proposals on their participation in an international year of the family, in order to facilitate the preparation of his report;

6. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General and to take a decision on the final date of an international year of the family at its forty-fourth session, under an item entitled "Families in the development process".

75th plenary meeting 8 December 1988

43/136. Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,

Reaffirming the importance of the strict observance and full implementation of the purposes and principles inscribed in the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the development of friendly relations among nations and understanding and co-operation among States and peoples,

Convinced that young people are interested in their future and wish to live in peace, freedom and friendship among all peoples,

Aware of the important role of youth in society, in all fields of activity, as well as of the fact that youth should also contribute to the further promotion of the common ends of peace and welfare of humankind,

Convinced also that the education of youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect, friendship and cooperation between peoples should be a priority and permanent task of all States.

Emphasizing the essential role of Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, the mass media and educational systems in promoting these ideals among nations and, primarily, among youth,

Reaffirming the lasting validity and importance of the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

Stressing the necessity of the implementation of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² towards the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples,

Noting that 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples,

- 1. Appeals to all States to adopt effective measures in accordance with their legislation, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, in order to strengthen the efforts for the promotion among nations and, primarily, among youth of understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations, for the creation of an international climate free from mistrust and discord;
- 2. Stresses the role of the mass media in supporting by all means the implementation of these objectives with a view to promoting the ideals and conceptions meant to

contribute to the enhancement of friendly relations and co-operation among States;

- 3. Invites all States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the impact of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples since its adoption and on the measures that should be taken, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;
- 4. Requests the Commission for Social Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session its views on the present resolution under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth".

75th plenary meeting 8 December 1988

43/137. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the International Covenants on Human Rights,²⁰

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field.

Recalling its pertinent resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/69 of 10 March 1988,²⁷ in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Representative for one year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, and to submit a final report to the Commission at its forty-fifth session,

Welcoming the recent cease-fire as a positive development that should contribute to a situation in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully enjoyed,

Taking note of the Special Representative's view 140 that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran continued, during the period under consideration, to indicate its willingness to increase gradually its co-operation with the competent United Nations organs,

Recognizing as a positive development the undertaking by the Iranian authorities to provide a detailed response to allegations of violations of human rights,

Noting, nevertheless, that a detailed response to individual allegations brought to the attention of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Special Representative has yet to be received,

¹⁴⁰ See A/43/705, annex.

Regretting that, notwithstanding the indication of a greater willingness to co-operate with the Special Representative, a state of full co-operation has yet to be achieved,

Noting the recent contacts between the Special Representative and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which it is hoped will lead to a state of full cooperation between the Special Representative and that Government, including a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, so that he can fulfil his mandate,

Noting that the Baha'is in the Islamic Republic of Iran continue to be subjected to various forms of harassment and discrimination, although there are indications that the intensity of the campaign of persecution against the Baha'is has diminished somewhat in recent months and that a number of them have been released from prison,

- 1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative 140 and the considerations and observations contained therein;
- 2. Once again urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to extend its full co-operation to the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights and, in particular, to permit him to visit that country;
- 3. Calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to give immediate effect to its undertaking to provide detailed information concerning the allegations of human rights violations that have been brought to its attention:
- 4. Expresses once more its deep concern about the numerous and detailed allegations of grave human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran to which the Special Representative has referred in his report, namely, those related to the right to life, the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to a fair trial and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- 5. Expresses its grave concern that, although the Special Representative observes that the number of alleged violations of the right to life continued to decrease during 1987, the information available to him indicates that there was a renewed wave of executions in the period July-September 1988 whereby a large number of persons died because of their political convictions;
- 6. Expresses its deep concern at allegations that illtreatment and torture, both physical and psychological, continued to be common practice in Iranian prisons, especially during interrogation but also immediately after arrest and before and after the final verdict;
- 7. Expresses its deep concern also at the existence of extremely summary, informal and irregular proceedings, failure to inform defendants of specific accusations against them, lack of legal counsel, absence of an appropriate instance for appeal and other irregularities that contravene international standards on fair trial;
- 8. Shares the opinion of the Special Representative regarding the importance of prompt investigation into all allegations of irregularities in the treatment of political prisoners and other persons in custody, as well as the necessity of adequate redress for those whose human rights have been violated;
- 9. Welcomes the intention of the Special Representative to consider in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session several issues pertaining to the legal system applicable in the Islamic Republic of Iran;

- 10. Endorses the conclusion of the Special Representative that acts continue to occur in the Islamic Republic of Iran that are inconsistent with the provisions of international instruments by which that country is bound and that the persistence of alleged violations of human rights continues to justify continuing international concern and continued monitoring by the United Nations of the situation in that country;
- 11. Urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a State party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁰ to respect and ensure the rights recognized in that Covenant to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction;
- 12. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;
- 13. Decides to keep under consideration the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its forty-fourth session in order to re-examine it in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

75th plenary meeting 8 December 1988

43/138. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986 and 42/133 of 7 December 1987.

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986,60 1987/25 of 10 March 198761 and 1988/28 of 7 March 1988,27

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 141

- 1. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;
- 2. Reaffirms the necessity of international cooperation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;
- 3. Notes with satisfaction that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;
- 4. Expresses its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;
- 5. Urges those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

¹⁴¹ A/43/478.