consideration of the draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, so that the Commission can submit its views and recommendations, including a draft body of guidelines, principles and guarantees, to the General Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council.

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## 39/133. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the important factors in the development of human

Noting once again the great importance of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind. adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Considering that implementation of the said Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and the security of peoples and to their economic and social development, as well as to international co-operation in the field of human rights,

Seriously concerned that the results of scientific and technological progress could be used for the arms race to the detriment of international peace and security and social progress, human rights and fundamental freedoms and the dignity of the human person,

Recognizing that the establishment of the new international economic order calls in particular for an important contribution to be made by science and technology to economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and scientific and technological developments,163

- 1. Stresses the importance of the implementation by all States of the provisions and principles contained in the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in order to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- 2. Calls upon all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress:
- 3. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take into account in their programmes and activities the provisions of the Declaration;
- 4. Invites those Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to submit their information pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/130 A of 11 December 1980;
  - 167 A/39/422 and Add.1.
  - 168 Resolution 217 A (III).
  - 169 See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

  - 170 Resolution 3281 (XXIX). 171 Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).
  - 172 Resolution 2734 (XXV).

- 5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to give special attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration, taking into consideration the information submitted by Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/130 A;
- Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

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## 39/134. Human rights and use of scientific and technological developments

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 168 the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>169</sup> and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 161

Recalling also the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States<sup>170</sup> and the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 171

Recalling further the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 172 the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, 173 the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, 174 and the Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear Catastrophe, 175 as well as General Assembly resolutions 36/92 I of 9 December 1981, on the non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war, and 37/100 C of 13 December 1982 and 38/73 G of 15 December 1983, on a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons,

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

Recalling its appeal for the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons with the participation of all the nuclear-weapon States.

Taking note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1982/7 of 19 February 1982,176

<sup>173</sup> Resolution 3384 (XXX).

<sup>174</sup> Resolution 33/73

<sup>175</sup> Resolution 36/100.

<sup>176</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.