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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN
AS A ZONE OF PEACE

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

TRAINING AND RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION,
SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND
REPRESENTATIVES

Letter dated 27 October 1980 from the Permanent Representative
of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the established practice of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, it is the responsibility of the host country of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference to transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations the texts of the resolutions adopted by the Conference. Thus, since the German Democratic Republic was the venue of the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which was held at Berlin from 14 to 25 September 1980, I should like to transmit to you herewith the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

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Accordingly, I should be grateful if you would arrange for these resolutions to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 19, 26, 41, 48, 61, 63, 76, 78 and 114.

(Signed) Peter FLORIN
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of the
German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

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held at Berlin from 14 to 25 September 1980

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I

THE STRENGTHENING OF THE PROCESS OF DETENTE:
THE URGENT NEED TO ARRIVE AT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE FIELD
OF ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AND IN PARTICULAR
THE COMPREHENSIVE STRENGTHENING OF THE NUCLEAR
WEAPON NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME

*Resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
by 774 votes to 128 with 38 abstentions (Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Gravely concerned at the deterioration of the international situation which threatens world peace and security,

Convinced of the need to base relations among States on respect for the universal principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, and recognizing that the relaxation of tension and the preservation of détente are impossible without the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and the right of each people to be master of their fate, and that détente requires active and equal participation in international life by all States, irrespective of their size and social systems,

Considering that any direct or indirect armed intervention by one sovereign State against another sovereign State destroys this goal and undermines the international confidence and mutual trust necessary for pursuing this aim, and constitutes a serious attack on and flagrant violation of the principles governing relations among States,

Convinced that the safeguarding and the strengthening of the process of détente are indispensable prerequisites for curbing the arms race, and aware of the fact that détente depends on its universal application and should apply to all continents, and that it requires the participation of all countries and peoples on an equal footing in its realization, without diminishing the responsibility of the Great Powers for security in the world,

Reiterating the conviction that the only viable way of settling controversial issues among States is, for each problem, through political negotiations, and stressing the necessity to renounce completely the threat or use of force in the settlement of inter-State differences,

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Concerned at the continued arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, which is manifested through the qualitative refinement and stockpiling of all types of weapons, thus jeopardizing peace, international security and the economic, cultural and social progress of all countries without exception,

Calling upon Parliaments and parliamentarians actively to encourage the conclusion of verifiable agreements on the cessation of the arms race, the speedy ratification of existing agreements and the earliest possible resumption of talks in the areas in which they have been suspended or broken off and supporting the holding of meetings at the appropriate level which are conducive to that goal,

Urging the rapid ratification of the SALT II agreements, welcoming the opportunities, which now seem to have materialized, for negotiations concerning the reduction of nuclear forces in Europe and urging the parties involved to begin these negotiations at an early date,

Convinced that disarmament and arms limitation in general, particularly in the nuclear field, are essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and the strengthening of international peace and security and for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of the New International Economic Order,

Forcefully recalling that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the bases for a profound improvement in relations among States,

Aware that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, both in its vertical and horizontal aspect, is important for the halting and the reversing of the arms race, and is a significant element in the process of its gradual reduction and eventual complete cessation,

Further aware that non-proliferation measures should not jeopardize the full exercise of the inalienable rights of all States to apply and develop, subject to IAEA authority or equivalent safeguards, their achievements in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs, and stressing the need for the full implementation by all parties without exception of all the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Concerned at numerous reports which indicate that chemical weapons have been used in conflicts in various regions of the world, and stressing the need for an independent impartial investigation of these reports,

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, particularly the resolution of the 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the implementation of the Final Document of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament,

1. Recalls that respect for the principles of détente by all States in all places and in all circumstances constitutes the indispensable condition for restoring the confidence required to reduce international tension and curb the arms race;
2. Reaffirms the legitimate right of each State to ensure its security and protect its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and of each people freely to determine its future without any external interference;
3. Condemns as unacceptable any situation resulting from the use of force in international relations and from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, and more especially the use of force by a Great Power against a non-aligned State;
4. Urges the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 14 January 1980 calling for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan in order to enable its people to determine their own form of government and choose their economic, political and social systems free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever and appealing to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan; calls therefore upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghan soil at the earliest possible date; calls for the opening of negotiations on a political solution among all the States concerned without preconditions, on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and the will to promote relations founded on the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in internal affairs, as well as on the inadmissibility of armed actions or of any other hostile act committed from the territory of one State against another State;
5. Condemns the Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory, the continued occupation of the Arab territories and the persistent policy of establishing settlements, and opposes any unilateral change in the status of the City of Jerusalem despite world reprobation and UN Security Council resolutions;
6. Condemns the armed aggression by Turkey against sovereign and non-aligned Cyprus, and calls upon Turkey to comply immediately with the repeated decisions of the UN Security Council and to withdraw its armed forces without delay from the territory of Cyprus which is still occupied;

7. Urges Parliaments and Governments to direct efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace contained in UN General Assembly resolution 2832 (XXVI), which calls for the removal of all Great Power military presence and rivalry from the Indian Ocean;
8. Condemns the increased military activities, in particular nuclear activities, of the racist régime of South Africa in the Indian Ocean, and denounces the close military collaboration between South Africa and Israel;
9. Urges all countries to guarantee the traditional status of embassies and the rights and immunities of accredited personnel, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, and, in particular, urges all Parliaments and Governments to call upon the Iranian authorities to release the American hostages immediately; and expects that no acts of interference in the internal affairs of Iran will be committed and that its sovereign rights will be respected;
10. Calls on Parliaments and Governments:
 - (a) To promote the achievement of nuclear disarmament through urgent negotiation of agreements on:
 - (i) Cessation of the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear-weapon systems;
 - (ii) Cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, and of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;
 - (iii) A comprehensive phased programme with agreed time-frames for the progressive and balanced reduction of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, leading to their ultimate and complete elimination at the earliest possible time;
 - (b) To support measures and initiatives to increase the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament;
 - (c) To seek concrete and verifiable agreements leading to the limitation of armaments and to disarmament, which could make possible the dissolution of military blocs, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign troops with their armaments, bearing in mind the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence under the UN Charter;

- (d) To undertake firm and verifiable measures for freezing and cutting down military budgets, with a more substantial and balanced reduction by the powerfully-armed States on the basis of a concrete negotiation programme;
- (e) To participate immediately, as requested by the UN Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 33/67, in the practical test of the standardizing instrument for reporting military budgets prepared by the Secretary-General in order to facilitate reaching agreement on the reduction of military budgets;
- (f) To promote the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different regions of the world, while ensuring the security of the States of those regions and guaranteeing their access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
- (g) To encourage, as a matter of the highest priority, measures to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time, and specifically to press for progress in the trilateral negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test ban, and for the initiation, by the Committee on Disarmament, of negotiations on this subject;
- (h) To encourage initiatives for regional disarmament through the development of confidence-building measures designed to promote an effective reduction of armaments;
- (i) To restore conditions of confidence which would promote the earliest entry into force of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) and lead to greater limitations in future stages of the SALT process; and to promote the prompt starting of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe;
- (j) To urge consideration, at an appropriate stage of the work of the Committee on Disarmament, under the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices, bearing in mind all elements of nuclear disarmament covered in paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the UN Special Session on Disarmament;
- (k) To make efforts to activate negotiations in order to achieve as soon as possible agreements on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons, a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, assurances to all non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as on the elaboration of a comprehensive programme for disarmament;

- (1) To renew and strengthen the non-proliferation efforts to ensure that nuclear technology is exclusively used for peaceful economic, social and cultural development;
11. Stresses the particular significance of the Madrid Meeting and the need to give a new impetus to the implementation as a single whole of all the principles and commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act, and to the strengthening of security, co-operation, human rights and détente in Europe and in the world;
12. Welcomes efforts to convene a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe within the CSCE context with a view to taking effective measures aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation and promoting disarmament on the European continent;
13. Recalls the recommendations on security and disarmament contained in the Concluding Resolutions of the IVth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security;
14. Requests Parliaments and Governments, especially those of the most heavily armed States, to take measures at the regional or international level to regulate the production of and trade in arms, while respecting the independence and essential security needs of States;
15. Urges the Great Powers to make a significant reduction in their arsenals both qualitatively and quantitatively, thus contributing to an appreciable strengthening of international peace and security, and urges all Powers to promote measures to allocate a part of the savings thus made on arms expenditure to additional aid to the developing countries;
16. Calls on all States not already party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it, and calls on the Governments and Parliaments of nuclear-weapon States to fulfil their obligations set out in the Treaty and to undertake negotiations on effective measures relating to:
 - (a) The cessation of the nuclear arms race and balanced and verifiable nuclear disarmament;
 - (b) Assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;
 - (c) The contribution to the further development of the application of nuclear energy under IAEA safeguards for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory basis with due consideration for the needs of the developing countries;
17. Calls on Governments and Parliaments to promote the creation of effective means for the monitoring and control of armaments;

18. Urges the United Nations to call for an impartial international investigation by qualified medical and technical experts into reports of present and past use of chemical weapons, to ascertain the facts pertaining to these reports and report to the United Nations, and to call on those countries responsible to assist the victim countries to redress the harmful short- and long-term effects of chemical weapons on human beings and the environment.

II

THE MIDDLE EAST QUESTION AND THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

*Resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
by 646 votes to 91 with 206 abstentions (Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling all the previous resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which refer to the appropriate resolutions of the United Nations on the Middle East and on the Palestinian problem,

Also recalling the resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly on the Middle East problem, on the inalienable rights of the Palestinians, on Jerusalem and on Lebanon, particularly General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) and resolutions adopted at the Special Session on 29 July 1980, as well as Security Council resolutions 476 of 30 June 1980 and 478 of 20 August 1980,

Aware of the growing tension affecting this region which constitutes a serious danger and renders a comprehensive and just solution to the Israeli-Arab problem more necessary and pressing than ever,

Considering that the establishment of peace in the Middle East is essential for all the peoples of that area, the security of the Mediterranean basin and the maintenance of world peace,

Expressing the firm opinion that the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the principles universally accepted by the international community, namely :

- (a) The right to existence and to security of all the States and peoples in the region;
- (b) Justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people;
- (c) The inadmissibility of acquisition of territories by force;
- (d) The right of every people to self-determination;
- (e) The need for a just and durable peace in the Middle East;
- (f) The Palestinian question dominating the situation of conflict in the Middle East;

/...

- (g) The fact that Israel's territorial occupation has been maintained since the conflict of 1967, the establishment of Israeli settlements and modifications to population and property in occupied Arab territories constitute sources of instability in the Middle East,

Recognizing the importance of the peace efforts made in the Middle East,

Pointing out with profound regret the Knesset's initiative in enacting a basic law annexing Arab Jerusalem to Israel and laying down plans to move Government offices to it (July 1980),

Condemning the raids and atrocities against refugee camps, cities and villages in Lebanon,

1. Reaffirms that all countries in the region are entitled to live in peace within secure, internationally recognized and guaranteed borders;
2. Confirms once again the call for immediate implementation of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem;
3. Agrees that the necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the United Nations;
4. Affirms again that no durable and just peace can be established in the Middle East without total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and also affirms that a just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees;
5. Reaffirms that any just and lasting solution must be based on:
 - (a) The right of the Palestinians to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty and the establishment of their State, as well as the fact that the Palestinians, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise freely their right to self-determination;
 - (b) The right of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in any efforts concerning the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem, in accordance with resolutions of the United Nations and within its framework;
 - (c) The right of the Palestinians to repatriation and the recovery of their land and property;

6. Recognizes the special importance of the role played by the question of Jerusalem for all the parties concerned and therefore condemns Israel's unilateral initiative designed to change the status of Jerusalem, and stresses that any agreement on the city's status should guarantee freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places;
7. Condemns acts of aggression and atrocities recurrently committed by Israel against Lebanon whatever their reasons, particularly land, sea and air raids and attacks on Lebanese and Palestinian inhabitants of cities, villages and camps, which have caused heavy losses to life and property; also condemns acts of aggression committed by any party directly or indirectly against United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces, and the placing of obstacles in the way of UNIFIL personnel as they carry out their noble international mission; demands the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 425 and the other relevant resolutions that followed;
8. Condemns all acts of terrorism against the civilian population;
9. Denounces Israeli practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, such as confiscating lands, establishing settlements, detaining innocent people and passing unjust sentences on them, deporting mayors and refusing to investigate attempts on their lives as well as altering the natural and demographic composition of occupied Arab territories;
10. Welcomes the decision of those countries which have complied with Security Council resolution 478 by removing their embassies from Jerusalem; demands the continuation of diplomatic pressure until Israel responds to UN and IPU resolutions; and calls upon all States to comply with the Security Council resolutions of the United Nations;
11. Calls upon all Parliaments and parliamentarians to denounce any policy of force in this region, to condemn all procedures contrary to the law of nations and to international rules and adopt measures to cause Israel to implement United Nations resolutions on the Middle East so as to create a climate of confidence and initiate a process of comprehensive settlement of the conflict with a view to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

III

THE PRESSING NEED TO PRESERVE THE GULF REGION AND
INDIAN OCEAN FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND
TO PRESERVE THEM AS ZONES OF PEACE

A

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference.
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Expressing concern at the successive incidence of crisis and tensions afflicting some areas of the world and arising from conflicts over spheres of influence and from foreign intervention in the internal affairs of States,

Conscious that these tensions and their negative effects give rise to the escalation of acts of violence and the use of force, threatening world peace and security and creating unstable conditions leading to military confrontations,

Being convinced of the paramount need for the de-escalation of political and military tensions and the strengthening of the confidence required for stability in equitable international relations based on co-operation and respect for national sovereignty,

Believing that the existence of zones of peace throughout the world, in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations, would represent a positive contribution to the control and elimination of sources of tension and the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting the importance of the region of the Gulf and Indian Ocean for the building up of world peace, and stressing its economic importance for the promotion of world prosperity and the inherent need for the maintenance of this area as a zone of peace free from any foreign conflicts and interventions, with a view to the maintenance of its political and economic stability in the interest of the continuation of world civilization and social progress,

Recalling resolution 2832 (XXVI) adopted on 16 December 1971 by the UN General Assembly declaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and urging the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to reach a consensus on ways of implementing this objective and, in particular, to seek the harmonization of views on the scope and mandate of a proposed 1981 Indian Ocean conference,

1. Calls upon all Governments and Parliaments:

- (a) To continue the development and promotion of mutual co-operation and confidence between all countries, and to encourage measures aimed at preventing the escalation of tensions and avoiding the dangers of any crisis;
- (b) To declare their full support for the principle of solving international disputes by peaceful methods and desisting from any form of military action;
- (c) To exert continued efforts to eliminate the sources of world tension and injustice, maintain the principle of respect for the UN Charter and international law and support for human rights, denounce all foreign interventions in the domestic affairs of nations, call for withdrawal where intervention takes place, and prevent the formation of armed intervention forces in this region and in any region of the world;
- (d) To encourage the establishment of zones of peace in all parts of the world as a means of international co-operation in the elimination of areas of tension and the maintenance of world peace and security;
- (e) To urge the countries of the region of the Gulf and Indian Ocean to refrain from allowing their lands and territorial waters to be used for military purposes;

2. Urges all countries:

- (a) To refrain from threatening or using force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral and hinterland State of the Gulf and Indian Ocean in contravention of the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;
- (b) To make efforts towards eliminating from the region of the Gulf and Indian Ocean all foreign military bases, installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of foreign military presence in that region;
- (c) To support all efforts aimed at establishing zones of peace all over the world within the framework of the urgent need to promote international co-operation by eliminating areas of tension through the extension of the process of establishing zones of peace;
- (d) To recognize the region of the Gulf and Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, desist from involving this zone in any international disputes or conflicts and respect its neutrality.

B

*Resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
by 446 votes to 128 with 260 abstentions (Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Noting the extremely serious situation prevailing between Iraq and Iran and the sharp deterioration in relations with consequent loss of life and heavy material damage,

Deeply concerned that the current conflict could prove increasingly serious and could pose a threat to international peace and security,

Taking note of the statement issued on behalf of the 15 members of the United Nations Security Council by its Chairman, Mr. Taieb Salim of Tunisia, on 23 September 1980,

Appeals to the Governments of Iran and Iraq as a first step towards a solution of the conflict to desist from all armed activity and all acts which may worsen the present dangerous situation and to settle the dispute by peaceful means.

IV

THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES :
ITS JURIDICAL AND HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Greatly concerned at the massive and continuous increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons throughout the world,

Noting the phenomena and deploring the general spread of actions responsible for these massive population movements, such as armed conflicts, foreign interventions and violations of human rights,

Alarmed by the serious decline in the protection of human rights in many regions of the world,

Deeply moved by the numerous losses of human lives and by the physical and spiritual tragedies experienced by these uprooted populations,

Keeping in mind the fact that without a generous policy of granting asylum, even of temporary nature, there is no basis for humanitarian action,

Stressing the imperative duty of individuals and States to ensure respect for the fundamental rights of refugees and displaced persons, and particularly their safety,

Considering that the creation of conditions for voluntary repatriation is the most desirable and effective solution to problems of refugees and displaced persons,

Convinced of the absolute need for concerted action by the whole international community to resolve the difficult problems of the legal, physical, political and cultural protection of these millions of individuals,

Aware of the burden placed on host countries by refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the need for immediate relief for those in distress, at sea as well as on land,

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1. Affirms the need for all States to respect the fundamental principles of the granting of asylum and non-refoulement set out in the Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1967;
2. Calls on all States to comply with all resolutions of the United Nations on refugees and displaced persons;
3. Calls on all States to accede to the international conventions on the status on refugees, particularly the Geneva Convention of 1951, the 1967 Protocol and the regional conventions on the right of asylum and the status of refugees, and to adopt appropriate domestic legislation for the scrupulous observance of the provisions contained therein;
4. Calls on all States to support the action of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as of other humanitarian organizations acting at the national and international levels;
5. Notes with satisfaction the magnitude of the efforts made by some countries for the temporary or permanent acceptance of refugees, as well as the financial contributions received, particularly after the international meetings held at Arusha, Geneva and New York in 1979;
6. Stresses that the present situation requires an equitable sharing of obligations and burdens among all the parties concerned: countries of origin, host countries and third countries;
7. Urges all Parliaments to approach their respective Governments in order to secure:
 - (a) Respect for the elementary rules on protection of and assistance to persons in distress;
 - (b) Increased offers to accept refugees and displaced persons;
 - (c) Accelerated reunification of families;
 - (d) An appreciable increase in the financial contributions to action undertaken by the international community, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in those regions where the situation of refugees and displaced persons is the most tragic;
 - (e) Special assistance to the most vulnerable groups of refugees;
 - (f) The establishment and simplification of administrative procedures regarding asylum and the right to refugee status;

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- (g) Recognition of the right to return and fulfilment of the necessary conditions for the voluntary repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to their countries and places of origin, with the full and effective guarantee of their fundamental rights;
 - (h) The integration of refugees, on request, into the social and political life of the host country, while preserving their identity and cultural heritage;
 - (i) Maximum co-operation with efforts to provide relief to refugees and displaced persons, and the acceleration of repatriation and resettlement programmes for refugees in accordance with the established principles of international law;
8. Solemnly reaffirms the absolute necessity for all States to respect the fundamental principles, treaties and legal obligations governing relations among nations, particularly the peaceful settlement of disputes, the right of peoples to determine their future, without foreign interference, and respect for fundamental human rights, in order to reduce the causes of the scourge currently affecting more than 11 million human beings.

THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE:
ITS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC,
CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Resolution adopted without a vote by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Deploring the unsatisfactory results of the first two United Nations Development Decades,

Concerned at the adverse development of the economic and social situation of the developing countries,

Noting that the world trade system and the international monetary system contribute to worsening the inequalities between developed and developing countries,

Stressing the imperious need for radical structural changes in the world economy and in international economic relations on the basis of the application and strict observance of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage,

Recalling:

- (a) The previous resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the establishment of a new international economic order;
- (b) The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;
- (c) The Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the UN General Assembly in resolutions 3201 and 3202 (S-VI);
- (d) The Lima Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975;
- (e) The declaration of the Conference on Primary Health Care (Alma Ata, September 1978);
- (f) The decisions adopted by UNCTAD V (Manila, May 1979);
- (g) The Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (Rome, July 1979);

* The delegations of the following countries expressed reservations :
Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, United States of America.

- (h) The Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Vienna, August 1979);
- (i) The Colombo Declaration on Population and Development adopted by the International Conference of Parliamentarians (Colombo, September 1979);
- (j) The resolution on "Protection of the family and general care of children and youth in connection with the International Year of the Child" adopted unanimously by the 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Caracas, September 1979);
- (k) The results of UNIDO III (New Delhi, February 1980);
- (l) The recommendations on a global food strategy, adopted by the UN World Food Council at its third, fourth, fifth and sixth ministerial sessions in Manila, Mexico City, Ottawa and Arusha respectively, and endorsed by the UN General Assembly,

Convinced that peace, security and détente are important factors for a continuous economic and social development of all States and that effective measures of disarmament would make it possible for resources now absorbed by military purposes to be used for economic and social development, particularly of the developing countries,

Alarmed by the disorders in the international monetary system and their economic and social consequences, more especially for the developing countries,

Aware of the urgent need to approach effectively the pressing questions of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance within a comprehensive, consistent and simultaneous framework constituted by the series of global negotiations pertinent to the Third Development Decade,

Convinced that in order to secure the success of a community's development programmes, adequate food, health and educational levels must be ensured,

Very concerned at the unsatisfactory progress made in the different international economic negotiations, including the agreements on various commodities and on official development assistance,

Worried by the growing burden of the external debt servicing of the developing countries, particularly the poorest of them,

Convinced that only firm political will on the part of the Governments of the developed and developing countries can promote a new international economic order capable of reducing the gap which separates the developed from the developing countries,

Reaffirming that the economic performance of developed countries and the activities of transnational corporations are still major obstacles preventing any constructive step towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order,

Appealing to all peoples and parliamentarians who aspire to progress, freedom and justice to give fresh impetus to the initiative to abolish the prevailing unjust international economic relations and to establish new international arrangements and institutions corresponding to the New International Economic Order,

Very concerned at the incomplete and unsatisfactory results of the Eleventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly and mainly at its failure to conclude the arrangements to launch the global negotiations on economic co-operation for development as a necessary element to implement the goals and objectives and policy measures of the International Development Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade,

1. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments:

- (a) To act with a high sense of responsibility and international solidarity for the present and future of the whole of mankind, displaying political will so that the new UN Development Decade leads to the attainment of the objectives of the New International Economic Order and to the eradication of under-development, and effectively meets the requirements imposed by the more rapid development of the developing countries;
- (b) To make efforts, in the context of the new International Development Strategy, to comply with the quantitative and qualitative targets and time-frames included in its goals and objectives and policy measures, including specific commitments on the part of all countries, the developed countries in particular, and to establish the monitoring mechanisms thereof during the next Decade so as to ensure that the pace of development of the countries concerned in the coming years is appreciably faster than in the Second Decade;
- (c) To take the necessary measures for the prompt adoption of the procedures and agenda of the round of global negotiations on international co-operation for development, preserving the central role of the UN negotiating conference, while taking into account the functions of Specialized Agencies, so as to contribute decisively to the early implementation of the goals and objectives and policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy;

2. Reaffirms forcefully the need to promote the conclusion of international commodity, raw materials and food resources agreements enabling those concerned to implement their development plans in the best financial conditions, and to increase offered development assistance and diversify it, particularly by improving the terms on which it is granted and ensuring the intensive participation and initiative of developing countries in identifying their priorities according to their national policies and plans;

3. Reaffirms also the commitment of developed countries to devote 0.7% of their gross national product by 1985 as official development assistance to developing countries, and the need to find and implement ways and means of channelling these resources in favour of the implementation of national and regional development plans and programmes in developing countries; transfer of resources to developing countries should be free of any political or economic terms and/or conditions; and, in addition, the concessional element should be increased; developed countries should commit themselves in advance to official development assistance transfers to developing countries;
4. Draws the attention of the parties concerned to the need to make sure that co-operative development projects should conform to the laws, regulations and ethical requirements of the developing countries; such co-operative projects should also be flexible and should not be used to impose any particular political or economic system on developing countries;
5. Calls on Parliaments and Governments:
 - (a) To engage actively in the series of global negotiations on economic co-operation for development for solving, with the participation and in the interests of all States, fundamental questions in the raw materials, energy, trade, development and monetary-financial fields;
 - (b) To promote the establishment of mechanisms to ensure the better stability of the export earnings of the developing countries, the progressive reduction of protectionist measures, the adoption of positive adjustment policies for restructuring and greater market access for the developing countries;
 - (c) To support the setting up of new mechanisms which should ensure economically substantiated ratios between the prices of staples: raw materials, energy, farmfood produce, manufactured products;
 - (d) To undertake careful study of the Iraqi proposal on establishing an International Fund to combat inflation, to be financed by both developed and oil-producing countries;
 - (e) To promote a new international monetary order of a universal nature, including the adoption of measures for guaranteeing an equitable participation of developing countries in the decision-making process;
 - (f) To reconsider terms and methods of financial resources flow from United Nations specialized financial institutions to meet the urgent needs of developing countries and to conform with the requirements of the international development strategy;

- (g) To adopt measures to reduce or cancel the burden of the external debt of the developing countries, and to eradicate the causes of this debt - particularly those due to present international economic and monetary disorders - so that the economic and social progress of the developing countries is in no case adversely affected by external financial obligations;
- (h) To undertake specific action in the field of technical co-operation for the training of all levels of management and skilled personnel in the developing countries in technology transfers, guaranteeing technology assimilation by the developing countries and promoting the birth of their own technology, without such transfers being subject to political and economic conditions;
- (i) To promote national food and nutrition strategies to combat hunger through an integrated policy and programme approach to food production, storage, preservation, distribution and consumption;
- (j) To carry out, after thorough studies, realistic national agrarian reform and rural development plans consistent with the specific needs of each of the countries concerned, within the framework of the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;
- (k) To strengthen economic co-operation among developing countries as a fundamental means to take concrete steps for establishing the New International Economic Order; and in this context, to call upon all developing countries:
 - (i) To co-ordinate their economic policies at the regional and sectoral levels;
 - (ii) To establish where necessary new regional economic communities among the developing countries in order to accelerate the implementation of their economic development plans and to ensure the best use of human, natural, financial and technological resources for their individual and collective well-being;
 - (iii) To intensify the economic activities in the fields, inter alia, of trade, joint planning and joint ventures as a means towards progressive economic performance and increased co-operation among developing countries;
- (l) To accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with a view to reaching the figure of a 25% share of world industrial production by the year 2000, as specified in the Lima Declaration of 1975;
- (m) To take determined steps for the integration of population programmes in all development activities, with the specific aim of increasing knowledge of the interrelationships between population and development;

- (n) To take steps to promote the more dynamic participation of women in all development activities within the framework of an employment policy enabling human resources to be enhanced, placing emphasis on adequate education and training programmes at all levels;
- (o) To adopt an employment policy, particularly for young people, in the context of a strategy enabling full use to be made of human resources;
- (p) To adopt adequate national, regional and international conservation programmes in order to prevent early exhaustion of some finite resources, as well as rapid depletion of renewable resources;
- (q) To give priority to the proposal for a world energy plan which, while guaranteeing the full and permanent sovereignty of each nation, would inter alia:
 - (i) Rationalize the exploration, production, distribution, consumption and conservation of present energy resources;
 - (ii) Ensure the systematic exploitation of potential reserves of all types of energy, both traditional and non-conventional, which have not yet been exploited owing to lack of financing or applied research;
 - (iii) Establish an effective system of action in order to resolve the problems of the less developed oil-importing countries in matters relating to the supply and financing of imports;
- (r) To consider thoroughly and subsequently adopt sound environmental policies and standards adapted fully to the interests and priorities of developing countries;
- (s) To improve basic health care with emphasis on increased drinking water supply, improved sanitation facilities and the improvement of nutrition and preventive medicine, ensuring primary care capacity for the general population;
- (t) To place emphasis on basic education and vocational training and on programmes directed towards particular technologies and needed skills, as well as the enhancement of manual work, rather than on traditional formal curricula, in view of the positive links between education on the one hand and increased productivity in both industry and agriculture on the other hand;
- (u) To participate actively in the elaboration of a code of conduct for transnational corporations;
- (v) To make an active contribution towards the elimination of discrimination and towards establishing equality in the commercial relations of States with different social and economic systems;

- (w) To discontinue their economic and financial assistance to all racist entities and régimes as defined by the UN resolutions, and to withhold such assistance to régimes and countries that do not comply with relevant UN resolutions and international community obligations;
6. Calls upon the Governments of all developed countries and those with sufficient financial capacity:
- (a) To increase substantially their financial, material and technical assistance for the development of developing countries, taking into account the proposal that an additional sum of not less than 300 billion dollars at 1977 prices be allocated for that purpose during the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) To support the adoption of measures for maintaining interest rates within reasonable limits, facilitating an equitable access of the developing countries to financial markets, to long-term credits and capital markets;
- (c) To support and facilitate the efforts of developing countries to achieve their nationally defined development goals and to enhance their managerial capacities;
- (d) To ensure broad access by the developing countries, on favourable terms, to modern and advanced technology that is essential to their development, and to eliminate as far as possible discriminatory and unreasonably restrictive practices;
- (e) To assist in setting up suitable institutions on a regional or national basis, dealing with the transfer and development of technology in order to enable national capacities to assess, select, adapt and create the appropriate technology best suited to the specific needs of the developing country concerned;
- (f) To devote a proportion of their financial and technical resources to the solution of specific problems relevant to socio-economic development, in accordance with the objectives and priorities set by the developing countries;
7. Calls on the parties concerned to participate actively in defining and implementing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, taking into account, inter alia, the need:
- (a) To guarantee each country the right, in the exercise of its sovereignty, unrestrictedly to control its national resources and to choose its own way of social and economic development;
- (b) To subordinate foreign investments and particularly the activities of transnational corporations in developing countries to the national development plans and priorities of these countries;

- (c) To promote rural development and to increase substantially the agricultural and food production of the developing countries and to make the solution of the world food and hunger problem a central objective of the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (d) To promote industrialization with a view to increasing the share of the developing countries in world production;
 - (e) To make changes in the structure of international economic relations with a view to increasing and diversifying the production of the developing countries and reaching 7% a year as the objective of their economic growth;
 - (f) To grant their financial and technical assistance to developing countries which are implementing a programme to reform their educational systems and a functional literacy programme for their adult populations;
 - (g) To define and implement in those countries training programmes suited to their specific conditions and needs;
 - (h) To elaborate a development policy aimed at the development of productive employment and the constantly increased well-being and quality of life of the whole population on the basis of its full participation in the development process and an equitable distribution of the resulting benefits;
 - (i) To take into account constantly and more carefully than before the implications of development assistance measures and projects for children and their environment;
 - (j) To implement in a concrete and effective manner the principles contained in the Declaration of the Conference on Primary Health Care (Alma Ata, September 1978), including the principles of national political commitment and self-reliance in the field of health;
 - (k) To carry out their development plans and programmes with the utmost efficiency with a view to taking decisive steps to eradicate under-development in favour of their populations;
8. Reiterates the need to take into account the specific needs and problems of the least-developed, land-locked, most seriously affected and island developing countries, with the aim of giving them particular consideration by defining appropriate programmes which could be initiated as soon as possible to enable these countries to benefit from the adjustment of the world economy;
9. Draws the attention of the competent bodies of the United Nations to the desirability of incorporating, in the spirit of the international social justice, the Declaration of Principles and Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development into the Strategy and programmes that will be carried out during the Third Development Decade, with a view to increasing production and productivity and to improving the living conditions of rural populations;

10. Supports the adoption of measures for cutting down military expenditures, part of the funds thus released being used to assist the implementation, within the Third Development Decade, of important projects in industry and agriculture, the extension of the communication network and in other economic branches of the developing countries;
11. Takes note of the fact that the final text of the International Development Strategy prepared by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly stresses that the role of Parliaments is essential for the implementation of this Strategy during the Third Development Decade;
12. Calls on the National Groups to take the fullest account of this text in their action directed towards their respective Parliaments and Governments.

VI

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF DECOLONIZATION
INCLUDING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S
RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

*Resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
by 711 votes to 32 with 131 abstentions (Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of the UN General Assembly of 14 December 1960.

Reaffirming the right of colonially, racially and religiously oppressed peoples to struggle, in accordance with that Declaration, by all means at their disposal, including armed force, for the achievement of their independence and self-determination, and to choose a path of development in keeping with their interests,

Recognizing that free and fair general elections are essential in the process of self-determination followed by complete sovereignty,

Convinced that the complete elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and the removal of bases preserved by colonial countries without the will of the people on the territories of former colonies are essential for ensuring peace, détente and disarmament,

Convinced that the elimination of economic exploitation, racism and apartheid is a precondition for the complete termination of colonialism, as well as for social progress and equal rights in international political and economic relations,

Aware of the continued existence of colonialist and racist oppression and of the exploitation of natural, economic and human resources by foreign interests, all of which represents a grave threat to peace and international security,

Gravely concerned at the dangerous situation in southern Africa arising from the continued pursuit of the policy of racism, notably over the apartheid policy of "bantustanization" and the brutal repression of, and repeated acts of aggression against, the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Alarmed at South Africa's attempts, supported by certain States and corporations, to acquire nuclear weapons,

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Deeply concerned at the persistent collaboration of certain States with the racist régimes and the increased activities of economic, financial and other interests aimed at exploiting the natural, economic and human resources of the colonial territories,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal oppression and exploitation of the Namibian people and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Aware of the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia adopted by the UN General Assembly at its Ninth Special Session, the subsequent resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the UN General Assembly and the United Nations Council on Namibia, and of the decisions taken by the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the question of Namibia, which are aimed at guaranteeing the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence, as well as of the importance of the mandatory embargo on arms supplies to South Africa imposed under Security Council resolution 418 and the need to ensure unfailing compliance with this decision,

Expressing its deep concern with regard to the flagrant violations of human rights perpetrated by the South African racist forces of occupation against the populations of Namibia,

Bearing in mind the profound concern of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries with regard to the decolonization of Western Sahara and the right to self-determination of the people of that territory,

Taking note of the decisions of the 16th and 17th sessions of the OAU Conferences of Heads of State and Government held respectively in Monrovia in 1979 and in Freetown in 1980, at which the ad hoc Committee's recommendations were adopted, as well as of the decisions taken by this Committee at its sessions held on 5 December 1979 and 12 September 1980 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Western Sahara, particularly resolution 34/37 of 21 December 1979,

Recalling resolution 34/40 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV),

Recalling resolution 34/38 adopted on 21 November 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Belize,

Recalling decision 34/412 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November 1979 with regard to the question of Gibraltar,

Recalling resolution 34/69 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, which reaffirms the sovereignty of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte,

Noting and recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on questions relating to Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, Tokelau, St. Helena, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Brunei, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Pitcairn, Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,

Bearing in mind the report of the Special Political Committee adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 34/91 which invites the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Government of Madagascar without further delay for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which were arbitrarily separated from Madagascar,

Noting all UN resolutions on the UN Trust Territory of Micronesia and all other non-self-governing territories,

Taking account of the resolutions adopted at the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana in September 1979,

Taking into account resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly and the decision adopted by the Special Committee on Decolonization regarding the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence,

Saluting the victory of the valiant people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front in their heroic struggle against colonial and racist domination, so as to acquire their sacred right to freedom and independence,

Considering that the international community adopted in 1970, in connection with the 10th anniversary of the Declaration on Decolonization, a special programme of action designed to achieve the full implementation of the Declaration and to mobilize world opinion against colonialism,

1. Reaffirms its full support for the colonially oppressed peoples or those oppressed on racial or religious grounds and their legitimate representatives - the national liberation organizations recognized by the OAU, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations - in the struggle to exercise their rights to independence and self-determination;

2. Resolutely condemns the escalation of acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa against neighbouring African States, particularly against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia, as flagrantly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these States and seriously threatening peace and international security;
3. Strongly denounces the misuse of the territory of Namibia, which is illegally-occupied by South Africa, for acts of aggression by South Africa against neighbouring African States;
4. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid and the aggravation of racist terrorism against the African population as a crime against humanity and a permanent threat to peace and international security;
5. Commends the front-line States for the responsibilities which they have assumed and continue to assume in supporting the liberation movements, and urges Governments, Parliaments and international organizations to give them all moral and material support to strengthen their capacity to defend their independence;
6. Stresses the need effectively to isolate the racist apartheid régime by strict application of the arms embargo decided by the UN Security Council and by further action pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, especially a comprehensive economic embargo and oil embargo, and the cessation of investments and any form of military co-operation;
7. Condemns those States and corporations which, in contravention of existing decisions on the arms embargo, continue to collaborate with the racist apartheid régime, thus greatly impeding the achievement of the self-determination and independence of peoples;
8. Calls upon Governments and Parliaments to terminate all economic, diplomatic and military assistance to the racist régime and to take legislative and other action to stop further investments in, and transfer of capital and technology to, South Africa, and to prevent the development of nuclear weapons by this country;
9. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the oppressed people of South Africa by all means at their disposal, including the use of armed force, for the elimination of the apartheid régime and the unrestricted exercise of their right to self-determination, and denounces those States which continue to strengthen the military potential of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to pursue its policy of aggression and repression against the peoples of the region;

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10. Condemns unreservedly the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime, and calls upon the South African administration to withdraw its forces unconditionally from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly;
11. Urgently appeals to the United Nations to advocate economic sanctions against all States which maintain economic, diplomatic and military relations with the South African régime;
12. Vigorously condemns co-operation between Israel and South Africa in the field of nuclear armament, and requests all Governments to take all necessary measures against these two States in order to put an end to this co-operation which constitutes a danger for international peace and security;
13. Welcomes the overwhelming victory of the Patriotic Front and particularly of Mr. Robert Mugabe, following free and fair elections after a long armed struggle, as well as the emergence of a new independent Republic of Zimbabwe which has taken its rightful place in the international community;
14. Solemnly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay;
15. Emphasizes that a just and durable solution of the question of Namibia can only be achieved with the full and direct participation of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;
16. Declares that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations which has direct responsibility for the territory until independence;
17. Resolutely condemns South Africa for its systematic attempts to perpetuate the illegal occupation of Namibia, to undermine Namibia's national unity and territorial integrity, and to eliminate the national liberation organization, SWAPO;
18. Rejects the manoeuvres of South Africa aimed at imposing in Namibia a so-called internal settlement in contravention of the relevant United Nations decisions and resolutions, and calls upon all Parliaments and Governments not to accord any form of recognition or co-operation to any régime established as a result of such a settlement;

19. Welcomes the peace agreement concluded in Algiers on 5 August 1979 between Mauritania and the Polisario Front, and considers that this agreement constitutes an important contribution to the process of peace with a view to a definitive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Western Sahara and, within this framework, invites Morocco to engage in the same peace process;
20. Recommends to that end that the Polisario Front, representative of the people of Western Sahara, participate fully in any search for a political solution of the question of Western Sahara which is just, lasting and definitive, in accordance with the resolutions and declarations of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the non-aligned countries;
21. Recognizes the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and calls on Indonesia to comply with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly, in order to enable the people of East Timor freely to exercise their right to self-determination;
22. Calls on all Parliaments and Governments to take action directed towards the full and rapid implementation of UN General Assembly resolution 34/40 of 21 November 1979;
23. Invites the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures with a view to implementing UN General Assembly resolution 34/38 so as to enable the people of Belize to exercise freely and without fear their right to self-determination;
24. Invites the Government of Spain and the Government of the United Kingdom to continue the negotiations envisaged by the UN General Assembly so as to reach a lasting solution of the problem of Gibraltar;
25. Appeals to the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Government of the Comoros as soon as possible, with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian Island of Mayotte;
26. Invites the parties concerned to support the decisions and resolutions of the UN General Assembly relating to the territories of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam, the American Virgin Islands, Tokelau, St. Helena, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Brunei, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Pitcairn, Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla;
27. Invites the French Government to implement resolution 34/91 of the UN General Assembly and to begin negotiations with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India in Madagascar;

28. Calls for the early conclusion of the political status negotiations now taking place between the United States of America and the Micronesian entities and for termination of the trusteeship at the earliest possible date;
29. Again calls upon Governments, Parliaments and organizations to contribute actively to eliminating all forms of colonialism and racism and to enact legislation protecting the cultural integrity of ethnic minorities, as well as to promote public awareness of the inhuman system of apartheid practised by the South African régime and to support measures and initiatives taken to eliminate this threat to peace in the southern African region;
30. Endorses the proposal to proclaim the year beginning 14 December 1980 as an International Decolonization Year, in support of the efforts to be made by the international community to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Decolonization.

VII

TAKING OF HOSTAGES AND ATTACKS ON DIPLOMATIC
PERSONNEL, WITH PARTICULAR CONSIDERATION OF IRAN

*Resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
by 655 votes to 13 with 194 abstentions (Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Alarmed by the growing number of acts of terrorism against the premises and personnel of diplomatic missions, particularly the taking of hostages,

Considering that the maintenance of normal relations among States presupposes absolute respect for the inviolability of the personnel and premises of diplomatic missions,

Affirming its commitment to the principles set out in the Vienna Conventions of 1961 and 1963 on diplomatic and consular relations, as well as in the resolution on international terrorism adopted by the 65th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Concerned at the possible consequences for international peace and security of the acts, contrary to those principles, committed in recent months in several countries, particularly Iran,

1. Condemns the continued detention of the American hostages in Iran in violation of the fundamental rules of international law, the resolutions of the Security Council and the ruling of the International Court of Justice, and invites the new Assembly elected by the Iranian people to put an end to this regrettable incident;
2. Urges the authorities of those States on whose territory hostages are held to take all necessary measures to guarantee their safety and ensure their earliest possible release;

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3. Calls on all States to strengthen the measures of protection required by international law for the safety of the personnel and premises of diplomatic missions, including the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies, and to co-operate in preventing the acts of taking of hostages committed against this personnel;
4. Requests the Parliaments represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union to call on their respective Governments:
 - (a) To reaffirm their will fully to respect in their countries the international rules and conventions for the protection of the personnel and premises of diplomatic missions;
 - (b) To take joint action at the international level for the ending of the violations of these rules and for the universal re-establishment of the conditions for the normal conduct of diplomatic relations among States;
 - (c) To do their utmost to expedite signature and ratification of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 34th session on 17 December 1979 and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 1973).

VIII

SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF A UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 57th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering the interest for the international system of the initiative undertaken by the Government of Costa Rica in order to create a University for Peace,

Recalling the principles set forth in the Statutes of the Union, and especially Article 1 which provides that: "The purpose of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is to promote personal contacts between members of all Parliaments, constituted into National Groups, and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective States in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and co-operation, particularly by supporting the objectives of the United Nations ...",

Recognizing the urgent need for the United Nations to have concrete means that contribute to the maintenance of peace,

Recalling the permanent concern of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to promote action to support the establishment of a peaceful world,

Considering the harmonious and close relationship between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations,

1. Supports the initiative of the Government and people of Costa Rica for the creation of a University for Peace;
2. Takes note with satisfaction of the UN General Assembly's favourable attitude towards the establishment and implementation of this project;
3. Calls on all Parliaments and Governments to give material and moral support to the creation and consolidation of the University for Peace.

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IX

THE SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering :

- That the military coup d'Etat of 17 July 1980 did not take into account the will of the Bolivian people expressed at the elections and seriously violated human rights, democratic institutions and legality;
- That the Bolivian de facto Government is persecuting, arresting and torturing hundreds of Bolivian democrats and patriots and is granting safe conducts only to persons who have sought refuge in embassies of countries which have recognized this Government;
- That hundreds of Bolivians, including many members of Parliament, have been arrested;
- That the military coup d'Etat has caused the death of Bolivian citizens;

Decides :

1. To condemn the present situation as an attack on the sovereignty of the Bolivian people;
2. To request the de facto Government to put an end to the persecutions, arrests and tortures carried out against the Bolivian people and to grant safe conducts to refugees, without imposing on them conditions which distort the meaning of the right of asylum;
3. To demand the release of detainees and the closure of concentration and forced labour camps;
4. To express its regret at the death of members of Parliament and other architects of the struggle for democracy in Bolivia, as well as its solidarity with the Bolivian people;

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5. To express its sympathy for the efforts made by parliamentarians and legally elected persons, in pursuance of the sovereign popular mandate and in conformity with the latter, in order to restore the democratic process and re-establish institutionalism and the full application of the political Constitution of the State;
6. Calls on all the National Groups of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to do all in their power to contribute to the rapid and effective implementation of the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its 127th session regarding the situation of 54 Bolivian parliamentarians.

X

SITUATION IN CHILE AND URUGUAY

*Resolution adopted unanimously by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Berlin, GDR, 24 September 1980)*

The 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering the need to strengthen the democratic process and parliamentary life in all the countries of the world,

Taking account of the fact that the Chilean military junta has organized a plebiscite with a view to securing approval of a profoundly anti-democratic political Constitution in a climate of intense repression and without either the existence in the country of a minimum of freedoms and guarantees for a free and democratic consultation or the necessary conditions to ensure an impartial and public ballot, with the prime objective of sanctioning the maintenance of General Augusto Pinochet as head of State for an indefinite length of time,

Considering also that in the Republic of Uruguay, the people have been called upon to vote, on 30 November 1980, on a new Constitution which provides for a drastic reduction of the role of the legislative power and attributions of the Parliament, and that in this country the judiciary has been subordinated to the executive power, thus destroying its autonomy and independence; that the draft Constitution which will be submitted to a plebiscite provides for the prohibition of the political activity of sectors connected with certain contemporary democratic trends, which constitutes a negation of the right of important political parties and movements in Uruguay to carry out political activity,

Decides :

1. To manifest its total rejection of the procedure used to call the plebiscite, and of the political Constitution which it is intended to implement in Chile, since the provisions of this text are the antithesis of those of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which have been ratified by Chile;

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2. To discredit, as anti-democratic, the procedures by which it is intended to elect the public authorities and powers of that country;
3. To express to the Government of Chile the profound uneasiness which it feels with regard to renewed repression and the increase in violations of human rights and all personal freedoms,
4. To demand of the competent Uruguayan authorities that they lift the main political bans affecting all citizens who have had the status of parliamentarian or political leader;
5. To state that, if this minimum condition is not fulfilled, the draft voted on will constitute merely a fraud for the democratic conscience of Uruguay which will thus be frustrated in its legitimate aspirations.
