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AND SECURITY

Letter dated 5 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba  
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the resolutions adopted by the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held in Havana from 15 to 23 September 1981, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 19, 31, 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 60, 64, 69, 74, 79, 81, 82, 87, 116, 118 and 130.

(Signed) Raúl ROA KOURI  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 68TH INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE,  
HELD AT HAVANA FROM 15 TO 23 SEPTEMBER 1981

THE PARTICIPATION OF PARLIAMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATION AIMED AT ATTAINING THE OBJECTIVES OF  
DISARMAMENT AND THE URGENT NECESSITY TO ACTIVATE  
NEGOTIATIONS ON DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS

(Resolution unanimously adopted)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering that peace is the common property of humanity and in the present conditions is also the foremost condition of its existence,

Bearing in mind the deterioration of international relations and noting that new hotbeds of crisis and conflict between States have emerged in addition to the existing ones, that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity continue to be infringed upon and that resort to force and threats, military intervention and interference in internal affairs is increasing, as well as violations of the United Nations Charter and international law,

Condemning the use or threat of use of force in relations among States, and reaffirming that dialogue, concertation and negotiation constitute the only acceptable methods of settling differences between States, as declared in the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Berlin (GDR),

Reaffirming the absolute necessity to respect the commitment undertaken in various international instruments, such as the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and various other agreements, to refrain from the threat or the use of force in international relations,

Stressing the indivisible and global nature of détente and security,

Aware that détente aimed at the reduction and final elimination of tensions between States and peoples can help to shape a more secure, stable and just future for mankind,

Aware that the elimination of tension in international life and the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, détente and co-operation require inter alia the scrupulous observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of non-intervention in the affairs of others and of the right of each people to be master of their own destiny, as well as the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means alone and the final renunciation of force and the threat thereof,

Regretting the fact that positive efforts related to disarmament, including those proposed by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, have not been accepted as a means of initiating fruitful negotiations that will have a positive influence on the international situation and will constitute a serious effort to consolidate détente and security, as world public opinion demands,

Convinced that in recent years too little has effectively been done to transform high-minded declarations into concrete disarmament measures,

Pointing out that the arms race results in the further increase of military budgets, which limits possibilities for development, particularly in the case of developing countries, gives rise to inflation and makes it more difficult in general to eliminate the numerous economic problems burdening the world today,

Convinced that disarmament and arms limitation, particularly in the nuclear field, are essential for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war and for the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as for the economic and social advancement of all peoples, thus facilitating the achievement of a new international economic order,

Aware of the danger for the survival of mankind posed by nuclear weapons and of the need to create conditions for reducing and finally eliminating the possibility of the use or threat of use of these weapons, and recalling the devastation caused by all wars,

Expressing regret that the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly has been meagre,

Welcoming the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, adopted by the United Nations in resolution 34/46,

Aware of the need to accelerate and expand negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament on the basis of priorities laid down in the Programme of Action of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, and reaffirming the importance of all States' participation in disarmament negotiations and elaboration of international agreements in this field, taking into consideration the interests of all States and of general peace and security,

Stressing the significance which a new Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament would have for the cessation of the arms race and the initiation of the disarmament process,

Drawing attention to the need to eliminate hotbeds of crisis and to settle disputes among States by peaceful means, which would also have a positive effect on the achievement of real and genuine disarmament,

Convinced of the urgent need for all States to negotiate realistic and verifiable measures of arms control and disarmament, compatible with security achieved through mutual and balanced reductions of all forces, including nuclear and conventional forces,

Deeply concerned that the production of new nuclear weapons and any deployment thereof, leading to an imbalance of nuclear weapons, might prevent or delay the desirable negotiations between the Powers concerned and endanger international détente,

Considering that the role of Parliaments in international co-operation should be enhanced with a view to lessening tensions and preserving détente,

Convinced that the strengthening and the safeguarding of peaceful relations between countries with different social and economic systems will be greatly helped by inter-parliamentary co-operation at the global and regional levels,

Conscious of the important contribution which Parliaments can and must make to the maintenance of peace and détente, as well as for progress in the field of disarmament, and mindful of their responsibility in this respect,

1. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to exert efforts:

- (a) For the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly, and particularly the provisions of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;
- (b) For the development - to reduce tension and the risk of armed conflict - of militarily significant, binding and wide-ranging confidence-building measures that would be verifiable in the forms corresponding to the nature of each of such measures and agreed upon by the parties concerned;

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- (c) For the elaboration in the Committee on Disarmament, before the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, of a comprehensive programme of disarmament;
  - (d) For the conclusion of long-standing negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums on reaching a comprehensive nuclear test ban and on banning radiological weapons; for the conclusion of a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and providing for their destruction; and for the establishment of effective international arrangements to ensure that no non-nuclear-weapon State will be subject to the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons;
  - (e) To ensure that the measures agreed will in no way encroach on wide access by all non-nuclear countries to the uses of nuclear energy and technology for peaceful purposes;
2. Urges Parliaments and Governments:
- (a) To declare themselves firmly for the complete renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations and for the settlement of inter-State differences by exclusively peaceful means, such as negotiations;
  - (b) To encourage, wherever there exists a situation of tension or conflict, efforts aimed at holding concrete talks on confidence-building measures between the countries or parties concerned;
  - (c) To use all appropriate means to restore respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in situations where these principles are being violated, and to ensure that the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and international law are respected and implemented;
3. Stresses that the hopes of many countries are placed on the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), which should serve as an example of the feasibility of achieving a negotiated settlement whenever interests diverge;



4. Urges the Governments and Parliaments of the CSCE countries to display political will with a view to the conclusion of the Madrid Meeting with a substantial and balanced document, so that the Meeting contributes to the full implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, opens the way to the adoption of concrete measures for unimpeded co-operation on the continent, lays the foundations for the organization of a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, including its Mediterranean region, and ensures the continuity of the CSCE process;
5. Strongly recommends the re-opening and continuation of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) process, with due regard for what has been achieved in that area, which would be a significant political starting point for halting one element of the counter-productive arms race which, far from enhancing security, undermines international stability;
6. Stresses, with reference to the production of new nuclear weapons, that it is urgent - in the framework of a concerted effort to stop the arms race and reduce existing nuclear arsenals - to reach an agreement on the prohibition of all new types of weapons of mass destruction; and also stresses the need for an agreement between the Powers concerned to avoid any destabilizing deployment of any type of nuclear weapons;
7. Further urges the extension of the CSCE type of peace conference to other hotbeds of tension in the world, with the aim of achieving real and effective disarmament and peace;
8. Speaks out in favour of the earliest beginning of talks on mutual limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons between the United States of America and the USSR as a step which will contribute to the continuation of the SALT process, with due regard for the security interests of all States in relation to the preservation of peace in the world;
9. Urges Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world resolutely to support, without any preconditions, urgent negotiations to prevent a new round of the nuclear missile race;
10. Appeals to Parliaments to use their influence and prestige to create an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of positive results in the negotiations;

11. Urges Parliaments and Governments to make efforts:
  - (a) For the compliance of all States with the principles, obligations and controls of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
  - (b) For the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and for the intensification of discussions on the establishment of such zones in a number of areas of the world;
  - (c) For the implementation of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly concerning the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, particularly by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, and for the reallocation of resources currently used for military purposes to economic and social development, especially for the benefit of the developing countries;
  - (d) For the implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;
  - (e) For the dissolution of all military blocs (and the refraining from actions leading to the expansion of existing military groupings), the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the cessation of foreign interference in the internal affairs of other countries;
12. Urges Parliaments and Governments to provide their own peoples and other States with increased and objective information about their military potential and expenditure, thus contributing to a greater openness regarding military budgets and to increased mutual confidence;
13. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to prepare thoroughly for the convening of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament which is to review the implementation of the resolutions of the First Special Session and to develop and widen further the consensus reached at the First Special Session on the Programme of Action;
14. Calls upon all Governments to participate in studies for the international comparison of military budgets and arsenals, to be conducted, for example, within the United Nations, in order to create a sound basis for reducing these budgets in a second phase;

15. Appeals to Parliaments and Governments to prepare more thoroughly the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, so that it may initiate a process of real disarmament and bring mankind closer to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;
16. Advocates the establishment of an authoritative international committee, with the participation of prominent scientists, and welcomes the contributions of non-governmental individuals and groups, such as scientists from different countries, in increasing awareness of the consequences of nuclear war;
17. Favours the convocation of a special meeting of the UN Security Council with the participation of the leaders of member States, in which the leaders of other States could also take part, with a view to improving the atmosphere in international relations and averting war;
18. Calls upon Parliaments and National Groups:
  - (a) To inform public opinion extensively of the real situation of the disarmament negotiations and of the serious consequences of the arms race, to initiate parliamentary debates on disarmament questions and to undertake actions at the internal level within the framework of the Disarmament Decade, including measures to ensure the participation of Parliaments in the policy-making of Governments with regard to their activities in the international disarmament decision process;
  - (b) To initiate parliamentary discussions and exchanges on disarmament questions at the regional and sub-regional levels, which would promote trust and greater co-operation;
19. Calls for all States to cease or refrain from the massing of troops near international borders, or the holding of war games or manoeuvres designed to intimidate other nations, or any actions likely to prejudice the hopes for international peace and disarmament and likely to undermine the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind.

VIOLATIONS BY ISRAEL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE  
INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION THROUGH ITS BEHAVIOUR IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB  
TERRITORIES AND ITS ATTACKS AGAINST LEBANON

(Resolution adopted by 725 votes to 115, with 124 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the question of Palestine, the Middle East crisis and the Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, and the resolutions of the 64th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Sofia (1977), 65th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Bonn (1978), 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Caracas (1979) and 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berlin-GDR (1980), and of the Inter-Parliamentary Council adopted in Lisbon in 1978,

Recalling also all the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on the Middle East problem, on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and on Israel's practices in the occupied territories and its aggressions against Lebanon, and in particular :

- General Assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948 which called upon Israel to facilitate the return of the Palestinian refugees, and the numerous subsequent resolutions reaffirming it;
- Several resolutions demanding Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied since June 1967;
- Resolutions demanding the termination of the programme of establishing settlements in the occupied territories and the dismantling of existing ones, in particular UN Security Council resolution 465 of 1980;
- Resolutions relevant to Jerusalem, and in particular Security Council resolution 476 of 1980 which strongly deplored the Basic Law enacted by the Israeli Parliament concerning the annexation of Jerusalem to Israel and considered this annexation null and void, and resolution 478 which deplored Israel's refusal to implement the previous resolution;

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- Resolutions denouncing Israel's oppression of Palestinian Arabs and demanding the application of the Geneva Conventions in the occupied territories, which amount to twenty-six resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the latest of which was resolution 35/122 of 11 December 1980, and four other resolutions adopted by the Security Council;
- Successive Security Council resolutions on Israeli aggressions against Lebanon, including resolutions 425, 426, 427, 434 of 1978; 444, 450 and 459 of 1979; and 476 of 1980;

Noting with great concern that these and similar resolutions, which total 150, have changed nothing in Israel's behaviour and that the Israeli Government has always declared its refusal to comply with them,

Reaffirming that Israel's persistence in occupying Palestinian and other Arab territories since 1967 and in violating the rights of the Palestinian people constitutes a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention, exacerbates tension in the region and threatens international peace and security,

Recognizing the importance of any effort made in favour of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Considering that the question of Palestine is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East,

Considering that the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East is essential for all the peoples of that area, for the respect of the sovereignty of their countries, including the Palestinian State, for the security of the Mediterranean basin and of the Red Sea, and for the maintenance of world peace,

Affirming that a just and lasting peace in the area must be based on:

- (i) The unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and the Golan Heights;
- (ii) The enabling of Palestinian refugees to return to their homes and recover their property;

- (iii) The enabling of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their independent State on their national soil;
- (iv) The recognition that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it should have its full role in all that is related to the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem;
- (v) The mutual and simultaneous recognition of the State of Israel and the PLO;

Deploring the continuation by Israel, since 1968, of air, sea and land raids on Lebanese towns and villages, including the capital, Beirut, and on Palestinian refugee camps, thus causing loss of life and other casualties, destruction of property and paralyzing peaceful life, especially in southern Lebanon, and noting with great concern the escalation of the raids launched by the Israeli air force on Beirut last July, resulting in a great number of civilian casualties,

Noting with satisfaction the cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon and the necessity to increase the possibilities of the UN forces (UNIFIL) in order to enable them to carry out their mission as defined by UN Security Council resolution 425 and subsequent resolutions,

Deeply deploring the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981 which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

Rejecting Israel's aggressive policy of basing its security on pre-emptive war and territorial expansion,

1. Deeply deplores Israel's insistence on rejecting the UN and IPU resolutions and its persistence in pursuing practices which contradict the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and calls upon Israel once more immediately to implement the UN and IPU resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis;
2. Denounces the continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories since 1967 and demands Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from them;

3. Condemns the Israeli Parliament's decision declaring Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and calls for that decision to be revoked, considering null and void the annexation of Jerusalem;
4. Condemns Israel for blocking the return of Arab refugees to their homes and demands that Israel facilitate their return and the recovery of their property;
5. Condemns Israel's continued policy of establishing settlements and demands that it desist from this policy and evict the settlers from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;
6. Reproves Israel for its repressive practices regarding the inhabitants of the occupied territories, and calls upon Israel to allow the return of deportees, to release the detainees arrested for resisting the occupation, to refrain from the policy of terrorism practised by the occupation authorities, to put an end to the illegal exploitation of natural resources and to refrain from changing the geographic and demographic character of the country and from restricting the practice of religious rites in Moslem and Christian holy places;
7. Strongly deploras raids during which Israel used various weapons against Arab States, particularly in the attacks on Lebanon murdering innocent civilians, and demands that Israel stop these aggressions and respect Lebanon's sovereignty, integrity and international borders;
8. Calls upon the permanent members of the UN Security Council to refrain from using their right of veto in order to support or give cover to Israel and other countries which violate UN resolutions;
9. Demands that the Parliaments and Governments of the world deplore and denounce Israel's aggressive practices referred to in this resolution and exert pressure to force Israel to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations;
10. Calls on all Parliaments to use their influence on their respective Governments in order to maintain the cease-fire in southern Lebanon and to give the United Nations forces (UNIFIL) more extensive prerogatives enabling them to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolution 425 and all subsequent resolutions on this subject;

11. Calls upon all States of the world to terminate to Israel any assistance or co-operation which may be used by it to continue its illegal occupation of Arab territories and its violation of human rights;
12. Calls upon all parties concerned, including the PLO, to enter immediately into negotiations aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.



THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQ'S NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

(Resolution adopted without a vote <sup>x</sup>)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the unjust Israeli military attack on the Iraqi Tamuz nuclear reactor on 7 June 1981,

Considering the peaceful nature of the Iraqi nuclear reactor,

Bearing in mind Iraq's ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, thereby placing its installations under the supervision and inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and its full support for the efforts aimed at keeping all areas of tension free from nuclear weapons,

Fully aware of the fact that Iraq has been a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons since it came into force in 1970,

Aware also of the fact that Israel has not adhered to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and of its rejection of any kind of international supervision, specifically by the International Atomic Energy Agency, of its nuclear reactors,

Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time lead to the situation exploding in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

1. Strongly condemns the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor in flagrant violation of international law, in particular of the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Calls upon Israel to refrain in the future from any such attacks or threats thereof on any country;
3. Reaffirms the indisputable right of Iraq and other Third World countries to possess nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes in order to catch up with advanced technology and promote the welfare of their peoples;

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<sup>x</sup> The delegations of the following countries expressed reservations or opposition : Austria, India, Israel.

4. Considers that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction and loss it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;
5. Calls upon the Governments and Parliaments of all peace-loving countries to condemn such an act and to support the application of the rule of law;
6. Calls upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards;
7. Supports the turning of the Middle East into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE, PARLIAMENT AND THE EXECUTIVE;  
IN PARTICULAR PARLIAMENT'S CONTROL OVER GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY  
AND THE RATIFICATION AND EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL  
INSTRUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Resolution unanimously adopted)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Affirming that the people are the supreme source of all power, that the sovereignty of the people is the foundation of all democracy and that universal adult suffrage is the only acceptable and effective means of exercising such power and sovereignty,

Emphasizing that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this sovereignty must be expressed in free and fair elections, held at regular intervals,

Recognizing the need for Parliaments to reflect and inform public opinion,

Convinced that the active exercise by Parliaments of their prerogatives (legislative competence, oversight, etc.) constitutes the very expression of the representation of the people and ensures the confirmation and strengthening of democracy,

Believing that the meaningful observance and implementation of human rights requires in the first instance the vigilance of Parliaments and the people they represent,

Recognizing that the respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as are set out in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights should be a common goal for all peoples and all nations,

Considering that an increasing number of member States of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Believing that one of the main tasks of the international community is to combat violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into consideration the fact that the practice of international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language and religion is, under the UN Charter, one of the purposes of the United Nations and has become an important component of contemporary international relations,

Convinced that the defence of fundamental human rights is definitely linked to the setting up of a new international economic order and to disarmament,

Bearing in mind the significance of the assumption by States of the obligations stipulated in the International Covenants on Human Rights, as well as the important role of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in assisting States in their implementation of such obligations,

Recognizing the right of peoples to self-determination as well as their right to choose their own form of government and society, free of coercion, intimidation or external interference,

Further recognizing, as has been stated in various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, that the right to development is a human right and that equality for development is a prerogative both of nations and of the individuals that constitute them,

Pointing out that new needs of political, economic and social development demand the constant promotion of existing forms of democratic rule and particularly stimulation of broad participation by citizens in the process of democratic decision-making,

Stressing that severe and massive violations of human rights often result from intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, military aggressions and infringements on sovereignty and territorial integrity,

Aware that terrorism, often sponsored from abroad, as well as violence in all its forms, represents one of the most acute threats to human rights,

Aware that activities of groups and organizations whose ideologies are based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror constitute mass violations of human rights,

1. Affirms solemnly that the concept of human rights is one and indivisible, including individual and collective rights, freedom of opinion, expression, association and information, political, economic and social rights, and the rights of individuals and of peoples;
2. Recognizes that the establishment of a new international economic order is an essential element for effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that it should be given priority;
3. Emphasizes that the right to development is a human right and that equal opportunity to develop is a prerogative both of nations and of the individuals that constitute them; stresses the necessity for international legal elaboration and codification of the right to development; and supports such efforts in the United Nations;
4. Requests all Parliaments to exert their influence on their respective Governments so that they respect the fundamental principles of democracy and preserve the independence and immunity of parliamentarians in the exercise of their functions;
5. Calls on the Parliaments of all countries to exercise concrete and permanent oversight in a vigilant manner over governmental action by providing themselves with reliable means - independent of the Executive - for investigation, study and forecasting, particularly through data processing, in order to carry out their parliamentary action in its entirety;
6. Urges all States to establish and unconditionally guarantee fundamental human freedoms and, in particular, to defend freedom of assembly and association within the framework of periodic elections, the will of the voters and their right to freedom of speech and opinion, freedom of expression - particularly in Parliaments - and the free reporting of parliamentary proceedings; and calls on Parliaments to watch over the exercise of their prerogatives;
7. Draws the attention of all Governments to the need to submit for parliamentary ratification all international treaties and agreements to which they intend to be parties, to harmonize their domestic legislation with these instruments and to enable national Parliaments to monitor the effective implementation of such treaties and agreements;
8. Invites all States which have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

9. Strongly encourages all members to make the declaration provided for in Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to become parties to the Optional Protocol thereto;
10. Draws the attention of all States to the need for compliance with United Nations resolutions, particularly where such compliance would involve the cessation of the continued violations of the human rights of the citizens of countries which their troops have invaded, including the violation of the right of refugees to return to their homes;
11. Invites all States thus to put into effect the international agreements guaranteeing human rights, and parliamentarians to display particular vigilance in this sphere;
12. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by all member States with their obligations under the two UN Covenants and any other international instruments on human rights to which they may be parties;
13. Condemns terrorism, violence in all its forms, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, genocide, apartheid, racial intolerance and discrimination as grave infringements of human rights;
14. Condemns activities carried out anywhere in the world by groups and organizations professing ideologies and engaging in practices based on racial or ethnic discrimination or intolerance, hatred, terror and the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR AND  
WAYS FOR ITS POLITICAL SOLUTION

(Resolution adopted by 632 votes to 43, with 90 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Taking into account the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the responsibility of parliamentarians throughout the world and of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Taking into account the resolutions adopted by the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the 37th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Taking note with satisfaction of the Joint Declaration of Mexico and France on El Salvador,

Deeply concerned at the many reports which continue to be received on killings, kidnappings, disappearances, terrorist acts and all manner of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador,

Gravely concerned at the sufferings endured by the people of El Salvador in the present situation, which is a source of potential danger for the stability and peace of the whole region, in view of the risks of the internationalization of the crisis,

Convinced that it is for the people of El Salvador and them alone to find a just and lasting solution to the profound crisis in their country,

Believing that support for purely military solutions to problems should be strongly discouraged so that human conditions can be improved and threats to human existence overcome,

Convinced of the urgent need to put an end to the tragedy experienced by the population and of the need for fundamental changes in the social, economic and political spheres,

1. Expresses its grave concern at the serious situation with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;

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2. Appeals to the international community that it ensure, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, the protection of the population of El Salvador;
3. Urges full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador;
4. Condemns the killings, disappearances, kidnappings and other violations of human rights committed in El Salvador;
5. Recognizes that the alliance of the "Frente Farabundo Marti para la Liberación Nacional" and the "Frente Democrático Revolucionario" constitutes a representative political force which must participate in the establishment of mechanisms for the rapprochement and negotiations which are necessary in order to reach a political solution of the crisis;
6. Recalls that it is for the people of El Salvador, without any outside interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, to initiate a process for an overall political solution in which a new internal order will be established;
7. Calls for a negotiated solution, with the participation of all representative political forces, to the conflict, leading to the re-establishment of peace and security in El Salvador, and expresses the wish that respect be ensured for the will of the people as formulated in genuinely free elections and other mechanisms characteristic of a democratic system;
8. Warmly welcomes the Joint Declaration of Mexico and France, which constitutes an important contribution to the fair political solution to the conflict in El Salvador.



THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN CHILE

(Resolution adopted without a vote<sup>x</sup>)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering:

- That the new political Constitution in force in Chile since 11 March 1981 disregards, transgresses and violates the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international covenants on human rights and that its text constitutes the antithesis of the norms stipulating reciprocal respect for the individual and collective freedoms set out in those instruments, thus putting the Chilean military régime at variance with the United Nations system and placing it outside that system;
- That the application of the said Constitution, illegitimate from the outset, has bestowed full personal powers on General Pinochet, thus worsening the juridical insecurity of the country and encouraging repression which, in the course of 1981, has been characterized by extreme violence;
- That the state of emergency has been in force without interruption since 11 September 1973 and that "the state of risk of jeopardizing internal peace", which is in fact equivalent to the state of siege, has been established since 11 March 1981, a situation additional to the application of Transitional Article 24 of the Constitution, under which General Pinochet has the power to have persons arrested arbitrarily and to keep them under arrest for twenty days without their being brought before a court, to send them into confinement without intervention by the judicial authorities, to suspend all rights and freedoms, to prevent the return of citizens to Chile, to expel them from the national territory by simple decree, etc. The provisions of Transitional Article 24 revoke the right to legal defence, prevent accused persons from proving their innocence and forbid courts to hear cases of such violations notwithstanding the universal right of recourse to legal protection;
- That this state of affairs continues to give rise to violent internal repression of the political opposition, as witnessed in particular by the illegal expulsion of former Senator Andrés Zaldívar, President of the Christian Democrat Party of Chile, in October 1980; the expulsion of former Senator Alberto Jerez and of former magistrates Jaime Castillo Velasco, President of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, Carlos Briones and Orlando Cantuarias;

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<sup>x</sup> The United States delegation expressed reservation

- That these other developments reveal that the situation regarding respect for human rights in Chile, far from improving, has deteriorated considerably, as shown by the repressive action carried out at all levels by the military Junta through its organs of police repression and illegal para-military groups which operate with complete freedom and total impunity;

- That this situation is aggravated by the fact that the Chilean military Junta has paid no heed to the recommendations and requests made by the Inter-Parliamentary Council, particularly with regard to the information requested concerning arrested and missing Deputies, members of their families, as well as officials of the National Congress who are in the same situation,

1. Calls again on:

- (a) The Chilean military régime to re-establish the rule of law and to guarantee fully the exercise of fundamental rights, and particularly:
- (i) To repeal Transitional Article 24 of the Political Constitution, which enables General Pinochet to act outside the sphere of the judiciary and free from any control, this being a violation of the very provisions of the Constitution in force;
  - (ii) To put an end to repressive action, particularly to confinements, expulsions of citizens and prohibitions of the return of exiles;
  - (iii) To supply information on the whereabouts and physical condition of Deputies Carlos Lorca Tobar and Vicente Atencio Cortes, who were arrested by the political police and have disappeared, as well as of the members of the families of parliamentarians, officials of the National Congress and other persons whose arrest and subsequent disappearance have been substantiated by testimony in court;
  - (iv) To respect the right of petition of every citizen and group of citizens, and to terminate the proceedings which have been instituted against eleven trade union leaders of the "Coordinadora Nacional Sindical" on the sole ground that they presented a national list of social and economic demands;
  - (v) To respect the right of persons to reside in their own country or to leave it freely; and to give unconditional guarantees enabling exiles who so desire to return to Chile;

- (vi) To put an end to the ban imposed on political parties and on trade union and social organizations in respect of freedom of operation and action;
  - (b) On the National Groups to urge their respective Governments to denounce and condemn in the international organizations, particularly at the next United Nations General Assembly, the grave violations of human rights by the Chilean military régime, and to exert pressure through their respective Governments for the military Junta to put an end to these violations;
2. Requests the Inter-Parliamentary Council to study the possibility of establishing a Special Committee to examine the human rights situation in Chile.

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF  
PARLIAMENTARIANS IN URUGUAY

(Resolution adopted unanimously)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Considering

1. That on 30 November 1980, the people of Uruguay were called to a plebiscite, the first electoral consultation since the installation of the de facto Government in 1973, and by a large majority rejected the constitutional draft placed before them, in which an attempt was made to legalize the supremacy of the military authorities,
2. That despite such a categorical response by the electorate, the military authorities persist in maintaining a régime of so-called "supervised democracy", comprising expulsions and rigid military control exercised through prerogatives accorded to a so-called "National Security Council", which limits the other powers of the State and restricts the powers and independence of the Parliament,
3. That the direct designation of a President by the military authorities on 10 September 1980 and the appointment under the same procedure of a Council of State to last until March 1985, without universal suffrage and without consultation or freedom of the political parties, constitute acts within the framework of the dictatorial process which the people rejected at the plebiscite,
4. That several parliamentarians who have committed no crimes are still detained, despite the repeated requests of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,
5. That while a series of contacts with certain political forces is in progress, thousands of citizens who are not guilty of any crime continue to be arrested, exiled and proscribed for political reasons,
  1. Calls for the release of parliamentarians and other political prisoners, and the return of persons exiled and persecuted for their political ideas;

2. Calls for guarantees to be granted for the exercise of the freedoms of assembly, press and association which are currently repressed and limited;
3. Calls for the rapid, full and complete re-establishment of a democratic and popular rule of law which guarantees the functioning of all political parties, a Parliament elected by the people and an independent judiciary, free from all coercion and anti-democratic guardianship;
4. Expresses the hope that the current process of contacts by the military authorities with a number of political sectors and personalities will lead to such re-establishment;
5. Calls in addition on the Inter-Parliamentary Council to study the possibility of establishing a Special Committee to examine the human rights situation in Uruguay.

THE ENERGY CRISIS IN THE WORLD

(Resolution adopted without a vote<sup>\*</sup>)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Aware of the advantages for the world community as a whole of establishing international relations, including those in the field of energy, free from any form of domination and exploitation, and the considerable opportunities that would arise for preventing the aggravation of current tensions and crises,

Convinced that peace and development are intimately and inextricably linked and that both should be furthered simultaneously, to the benefit of all peoples and of the international community as a whole,

Aware that the settlement of the acute problems of the world economy, including energy, and the guarantee of its stability in the interest of the prosperity of all nations call for urgent structural changes in the world economy and in international economic relations, based on the full application and strict observance of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty and mutual advantage,

Aware that international economic relations are an indivisible whole and that world economic problems, including those in the field of energy, can be resolved successfully only on the basis of a recognition of the common interests of the developed and the developing countries, taking into account the special position of the developing countries,

Aware that the progressive development of the world economy is impossible without an adequate international flow of energy,

Aware of the need to adopt and strengthen international measures for conserving energy that will halt the wasteful practice of consumption that now prevails, especially in the developed countries,

Aware also of the need to develop technologies that will permit the efficient use of existing, new and renewable sources of energy, and bearing in mind the need to safeguard the environment,

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<sup>\*</sup> The United States delegation expressed opposition.

Recalling:

- (a) The earlier resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the establishment of a new international economic order, and particularly the resolution of the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Third United Nations Development Decade;
- (b) The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974);
- (c) The Declaration and Programme of Action concerning the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolutions 3201 and 3202 (S-VI);
- (d) The Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Nairobi in August 1981;

Emphasizing that it is important to intensify international co-operation for solving the problems of the energy crisis in order to identify and exploit new energy sources, as well as to work out comprehensive national and international programmes to eliminate the unjustified waste of energy resources and to exploit new sources,

Stressing that the international energy problem must be solved in all its aspects, together with the problem of raw materials, trade, development, money and financing, through global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations, in a spirit of co-operation, equity and mutual benefit, and in conformity with resolution 34/138 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly,

Convinced that a successful outcome of global negotiations on the most significant issues in international economic relations would be an important contribution to the success of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and thus also to the speedier establishment of the new international economic order, while a negative outcome could have adverse consequences for world development, for all forms of international co-operation, as well as for world peace and security,

Convinced that the present situation in the field of energy is related to the state of international economic relations and that the solution is dependent upon the establishment of a new international economic order,

Convinced of the pernicious effects that the world economic crisis has on the weak economies of the developing countries, especially the significant increase in the world price of manufactured goods, food, energy products, capital goods and technology,

Convinced also that interrelated, effective emergency measures should be taken to deal with the current world energy situation so that the developing countries will have access to the energy supplies they need for socio-economic development and will be able to solve their serious balance-of-payment problems,

Convinced that the solution of the energy problems would not by itself solve the whole set of difficulties facing the world economy,

Bearing in mind that the world economic crisis is intensifying further, which is manifested by a substantial deceleration in world economic activity and growth, a growing imbalance in international payments, high levels of unemployment and inflation, a sharp deterioration in the terms of trade of many developing countries, growing burdens of external indebtedness of the developing countries, and insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies,

Noting with regret that a considerable part of energy consumption is absorbed by the arms race,

Considering the role that Parliaments can and do play in solving the pressing problems that afflict the world economy, especially the economies of the developing countries,

1. Affirms that all nations have a vital interest in co-operating in the field of energy and its transport, on the basis of mutually beneficial arrangements, and in engaging freely in a reasonable and fair trade in energy products and technologies;
2. Emphasizes the need for consumers to take all possible steps to improve the efficiency of energy use;
3. Calls upon the industrialized countries, OPEC and those other countries which are in a position to do so to support all efforts, including those of the international institutions, to help the developing countries solve their energy problems;
4. Calls upon all countries to concentrate on the development of indigenous energy resources;
5. Calls upon all countries to recognize the magnitude and gravity of the energy crisis, and to pool all their technical knowledge with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in energy;
6. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to adopt concrete and immediate measures to assist both in the mobilization of the energy resources of the developing countries through transfers of modern technologies facilitating the more effective utilization of conventional as well as new and renewable sources of

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energy, and in the creation in the developing countries of scientific and technological potentials, as well as the expansion of the process of the transfer of technology among the developing countries themselves;

7. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to work for a thorough analysis of the ways of improving the situation of the oil-importing developing countries, with a view to supplying them with energy on stable and priority bases in response to their growing economic requirements and in accordance with the bilateral agreements concluded;
8. Proposes that there be a comprehensive co-operation effort among nations to minimize the environmental problems of the development and use of energy resources, including the problem of nuclear waste management;
9. Calls on Parliaments and Governments:
  - (a) To take up urgently and effectively the questions of raw materials, energy, trade and development, together with monetary and financial questions, in the context of the global negotiations;
  - (b) To grant priority, in the context of the global negotiations, to the proposal for the establishment of a world energy plan aimed at:
    - Rationalizing oil consumption by the application of a system that would enable the waste of an exhaustible resource to be avoided and would promote an oil conservation policy in the interest of the international community;
    - Working towards the diversification of the world energy balance, taking into account the specific requirements of the developing countries;
    - Making a particular effort for the long-term conservation of energy, and in particular oil, so as to ensure, more especially, regular and long-term supply to the developing countries;
    - Harnessing and developing the other conventional and non-conventional, renewable and non-renewable sources of energy;
    - Intensifying the development of those energy sources whose use leads to an improvement of the environment through the recycling of urban, forest and animal waste and industrial waste;

- Establishing a plan of action to solve the problems of the oil-importing developing countries as regards energy supply and its financing;

10. Recommends that:

- (a) A credit mechanism be established, based on the principles of voluntary choice and mutual benefit, commensurate with the real needs of the developing countries and for the purpose of financing research and exploitation concerning all sources of energy, and to facilitate research on the conversion from oil to other existing sources of energy where appropriate;
- (b) The developed countries participate in the programme for the production of new and renewable sources of energy in the developing countries, bearing in mind the actual needs and interests of the receiving countries, and with full respect for these countries' national programmes, plans, priorities and decisions concerning development;
- (c) The technology required for the exploitation of those alternative energy sources be transferred on advantageous terms to the developing countries and adapted by them for peaceful uses;
- (d) Alternative energy sources be developed in the technologically advanced countries in order to balance energy consumption and guarantee a more substantial supply of oil to the developing countries;

11. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to give active support to the United Nations and other international organizations in their activities directed towards strengthening and making concrete use of the existing possibilities and towards broadening the potential possibilities for international co-operation in the field of energy;

12. Urges Parliaments:

- (a) To reaffirm the inalienable right of States to self-determination and to full and permanent sovereignty, in accordance with the principles of international law, over their natural resources and economic activities, especially the exploitation and marketing of their energy resources;
- (b) To adopt whatever measures are necessary to co-operate with the developing countries that are importers of energy and manufactured goods, by transferring additional financial and technological resources so they can explore, use and develop the conventional energy resources that exist in their territories;

- (c) To co-operate towards the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Nairobi in August 1981 for better utilization of existing energy resources, by making specific arrangements for transferring the most recent technology and financing other possible energy sources that will benefit the developing countries, while ensuring in all cases that every external technological acquisition is assimilated at the earliest possible date;
- (d) To acknowledge the important role that new and renewable energy sources can play in solving the developing countries' energy problems by means of a gradual and ordered evolution of the world energy economy, recognizing at the same time that conventional energy resources should continue to be the short- and medium-term energy base for development in the developing countries;
- (e) To reaffirm the right of States to supervise and control foreign investments in their territories and to guarantee that the activities of multinational corporations are in harmony with the host nation's priorities for socio-economic development, national values and laws;
- (f) To promote effectively co-operation among nations to effect transfer of sufficient resources and technology to achieve economic development and progress in developing countries, giving special attention to the particular problems and needs of the least developed, most seriously affected and other special categories of developing countries as recognized by the United Nations;

13. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments:

- (a) To support the establishment and implementation of a new world economic order that would ensure just and equitable exchange between the producers of raw materials, including energy, and the producers of manufactured goods;
- (b) To regulate the conditions in which multinational oil corporations operate in the Third World so as to prevent new colonial dependence and exploitation, and to effect a rapid transfer of oil technology;
- (c) To look with the utmost sense of urgency at the non-energy sources of inflation and recession in their national economies with a view to effecting remedial changes;

- (d) To facilitate access by developing countries to research and new technology developed by national and multinational oil corporations in the area of alternative energy;
14. Urges Parliaments and Governments to give consideration to the conclusion of agreements seeking equitable ratios between the prices of the main commodities - raw materials, energy, farm-food produce and manufactured goods - which, based on recognition of the sovereign right of countries over their resources and economic activity, should reduce to the minimum the influence of monopolies on the market and reflect the cost and utility of the products, be remunerative for producers and equitable for purchasers, eliminate excessive price fluctuations on international markets and protect the purchasing power of the raw-material-exporting developing countries against the erosion generated by inflationist processes;
15. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to exert efforts:
- (a) For research and the rational exploitation of energy sources to be carried out in conformity with national plans and priorities;
  - (b) For the success of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which is to enable the developing countries to gain the fullest possible access to technology for the production of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes which would contribute to their speedier economic and social development and the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation among all States;
  - (c) For the establishment of an international agency for the development and exchange of new technology in the field of renewable sources of energy in order to assist in particular the countries of the South;
16. Recommends the formulation and implementation at the national level of a comprehensive energy plan and policy aimed at:
- (a) Surveying all national energy sources which can be economically mobilized in the medium- and the long-term, with a view to determining conventional and non-conventional sources and renewable and non-renewable sources;
  - (b) Giving priority to research into and exploitation of these sources in future development plans;

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- (c) Elaborating a policy for the optimal use of available energy on the basis of studies concerning energy supply and demand according to the economic sectors and between urban and rural areas;
  - (d) Researching, applying and adapting advanced technology in this field and at all levels of production, transport, distribution and consumption;
  - (e) Establishing institutes for research and training of specialized personnel in the field of energy;
  - (f) Increasing research and financing to solve the growing environmental problems of energy production;
  - (g) Promoting the conservation of energy and stimulating the saving thereof;
17. Stresses the importance of regional co-operation in the field of energy with the following objectives:
- (a) Exploitation and development of different energy sources among neighbouring countries;
  - (b) Promotion of energy trade among countries in the same area;
  - (c) Promotion of technical co-operation, the sharing of training facilities, the exchange of experts and information, joint research and development programmes, mutually beneficial consultancy and related measures for the manufacture of the necessary machinery and apparatus for the production and transformation of energy;
  - (d) Establishment of specialized regional institutes in the field of research into the different energy sources;
18. Notes with satisfaction the existence of the following initiatives:
- (a) The proposal of some OPEC member countries to create an institution for the development of the Third World;
  - (b) The proposal by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq that the oil-producing countries and all the industrial countries form a "Joint Fund for Energy and Development" with contributions proportional to the increases in oil prices and the inflation exported by the industrial countries; this Fund would be used to help developing countries which import oil or manufactured goods to carry out their development and meet their energy requirements;

- (c) The proposal by the President of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Fidel Castro, to devote no less than \$300 billion as transfer of resources in real terms to developing countries during the 1980s;
- (d) The proposal of President Lopez Portillo of Mexico for the establishment of a World Energy Plan;
- (e) The recommendations of the Brandt Commission Report which emphasizes the need for an early and constructive dialogue between developed and developing countries on the global economic problems affecting both.

URGENT MEASURES FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE VESTIGES OF COLONIALISM  
IN THE WORLD AND THE PRACTICES OF APARTHEID IN NAMIBIA AND SOUTH  
AFRICA, AND SAFEGUARDING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

(Resolution adopted by 624 votes to 97, with 195 abstentions)

The 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

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

Reaffirming the right of all colonially and racially oppressed peoples to fight, with all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, for the implementation of their inalienable rights,

Deeply concerned about the fact that twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, many of them have not yet attained independence and that vestiges of colonialism persist in large regions of the world,

Convinced that the maintenance of colonialist exploitation and racial discrimination constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

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

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council by which South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, was terminated, and all other resolutions aimed at resolving the issue of Namibian independence,

Recalling also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 that South Africa is under the obligation to withdraw its presence from all parts of Namibian territory, including Walvis Bay,

Reaffirming the legal obligations and responsibilities of the United Nations concerning Namibia, including Walvis Bay, until this territory attains its authentic self-determination and national independence, in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions and particularly with resolutions 2145(XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248(S-V) of 19 May 1967,

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Recalling United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and reaffirming more especially the provisions of resolution 385, relating to the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia,

Concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and imposition on its people of apartheid, racism and fascist doctrine,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's defiance of all resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other international organizations on the status and rights of the Namibian people, and at the intensification of the military occupation of Namibia,

Deeply concerned at the current invasion of Angola by the apartheid South African military forces,

Gravely concerned at the persistent violations of the territorial boundaries and airspace of the front-line sovereign African States by the apartheid régime forces of South Africa,

Aware that such aggression is aimed at forestalling the independence struggle of the oppressed people of Namibia, contrary to United Nations Security Council resolution 435 and similar resolutions on the independence of Namibia by other international organizations,

Aware that the apartheid South African Government embarked on such invasion of an independent sovereign African State only with the support of the United States of America,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Eighth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind the deep 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 of the people of that territory to self-determination and independence,

Welcoming the results obtained by the 18th Summit of the OAU held in Nairobi enabling the people of Western Sahara to exercise their right to self-determination,

Bearing in mind that the referendum on the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, general and regular, shall be organized and conducted by the Implementation Committee of the OAU on Western Sahara, with the co-operation of the parties in dispute and the participation of the United Nations,



Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Western Sahara, particularly resolutions 34/37 of 21 November 1979 and 35/19 of 11 November 1980,

Taking note and welcoming Belize's accession to independence on 21 September 1981,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the sphere of decolonization, particularly those adopted at its 65th, 66th and 67th Conferences,

1. Condemns the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African apartheid régime;
2. Condemns the illegal imposition of the colonial system of apartheid, racism and fascist doctrine as a system of government on the people of Namibia;
3. Condemns South Africa's defiance of UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the status of Namibia, including Walvis Bay;
4. Again sharply condemns the growing collaboration of certain countries mentioned in the resolution of the Eighth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly with the racist South African régime and also condemns, in accordance with the resolution of the Berlin (GDR) IPU Conference and UN resolutions, the nuclear co-operation between Israel and South Africa because it endangers peace in Africa, the Middle East and the world at large;
5. Calls upon all nations to take effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields;
6. Further condemns South Africa's intensified military suppression of the people of Namibia and brutal killing of innocent people;
7. Further condemns South Africa for its insincerity, dishonesty and deceit, all aimed at preventing independence for the peace-loving people of Namibia;
8. Further condemns the obnoxious Turnhalle Conference organized and arranged by South Africa in 1976 and all other subsequent manipulations, in the name of an internal settlement, to instal a puppet régime in Namibia;

9. Resolutely condemns the use of Namibia by the racist South African régime as a springboard for criminal acts of aggression against the front-line countries in southern Africa, especially the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and condemns its crimes against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa;
10. Strongly condemns the unprovoked act of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola by the apartheid South African military forces and South Africa's attempts to establish a puppet régime in the occupied territory;
11. Demands the urgent and unconditional withdrawal of all apartheid South African troops from Angola;
12. Supports SWAPO the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in all its endeavours to secure the independence of its home country;
13. Declares that in order that the people of Namibia may be free from the clutches of apartheid, fascism and colonialism, the resolutions and decisions of the UN, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the OAU and the IPU, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, must be complied with;
14. Further declares that since the UN is under the obligation to resolve the Namibian independence issue, including the question of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the termination of the South African administration in Namibia, the UN General Assembly and Security Council should, without further delay, declare Namibia - formerly known as South West Africa - an independent and sovereign State;
15. Sharply condemns the cynical volte-face of the Pretoria régime, manoeuvres of certain Western countries which sabotaged the Geneva Conference on Namibia and all manoeuvres of the Republic of South Africa to impose on the Namibian people an "internal solution", as well as the collaboration of imperialist and reactionary forces which enables the racist South African régime to continue its illegal occupation and domination of Namibia;
16. Reaffirms that a lasting solution of the question of Namibia can logically be achieved only with the participation of SWAPO, the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people;
17. Further condemns those permanent members of the United Nations Security Council which use their veto powers solely for the protection of selfish economic and racial interests instead of

defending the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter which emphasizes the practice of international law and morality, and specifically denounces the recent action of the United States of America in applying its power of veto in respect of the Security Council resolution condemning apartheid South Africa's invasion of Angola;

18. Rejects any attempts to modify the UN Plan for the independence of Namibia, as contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
19. Urges the United Nations to impose without further delay mandatory economic and diplomatic sanctions on South Africa under Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, such sanctions to include oil (crude and refined), its by-products and other strategic goods, any non-South African raw materials and diplomatic ostracism;
20. Urges the member States of the United Nations strictly to respect resolution 418 of the United Nations Security Council on the embargo on arms for South Africa;
21. Urges the United Nations to enforce these sanctions and this embargo with adequate and necessary vigour;
22. Urges the member States of the United Nations to sever all relations with South Africa in the spheres of tourism, sport, communications, and air and sea transport services;
23. Reaffirms that a solution to the question of Western Sahara lies in the exercise by the people of this territory of their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and independence;
24. 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 and the objectives of resolution 1514(XV) of the General Assembly, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle for the exercise of this right, as recognized in the relevant resolutions of the UN and the OAU;
25. Reiterates the appeal contained in the resolution adopted by the 67th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berlin (GDR) in which Morocco is urged to engage in the peace process and to put an end to the occupation of the territory of Western Sahara, and is also called on, together with the Polisario Front, the representative of the people of Western Sahara, to enter into direct negotiations with a view to achieving a definitive settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

26. Welcomes and views with satisfaction the position of Morocco on the results of the Nairobi Summit of the African Heads of State and the resolutions establishing a committee for the implementation of the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the organization of a free, general and regular referendum on self-determination for Western Sahara; and takes note with satisfaction of the appeal by the Polisario Front for the initiation of immediate negotiations with Morocco, pursuant to the recommendations of the OAU Implementation Committee;
27. Welcomes Belize's accession to independence, declares its support for this State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and demands that an end be put to all threats of aggression against Belize on the part of Guatemala;
28. Calls upon the United Kingdom and Spain, on the basis of the United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions and of their Declaration of 10 April 1980, to continue negotiations aimed at terminating the present status of Gibraltar;
29. Invites the parties concerned to support the decisions and resolutions of the UN General Assembly relating to the territories of East Timor, Mayotte, 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;
30. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence, and urges Indonesia to withdraw its troops in order to permit the exercise of that right;
31. Reaffirms Puerto Rico's inalienable right to free self-determination, sovereignty and independence, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), and the decision made by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, which provides for the inclusion of the issue of Puerto Rico as a separate item in the agenda of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly;
32. Invites the French Government to implement resolution 34/91 of the UN General Assembly, confirmed by resolution 35/123, 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;
33. Again 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;

34. Urges Parliaments :

- (a) To support actively the implementation by the international community of specific measures to eliminate colonialism, racism (including zionism) and apartheid in whatever country they are practised;
- (b) To increase 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 their struggle to exercise their right to independence and self-determination;
- (c) To call for the removal of foreign military troops and bases installed in free sovereign countries against the will of their peoples;
- (d) To condemn, in accordance with resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the United Nations (General Assembly and Security Council), the continuation by Israel of the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, as these settlements are a new form of colonialism;
- (e) To demand the cessation of any illegal and arbitrary policy which impedes the full exercise of self-determination and sovereignty of these peoples over the whole of their national territory;

35. Calls upon Governments, Parliaments and international organizations to take measures to secure respect for ethnic minorities, as well as their protection and welfare, and to increase their activity for the elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination and aggression or threats of aggression, to support all measures and initiatives in defence of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, and to eliminate danger to peace and international security.

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