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

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES RELATING TO YOUTH

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Note verbale dated 15 October 1985 from the Permanent Mission of  
Canada to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to advise that the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference took place at Ottawa, Canada from 2 to 7 September 1985. It is customary for the host country to forward resolutions arising from the Conference to the Secretary-General when the resolutions are related to items on the General Assembly's agenda.

Accordingly, the Permanent Mission of Canada would be grateful if this note and its attachments could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,  
held at Ottawa, Canada from 2 to 7 September 1985

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR WITH  
PARTICULAR REGARD TO :**

- (a) THE FULL EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF YOUTH TO EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING, WORK AND SOCIAL SECURITY**
- (b) THE PROMOTION OF JURIDICAL AND OTHER MEANS OF COMBATING ILLICIT  
INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING THE PREPARATION OF A  
NEW CONVENTION BY THE UN COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Welcoming and greatly appreciating the International Youth Year proclaimed by the United Nations for 1985 and UN General Assembly resolution 36/28 of 13 November 1981,

Recognizing the important role of United Nations bodies and the Specialized Agencies in promoting international co-operation in the field of youth and their drug control programmes, as well as the activities to be undertaken prior to, during and after the International Youth Year,

Recognizing that the vast majority of the youth of the world are guided by noble ideals and fulfil a constructive and important role in society,

Determined to promote and educate young people in the ideals of peace, security, justice, well-being and the dignity of the human person,

Stressing the grave responsibilities which fall to Parliaments, Governments and all decision-making bodies concerned with youth - the future of every nation,

Mindful of the grave political, economic, social and cultural problems facing youth in particular, and the need to ensure the full exercise of youth's fundamental rights to education, vocational training, work, social assistance and the elimination of all forms of social and racial discrimination, so that youth can participate actively in the decision-making process,

Determined to work for a healthier human environment and the containment and reduction of such afflictions as disease, famine, war, corruption, criminality and social breakdown,

Particularly concerned about the harmful effects on youth of the serious tension on the international scene and the unprecedented and immensely costly acceleration of the arms race, especially with regard to nuclear arms, which limits the opportunities to settle certain acute economic and social problems facing many young people today,

Indicating that it is the right and duty of parents to have their children educated and trained, but that it is the task of each nation to create the necessary prerequisites for school education and career training,

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Profoundly disturbed by the harmful effects on the physical and moral health of the population, particularly on youth, of the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as of alcoholism,

A. ON THE RIGHTS AND REQUIREMENTS OF YOUTH

1. Urges the Parliaments and Governments of all nations to:
  - (a) Take firm steps to facilitate the active participation of youth in the building of a world based on peace, equity, justice, progress, security and co-operation;
  - (b) Implement large-scale national employment programmes, in conformity with the actual situation and priorities of every country, which would include legislative, educational, economic and social measures designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination, guarantee that young people participate actively in economic and social development and in the process of drawing up and taking decisions, and encourage adequate representation of youth in Parliament, in Government and in other decision-making bodies;
  - (c) Prepare guidelines for implementing these programmes which take fully into account the resolution unanimously adopted at the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul in October 1983 on youth employment, the recommendations expected at the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year in autumn 1985, and the World Conference of National Committees of IYY in Bucharest in September 1985;
  - (d) Assure appropriate education opportunities for children of refugees, foreign nationals and peoples displaced from their country of origin;
2. Advocates the elimination of illiteracy and the promotion of education and vocational training for youth based upon both formal and informal learning and designed to link theoretical learning and practical training, on the one hand, with productive and creative work on the other;
3. Calls on all nations to ensure that, in the pursuit of balanced economic growth, industrialization and higher productivity, the application of new technologies will enhance the situation of young people in order to provide them with productive, satisfying and secure futures;
4. Calls on all countries to give special attention to the problem of rapid increases in youth and general populations, especially in developing countries, and to give high priority to achieving an appropriate relationship between resources, productivity, population levels and population distribution;
5. Calls on all countries to determine the social security requirements appropriate to their specific cultures, family structures

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and societies, and to develop, within those societies, the necessary means for promoting the well-being of their young people and protecting them from indigence, deprivation, want and preventable poor health;

6. Calls on Parliaments to hold parliamentary debates, at periodic intervals, on youth-related matters, and to foster contacts among young parliamentarians at the regional and international levels and encourage them to participate in the activities of world youth movements;
7. Calls on the Inter-Parliamentary Union to debate, in its future meetings, fundamental aspects of youth-related problems and encourage young parliamentarians to enhance their participation in the Conferences;

B. ON ILLICIT INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

8. Urges the Parliaments and Governments of all nations to:
  - (a) Attack on a priority basis every aspect of the illicit drug business, including the production, possession, trafficking, demand, consumption and financing of illicit drugs, which must be recognized as a crime against humanity;
  - (b) Recognize fully the massive social and human problems posed by the continuing increase in the use of illicit drugs and to reinforce the political will necessary to tackle this issue effectively;
  - (c) Launch objective informational, educational and orientation programmes to make people everywhere, especially young people, aware of the health, security and other implications of illicit drug use, thus eliminating the demand for illicit drugs;
  - (d) Increase the efforts, at the international and national levels, to analyse, categorize and assess illicit drug production, trafficking and usage, so that the problem and its main elements can be better understood and counteracted;
  - (e) Strengthen the international instruments designed to control and contain illicit international drug trafficking and build upon the current efforts to develop a new convention in the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
  - (f) Increase the efforts to eradicate the production of illicit drugs, for example through support for income replacement and crop substitution programmes under the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC);
9. Calls for greater international co-operation and stronger measures to control trafficking by organizers of international crime, including the control of vessels, airlines, and mail services, through the efforts of the appropriate law enforcement organizations within the framework of international law;

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10. Strongly supports the efforts of police forces now engaged in combating illicit international drug trafficking, and calls for the provision of adequate resources for criminal investigation and all necessary co-operation among police forces and other law-enforcement agencies at the international, national and regional levels;
11. Calls on law-enforcement agencies to give particular attention to the activities of international organized crime in illicit drug trafficking, and especially of those in the most powerful positions in the criminal world, with a view to prosecuting those involved and destroying their organizations;
12. Calls for all those countries in a position to do so to prevent or seize earnings from illicit drug trafficking, for example through improvements in banking legislation or the development and implementation of laws allowing confiscation of assets obtained by criminal means;
13. Calls on all countries to consider harmonization of criminal penalties for the trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to utilize the extradition process to the fullest in prosecution of the figures in this international illegal industry;
14. Urges those Governments which have not yet ratified the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 1972, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, to do so without delay;
15. Recommends that member Parliaments establish inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary mechanisms for consultation, study and exchange of experience and information on different legislative, executive and judicial actions and encourage the training of administrative, hospital and public-safety staff who care for drug addicted patients, as well as the setting up of rehabilitation centres for drug dependents;
16. Calls on those with direct or indirect influence on the press, electronic communications media, radio, cinema and television to recognize their public responsibilities in preventing human degradation and in spelling out their detestation of the crimes and vices previously mentioned, in particular to emphasize that at no level is drug abuse acceptable;
17. Supports the proposal of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to hold a Global Conference at the ministerial level to combat drug abuse in all its aspects in 1987;
18. Recommends that the Inter-Parliamentary Council envisage the holding in 1987 of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference on drug trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, in co-operation with the United Nations and the Latin American Parliament.

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TOWARDS TERMINATING AND CONSOLIDATING  
THE WORK OF DECOLONIZATION STARTED FORTY YEARS AGO  
BY THE UNITED NATIONS**

(Resolution adopted by 678 votes to 143 with 101 abstentions\*)

The 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Aware of the importance of Parliaments' contribution towards terminating and consolidating the work of decolonization started forty years ago by the United Nations,

Taking note of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration,

Commending the United Nations for its admirable work during the past twenty-five years in successfully promoting decolonization,

Concerned that twenty-five years after this Declaration, there are a number of territories still suffering under colonial domination,

Further concerned that this foreign domination is closely linked with racial oppression in a number of territories whose people are denied self-determination,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism and of racism in all its forms,

Reaffirming the right of peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and the right of every nation, large or small, to choose freely, and without any external interference, its political, social and economic system,

Perturbed that some countries are a major contributory factor to the plight of the colonially, neo-colonially or racially oppressed peoples in various parts of the world,

Rejecting any and all reasons advanced by some countries to justify their involvement with and assistance to the forces of oppression in colonial territories,

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\* The delegations of the following countries - Canada, Finland, Greece, Romania, Spain and Zaire - expressed reservations on certain paragraphs.

Recognizing that peoples subjected to colonial oppression have the right to seek and receive every assistance and support in their legitimate struggle for freedom and national independence, which is in full conformity with the UN Charter,

Noting that victories over colonialism can subsequently be lost as a result of political and economic pressures exerted by the stronger nations on the weaker nations,

Noting with grave concern that the Namibian and South African peoples continue to suffer from racial oppression owing to the doctrine of apartheid,

Worried that the apartheid régime of South Africa poses a most serious threat to international peace and security,

Concerned that some Western Powers and their allies are giving political, military, material and economic support which enables the racist Pretoria régime to continue its brutal oppression of South African masses and Namibians,

Appreciating the positive steps adopted by a number of countries - Parliaments and Governments - which have reacted to the latest events in South Africa, calling back their ambassadors in Pretoria, announcing serious sanctions and openly expressing their support to those fighting against the apartheid régime in South Africa,

Deeply concerned that, in spite of many resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, the peoples of Namibia and South Africa continue to be subjected to the inhuman colonialist and racist policy of apartheid as a result of the South African régime's refusal to comply with the international agreements in this regard,

Also reaffirming the imperative need to proceed without any further delay with the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and resolution 435 (1978) which contains the United Nations Plan for Namibia, as this Plan is the only basis of a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Recognizing the international obligation of the United Nations effectively to implement, under its supervision, Security Council resolution 435 on Namibia,

Noting with grave concern the deterioration in the situation in both Namibia and South Africa resulting from the tyrannical policy and practice of apartheid,

Deploping all attempts to establish a puppet régime in Namibia without any moral or legal basis,

Taking note with grave concern of the continued terrorization of, and armed aggression against, the indigenous inhabitants of Namibia and South Africa,

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Recalling that the murders and massacres of blacks in South Africa are reminiscent of an attempt to exterminate the Herero population of Namibia during the first decade of the 20th century,

Recognizing that the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal administering authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, has been impeded in the full discharge of its mandate due to the continued refusal of the illegal South African colonial régime to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions,

Aware that South Africa and its sympathizers remain the only stumbling-block to the restoration of a climate of peace and security necessary for the self-determination of the Namibian people, especially by implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 435,

Aware that the prevailing poverty of the people of Namibia is the result of the non-compliance of the illegal South African colonial régime with the provisions of the UN Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,

Expressing increased concern at continued acts of aggression and destabilization, especially by the racist régime of South Africa, against neighbouring front-line countries,

Also concerned by the unceasing recourse to force and intimidation against the front-line countries, by the intolerable attacks on the territorial integrity and the security of Angola and by the direct aggression of the Pretoria régime against Botswana which have led to heavy loss of human life and the destruction of economic infrastructures,

Further concerned by the South African and United States of America's policy of attempting to topple democratically-elected Governments in order to establish puppet régimes in various regions of the world, especially in some front-line States of southern Africa and in central America,

Also expressing its keen concern over the continued tension in northwestern Africa due to the conflict in Western Sahara which represents a grave threat to peace and stability in the area,

Recalling resolutions 38/40 and 39/40 of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the question of Western Sahara and which take up the peace plan of the OAU contained in resolution AHG 104 (XIX) on Western Sahara adopted by consensus by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 19th ordinary session (Addis Ababa, 6-12 June 1983),

Taking into account the following resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly: 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960; 2065(XX) of 16 December 1965; 3160(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973; 31/49 of 1 December 1976; 37/9 of 4 November 1982; 38/12 of 16 November 1983; and 39/6 of 1 November 1984; the resolutions 502 and 505 of the Security Council; and the resolutions 595(XII/82), 669(XIII/83) and 700(XIV/84) of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS),

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Taking into account the fact that those resolutions reiterate the wish of the international community that the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to their dispute regarding sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Considering that the majority of the international community, without prejudice to endorsement of the principle of self-determination for other territories, has unreservedly supported the right of the Argentine Republic to exercise sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in order to safeguard the integrity of its territory (Resolution of the Committee on Decolonization),

Recalling the numerous resolutions condemning colonialism adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, such as the London resolution (1975) relating to this question, and concerned by the recent inauguration of a military airport in the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) which has a significant aggressive meaning that expresses the colonialist will and the recent violation of the airspace by British airplanes which harassed Argentine commercial airplanes,

Seriously concerned by the colonialist situations that still prevail in Puerto Rico, Guam, the British Virgin Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States of America, Micronesia, Bermuda and other "small territories" under the control of foreign Powers - territories on which the General Assembly and other UN bodies have adopted many resolutions,

Recalling again all relevant resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and non-self-governing territories and aware of the presence in those territories of military bases and installations of the administering Power,

Expressing its full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations,

Asking all colonial Powers immediately to enter into talks aimed at a speedy transfer of power leading to the independence and sovereignty of all trust and non-self-governing territories,

1. Recognizes and supports the passionate yearning of all peoples suffering under colonialism and neo-colonialism for freedom and national independence and sovereignty;
2. Urges every nation to give full commitment to the efforts aimed at the termination and consolidation of the work of decolonization started by the United Nations forty years ago;
3. Calls on all United Nations member States to give maximum support to UN efforts to resolve all colonial problems as fully and promptly as possible;
4. Urges the Inter-Parliamentary Union and all Parliaments and Governments to observe, in an appropriate manner, the 25th anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

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Colonial Countries and Peoples, with a view to strengthening international commitment to the full achievement of decolonization;

5. Demands the abolition of all racial policies and beliefs of supremacy of one race over another which are largely responsible for the inhuman oppression of peoples still suffering under the yoke of colonialism or neo-colonialism;
6. Denounces all forms of domination by all colonial Powers;
7. Rejects without reservation any arguments advanced to justify certain Western countries' involvement in and assistance to the forces of oppression in colonial territories and in various regions of the world;
8. Considers that the number of trust and non-self-governing territories contained in the list drawn up by the General Assembly in 1985 reflects the negation by the colonial Powers of the Charter of the United Nations as regards the right to self-determination of all peoples;
9. Resolutely condemns the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and installations as well as their military activities in the colonial and non-self-governing territories which prevent the exercise of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, and demands that the bases and installations be dismantled at once and unconditionally, that all military activities cease in these territories and that they not be drawn into any aggressive actions against other States;
10. Expresses its solidarity with the Namibian, South African and other peoples in their fight against racial oppression, colonialism and neo-colonialism;
11. Appeals to all Parliaments of the world to urge their respective Governments to reject the illegal "interim Government" imposed on Namibia in June 1985 by the South African colonial régime, by declaring the puppet régime null and void, as its imposition is in flagrant violation of the terms of the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia;
12. Requests all Parliaments of the world to urge their respective Governments to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of and compliance by all corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction, with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;
13. Calls on all Parliaments of the world to emphasize to their respective Governments the need of the Namibian people for education and training, and requests all Governments, as well as to their national organizations and institutions, to increase their assistance to the people of Namibia through the United Nations subsidiary organs established for those purposes;

14. Deems that the apartheid régime of South Africa poses a most serious threat to international peace and security;
15. Blames certain Western countries for their support of racist South Africa which is responsible for the suffering of Namibian and South African peoples;
16. Advocates mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity among all nations;
17. Deplores the policy of "constructive engagement" with the régime of Pretoria pursued by the United States of America, which only strengthens the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and urgently requests that the United States adhere to the UN resolutions on the independence of Namibia, including resolution 435;
18. Urges the UN Security Council, in view of the serious threat posed by South Africa to international peace and security, to apply comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the UN Charter;
19. Advocates the sending of good-will missions with a view to persuading the Powers which still support the Government of South Africa - and, through it, the colonial and apartheid régime - to cease their aid and support to that country so as to usher in an era of racial harmony, social justice, dignity and respect for human beings in Africa;
20. Reaffirms its support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its sole legitimate representative, for the exercise of its right to self-determination and independence, and condemns all the manoeuvres of Pretoria aimed at postponing this event;
21. Vigorously condemns the efforts of the racist régime of Pretoria to achieve a nuclear capability with the help of certain Western Powers and Israel, and calls on all nations providing assistance to South Africa in the achievement of a nuclear capability to cease and desist from doing so;
22. Unreservedly condemns the systematic terrorization, torture and murder of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa;
23. Calls for a cessation of the acts of aggression and destabilization of front-line States, such as the unprovoked attacks in the Cabinda Enclave and in Gaborone by the racist South African régime;
24. Reaffirms that it is the duty and right of the UN to discharge fully and effectively its obligations with respect to the proper implementation, under its supervision, of the Plan for Namibia which is contained in Security Council resolution 435;
25. Demands that the South African régime implement United Nations General Assembly resolution 1568 (XV), as well as other resolutions concerning Namibia;

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26. Calls on the racist régime of South Africa to free unconditionally all political detainees and imprisoned leaders and members of SWAPO and South African liberation movements;
27. Condemns South Africa for refusing to yield to international pressure to allow the peoples of Namibia and South Africa self-determination;
28. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the objective of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity;
29. Calls for the implementation of resolutions 38/40 and 39/40 of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Western Sahara which take up the peace plan of the OAU, as laid down in resolution AHG 104 (XIX);
30. Requests the Parties to the conflict, namely the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to undertake direct negotiations so as to arrive at a cease-fire aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a peaceful and just referendum, under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations, with a view to the self-determination of Western Sahara and without any administrative or military constraint;
31. Calls on all Parliaments to support the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity with a view to the implementation of the relevant resolutions and decisions on the question of Western Sahara;
32. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations in the termination of the decolonization of Western Sahara and commends the work of the Organization of African Unity in this regard;
33. Urges the Governments of the Republic of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations so as to reach, as soon as possible, a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty with regard to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
34. Reaffirms the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, in line with resolution 1514 (XV) of the UN General Assembly, and the full applicability of that resolution to the case of Puerto Rico;
35. Invites the interested Parties to support the decisions and resolutions of the UN General Assembly concerning the territories of Guam, Micronesia, the British Virgin Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States of America, Bermuda and all the other "small territories" that are subjected to foreign domination;
36. Calls on Parliaments to extend greater support to the efforts of the United Nations aimed at stepping up the process of the total eradication of colonialism from the planet.

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**THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE SEARCH FOR MEASURES AND  
ACTIONS AIMED AT REMOVING THE BURDEN OF THE FOREIGN DEBT  
THAT WEIGHS ON THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

(Resolution adopted without a vote\*)

The 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Reaffirming its commitment to the unanimous resolution of the 73rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Lomé, March 1985) on "The role of Parliaments and their contribution towards the elimination of poverty by alleviating the burden of international debt",

Considering that for more than 20 years the international community has expressed the need to change unjust international economic relations in order to achieve the socio-economic development of all nations, especially of the less developed countries,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 relating to the need to establish a new international economic order,

Deeply concerned that these efforts have not yet enabled a profound and serious joint analysis to be made of the origin and socio-political consequences of foreign debt which must be undertaken by debtors, creditors and international authorities studying its implications on the international economic system,

Deeply concerned also by the tense socio-economic and political situation which is exacerbated by the fact that the heavy burden of the foreign debt from which the underdeveloped countries suffer weighs ever more heavily on them,

1. Urges the Governments and Parliaments of the debtor countries to continue and increase dialogue, exchange of experiences and information about the negotiations and strategies they have adopted to face this grave problem;

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\* The delegations of the following countries expressed reservations: Canada on operative paragraphs 4 and 8; Cuba on operative paragraph 2; Japan on operative paragraph 8; Switzerland on operative paragraph 7 and the last phrase of operative paragraph 8; United States of America on operative paragraphs 7, 8 and 11.

2. Recommends that Parliaments make every endeavour to seek to avoid extreme and unilateral measures that may fail to respect the principle of co-responsibility among debtors and creditors (i.e. Governments, central banks, private banks and international regulatory authorities) and to press upon them the need to make a profound, serious and urgent analysis of the grave political, economic and social implications of foreign debt;
3. Urges the Parliaments of the developed countries to promote the required understanding of the reality of the developing countries by creditors, so as to try to achieve more flexible positions concerning the problems of their foreign debt;
4. Urgently calls on debtors, creditors and international financial authorities to hold joint meetings and multilateral negotiations in the relevant international fora with a view to reaching agreement on the reduction of rates of interest, fair prices for raw materials, a process leading to the urgent elimination of protectionism, the definition - in relation to each country's economic situation and as a measure of its objective possibility to pay - of an equitable percentage of the income derived from exports that may be used for paying foreign debt and the granting of fresh credits in order that all debtor countries may recover their capacity for growth;
5. Supports the resolution adopted by the Latin American Parliament and the European Parliament at their meeting in Brasilia (July 1985) which recommended that the developing countries should be included in the next round of GATT negotiations;
6. Recommends that the Parliaments and Governments of the industrialized countries pursue policies of non-inflationary economic growth, and also recommends that the developing countries manage internal demand and curb inflation without hampering social programmes aiming to help the most needy social groups, the actions of both parties being designed to provide the basis for establishing just and equitable international trade;
7. Appeals to all Parliaments and States to take initiatives leading to the establishment of the new international economic order, for which a programme of action was adopted in 1974 by the United Nations General Assembly and which constitutes an urgent need for the solution of the grave economic crisis which affects all countries in the world, though, with greater severity, the developing countries;
8. Stresses the need for the Governments and Parliaments of developing and developed countries to adopt measures aimed at providing long-term solutions to the debt problem, the repayment period being not less than 14 years, with a grace period;
9. Urges Governments and Parliaments to implement urgently UNCTAD Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S.IX) regarding the conversion, on a case-by-case basis, of official development assistance loans into grants to poorer developing countries;

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10. Recommends that Parliaments work actively to awaken the conscience of their peoples and international public opinion about this problem in order to create enough pressure among debtors and creditors to find solutions and new formulae that satisfy fairly and pragmatically the real interests of the parties concerned, making it clear that payment can only be made as a result of growth, taking into account that foreign debt, according to the terms under which it was contracted, is extremely difficult to repay and in some cases imposes almost unbearable burdens upon the debtors;
11. Calls on Parliaments and Inter-Parliamentary Groups to step up their efforts to put a stop to the arms race, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons, and to earmark the funds thus saved for the economic and social progress of peoples and for a just and lasting solution of the problems of the economy and international economic relations, including the foreign debt of developing countries.



RESULTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY SYMPOSIUM ON DISARMAMENT  
RELATING TO CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS  
(Mexico-City, 28 - 31 May 1985)

Resolution unanimously adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
at its 137th session (2 September 1985)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having considered the results of the Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on Disarmament relating to Conventional Weapons which was held in Mexico City from 28 to 31 May 1985 at the invitation of the Mexican Inter-Parliamentary Group and which was organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in co-operation with the United Nations,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Mexican Inter-Parliamentary Group for hosting the Symposium and for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to the participants;
2. Thanks the United Nations for its support at all stages of the realization of the Symposium;
3. Takes note with interest of the concluding remarks by which the Chairman of the Symposium summarized the main trends which emerged from the Symposium deliberations;
4. Considers the Symposium to be a positive contribution in the field of disarmament relating to conventional weapons;
5. Wishes the Inter-Parliamentary Union to study this matter further by putting it on the agenda of one of its next Conferences.

FOLLOW-UP TO THE RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND  
WOMEN, ADOPTED BY THE 72ND INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Resolution adopted without a vote by the Inter-Parliamentary Council  
at its 137th session (7 September 1985)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to the resolution on "The need for parliamentary and other actions to formulate initiatives that will achieve equal rights and responsibilities for men and women", adopted without a vote by the 72nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference (September 1984),

Recalling in particular the provisions of operative paragraph 4 of that resolution,

Concerned at the small number of women parliamentarians participating in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's meetings,

Further noting the small number of women parliamentarians in leadership positions in the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

Having been informed of the initiatives and recommendations of women parliamentarians, particularly those adopted during their meeting in the Canadian Parliament on 4 September 1985,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the results of the United Nations Conference on the Decade for Women, held in Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985, and encourages all Governments and all Parliaments to implement as rapidly as possible the provisions contained in the Conference's main final document relating to Forward-looking Strategies for the Year 2000;
2. Expresses satisfaction at the meeting in Nairobi, under the auspices of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of parliamentarians participating in the United Nations Conference, and thanks the Kenyan National Group which hosted that meeting;
3. Calls on all Parliaments to include women in their delegations to all Conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and of regional Inter-Parliamentary organizations;
4. Urges the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to give women greater recognition by supporting their candidature to leadership posts within the Organization;
5. Calls on all delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union to give greater prominence, at future Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, to the impact on women of the issues under consideration;

6. Invites all National Groups to report to the Inter-Parliamentary Council every three years on the progress of their initiatives and measures to promote equal rights and responsibilities for men and women, including those taken within the framework of the implementation of the document on Forward-looking Strategies for the Year 2000;
7. Decides to examine the first synthesis of these reports at its session in September 1987.

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