist and racist régime of South Africa for its increased brutal repression of the Namibian people, as manifested by the continued arrest and detention without trial of leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization, trade unionists and church leaders, the cold-blooded murder and torture of children, women and the elderly, and the bombing and destruction of social and educational institutions by the racist army, police and murder squads, and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

9. *Vehemently condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for the news blackout in Namibia, the repeated destruction of editorial offices of independent papers such as *The Namibian* and the arrest of their staff members with a view to preventing them from exposing the atrocities committed by the racist troops and murder squads against the innocent civilian population;

10. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for the brutal attack by its occupation troops against peaceful demonstrators gathered at Windhoek on 29 September 1988 to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

⁷⁰ See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

⁷¹ A/32/61, annex I.

⁷² *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

11. *Further condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

12. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

13. *Commends* the efforts of the democratic forces within the various sections of South African society that are striving towards the abolition of *apartheid* and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society in South Africa and, in this connection, recalls with satisfaction the Dakar Declaration, adopted at the meeting organized by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Dakar from 9 to 12 July 1987;⁷³

14. *Strongly condemns* the holding of municipal elections on 26 October 1988, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

15. *Vehemently condemns* the banning and restrictions imposed on the mass democratic movements and individuals using peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*, as well as the restrictions imposed on Govan Mbeki, leader of the African National Congress of South Africa, who was recently released from Robben Island, and demands that these restrictions and bannings be immediately lifted;

16. *Strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng;

17. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act;

18. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders, and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the mass democratic organizations, including the Southern Africa Catholic Bishop's Conference;

19. *Condemns* South Africa for its increasing oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks launched against the States in the region in order to destabilize them politically and to sabotage and destroy their economies;

20. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

21. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and of the Declaration of the International Conference for the

Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia;⁶⁴

22. *Demands once again* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986;

23. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people through their sole and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, in its struggle to gain its right to self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime for its wanton arrests and detention of women and children in South Africa and Namibia and demands their immediate and unconditional release;

25. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and the repeated armed attacks by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitute acts of aggression against the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of that country;

26. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

27. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa and welcomes the ongoing negotiations among Angola, Cuba and South Africa, mediated by the United States of America, aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-western Africa;

28. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

29. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

30. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation by the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights;

31. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

⁷³ A/42/554-S/19126, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19126, annex.

32. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

33. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

34. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;⁶⁷

35. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the peoples to self-determination and independence;

36. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

37. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 42/78 of 4 December 1987, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this question;

38. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

39. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain

its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter;

43. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

44. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

45. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

46. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/107. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need for strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁷⁴

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Deeply concerned about the increasing menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing also that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and seriously im-

⁷⁴ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

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

*78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989*

44/78. Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979, in which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,⁸⁷ and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the importance given to the problems of rural women in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵²

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29 of 26 May 1988, in which the Council urged Governments and development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the role of women in rural development,

Taking note with satisfaction of the results of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989,⁸⁵

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women, especially in rural areas,

Recognizing also the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at improving further the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas;⁸⁸

2. *Calls upon* Member States to make use of the report and the main conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development: Programmes and Projects, contained in the annex to the report, and to endeavour to reflect them, as appropriate, in national development strategies, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Setting up or strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women in order to ensure effective execution, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies in the field of rural development and, in particular, to strengthen liaison with agricultural and rural development institutions;

(b) Identifying and formulating more comprehensive priority development projects aimed at improving the situation of rural women and integrating them into national development plans at all levels;

(c) Taking measures designed to give rural women broader access to material and financial resources, that is, the provision of land, credit and loans, to promote the establishment and strengthening of rural women's associations and to encourage the development of women's co-operatives and other small enterprises;

3. *Requests* the organizations and funds of the United Nations system, donor organizations and countries to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women, and to provide, on request, training opportunities for national machineries in order to increase their effectiveness;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

*78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989*

44/79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 and 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989,

Recalling further the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁸⁹

⁸⁷ See *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

⁸⁸ A/44/516.

⁸⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/43/24)*, para. 86.

Expressing its support for, and solidarity with, the people of Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military personnel from Namibia and for the total removal of former Koevoet elements from the South West Africa Police,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,⁹⁰

Welcoming the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa⁹¹ and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁹²

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,⁹³

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1206 (L) on Namibia and CM/Res.1207 (L) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,⁹⁴

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa,⁹⁵

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Deeply concerned that the restrictions imposed by the Pretoria régime in 1988 on thirty-four democratic and non-violent organizations have not been lifted and that since the beginning of 1989 severe restrictions have been imposed on over six hundred political activists committed to peaceful means of struggle against *apartheid*,

Indignant at the latest ploy of the Pretoria régime aimed at legitimizing its undemocratic structures, namely, the staging on 6 September 1989 of so-called "general elections" for its tri-cameral parliamentary system, which has been overwhelmingly rejected,

Outraged by the massacre of twenty-nine peaceful demonstrators by the racist police during a non-violent protest against the so-called "general elections",

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders, including the recent poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, as well as the spraying of poisonous substances in the church premises serving as the venue for a conference of religious leaders,

Gravely concerned about the *apartheid* régime's continued use of the death penalty against South African patriots with contemptuous disregard for appeals for clemency from the international community, including the General Assembly,

Considering the concerted campaign by the new President of the *apartheid* régime to project himself as a reformer in order to ward off the further imposition of sanctions by the international community,

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the first Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,⁹⁶

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,⁹⁷

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and General Assembly resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under for-

⁹⁰ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

⁹¹ A/44/697, annex.

⁹² See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

⁹³ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁹⁴ See A/44/603, annex.

⁹⁵ See Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986, p. 17

⁹⁶ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1977, document S/12298.

⁹⁷ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

eign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories and to release immediately all Palestinian detainees;

6. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

7. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), by which the Council commenced the process of implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

9. *Reaffirms* that Namibia remains under the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until independence, and expresses full support for the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and genuine national independence, in a united Namibia, with its territorial integrity untruncated;

10. *Expresses concern* that South Africa has persistently violated the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict and must be implemented in its original and definitive form;

11. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians still imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

12. *Demands also* that the racist régime of Pretoria put an immediate end to the persistent denial of equal access to the State-controlled media in Namibia by all political organizations participating in the electoral process in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

13. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter;

14. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

15. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" and the so-called "general elections" based on that constitution as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult

suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

16. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance to unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid*;

17. *Strongly condemns* the holding of so-called "general elections" on 6 September 1989, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

18. *Also strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela;

19. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant Internal Security Act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other legislation designed to circumscribe political activity;

20. *Welcomes* the unconditional release of Walter Sisulu and six other political prisoners and demands that the *apartheid* régime lift the restrictions imposed on all of the released political prisoners;

21. *Strongly urges* the *apartheid* régime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989,⁹¹ by releasing unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela, by lifting all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons, and by halting all political trials and political executions as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the South African situation;

22. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the offices of religious bodies and for the poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches and the attempts to poison other religious leaders;

23. *Also strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

24. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;⁹⁰

25. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence;

27. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;⁹³

28. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988;⁹⁸

29. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

30. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

31. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

32. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

33. *Also strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana, and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

34. *Further strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

35. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

36. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

38. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

39. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

44. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

*78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989*

44/80. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁵ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

⁹⁸ A/43/989-S/20346, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346.

13. *Requests* the Commission to ask the Secretary-General to appoint not later than 1992 the Secretary-General of the conference;

14. *Requests* the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented input when reporting to the Commission on the priority theme;

15. *Emphasizes*, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

16. *Also emphasizes* the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

17. *Urges* that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

18. *Also urges* the Commission, the relevant organizations of the United Nations and Governments to give particular attention to refugee women and children and migrant women, taking into account their contribution in the social, economic and political fields and the urgent need to avoid all kinds of discrimination against them;

19. *Endorses* the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed within existing resources and from voluntary and other contributions;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the environment and the full participation of women in decision-making;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*,¹⁵⁸ bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, and giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force as well as to the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

22. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's

candidatures, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries;

23. *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 to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

24. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

25. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

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

*68th plenary meeting
14 December 1990*

45/130. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United

Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Welcoming Namibia's attainment of independence,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa,¹⁶⁴

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa¹⁶⁵ and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁴² as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa,¹⁶⁶ and the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,⁶⁰ adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Bearing in mind also the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,¹⁶⁷

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1272 (LII) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fifty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 3 to 8 July 1990,¹⁶⁸

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, and Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Alarmed by the continuing acts of assassination and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

Welcoming its resolution 44/244, adopted by consensus on 17 September 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon the South African régime to abide fully by the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Noting that, while some significant political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the *apartheid* régime, such as the lifting of the ban on political organizations and the release of some political prisoners, *apartheid* is still firmly in place,

Welcoming also the ongoing talks between the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African régime aimed at establishing a political environment suitable for negotiations towards the dismantling of *apartheid*, and the results achieved thus far as contained in the Groote Schuur Minute¹⁶⁹ and the Pretoria Minute,¹⁷⁰

Noting with concern that political trials and the detention of political activists continue unabated in South Africa and in total disregard of the agreements reached in talks between the régime and the African National Congress of South Africa,

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of *apartheid* policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned about the *apartheid* régime's continued use of the death penalty against South African patriots with contemptuous disregard for appeals for clemency from the international community, including the General Assembly,

Considering the concerted campaign by the President of the *apartheid* régime to project himself as a reformer in order to ward off the further imposition of sanctions by the international community,

Deeply concerned about the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the first Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁷¹

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,¹⁷²

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the *intifadah*, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and General

¹⁶⁴ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

¹⁶⁵ A/44/697, annex.

¹⁶⁶ A/44/963, annex.

¹⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

¹⁶⁸ See A/45/482, annex I.

¹⁶⁹ A/45/268, annex.

¹⁷⁰ See A/44/976.

¹⁷¹ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1977, document S/12298.

¹⁷² Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

Assembly resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories and to release immediately all Palestinian detainees;

6. *Strongly condemns also* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

7. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the United Nations system and other international organizations to assist in the reconstruction and economic development of Namibia;

9. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

10. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, and reiterates that peace in

South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

11. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance of unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid*;

12. *Welcomes* the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, but condemns the continuing practice of detentions and imprisonment of political activists by the *apartheid* régime;

13. *Strongly urges* the *apartheid* régime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa¹⁶⁵ and the Declaration on *Apartheid* and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa⁶⁰ by releasing unconditionally all political prisoners and by halting all political trials as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the South African situation;

14. *Determines* that the South African racist régime must take additional steps to implement the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration on *Apartheid*;

15. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the South African régime to take urgent action to end it, specifically by dismantling the *apartheid* structures and ensuring that effective and impartial action is taken by its security forces, and calls upon all parties concerned to contribute to the establishment of a climate free of violence;

16. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

17. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa;¹⁶⁴

18. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

19. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence;

20. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;¹⁶⁷

21. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988;¹⁷³

22. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

23. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

24. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

25. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its past acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime of South Africa so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

26. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

27. *Strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

28. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 44/88 of 11 December 1989, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

29. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organi-

zation of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

30. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

31. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

32. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

33. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

34. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

35. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

37. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-sixth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

¹⁷³ A/43/989-S/20346, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346.

dures for victims of racial discrimination and to publish and distribute those texts as soon as possible;

9. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and education activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the results achieved and obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade,¹⁸ and to distribute it on as wide a scale as possible;

11. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should be given equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

12. *Regrets* that part of the programme for the period 1983-1989 has not yet been implemented because of lack of adequate resources, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁴

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 which have not yet been carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the biennium 1990-1991;

14. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 42/47, 44/52 and 45/105, to ensure that the necessary and additional resources are included in the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly of the steps taken in regard to the provisions of paragraph 15 above;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid;

18. *Calls upon* Governments to encourage further positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,¹⁶ in particular by maintaining effective and sustained international pressure against South Africa;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the activities scheduled for the period 1990-1993 which have not yet been carried out, by intensifying and broadening their efforts to

bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁴ on the activities of the Second Decade and reiterates its request to him and to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, *inter alia*:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Suggestions and recommendations;

25. *Decides* to keep the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" on its agenda and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-seventh session.

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/87. **Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights**

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa¹⁹ and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,²⁰ as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa,²¹ and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,¹⁶ adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Taking note of the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 3 to 5 June 1991,²²

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,²³ acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 44/244, adopted by consensus on 17 September 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it called upon the South African regime to abide fully by the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Noting that, while some significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the apartheid regime, apartheid is still in place,

Noting with concern that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa and in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Welcoming the decisions by the national liberation movements to work towards unity, as evidenced in the agreement to convene the patriotic front conference,

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts by the Government towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Mozambique, there continues to be a senseless war, which has claimed a high toll in human lives and destruction of property,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine,²⁴

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Calls upon* those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from the constant deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;

6. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Urgently appeals* to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to assist in the reconstruction and economic development of Namibia;

8. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "tri-cameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

9. *Strongly urges* the apartheid regime to respond positively to the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa,¹⁹ and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,¹⁶

10. *Determines* that the South African racist regime

must take additional steps to implement fully the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration on Apartheid;

11. *Welcomes* the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 by the African National Congress of South Africa, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the South African regime²³ as a significant contribution towards the ending of political violence in South Africa;

12. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the South African regime to take urgent action to end it through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

13. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

15. *Expresses its deep concern* about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

16. *Strongly urges* the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/130 of 14 December 1990, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

17. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

18. *Demands* that the Pretoria regime continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

19. *Demands* that the racist regime of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

20. *Commends* the efforts by the Government of Mozambique towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in that country, and calls for immediate cessation of the massacres of defenceless people and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated by externally supported armed terrorists;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, approving the Secretary-General's report on the holding of a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara²⁵ and fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the ques-

tion of Western Sahara in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

22. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

23. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

24. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

25. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

26. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

27. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

28. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/88. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁶ as well as in



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/82
15 March 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 92

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/47/659)]

- 47/82. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

/...

Recalling with satisfaction the adoption at Harare on 21 August 1989 of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa 1/ and its subsequent endorsement by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 2/ as well as the report of the Monitoring Group of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, 3/ and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 4/ adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992, and Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 which, inter alia, provides the basis for action by the Secretary-General in South Africa in order to assist the people of South Africa in ending the violence in that country,

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, 5/

Reaffirming that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a threat to regional peace and security,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991, 6/ acts of assassination of members and leaders of national liberation movements in South Africa are still continuing,

Recalling its resolution 46/79 A, adopted by consensus on 13 December 1991, in which, inter alia, it reaffirmed the need for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa that were not yet fulfilled,

Noting with concern that, while significant legal and political measures in the right direction have been undertaken by the Government of South Africa, there remain various pieces of security legislation that restrict the possibilities for free and peaceful political activity, and that apartheid remains in place,

Noting also with concern that political trials and the detention of opponents of apartheid continue in South Africa in total disregard of the provisions of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

-
- 1/ A/44/697, annex.
2/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.
3/ A/44/963, annex.
4/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.
5/ A/46/390, annex II.
6/ See Centre Against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 23/91.

/...

Deeply concerned about the current wave of violence in South Africa resulting from the continued existence of apartheid policies, practices and structures as well as from actions of those forces opposed to the democratic transformation of the country,

Gravely concerned that a number of South African patriots remain on death row,

Welcoming the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, 7/ at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, 8/

Considering that the continuation of the Israeli oppressive measures and the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the rights of the Palestinian people,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon and its practices in and its continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as its refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. Reaffirms also the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

7/ S/24635, annex.

8/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

4. Calls upon those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;
5. Calls upon Israel to refrain from the constant, deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and the ongoing efforts towards comprehensive peace in the region;
6. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
7. Urgently appeals to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts to promote democracy and economic development;
8. Reaffirms its rejection of the so-called "tri-cameral constitution" of 1983 as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;
9. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the Declaration of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, 1/ and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa; 4/
10. Calls for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end it through, inter alia, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;
11. Calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions and calls upon all other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;
12. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;
13. Demands that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;
14. Requests the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

/...

15. Demands the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related matériel;
16. Expresses its deep concern about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime, in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration, encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the Black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;
17. Strongly urges the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/87 of 16 December 1991, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;
18. Pays tribute to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola;
19. Demands that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;
20. Demands also that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;
21. Calls upon the international community to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 7/ and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;
22. Fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;
23. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;
24. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;
25. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

/...

26. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

27. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

28. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

29. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

30. Decides to consider this question at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/48/94
16 February 1994

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 108 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/48/626)]

- 48/94. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 1/ adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights,

Considering the urgent need of Namibia for assistance in its efforts to reconstruct and strengthen its fledgling economic and social structures,

1/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I)), chap. III.

Recalling the Abuja Declaration on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991, 2/ and the statement on developments in South Africa, adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa at its extraordinary session of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held on 29 September 1993, 3/

Affirming the need to exercise vigilance with respect to developments in South Africa to ensure that the common objective of the international community and the peoples of South Africa is achieved by the establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa without deviation or obstruction,

Recalling the signing of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 4/ at Rome on 4 October 1992, which provides for the termination of the armed conflict in that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Deeply concerned by Israel's continuing occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and its frequent attacks against Lebanese territory and people, as well as its refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978,

Bearing in mind United Nations resolutions related to the question of Palestine,

Taking note of the recent positive evolution in the Middle East peace process, in particular the signing on 13 September 1993 of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements 5/ by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means;

3. Reaffirms also the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, independence and sovereignty;

2/ A/46/390, annex II.

3/ A/48/461-S/26514, annex.

4/ S/24635, annex.

5/ See A/48/486-S/26560.

4. Calls upon those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;

5. Calls upon Israel to refrain from violation of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people and from denial of its right to self-determination;

6. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international organizations, to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

7. Urgently appeals to all States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to render assistance to Namibia in order to enhance its efforts to promote democracy and economic development;

8. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa to take additional steps to implement fully the provisions of the statement on developments in South Africa, adopted on 29 September 1993 by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa, 3/ in order to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa; 6/

9. Calls upon all parties to refrain immediately from acts of violence and calls upon the Government of South Africa to exercise its responsibility to end the ongoing violence through, inter alia, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991; 7/

10. Calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord to manifest their commitment to peace by fully implementing its provisions, and calls upon other parties to contribute to the attainment of its objectives;

11. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed groups with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements;

12. Demands that the Government of South Africa repeal the security legislation that remains in force, which inhibits free and peaceful political activity;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to act speedily to implement Security Council resolution 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992 in its entirety, including those parts pertaining to the investigation of criminal conduct and the monitoring of all armed formations in the country;

14. Demands the full application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4

6/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

7/ See Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 23/91.

November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the Government of South Africa and continue to supply it with related matériel;

15. Appeals to the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/82 of 16 December 1992, to continue to extend assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

16. Pays tribute to the Government and people of Angola for their noble contribution to the evolving climate of peace in southern Angola, and addresses its strongest appeal to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to undertake to commit itself to the peace process that will lead to a comprehensive settlement in Angola on the basis of the Peace Accords; 8/

17. Demands that the Government of South Africa pay compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council;

18. Demands also that the Government of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

19. Calls upon the international community to continue to extend its generous support to the ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring respect for and the successful implementation of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique 4/ and at assisting the Government of Mozambique in the establishment of lasting peace and democracy and in the promotion of an effective programme of national reconstruction in that country;

20. Fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;

21. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

22. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

23. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through anti-apartheid organizations and national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

8/ See S/22609, annex.

24. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

25. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 9/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

26. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

27. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

28. Decides to consider this question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993

9/ Resolution 217 A (III).



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/49/151
7 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 94

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/49/752)]

49/151. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 1/

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as a condition for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

1/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

3. Calls upon those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation to do so;
4. Fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara by organizing, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara;
5. Notes the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;
6. Strongly condemns the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;
7. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism and racial discrimination;
8. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons who have not committed crimes against humanity and who are detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ under the terms of which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;
9. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;
10. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial and foreign domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;
11. Decides to consider this question at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994

6. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

7. *Further condemns* South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks on the front-line States with the aim of destabilizing their Governments;

8. *Also condemns strongly* the recent invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime;

9. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

11. *Also condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

12. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

13. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political committees adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981;⁷

14. *Demands* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, on Namibia;

15. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

16. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

17. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

18. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continuous bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

19. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuous bombardment and destruction of its cities and villages, and all acts that constitute a violation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and the security of its people, and hinder the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978;

20. *Urges* all States, competent organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

21. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

22. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

23. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

24. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

26. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981

36/10. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁹ as well as in

⁷ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X and annexes X and X1.

⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are endangering, or have already resulted in the suppression of, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent necessity of concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth¹⁰ and thirty-seventh sessions,¹¹

Reiterating its resolution 35/35 B of 14 November 1980,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 1 October 1981,¹²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981*

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹² A/C.3/36/4.

36/11. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979 and 35/38 of 25 November 1980,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹³ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;¹⁴

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Requests* States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

*42nd plenary meeting
28 October 1981*

36/12. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/40 of 25 November 1980 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 36/11 of 28 October 1981 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁴ as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁵

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,¹⁶ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Emphasizing that it is important for the successful struggle against all practices of racial discrimination, including the vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist, that all Member States should be guided in their internal and foreign policies by the basic provisions of the Convention,

Mindful of the obligation of the States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the competent specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific

¹³ A/36/453.

¹⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/36/18)*.

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite:

(a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observer, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(b) Representatives of organizations which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observer to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) The specialized agencies concerned, as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations system, to be represented at the Conference;

(d) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(e) The Special Committee against *Apartheid* to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(f) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(i) The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(j) Other interested committees of the United Nations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(k) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have contributed to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the first World Conference, taking into account also their record in the field of struggle against racism and racial discrimination, to be represented by observers at the Conference;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

8. *Calls upon* all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

9. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work and to consider the setting up of national committees for publicizing the aims and, eventually, the main results of the Conference;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the work of the Conference;

11. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-eighth session, as a matter of high priority, an item entitled "Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

ANNEX

Draft provisional agenda for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Opening addresses.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Organization of work.
9. Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and segregation and *apartheid*.
10. Review and evaluation of activities undertaken to achieve the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at the national, regional and international levels and in implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
11. Main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.
12. Determination of further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*:
 - (a) Adoption of legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures at the national level to improve relations among racial groups and to prohibit racial discrimination, including dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, and all racist organizations such as Nazi and neo-Nazi organizations;
 - (b) Action in the field of education, culture, research and information and the role of the mass media in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* with the aim of combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and of promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;
 - (c) Measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;
 - (d) Universal ratification of, or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other existing international instruments adopted under the aegis of the United Nations and the specialized agencies aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;
 - (e) Drawing up of new international measures to combat racism and racial discrimination;
 - (f) Continued support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*; and ways and means of denying support to racist régimes and of ensuring their isolation.
13. Adoption of the report and final documents of the Conference.

37/42. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁰ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

¹⁰ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,¹¹ thirty-seventh¹² and thirty-eighth sessions,¹³

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980 and 36/10 of 28 October 1981,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 28 September 1982,¹⁴

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/43. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980 and 36/9 of 28 October 1981, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, and also Security Council resolutions 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII),¹⁵

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia,

Deeply angered by the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,¹⁶

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982, and recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁴ A/C.3/37/2.

¹⁵ See A/36/534, annex I.

¹⁶ A/32/61, annex I.

For this purpose, it is necessary to work for the establishment of a just and fair international order. The establishment of a new international economic order would be an important means of combating the causes which generate racism and racial discrimination.

63. National, regional and international action to combat and eliminate the causes of the policies and practices of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* should include measures aimed at improving the conditions of life of peoples and individuals in the economic, political, social and cultural spheres in order that the great inequalities now existing in the fields of employment, nutrition, health, housing and education, among others, may disappear. International development co-operation has an important role to play in securing the resources required by the developing countries to realize these objectives.

64. The Conference urges Governments, with the co-operation of the relevant international organizations, to consider adopting measures to guarantee, through special conventions or other provisions, asylum and transit facilities to those who desert from the armed forces of the racist régime in southern Africa on grounds of conscience or who are forced to leave because of their opposition to *apartheid*.

65. The Conference proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is a matter of high priority to the United Nations and the international community. It proclaims that racism and racial discrimination in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective and concerted international action. The Conference pays tribute to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its activities during the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and recommends that, within the framework of its Second Medium-term Plan (1984-1989), that organization should continue:

(a) Its work (studies and research) on the factors of influence in the maintenance, transmission and alteration of prejudices and on the causes and effects of the various forms of racism and racial and ethnic discrimination;

(b) Its efforts to ensure that all groups which suffer from discrimination in the fields of education, science, culture and information shall enjoy equal opportunities with others and that the members of such groups shall have full representation and shall be able to exercise their rights in those fields;

(c) Its programme on the appreciation of differing cultures and the promotion and recognition of the equality of cultures and peoples;

(d) Its research and studies on *apartheid*, and the widest possible dissemination of the results of its work.

66. In spite of the efforts of the international community at the national, regional and international levels during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* continue unabated and have shown no sign of diminishing. With a view to reaffirming its unalterable determination to mobilize maximum international pressure to attain the objectives of the Decade, the Conference strongly recommends that the General Assembly declare a Second Decade to Combat Racial Discrimination at the end of the current Decade in December 1983.

38/15. Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, by which it designated the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1973 as the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Further recalling its resolution 37/41 of 3 December 1982, by which it decided to convene the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983,

*Taking note with appreciation of the Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*¹⁹ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference,²⁰

¹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

²⁰ A/38/426.

²¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, by which the General Assembly proclaimed the ten-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the serious and constructive work undertaken at the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Pays tribute* to the Secretary-General of the Conference for his efforts to promote the aims and objectives of the Conference;

3. *Expresses its firm determination* to continue in the future to attach the highest importance to combating racism and racial discrimination in all their forms;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as the concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate in the observance of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by intensifying and extending their efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination;

5. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-ninth session concrete action to be undertaken during the Second Decade.

*66th plenary meeting
22 November 1983*

38/16. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on

Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²² thirty-seventh,²³ thirty-eighth²⁴ and thirty-ninth²⁵ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981 and 37/42 of 3 December 1982,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁶

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

66th plenary meeting
22 November 1983

38/17. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980, 36/9 of 28 October 1981 and 37/43 of 3 December 1982, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Recalling also its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 33/44 of 13 December 1978, 35/119 of 11 December 1980, 36/68 of 1 December 1981 and 37/35 of 23 November 1982 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, as well as Security Council resolutions 405 (1977) of 14 April 1977, 419 (1977) of 24 November 1977, 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982, in which the United Nations condemned the recruiting and the use of mercenaries, in particular against developing countries and national liberation movements,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, and Security Council resolution 532 (1983) of 31 May 1983,

Welcoming the holding of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983,²⁷

Welcoming also the holding of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,²⁸

Recalling resolutions AHG/Res.105 on Namibia, AHG/Res.111 on the policy of destabilization of the racist régime of South Africa and AHG/Res.112 on South Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,²⁹

Recalling further its resolution 37/1 of 1 October 1982 concerning its appeal for clemency on behalf of the freedom fighters of South Africa and Security Council resolution 533 (1983) of 7 June 1983 concerning the sentencing to death by South Africa of the three patriots of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

²² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²³ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁶ A/38/447 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁷ See A/CONF.120.13.

²⁸ See A/AC.115/L.595.

²⁹ See A/38.312, annex.

39/18. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²² as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²³ thirty-seventh,²⁴ thirty-eighth,²⁵ thirty-ninth²⁶ and fortieth sessions,²⁷

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982 and 38/16 of 22 November 1983,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁸

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting

²² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980. Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its fortieth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

71st plenary meeting
23 November 1984

39/19. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Convinced that the implementation of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed by its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983 and of the Programme of Action adopted by the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination²⁹ will contribute to the final eradication of *apartheid* and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of *apartheid* and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its repeated acts of aggression against sovereign African States, which constitute a manifest breach of international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

Underlining that the strengthening of the existing mandatory arms embargo and the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are vital in order to compel the racist régime of South Africa to abandon its policy of *apartheid*,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

Underlining that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

²⁹ See *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1-12 August 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum), chap. II.

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of all peoples freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress;²³

2. *Calls upon* all States to give special attention in their national development plans and programmes to the social aspects of development with a view to increasing the well-being of the population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/32 of 29 May 1985, paying special attention to paragraphs 3 and 5 thereof;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for holding in 1986 the interregional seminar called for in paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 38/25, within the resources allotted to the programme for sectoral and regional advisory services;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

*96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985*

40/24. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁴ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²⁵ thirty-seventh,²⁶ thirty-eighth,²⁷ thirty-ninth,²⁸ fortieth²⁹ and forty-first³⁰ sessions,

²³ A/40/65-E/1985/7 and Add.1

²⁴ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 7* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983 and 39/18 of 23 November 1984,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General.³¹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned.

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour.

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-first session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*96th plenary meeting
29 November 1985*

40/25. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly.

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regard

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³¹ A/40/465 and Add.1 and 2.

emphasizing the importance of secondary and higher education for young people, as well as access for them to appropriate technical and vocational guidance and training programmes,

Expressing its serious interest in consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute, *inter alia*, to the increasing participation of young people in the socio-economic life of their country,

1. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, in conditions of peace, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and all other relevant United Nations bodies to give adequate consideration on a regular basis to the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work;

3. *Invites* national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/99. Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, in which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and also recalling its resolution 40/17 of 18 November 1985,

Bearing in mind the importance of the existence of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a necessary instrument for the information of young people and their participation in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the national, regional and international levels, and also for informing the United Nations of the problems facing youth with a view to finding solutions to such problems,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations,²³

Convinced that the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels forms a basic prerequisite for the adequate information of young people and their active involvement in the work of the United Nations,

Convinced further that the participation of youth representatives from Member States in international conferences and meetings dealing with youth-related issues can enhance and strengthen the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to find-

ing solutions to problems confronting youth in the contemporary world,

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth²⁰ provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and inter-governmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17, not only in general terms but also by concrete measures reflecting the issues of importance to young people;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue in this respect to make use at the national, regional and international levels of the already existing structures of co-operation between youth and the United Nations system in accordance with the additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, contained in the annex to resolution 36/17;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

4. *Calls upon* national youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should continue to act as channels of communication;

5. *Decides* to consider at its forty-second session the item entitled "Policies and programmes relating to youth" on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/100. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁴ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

²³ A/41/578.

²⁴ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²⁵ thirty-seventh,²⁶ thirty-eighth,²⁷ thirty-ninth,²⁸ fortieth,²⁹ forty-first³⁰ and forty-second³¹ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984 and 40/24 of 29 November 1985,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* the States responsible for those acts to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-second session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/101. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as all the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa³³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,³⁴

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,³⁵

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,³⁶

Recalling resolutions CM/Res.1052 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1055 (XLIV)/Rev.1 on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 26 July 1986,¹⁶

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984 and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-

²⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

³² A/41/433 and Add.1-3.

³³ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

³⁴ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

³⁵ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

³⁶ See A/39/450-S/16726.

6. *Appeals* to Governments to promote the establishment of appropriate facilities for the care and education of children as a means of combining parenthood with economic, political, social, cultural and other activities, and thus to assist women towards full integration in society;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt the necessary effective measures with a view to implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies as a matter of priority, including the establishment or strengthening of appropriate mechanisms for the advancement of women, in order to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life in their countries;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when preparing surveys on the role of women in development as well as reports on the world social situation and other relevant surveys, to pay due attention to all the interrelated aspects of the role of women in society;

9. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to pay due attention to the provisions of the present resolution during the consideration at its next sessions of the priority themes under the heading "Equality", with a view to formulating recommendations for appropriate action by concerned United Nations organs and bodies.

85th plenary meeting
30 November 1987

42/65. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/38 of 29 November 1985 as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/25 of 26 May 1987,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities,⁵⁴

Recognizing that the Institute's mode of operation, through the use of networks, in carrying out its functions at the international, regional and national levels has enabled it to strengthen the scope and impact of its activities,

Convinced of the important role of research, training and information for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁴⁰ and for monitoring new trends and issues related to women and developmental policy design,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, particularly as they relate to statistics and indicators on women and training for the formulation of policy analysis, planning and programming relevant to an increased participation and the integration of women in development;

2. *Requests* the Institute to continue and strengthen its research, training, information and communication activities, particularly the developing of innovative training methodologies on women and socio-economic issues related to development, networking as far as possible with other relevant research and training activities;

3. *Also requests* the Institute to promote general awareness of and training in the pragmatic approach to the integration of women in policy designs, including the elaboration of special methodologies for monitoring and evaluation purposes, with particular reference to the im-

plementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and the feedback of results into the operational system;

4. *Calls upon* institutions and organizations within and outside the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations regional commissions, to continue their collaboration with the Institute, on the basis of equitable cost-sharing, by strengthening the network of co-operative arrangements related to research, training, information and communication programmes concerning women and development;

5. *Invites* States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to implement its long-term policies and programmes;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

85th plenary meeting
30 November 1987

42/94. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹³ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,⁵⁵ thirty-seventh,⁵⁶

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁵⁴ A/42/444, annex.

thirty-eighth,⁵⁷ thirty-ninth,⁵⁸ fortieth,⁵⁹ forty-first,⁶⁰ forty-second⁶¹ and forty-third²⁶ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985 and 41/100 of 4 December 1986,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-third session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

93rd plenary meeting
7 December 1987

42/95. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy grant-

ing of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling further its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁴

Taking note of the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,⁶⁵

Taking note also of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting, held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁶⁶

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,⁶⁷

Welcoming the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,⁶⁸

Taking note of resolution CM/Res.1099 (XLVI)/Rev.1 on South Africa and CM/Res.1091 (XLVI) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,⁶⁹

Recalling the statement issued on 21 August 1987 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern in the face of the steady deterioration of the situation in Namibia owing to the intensification of the repression perpetrated by the South African occupation forces against the Namibian people in the entire Territory,⁷⁰

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Terri-

⁶³ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

⁶⁴ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

⁶⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24), part two, chap. III, para. 203.

⁶⁶ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁶⁸ See A/39/450-S/16726.

⁶⁹ See A/42/699, annex I.

⁷⁰ See Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1987, p. 9.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1983, Supplement No. 3 (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁶² A/42/448 and Add.1.

of Women in the Secretariat,⁵³ the appointment of a senior-level woman to the position designated as a focal point to ensure the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and that such information be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session for comment.

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/104. Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Expressing the need for equal opportunity for participation by women in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament and security at national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recalling that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁴⁰ for the period up to the year 2000, emphasized that the main principles and directions formulated in the Declaration for women's activities aimed at strengthening peace should be put into practice,

Convinced that increased efforts are required to eliminate still existing forms of discrimination against women in every field of human endeavour,

Conscious of the need to implement the provisions of the Declaration,

1. *Pledges its determination* to encourage the full participation of women in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs of society and in the endeavour to promote international peace and co-operation;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments to give publicity to the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and to take practical institutional, educational and organizational measures to facilitate the participation of women on an equal footing with men in the decision-making process, including that related to peace, disarmament negotiations and the resolution of conflicts;

3. *Invites* all Governments, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/28 of 26 May 1987, to inform the Secretary-General of their activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Declaration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take adequate steps to ensure that publicity is given to the Declaration;

⁵³ A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

5. *Invites* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations University and other bodies within the United Nations system to undertake activities that will further involve women in the process aimed at strengthening international peace and co-operation;

6. *Decides* to consider the further implementation of the Declaration at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/105. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁰ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned about the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,⁵⁴ thirty-seventh,⁵⁵ thirty-eighth,⁵⁶ thirty-ninth,⁵⁷ fortieth,⁵⁸ forty-first,⁵⁹ forty-second,⁶⁰ forty-third⁶¹ and forty-fourth²⁷ sessions,

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986 and 42/94 of 7 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁶²

⁵⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.*

⁶² A/43/633 and Add.1.

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*75th plenary meeting
8 December 1988*

43/106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolu-

tions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 601 (1987) of 30 October 1987,

Recalling further the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa⁶³ and the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁴

Recalling the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings, held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987,⁶⁵

Recalling also the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987,⁶⁶

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983,⁶⁷

Recalling with satisfaction the holding at Tunis from 7 to 9 August 1984 of the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa,⁶⁸

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1147 (XLVIII) on Namibia and CM/Res.1148 (XLVIII) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988,¹³

Taking note also of the statement issued on 29 September 1988 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the members of the Council, in which he expressed their concern that so long after the adoption of Council resolution 435 (1978) the Namibian people had not yet attained their self-determination and independence and strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Council, in particular resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation,⁶⁹

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the people in the Territory and of the other peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation,

Gravely concerned about the continuation of the news blackout in Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria,

Expressing support and solidarity with students, workers and parents in Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military bases from the vicinity of the schools,

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called

⁶³ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

⁶⁴ See *Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

⁶⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/42/24)*, part two, chap. III, para. 203.

⁶⁶ A/42/631-S/19187, annex.

⁶⁷ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

⁶⁸ See A/39/450-S/16726.

⁶⁹ S/20208. For the printed text, see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1988*.

27. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel;⁹³

28. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988;⁹⁸

29. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

30. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

31. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

32. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

33. *Also strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana, and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

34. *Further strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

35. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

36. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

38. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

39. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

40. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

42. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

43. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

44. *Decides* to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

*78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989*

44/80. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁵ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

⁹⁸ A/43/989-S/20346, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1988*, document S/20346.

Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,⁹⁹ thirty-seventh,¹⁰⁰ thirty-eighth,¹⁰¹ thirty-ninth,¹⁰² fortieth,¹⁰³ forty-first,⁴¹ forty-second,¹⁰⁴ forty-third,⁴⁴ forty-fourth⁴⁵ and forty-fifth sessions,²

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987 and 43/105 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁵

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting

from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

78th plenary meeting
8 December 1989

44/81. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as a scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹⁰⁶

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Alarmed at the emergence of new international criminal activities carried out by mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and *apartheid* and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

⁹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰⁵ A/44/548.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

45/131. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁷⁴ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,¹⁷⁴ thirty-seventh,¹⁷⁵ thirty-eighth,¹⁷⁶ thirty-ninth,¹⁷⁷ fortieth,¹⁷⁸ forty-first,¹⁷⁹ forty-second,¹⁸⁰ forty-third,¹⁸¹ forty-fourth,¹⁸² forty-fifth¹⁸³ and forty-sixth sessions,³

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988 and 44/80 of 8 December 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁸⁴

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a

¹⁷⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.*

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.*

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.*

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, 1988, *Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸³ *Ibid.*, 1989, *Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸⁴ A/45/500.

fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

*68th plenary meeting
14 December 1990*

45/132. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as a scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹⁸⁵

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

¹⁸⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

must take additional steps to implement fully the profound and irreversible changes called for in the Declaration on Apartheid;

11. *Welcomes* the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991 by the African National Congress of South Africa, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the South African regime²³ as a significant contribution towards the ending of political violence in South Africa;

12. *Calls* for an immediate end to violence and calls upon the South African regime to take urgent action to end it through, *inter alia*, strict adherence to the National Peace Accord;

13. *Strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

14. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear cooperation with the racist Pretoria regime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

15. *Expresses its deep concern* about the actions by certain countries whose premature relaxation of existing measures against the South African regime in flagrant violation of the United Nations consensus declaration encourages the regime to persist in its oppression of the black majority with regard to their right to self-determination;

16. *Strongly urges* the international community, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/130 of 14 December 1990, to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

17. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

18. *Demands* that the Pretoria regime continue to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

19. *Demands* that the racist regime of South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana;

20. *Commends* the efforts by the Government of Mozambique towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict in that country, and calls for immediate cessation of the massacres of defenceless people and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated by externally supported armed terrorists;

21. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, approving the Secretary-General's report on the holding of a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara²⁵ and fully supports the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the plan for the settlement of the ques-

tion of Western Sahara in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity;

22. *Notes* the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

23. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

24. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

25. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

26. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

27. *Expresses its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

28. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991

46/88. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁶ as well as in

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,²⁷ thirty-seventh,²⁸ thirty-eighth,²⁹ thirty-ninth,³⁰ fortieth,³¹ forty-first,³² forty-second,³³ forty-third,³⁴ forty-fourth,³⁵ forty-fifth,³⁶ forty-sixth³⁷ and forty-seventh³⁸ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989 and 45/131 of 14 December 1990,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³⁹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;
2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;
3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;
4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;
5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh ses-

sion under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*74th plenary meeting
16 December 1991*

46/89. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/34 of 4 December 1989 on the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and 45/132 of 14 December 1990 on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Urging strict respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁴⁰

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Convinced that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African and other developing States,

Profoundly alarmed at the continued international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, *inter alia*, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short-term and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/83
15 March 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 92

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/47/659)]

47/83. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

/...

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh, 3/ thirty-eighth, 4/ thirty-ninth, 5/ fortieth, 6/ forty-first, 7/ forty-second, 8/ forty-third, 9/ forty-fourth, 10/ forty-fifth, 11/ forty-sixth, 12/ forty-seventh 13/ and forty-eighth 14/ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990 and 46/88 of 16 December 1991,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination, 15/

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

6/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

7/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

9/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

12/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

13/ Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

14/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

15/ A/47/433.

/...

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;
2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;
3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;
4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;
5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;
6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/48/93
16 February 1994

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 108 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/48/626)]

48/93. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh, 3/ thirty-eighth, 4/ thirty-ninth, 5/ fortieth, 6/ forty-first, 7/ forty-second, 8/ forty-third, 9/ forty-fourth, 10/ forty-fifth, 11/ forty-sixth, 12/ forty-seventh, 13/ forty-eighth 14/ and forty-ninth 15/ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991 and 47/83 of 16 December 1992,

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

6/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

7/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

9/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

12/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

13/ Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

14/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

15/ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination, 16/

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

85th plenary meeting
20 December 1993



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/49/148
7 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 94

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/49/752)]

49/148. Universal realization of the right of
peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on

1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh, 3/ thirty-eighth, 4/ thirty-ninth, 5/ fortieth, 6/ forty-first, 7/ forty-second, 8/ forty-third, 9/ forty-fourth, 10/ forty-fifth, 11/ forty-sixth, 12/ forty-seventh, 13/ forty-eighth, 14/ forty-ninth 15/ and fiftieth sessions, 16/

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992 and 48/93 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination, 17/

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

6/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

7/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

9/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

12/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

13/ Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

14/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

15/ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

16/ Ibid., 1994, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

17/ A/49/402 and Add.1.

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/50/139
30 January 1996

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 104

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/50/627)]

50/139. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh, 3/

1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement N°. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

thirty-eighth, 4/ thirty-ninth, 5/ fortieth, 6/ forty-first, 7/ forty-second, 8/ forty-third, 9/ forty-fourth, 10/ forty-fifth, 11/ forty-sixth, 12/ forty-seventh, 13/ forty-eighth, 14/ forty-ninth, 15/ fiftieth 16/ and fifty-first sessions, 17/

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992, 48/93 of 20 December 1993 and 49/148 of 23 December 1994,

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement N°. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement N°. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement N°. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

6/ Ibid., 1984, Supplement N°. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

7/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement N°. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement N°. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

9/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement N°. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

10/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement N°. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

11/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement N°. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

12/ Ibid., 1990, Supplement N°. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

13/ Ibid., 1991, Supplement N°. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

14/ Ibid., 1992, Supplement N°. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

15/ Ibid., 1993, Supplement N°. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

16/ Ibid., 1994, Supplement N°. 4 and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

17/ Ibid., 1995, Supplement N°. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

/...

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination, 18/

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

97th plenary meeting
21 December 1995



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/51/84
28 February 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 109

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/51/618)]

51/84. Universal realization of the right of
peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,² thirty-seventh,³ thirty-eighth,⁴ thirty-ninth,⁵ fortieth,⁶ forty-first,⁷ forty-second,⁸ forty-third,⁹ forty-fourth,¹⁰ forty-fifth,¹¹ forty-sixth,¹² forty-seventh,¹³ forty-eighth,¹⁴ forty-ninth,¹⁵ fiftieth,¹⁶ fifty-first¹⁷ and fifty-second¹⁸ sessions,

² See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

³ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁴ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No. 3 and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁶ Ibid., 1984, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁷ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

¹² Ibid., 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹³ Ibid., 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1992, Supplement No. 2 (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁵ Ibid., 1993, Supplement No. 3 (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁶ Ibid., 1994, Supplement No. 4 and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1995, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁸ Ibid., 1996, Supplement No. 3 (E/1996/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992, 48/93 of 20 December 1993, 49/148 of 23 December 1994 and 50/139 of 21 December 1995,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,¹⁹

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

82nd plenary meeting
12 December 1996

¹⁹ A/51/414.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/52/113
18 February 1998

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 111

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/52/643)*]

52/113. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,² thirty-seventh,³ thirty-eighth,⁴ thirty-ninth,⁵ fortieth,⁶ forty-first,⁷ forty-second,⁸ forty-third,⁹ forty-fourth,¹⁰ forty-fifth,¹¹ forty-sixth,¹² forty-seventh,¹³ forty-eighth,¹⁴ forty-ninth,¹⁵ fiftieth,¹⁶ fifty-first,¹⁷ fifty-second¹⁸ and fifty-third¹⁹ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992, 48/93 of 20 December 1993, 49/148 of 23 December 1994, 50/139 of 21 December 1995 and 51/84 of 12 December 1996,

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1988, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1989, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1990, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1991, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1992, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1993, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1993/23), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1994, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1995, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1996, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1996/23), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1997, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1997/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,²⁰

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;
2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;
3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;
4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;
5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*70th plenary meeting
12 December 1997*

²⁰ A/52/485.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/53/134
1 March 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 109

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/53/624)*]

53/134. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

¹Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,² thirty-seventh,³ thirty-eighth,⁴ thirty-ninth,⁵ fortieth,⁶ forty-first,⁷ forty-second,⁸ forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth,¹⁵ fiftieth,¹⁶ fifty-first,¹⁷ fifty-second,¹⁸ fifty-third¹⁹ and fifty-fourth²⁰ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992, 48/93 of 20 December 1993, 49/148 of 23 December 1994, 50/139 of 21 December 1995, 51/84 of 12 December 1996 and 52/113 of 12 December 1997,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,²¹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1988, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1989, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1990, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1991, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1992, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1993, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1993/23 and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1994, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1995, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1996, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1996/23), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1997, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1997/23), chap. II, sect. A.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1998, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

²¹ A/53/280.

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*85th plenary meeting
9 December 1998*



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/54/155
29 February 2000

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 115

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/54/604)*]

54/155. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth,² thirty-seventh,³ thirty-eighth,⁴ thirty-ninth,⁵ fortieth,⁶ forty-first,⁷ forty-second,⁸ forty-third,⁹ forty-fourth,¹⁰ forty-fifth,¹¹ forty-sixth,¹² forty-seventh,¹³ forty-eighth,¹⁴ forty-ninth,¹⁵ fiftieth,¹⁶ fifty-first,¹⁷ fifty-second,¹⁸ fifty-third,¹⁹ fifty-fourth²⁰ and fifty-fifth²¹ sessions,

Reaffirming its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987, 43/105 of 8 December 1988, 44/80 of 8 December 1989, 45/131 of 14 December 1990, 46/88 of 16 December 1991, 47/83 of 16 December 1992, 48/93 of 20 December 1993, 49/148 of 23 December 1994, 50/139 of 21 December 1995, 51/84 of 12 December 1996, 52/113 of 12 December 1997 and 53/134 of 9 December 1998,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,²²

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1982, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1983, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 1984, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 1985, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 1986, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1988, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1989, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

¹² *Ibid.*, 1990, *Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 1991, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1992, *Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 1993, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1993/23 and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 1994, *Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1994/24 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 1995, *Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/1995/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1996, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1996/23), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1997, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1997/23), chap. II, sect. A.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1998, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 1999, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

²² A/54/327.

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;
2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;
3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;
4. *Deplores* the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;
5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*83rd plenary meeting
17 December 1999*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 February 2001

Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 113

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/55/601)]

55/85. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-sixth² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 54/155 of 17 December 1999,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*81st plenary meeting
4 December 2000*

³ A/55/176 and Add.1.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 February 2002

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 118

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/56/582)]

56/141. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 55/85 of 4 December 2000,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which, inter alia, upholds the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 3 (E/2001/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*88th plenary meeting
19 December 2001*

³ A/56/295.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 February 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 108

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/57/555)]

57/197. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 56/141 of 19 December 2001,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 3 (E/2002/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which, inter alia, upholds the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*77th plenary meeting
18 December 2002*

³ A/57/312.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 March 2004

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2003

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/58/507)]

58/161. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 57/197 of 18 December 2002,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 3 (E/2003/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which, inter alia, upholds the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*77th plenary meeting
22 December 2003*

³ A/58/180.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 March 2005

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 104

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2004

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/59/502)]

59/180. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 58/161 of 22 December 2003,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 3 (E/2004/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which, inter alia, upholds the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*74th plenary meeting
20 December 2004*

³ A/59/376.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 February 2006

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 70

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 2005

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/60/508 and Corr.1)]

60/145. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 59/180 of 20 December 2004,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*64th plenary meeting
16 December 2005*

³ A/60/268.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 February 2007

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 66

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2006

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/61/442)]

61/150. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 60/145 of 16 December 2005,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2005/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhumane methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*81st plenary meeting
19 December 2006*

³ A/61/333.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 February 2008

Sixty-second session
Agenda item 69

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2007

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/62/438)]

62/144. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 61/150 of 19 December 2006,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*76th plenary meeting
18 December 2007*

³ A/62/184.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 February 2009

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 63

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2008

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/63/429)]

63/163. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 62/144 of 18 December 2007,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*70th plenary meeting
18 December 2008*

³ A/63/254.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 March 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2009

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/64/438)]

64/149. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 63/163 of 18 December 2008,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*65th plenary meeting
18 December 2009*

³ A/64/360.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 March 2011

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2010

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/65/455)]

65/201. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 64/149 of 18 December 2009,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 2010*

³ A/65/286.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 March 2012

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2011

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/66/461)]

66/145. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 65/201 of 21 December 2010,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*89th plenary meeting
19 December 2011*

³ A/66/172.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 February 2013

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2012

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/67/456 and Corr.1)]

67/157. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 66/145 of 19 December 2011,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*60th plenary meeting
20 December 2012*

³ A/67/276.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 January 2014

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/455)]

68/153. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 67/157 of 20 December 2012,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*70th plenary meeting
18 December 2013*

³ A/68/318.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 February 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/487)]

69/164. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 68/153 of 18 December 2013,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*73rd plenary meeting
18 December 2014*

³ A/69/342.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 February 2016

Seventieth session
Agenda item 71

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2015

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/70/488)]

70/143. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 69/164 of 18 December 2014,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*80th plenary meeting
17 December 2015*

³ A/70/314.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 February 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2016

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/71/483)]

71/183. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 70/143 of 17 December 2015,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.



containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*65th plenary meeting
19 December 2016*

³ [A/71/326](#).



Seventy-second session
Agenda item 71

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2017

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/72/438)]

72/159. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [71/183](#) of 19 December 2016,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*73rd plenary meeting
19 December 2017*

³ [A/72/317](#).



Seventy-third session
Agenda item 73

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/73/588)]

73/160. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [72/159](#) of 19 December 2017,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-fourth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*55th plenary meeting
17 December 2018*

³ [A/73/329](#).



Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 69

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 18 December 2019***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/74/398)]***74/140. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/2005/23](#), [E/2005/23/Corr.1](#) and [E/2005/23/Corr.2](#)), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [73/160](#) of 17 December 2018,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*50th plenary meeting
18 December 2019*

³ [A/74/309](#).

**Seventy-fifth session**

Agenda item 71

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 16 December 2020***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/75/477, para. 19)]***75/173. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/2005/23](#), [E/2005/23/Corr.1](#) and [E/2005/23/Corr.2](#)), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [74/140](#) of 18 December 2019,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth session under the item entitled “Right of peoples to self-determination”.

*46th plenary meeting
16 December 2020*

³ [A/75/240](#).



Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 73

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 16 December 2021***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/76/461, para. 20)]***76/152. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [75/173](#) of 16 December 2020,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*53rd plenary meeting
16 December 2021*

³ [A/76/276](#).



Seventy-seventh session

Agenda item 67

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on
15 December 2022***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/77/462, para. 35)]***77/207. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/2005/23](#), [E/2005/23/Corr.1](#) and [E/2005/23/Corr.2](#)), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [76/152](#) of 16 December 2021,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*54th plenary meeting
15 December 2022*

³ [A/77/265](#).



Seventy-eighth session

Agenda item 70

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 19 December 2023***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/78/479, para. 34)]***78/193. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [77/207](#) of 15 December 2022,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its seventy-ninth session under the item entitled “Right of peoples to self-determination”.

*50th plenary meeting
19 December 2023*

³ [A/78/261](#).



Seventy-ninth session

Agenda item 70

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 17 December 2024***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/79/457, para. 32)]***79/164. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been or are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first² and previous sessions,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23, E/2005/23/Corr.1 and E/2005/23/Corr.2), chap. II, sect. A.



Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution [78/193](#) of 19 December 2023,

Reaffirming also its resolution [55/2](#) of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution [60/1](#) of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,³

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed in the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this question to the General Assembly at its eightieth session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

*53rd plenary meeting
17 December 2024*

³ [A/79/315](#).



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/49/149
7 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 94

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/49/752)]

49/149. The right of the Palestinian people to
self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in its Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3/ as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 4/

Taking note of the progress made in the Middle East peace process, in particular the mutual recognition and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993 by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, 5/ as well as the ensuing developments on the ground,

-
- 1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
2/ Resolution 217 A (III).
3/ Resolution 1514 (XV).
4/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
5/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination;

2. Expresses the hope that the Palestinian people may soon exercise their right to self-determination in the current peace process;

3. Urges all States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

94th plenary meeting
23 December 1994



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/50/140
30 January 1996

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 104

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/50/627)]

50/140. The right of the Palestinian people to
self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in its Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3/ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, 4/

Noting the progress made in the Middle East peace process, in particular the mutual recognition and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel, 5/ as well as the ensuing implementation agreements, the last of which was the interim agreement of 28 September 1995,

-
- 1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
2/ Resolution 217 A (III).
3/ Resolution 1514 (XV).
4/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
5/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination;

2. Expresses the hope that the Palestinian people could soon be exercising their right to self-determination in the current peace process;

3. Urges all States, specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

97th plenary meeting
21 December 1995



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/51/82
26 February 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 109

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/51/618)]

51/82. The right of the Palestinian people to
self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in its Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Noting the developments in the Middle East peace process, including the mutual recognition and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

Self-Government Arrangements in Washington on 13 September 1993 by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the Government of Israel,⁶ as well as the ensuing implementation agreements, in particular the interim agreement of 28 September 1995,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. Reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination;

2. Expresses the hope that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination in the current peace process;

3. Urges all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

82nd plenary meeting
12 December 1996

⁶ See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26560, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/52/114
19 February 1998

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 111

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/52/643)*]

52/114. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

Expressing deep concern over the deterioration of the Middle East peace process, including the lack of implementation of the agreements signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination;
2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination in the current peace process;
3. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

*70th plenary meeting
12 December 1997*



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/53/136
1 March 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 109

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/53/624)*]

53/136. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Expressing deep concern about the difficulties facing the Middle East peace process, and expressing the hope for rapid progress in the peace process and the achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides within the agreed time,

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, without excluding the option of a State;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination in the current peace process;

3. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

*85th plenary meeting
9 December 1998*



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/54/152
29 February 2000

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 115

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[*on the report of the Third Committee (A/54/604)*]

54/152. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Expressing hope for rapid progress in the peace process and the achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides by the agreed time of September 2000,

¹ Resolution 2200 (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the option of a State;
2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination, which is not subject to any veto, in the current peace process;
3. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

*83rd plenary meeting
17 December 1999*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 February 2001

Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 113

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/55/601)]

55/87. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Expressing hope for an immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to a State;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination, which is not subject to any veto, in the current peace process;

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

3. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

*81st plenary meeting
4 December 2000*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 February 2002

Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 118

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/56/582)]

56/142. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Expressing hope for an immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Palestinian people will soon be exercising their right to self-determination, which is not subject to any veto, in the current peace process;

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

3. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in their quest for self-determination.

*88th plenary meeting
19 December 2001*



General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 February 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 108

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/57/555)]

57/198. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

77th plenary meeting
18 December 2002

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 March 2004

Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 22 December 2003

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/58/507)]

58/163. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

77th plenary meeting
22 December 2003

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 March 2005

Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 104

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2004

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/59/502)]

59/179. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Recalling its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*74th plenary meeting
20 December 2004*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 February 2006

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 70

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 2005

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/60/508 and Corr.1)]

60/146. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Recalling its resolution 59/179 of 20 December 2004,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*64th plenary meeting
16 December 2005*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 February 2007

Sixty-first session
Agenda item 66

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2006

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/61/442)]

61/152. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Recalling its resolution 60/146 of 16 December 2005,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*81st plenary meeting
19 December 2006*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 March 2008

Sixty-second session
Agenda item 69

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2007

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/62/438)]

62/146. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution 61/152 of 19 December 2006,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*76th plenary meeting
18 December 2007*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 February 2009

Sixty-third session
Agenda item 63

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2008

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/63/429)]

63/165. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

⁸ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 88; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution 62/146 of 18 December 2007,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*70th plenary meeting
18 December 2008*

⁹ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 122; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 March 2010

Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2009

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/64/438)]

64/150. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.



Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹ and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution 63/165 of 18 December 2008,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*65th plenary meeting
18 December 2009*

⁸ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 88; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

⁹ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 122; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 March 2011

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 21 December 2010

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/65/455)]

65/202. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.



Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹ and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 64/150 of 18 December 2009,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*71st plenary meeting
21 December 2010*

⁸ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 88; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

⁹ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 122; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 March 2012

Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2011

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/66/461)]

66/146. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 entitled "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations",

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ See resolution 50/6.

⁶ See resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.



Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹ and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 65/202 of 21 December 2010,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*89th plenary meeting
19 December 2011*

⁸ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 88; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

⁹ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1, advisory opinion, para. 122; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 February 2013

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2012

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/67/456 and Corr.1)]

67/158. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.



Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Expressing the urgent need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹ and for the speedy achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 66/146 of 19 December 2011,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*60th plenary meeting
20 December 2012*

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 February 2014

Sixty-eighth session
Agenda item 68

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/68/455)]

68/154. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.



Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Welcoming the resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹ aiming for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides within the agreed time frame of nine months,

Stressing the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 67/158 of 20 December 2012,

Taking note of its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*70th plenary meeting
18 December 2013*

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 February 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2014

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/69/487)]

69/165. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.



Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 68/154 of 18 December 2013,

Taking note of its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*73rd plenary meeting
18 December 2014*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 February 2016

Seventieth session
Agenda item 71

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2015

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/70/488)]

70/141. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.



Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 69/165 of 18 December 2014,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*80th plenary meeting
17 December 2015*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 February 2017

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 67

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2016

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/71/483)]

71/184. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.



Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution [58/292](#) of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution [70/141](#) of 17 December 2015,

Recalling also its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;
2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*65th plenary meeting
19 December 2016*

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution [14/221](#).

¹¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.



Seventy-second session
Agenda item 71

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2017

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/72/438)]

72/160. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.



Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 71/184 of 19 December 2016,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*73rd plenary meeting
19 December 2017*

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



Seventy-third session
Agenda item 73

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/73/588)]

73/158. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution 50/6.

⁶ Resolution 55/2.

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.



Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 72/160 of 19 December 2017,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*55th plenary meeting
17 December 2018*

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



Seventy-fourth session

Agenda item 69

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 18 December 2019***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/74/398)]***74/139. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution [50/6](#).

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).



in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 73/158 of 17 December 2018,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*50th plenary meeting
18 December 2019*

⁷ See [A/ES-10/273](#) and [A/ES-10/273/Corr.1](#).

⁸ *Ibid.*, advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 122.

¹⁰ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ [S/2003/529](#), annex.



Seventy-fifth session

Agenda item 71

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 16 December 2020***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/75/477, para. 19)]***75/172. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution [50/6](#).

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).



in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 74/139 of 18 December 2019,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*46th plenary meeting
16 December 2020*

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



Seventy-sixth session

Agenda item 73

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on
16 December 2021***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/76/461, para. 20)]***76/150. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution [50/6](#).

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).



in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 75/172 of 16 December 2020,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*53rd plenary meeting
16 December 2021*

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



Seventy-seventh session

Agenda item 67

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 15 December 2022***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/77/462, para. 35)]***77/208. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution [50/6](#).

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).



in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 76/150 of 16 December 2021,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*54th plenary meeting
15 December 2022*

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



Seventy-eighth session

Agenda item 70

Right of peoples to self-determination**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 19 December 2023***[on the report of the Third Committee (A/78/479, para. 34)]***78/192. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination***The General Assembly,*

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution [2625 \(XXV\)](#) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,⁵

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶

Recalling further the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the construction of a wall

¹ Resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

² Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

³ Resolution [1514 \(XV\)](#).

⁴ [A/CONF.157/24 \(Part I\)](#), chap. III.

⁵ Resolution [50/6](#).

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).



in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁷ and noting in particular the reply of the Court, including on the right of peoples to self-determination, which is a right *erga omnes*,⁸

Recalling the conclusion of the Court, in its advisory opinion of 9 July 2004, that the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, along with measures previously taken, severely impedes the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination,⁹

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative¹⁰ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,¹¹

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and recalling in this regard its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Recalling its resolution 77/208 of 15 December 2022,

Recalling also its resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*50th plenary meeting
19 December 2023*

⁷ See A/ES-10/273 and A/ES-10/273/Corr.1.

⁸ Ibid., advisory opinion, para. 88.

⁹ Ibid., para. 122.

¹⁰ A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

¹¹ S/2003/529, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 December 2024

Seventy-ninth session

Agenda item 70

Right of peoples to self-determination

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2024

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/79/457, para. 32)]

79/163. The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Aware that the development of friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as defined in the Charter,

Recalling, in this regard, its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”,

Bearing in mind the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹ the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples³ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁴

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 19 July 2024 by the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences arising from Israel’s policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and from the illegality of Israel’s continued presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,⁵

Stressing the urgency of achieving without delay an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides, based on the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Madrid terms of reference, including the principle of land for peace, the

¹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ Resolution 1514 (XV).

⁴ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

⁵ A/78/968.



Arab Peace Initiative⁶ and the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,⁷

Stressing also the need for respect for and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling its resolution [67/19](#) of 29 November 2012,

Affirming the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to their independent State of Palestine;

2. *Urges* all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination.

*53rd plenary meeting
17 December 2024*

⁶ [A/56/1026-S/2002/932](#), annex II, resolution 14/221.

⁷ [S/2003/529](#), annex.