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HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Algeria, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Need to ensure a healthy environment for the well-being of individuals

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 2/ everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for their own health and well-being and that of their family and to the continuous improvement of living conditions,

Recognizing the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms in all their aspects,

Considering that a better and healthier environment can help contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights by all,

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming that in accordance with the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 3/ men and women have the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and that they bear a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations,

Bearing in mind the fact that increasing environmental degradation could endanger the very basis of life,

Bearing in mind also that the economic growth and development of the developing countries are essential in order to address the problems of the degradation and protection of the environment,

Emphasizing the increasing role of the United Nations in addressing global environmental problems,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in 1992, will elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Stressing the need for just burden sharing between developed and developing countries and their responsibility for the preservation and improvement of the environment,

Welcoming the decision of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention and Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the problems of the environment and its relation to human rights,

1. Recognizes that all individuals are entitled to live in an environment adequate for their health and well-being;

2. Calls upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with environmental questions to enhance their efforts towards ensuring a better and healthier environment;

3. Encourages the Commission on Human Rights, with the assistance of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to continue studying the problems of the environment and its relation to human rights, with a view to submitting the progress made on the matter to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5-16 June 1972 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum), chap. I.

4. Decides to consider this question at its forty-sixth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".