

Recalling the principles associated with the right of individuals to own property described in the relevant articles of regional human rights instruments of the Organization of American States, the Organization of African Unity and the Council of Europe,

1. *Recognizes* that there exist in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal, and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice;

2. *Emphasizes* the role of individual initiative as an invaluable resource in promoting economic and social development;

3. *Affirms*, in accordance with article 30 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that nothing in the Declaration, including the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth therein;

4. *Invites* the regional commissions to consider the relationship between the full enjoyment of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on:

(a) The relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States;

(b) The role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States;

6. *Invites* Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on the subject of his report;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-third session;

9. *Also requests* that a preliminary, oral report on this question be made to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

10. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-third session to resume consideration of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others;

11. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-second 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".

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/133. Right to development

The General Assembly

Declares that:

The achievement of the right to development requires a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination in accordance with the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,⁶⁶ the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade¹¹⁶ and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,⁶⁵

To this end, international co-operation should aim at the maintenance of stable and sustained economic growth with simultaneous action to increase concessional assistance to developing countries, build world food security, resolve the debt burden, eliminate trade barriers, promote monetary stability and enhance scientific and technological co-operation.

97th plenary meeting
4 December 1986

41/134. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²² both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolution 40/128 of 13 December 1985,

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials¹¹⁷ and of the Principles of Medical Ethics,¹¹⁸

Convinced of the desirability of early finalization and subsequent adoption of the draft Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,¹¹⁹

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the

¹¹⁶ Resolution 35/56, annex.

¹¹⁷ Resolution 34/169, annex.

¹¹⁸ Resolution 37/194, annex.

¹¹⁹ A/34/146, annex.