

in detention and their special needs while deprived of their liberty, in particular their vulnerability to various forms of abuse, injustice and humiliation,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Acknowledges* that the administration of justice, including law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies and, especially, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments, are essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to democratization processes and sustainable development;

3. *Once again reiterates its call* to all Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure full implementation of those standards;

4. *Appeals* to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal-aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. *Invites* Governments to provide training in human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers and other professionals concerned, including police and immigration officers;

6. *Encourages* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the United Nations programmes of advisory services and technical assistance, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

7. *Urges* the Secretary-General to consider favourably requests by States for assistance in the field of the administration of justice and to strengthen system-wide coordination in this field, in particular between the United Nations programme of advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights and the technical cooperation and advisory services of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

8. *Invites* the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice, with a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

9. *Calls upon* special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for concrete measures of advisory services and technical assistance;

10. *Acknowledges* the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice, and of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to

coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice;

12. *Decides* to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

99th plenary meeting
22 December 1995

50/182. Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Deeply disturbed by the escalating scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Commission on Human Rights, in particular Commission resolution 1995/88 of 8 March 1995,³⁸ and the conclusions of the World Conference on Human Rights,³ which recognized that gross violations of human rights, including in armed conflicts, are among the multiple and complex factors leading to displacement of people, and the need for a comprehensive approach by the international community to address root causes and effects of movements of refugees and other displaced persons and the strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms,

Conscious of the fact that mass exoduses of populations are caused by multiple and complex factors, such as human rights violations, political, ethnic and economic conflicts, famine, insecurity, violence, poverty and environmental degradation, which indicate that any approach to early warning requires an intersectoral and multidisciplinary approach,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace",¹⁷⁴ identifies the protection of human rights and the promotion of economic well-being as important elements of peace, security and development,

Noting the continuation of the inter-agency consultations on early warning regarding new mass flows of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the important aspects of complementarity between the system for the protection of human rights and humanitarian action, and that humanitarian agencies make an important contribution to the achievement of human rights,

Stressing the need for strengthening international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Recognizing that the human rights machinery of the United Nations, including the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the human rights treaty bodies, has important capabilities to address human rights violations that cause movements of refugees and displaced persons or prevent durable solutions to their plight,

Recognizing also that women and children constitute approximately 80 per cent of most refugee populations and that, in addition to the problems and needs they share with all refugees, women and girls in such circumstances are

¹⁷⁴A/47/277-S/24111; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992*, document S/24111.

vulnerable to gender-based discrimination and gender-specific violence and exploitation,

Reiterating that development and rehabilitation assistance is essential in addressing some of the causes of mass exoduses and also in the context of the development of prevention strategies,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees and other persons of concern to her Office worldwide,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁷⁵

2. *Recalls with satisfaction* its endorsement, in its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, of the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying these to individuals in their population because of nationality, ethnicity, race, religion or language;

3. *Strongly deplores* ethnic and other forms of intolerance as one of the major causes of forced migratory movements, and urges States to take all necessary steps to ensure respect for human rights, especially the rights of persons belonging to minorities;

4. *Invites again* all Governments and intergovernmental, humanitarian and non-governmental organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in worldwide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons and the causes of such exoduses;

5. *Encourages* States that have not already done so to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention⁹⁷ and the 1967 Protocol⁹⁸ relating to the Status of Refugees and to other relevant regional refugee instruments, as applicable, and relevant international human rights instruments;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the contribution made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to the development of the humanitarian early-warning system of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, and takes note of ongoing consultations in this regard;

7. *Invites* the special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, acting within their mandates, to continue seeking information, where appropriate, on problems resulting in mass exoduses of populations or impeding their voluntary return home and, where appropriate, to include such information, together with recommendations thereon, in their reports and to bring such information to the attention of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for appropriate action within his mandate, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

8. *Requests* all United Nations bodies, including the human rights treaty bodies, the specialized agencies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to cooperate fully with all mechanisms of the Commission and, in particular, to provide them with all relevant information in their possession on the human rights situations creating or affecting refugees and displaced persons;

9. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with his mandate, as set

out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, and in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to pay attention to situations that cause or threaten to cause mass exoduses and to address effectively such situations through emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including information-sharing with United Nations early-warning mechanisms, and the provision of technical advice, expertise and cooperation;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to attach high priority and to make available the necessary resources within the regular budget of the United Nations for the consolidation and strengthening of emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, including early-warning activities in the humanitarian area, for the purpose of ensuring, *inter alia*, that effective action is taken to identify all multiple and complex factors, including human rights violations, that contribute to mass outflows of persons;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

12. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its fifty-second session.

99th plenary meeting
22 December 1995

50/183. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing that these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Emphasizing that the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is far-reaching and profound and that it encompasses freedom of thought on all matters, personal conviction and the commitment to religion or belief, whether manifested individually or in community with others,

Recalling article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²²

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter,

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

Reaffirming further the call of the World Conference on Human Rights for all Governments to take all appropriate measures in compliance with their international obligations and with due regard to their respective legal systems to counter intolerance and related violence based on religion or belief, including practices of discrimination against women and the desecration of religious sites, recognizing

¹⁷⁵A/50/566.