Twelfth special session
AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION
Agenda item 9

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Letter dated 7 June 1982 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the
Inter Parliamentary Council recently concluded its 130th session in Lagos,
Nigeria. It adopted a resolution bearing on the contribution of Parliaments to the
adoption of concrete measures by the second special session of the General Assembly
devoted to disarmament and their implementation, in particular the reduction of
military budgets and its effects on world economy and employment, and on the
economic and social development of the third world.

I request that the text of the resolution which is herewith attached be
distributed as an official document of the twelfth special session of the General
Assembly under agenda item 9.

(Signed) O. O. PAHOWRA
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
THE CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE ADOPTION OF CONCRETE MEASURES
BY THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED
TO DISARMAMENT AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION, IN PARTICULAR, THE
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS AND ITS EFFECTS ON WORLD
ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT AND ON THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE THIRD WORLD

Resolution adopted unanimously by the Inter-Parliamentary Council at
its 130th session (Lagos, 17 April 1982)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Considering that peace is the common property of mankind and that
today it is also a necessary condition for the continued existence of mankind,

Expressing its satisfaction at the convening of the Second Special
Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament, which is highly
significant in view of the worsened international situation,

Recalling that the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Havana, 1981)
expressed the conviction that the new Special Session of the General Assembly
devoted to Disarmament would do much to promote the cessation of the arms race and the
initiation of the disarmament process,

Deeply concerned at the serious aggravation of the international
situation hindering the development of normal relations and the strengthening
of mutual confidence and co-operation among nations,

Noting that new hotbeds of crisis and conflict between States have
arisen in addition to the existing ones, and that this development has had an
adverse effect on progress in the field of disarmament and arms control,

Mindful of the fact that in present-day conditions a war, especially
a nuclear war, threatens dire consequences for the survival of mankind and
civilization,

Noting the role and the heavy responsibilities of Parliaments and
parliamentarians regarding the destinies of their peoples and the urgent need
to concert the efforts of peoples, Parliaments and Governments and all
realistic forces so as to prevent the danger of a nuclear disaster, put an
end to the policy of armaments and ensure the building of a world of peace,
without weapons or wars,

Noting with anxiety the constant growth of military expenditures
which place a heavy burden on the economies of all countries and jeopardize their
socio-economic development,

Concerned at the quantitative and qualitative development of weapons
systems which constitute grave threats to world peace and security, and
reaffirming that any significant progress in disarmament negotiations pre-
supposes the restoration of mutual confidence,
Realizing that the danger of nuclear war is growing as existing nuclear arsenals are enhanced qualitatively and quantitatively,

Recognizing that one of the difficulties in halting the arms race is the extremely slow pace of disarmament negotiations as compared with the rapid momentum of the qualitative improvement in weaponry,

Noting that security has deteriorated in many regions of the world and particularly in Europe, where the introduction of new systems of nuclear and conventional weapons is accelerating the arms race,

Regretting that the negotiations between the United States of America and the USSR on the questions of arms limitation and disarmament - especially nuclear disarmament - are proceeding too slowly and that some important agreements in this field have not yet been ratified,

Regarding good political will, preparedness to develop wide international co-operation in disarmament negotiations with the participation of all countries on an equal footing and readiness to subscribe to concrete disarmament obligations as fundamental prerequisites for the success of disarmament negotiations,

Considering that the Second Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament can and must become an important stage on the road towards enduring peace and security through the preservation and further development of all the positive results achieved in restricting the arms race and promoting disarmament in the 1970s, as well as through carrying out practical measures in this area in the future,

Aware of the immediate need to take practical steps for ending the arms race and promoting disarmament, for example in the following fields:

- A complete ban on nuclear weapons tests,
- Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,
- The convening of a World Disarmament Conference,
- Security guarantees for non-nuclear-weapon States,
- Cuts in military budgets;
- Confidence-building measures,
- A comprehensive programme on disarmament,

Affirming that full commitment and strict adherence by all States to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the obligation to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other State and to respect the right of peoples to self-determination, are indispensable preconditions for promoting durable peace and genuine disarmament,
Aware of the extreme usefulness of all international negotiations, current or future, in increasing the security of States and possibly making available for the economic and social development of mankind the substantial savings effected by limiting and reducing the weapons systems covered by the aforesaid negotiations,

Convinced of the close link between disarmament and development, and of the great benefits to be derived from rechanneling the funds now being used in the arms race and those released by effective disarmament measures to alleviation of the economic and social problems at present faced by peoples, particularly in the developing countries,

Considering that the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament should critically analyze the measures undertaken in accordance with the Programme of Action on Disarmament adopted at the First Special Session, create a more favourable political climate for resumption of the disarmament negotiations and adopt the comprehensive programme on disarmament, whose implementation would gradually lead to the achievement of general and complete disarmament under strict international control,

Stressing that parliamentarians believe 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,

A

1. **Calls upon the Parliaments and Governments of all countries in the world:**

(a) To endeavour to ensure the success of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament so that the supreme world forum on disarmament may make a decisive contribution to ending the disturbing situation in the field of disarmament and determine concrete measures for actual disarmament directed towards strengthening international peace and security;

(b) To take steps to implement actions and measures adopted by the Second Special Session devoted to Disarmament;

(c) To contribute to halting the deterioration of the international situation, to stimulate developments in the world towards universal détente and to support all efforts directed towards the solution of crises, opposing all forms of aggression, intervention, interference in the internal affairs of independent States, and pressures on such States;

(d) To seek ways and means of channeling the enormous human, natural, scientific and technological resources now being wasted on the arms race towards improving the lot of mankind through economic and social development and the eradication of hunger, disease and other acute economic and social problems;
2. **Urge**s participants in the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament to support the following specific measures:

(a) A comprehensive programme on disarmament;

(b) An early and meaningful resumption of the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, leading to limitations and reductions as soon as possible;

(c) A clear endorsement of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty;

(d) An agreement, within the strategic arms limitation context, to stop the flight testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles;

(e) A successful conclusion to the US-Soviet talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe;

(f) Agreements in the Committee on Disarmament and other international forums on a comprehensive nuclear test ban and a ban on radiological weapons;

(g) The adherence of all States to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare;

(h) A treaty prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and providing for their destruction;

(i) A further call exhorting all States which have not yet done so to adhere to the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction;

(j) New agreements which would reinforce or complement the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, in the form of a treaty on the prohibition of development, testing and stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space;

(k) Further strengthening the régime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, in accordance with the decisions of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly;

(l) Security guarantees for the non-nuclear-weapon States;
(m) Other limited arms control agreements such as the 1971 Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil thereof, the 1977 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques and the 1981 Convention on Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects;

(n) Agreements leading towards a successful conclusion to the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe;

B

3. **Urges** all Parliaments and Governments:

   (a) To act firmly for the cessation of the arms race and for the development of genuine disarmament measures, particularly nuclear disarmament, by ensuring a military balance which does not endanger the security and peace of any country and which can be achieved not through an increase in armaments but through their gradual reduction;

   (b) To strengthen parliamentary contacts at the regional and sub-regional levels with the aim of increasing confidence and strengthening security, to support the action by the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the halting of the arms race and to work for the implementation of the resolutions of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament;

4. **Calls upon** the Parliaments and Governments of the European countries, Canada and the United States of America to make every effort to ensure that the Madrid Meeting of the CSCE, in the further course of its work, agrees on a precise mandate for a Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. This conference should be held within the framework of the CSCE process and should deal, in its first phase, with confidence- and security-building measures which should be militarily significant, politically binding and provided with adequate forms of verification which correspond to their content;

5. **Calls upon** Parliaments and National Inter-Parliamentary Groups to devote even greater attention to the problem of disarmament;

6. **Urges** all Parliaments and Governments to give absolute priority to nuclear disarmament.