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Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative
of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy in English and in French of the document containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the seventy-ninth session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Guatemala City from 8 to 16 April 1988.

Given the importance of the resolutions adopted, I should be grateful if this document could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 12, 18, 22, 23, 29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 72, 79, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 102, 103 and 110 of the preliminary list, and if it could be brought to the attention of the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

(Signed) Fernando Andrade DIAZ-DURAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX



R E S U L T S

of the

1988 APRIL SESSION

of the

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

GUATEMALA CITY (GUATEMALA)

8 - 16 APRIL 1988

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A. INAUGURAL CEREMONY

The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was inaugurated at a ceremony held in the Grand Theater of the "Miguel Angel Asturias Cultural Centre", on 11 April 1988 with the participation of Mr. Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, President of the Republic of Guatemala. During the ceremony, which was opened at 10.30 a.m., the delegates heard Mr. Alfonso Alonso Barillas, President of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala; Mr. Hans Stercken, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council; Mr. J. Jonah, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, representing the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar; and Mr. Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, President of the Republic of Guatemala.

Extracts from the speeches delivered on that occasion will be published in the Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin (No. II, 1988).

B. PARTICIPATION

The National Groups of the following 93 countries took part in the work of the session :

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The observers at the session included representatives of the United Nations Organization - United Nations, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid -, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Latin American Parliament, the Andean Parliament, the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Union of African Parliaments (UAP), the Parliamentary Association

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for Euro-Arab Co-operation (PAEAC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), the Palestine National Council and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

There was a total of 689 delegates from the National Groups (including 427 members of Parliament) and 11 observers.

C. 203rd SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee held its 203rd session in the El Dorado Conference Centre on 8, 9 and 14 April 1988 with the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Mr. H. Stercken (Federal Republic of Germany), in the Chair.

The following members and substitutes took part in the work of the session: Mr. R. Bitat (Algeria), replaced by Mr. A. Belkhadem on 14 April; Mr. R. Carpio Castillo (Venezuela) on 14 April only; Mr. B. Friesen (Canada), replaced by Mr. N. Nurgitz on 14 April; Mr. A. Ghalanos (Cyprus) on 9 and 14 April; Mr. Huan Xiang (China); Mr. S. Khunkitti (Thailand); Mr. J. Maciszewski (Poland); Mr. N.C. Makombe (Zimbabwe); Mrs. M. Molina Rubio (Guatemala); Mr. C. Pepper (United States of America); Mr. A.S. Elisseyev, substituting for Mr. L.N. Tolkunov (USSR); Mr. F. Jensen, on 9 April and Mr. I. Noergaard, on 14 April, substituting for Mr. R. Pedersen (Denmark).

At this session, the Executive Committee devoted most of its attention to matters on the agenda of the Inter-Parliamentary Council with a view to expressing opinions or making recommendations to that body (see Section D below).

In addition, the Executive Committee:

- Continued its study of preparations for the Union's Centenary in 1989 in the presence of the Presidents of the Hungarian and United Kingdom Groups. In particular, it took note of the satisfactory progress being made in the drafting of two books to be published to mark the occasion. It also appealed to the National Groups to co-operate in the art competition "Through Children's Eyes", which the Hungarian Group is organizing as part of the centenary activities, by widely circulating the notice for the competition to all appropriate national bodies so that contributions may be received from all parts of the world. Moreover, the Committee felt it necessary for the work programme of the two Conferences for 1989 to be decided upon at the Council's session in September of this year; it requested the National Groups to reflect carefully on the subjects that could be studied and to send their proposals to the Secretary General;
- Held a preliminary exchange of views on measures that could be taken to consolidate the basis of certain National Groups with a view to improving the status of the Union;
- Considered the report of the Working Group set up to study the organization of a televised debate on questions concerning European co-operation and security. That report had been endorsed by the National Groups concerned. The Executive Committee expressed full support for the project which will be the subject of detailed proposals to be submitted to the Union's governing bodies in September 1988;

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- Took note that the Union's financial situation in 1988 was satisfactory. The Committee also carefully considered the request of a National Group that the level of its contribution be revised; recalling that the matter had been studied in depth on several occasions in recent years, the Committee considered that there were no grounds for reversing the decision taken in 1985 to adjourn the matter sine die, and that it was therefore not appropriate to re-open the question of seeking to revise the scale of contributions;
- Appointed Mr. F. Giquel, Counsellor at the Court of Accounts of France, to replace Mr. P. Messerli (Switzerland) as External Auditor of the Union's accounts, and Mr. B. Knapp, a distinguished Swiss lawyer, to replace Mr. G. Beguin as Chairman of the Consultative Commission provided for in Rule 56 of the Staff Rules and Regulations;
- Amended Rules 1 and 9 of its own Rules as a consequence of the decision taken by the 78th Conference (October 1987) to amend the Statutes in order to create two new seats on the Executive Committee.

D. 142nd SESSION OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The Inter-Parliamentary Council held its 142nd session in the El Dorado Conference Centre (Guatemala) on the afternoon of 11 April and the morning of 16 April 1988 with its President, Mr. H. Stercken (Federal Republic of Germany), in the Chair.

At its sitting on 16 April, the Council called on all National Groups to send representatives as observers at the time of the referendum scheduled for the latter part of 1988 in Chile, in order to ascertain whether the will of the people is respected.

1. AGENDA

At the opening of its work, the Council approved without change the agenda proposed by the Executive Committee at its 202nd and 203rd sessions.

2. MEMBERSHIP

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Council unanimously decided to readmit to the Union the National Group of Suriname.

As a result, the Union's membership now numbers 109 National Groups (Annex I).

3. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

(a) Proposal for the election of the President of the 79th Conference

On the proposal of the Group of Mexico, the Council decided by acclamation to put forward the name of Mr. Alfonso Alonso Barillas, President of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, for election as President of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

(b) Proposal of one candidate for election to the Executive Committee

The Council was called on to propose one candidate for election to the Executive Committee upon the expiry of the mandate of Mr. A. Ghalanos (Cyprus).

The Council decided by acclamation to propose that Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain) be elected by the Conference as a member of the Executive Committee.

(c) Substitute member of the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians

On the proposal of the Latin American Groups, the Council unanimously elected Mr. H. Solari Irigoyen (Argentina) as a substitute member of the Special Committee for a period of four years to replace Mr. P. Gonzalez Blanco (Mexico), who is no longer a member of Parliament.

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(d) Honorary members

On the proposal of the National Groups concerned, the Council decided by acclamation to admit Sir David Crouch and Sir John Page (United Kingdom) and Mr. K. Mitterdorfer (Italy) as honorary members of their respective National Groups.

4. ACTIVITY REPORTS

(a) Activities of the Executive Committee

At each of its sittings, the Council took note of the reports by the President on the questions dealt with by the Executive Committee at its meetings on 8, 9 and 14 October. The President also reported on his contacts since the 141st session of the Council.

(b) Report of the Secretary General on the activities of the Union

The Council took note of the written and oral reports of the Secretary General on the situation of the Union and the various activities carried out since the 141st session of the Council.

5. FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR 1987

Having heard the report of the Auditors, Mr. F. Baligira (Rwanda) and Mr. M.J. Montalvao Machado (Portugal), presented by the former, the Council approved the accounts of the Union for 1987 and sanctioned the Secretary General's financial administration during that year.

The Council also decided to allocate up to SF. 100,000 of the credit balance from 1987 (total of SF. 393,588.50) for the purchase or renewal of certain equipment by the Secretariat, and to postpone its decision on the allocation of the remainder until its 143rd session (September 1988).

6. FUNCTIONING OF THE UNION'S CONFERENCES

The Council decided, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, to postpone the decision on this question to its 143rd session and to appeal in the meantime to the National Groups so that as many of them as possible could make known their position by that time. The Council also noted the view of the Executive Committee that it was important to find ways to set up a fifth Committee to deal with educational, scientific and cultural questions.

7. RESULTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The Council had before it the Final Declaration and Recommendations of this Conference which was organized in Caracas (Venezuela) from 9-13 November 1987 by the Union, in co-operation with the United Nations and with the support of the World Health Organization and the Latin American Parliament, on the invitation of the Venezuelan National Group.

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After an exchange of views, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution presented by the delegations of Argentina and Mexico (see text in Annex II).

8. SUPPORT COMMITTEE TO THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Council had before it the report of the Support Committee, composed of Mr. A. Ghalanos (Cyprus), Mr. N.C. Makombe (Zimbabwe) and Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain), which had met during the 79th Conference. It endorsed the Support Committee's report and approved the Executive Committee's recommendation that the Support Committee should continue its work and submit a further report to the 143rd session of the Council.

9. PRESENCE OF THE UNION AT THE CONFERENCE TO BE ORGANIZED BY THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE TO MARK THE CONCLUSION OF THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN FOR NORTH-SOUTH INTERDEPENDENCE AND SOLIDARITY (Madrid, 1-3 June 1988)

The Council endorsed the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the presence of the Union should be ensured at this Conference both by the Secretary General and by parliamentarians delegated by National Groups from countries of the "South", whose participation was particularly encouraged.

10. 80th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

(a) Agenda

The Council approved unanimously the Executive Committee's proposals for the two subject items to be placed on the agenda of the 80th Conference which fall within the competence of the IInd and IVth Committees. The complete agenda will be found in Annex III.

(b) Observers

The Council approved the list of observers for the 80th Conference as proposed by the Executive Committee, which had added to the usual list the name of the Association of West European Parliamentarians against Apartheid (AWEPA). Moreover, on the proposal of the Belgian delegation, the Council also decided to invite Amnesty International, taking into account the subjects placed on the agenda of the Conference. The list of observers for the 80th Conference will be found in Annex IV.

11. FUTURE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS

(a) Statutory Conferences

The Council:

- Took note that the National Group of a Latin American country had expressed the intention to host the 83rd Conference in March/April 1990;

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- Accepted by consensus - with the exception of the Turkish Group - the invitation of the Group of Cyprus to hold the 84th Conference in Nicosia in September 1990;
- Accepted by acclamation the invitation of the Spanish Group to hold the 88th Conference in Madrid in September 1992.

(b) Other meetings

The Council:

- Took note that the VIIth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security will be held in Bucharest (Romania) from 22 to 27 May 1989;
- Accepted by acclamation the invitation of the Spanish Group to hold the Symposium on the "Participation of Women in the Political and Parliamentary Decision-making Process" in Madrid during the first half of October 1989;
- Decided in favour of the organization by the Union, jointly with the World Tourism Organization, of a "Parliamentary Conference on Tourism" to be held in The Hague in April 1989 on the invitation of the Netherlands Group;
- Decided to postpone to its 143rd session (September 1988) the decision concerning the possible organization by the Union of a Conference on disarmament, which the Group of the Federal Republic of Germany wished to hold in Bonn in May-June 1990;
- Took note that the Executive Committee had welcomed a proposal by the UN Special Committee against Apartheid for the holding of an "International Parliamentary Conference against Apartheid" and had decided to revert to the question when it receives an invitation from a National Group;
- Also took note that the Executive Committee had examined a proposal from a group of Greek parliamentarians for the holding of a Conference on "Peace in the East Mediterranean" and had felt that it was not in a position to express an opinion on the matter at this stage.

The calendar of future meetings included in the Union's programme will be found in Annex V.

12. PROPOSAL OF THE CANADIAN GROUP TO AMEND ARTICLE 23, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE STATUTES

The Council took note of the decision of the Canadian Group to withdraw its proposal with a view to submitting for consideration by the Council and Conference in Sofia a revised text which would incorporate proposals made by the meeting of women parliamentarians (see also Section I).

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13. CELEBRATION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council unanimously adopted the resolution on this subject proposed by the Executive Committee (see text in Annex VI).

14. HUMAN RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

At its sitting on 16 April, the Council heard the Report of the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians, which was presented by the Committee's Chairman, Mr. S.N. Sinha (India), and which covered the work carried out by the Committee at its last two sessions (Geneva, 8-11 February and Guatemala City, 12-14 April 1988). As regards the session held in Guatemala, see Section G.

Acting on the proposal of the Special Committee, the Council adopted by consensus resolutions on 81 individual situations in eight countries: Chile, Colombia, Democratic Yemen, Honduras, Indonesia, Somalia, Turkey and Viet Nam (see Annexes XII-XX).

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E. 79th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference began its work on the afternoon of 11 April by electing as its President Mr. Alfonso Alonso Barillas, President of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala.

On the afternoon of 15 April, the Conference was honoured to hear a statement by the Vice-President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Roberto Carpio Nicolle, concerning the objectives, the progress being made and the prospects for the process of co-operation and integration in Central America, particularly through the setting up of the Central American Parliament.

1. DECISION CONCERNING REQUESTS FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE AGENDA

At the start of its work, the Conference was required to vote on two requests for the inclusion of a supplementary item in its agenda:

- The first request was presented by the Group of Tunisia, on behalf of the Arab Groups; the title of the item, slightly amended on the proposal of the Group of Iraq, was as follows: "The role of parliamentarians in support of the uprising of the Palestinian people against Israeli occupation, with a view to obtaining its inalienable rights";

- The second request, presented jointly by the Groups of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, concerned: "Prospects for peace, democracy, economic and social development in Central America".

The Conference held a vote on each request. The first received 553 votes to 224, with 327 abstentions. The second received 883 votes to 121, with 84 abstentions (see details of votes in Annexes VII and VIII).

The item proposed by the Groups of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway having received both the necessary two-thirds majority and the higher number of positive votes was accordingly placed on the agenda as item 8 (supplementary).

2. DEBATES AND DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE ON SUBJECT ITEMS PLACED ON ITS AGENDA

- (a) Peace and development in the world by creating an atmosphere of trust in interstate relations, leading to the adoption of purely defensive military concepts (Item 3)

The Conference devoted three plenary sittings (late afternoon of 11 April, morning and extended afternoon of 12 April) to the debate on this item, to which 13 National Groups (those of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Morocco, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe), as well as Mr. H. van Wambeke (Belgium) and Mr. A. Fosset (France), had contributed by submitting memoranda.

After the debate, in which 83 speakers took the floor, the various resolutions were referred to the Ist Committee for consideration and report (see Section E.)

At its final plenary sitting on the afternoon of 16 April, the Conference heard the report of Mr. H. Ott (Switzerland) and adopted without a vote the draft resolution presented by the Committee (for the text of the resolution, see Annex IX). Several delegations then explained their vote, that of the Federal Republic of Germany expressing reservations regarding operative paragraph 4, that of Morocco regarding the mention of the Western Sahara in the context of operative paragraph 21, and some members of the Japanese delegation with respect to the resolution, without specification.

- (b) The promotion and development of environmental strategies at national and global levels for achieving sustainable development while enhancing the preservation of the world's natural and cultural heritage (Item 4)

The Conference devoted three sittings (morning and afternoon of 13 April and morning of 14 April) to the debate on this item to which 14 National Groups (those of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Israel, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, USSR and Zimbabwe), as well as Mr. Ch. Cornet d'Elzies (Belgium) and Mr. Y. Tavernier (France), had contributed by submitting memoranda.

The debate was opened by Mr. W. Mansfield III, Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, followed by 82 speakers from the National Groups and international organizations present. At the conclusion of the debate, the various draft resolutions were referred to the IIIrd Committee for consideration and report (see Section F).

At its final plenary sitting on the afternoon of 16 April, the Conference heard the report of the IIIrd Committee presented by Mrs. L. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany), and adopted by consensus the draft resolution prepared by the Committee (for the text of the resolution, see Annex X).

- (c) General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world (Item 5)

The Conference devoted three sittings to the General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world (afternoon of 14 April and morning and afternoon of 15 April) for which 105 speakers had registered.

- (d) Prospects for peace, democracy, economic and social development in Central America (Item 8, supplementary)

Having decided to place this supplementary item on its agenda, the Conference referred it to the Ist Committee for consideration (see Section F), setting the deadline for the submission of draft resolutions at 2 p.m. on 12 April.

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At its final plenary sitting, the Conference heard the report of Mr. J.F. Lopes Vidaurre (Guatemala), Rapporteur of the 1st Committee on this question, then adopted by consensus the draft resolution prepared by the Committee (for the text of the resolution, see Annex XI). The Cuban delegation then explained why it had not re-submitted the amendment on the situation in Panama which it had presented in the Committee.

3. PROPOSAL TO AMEND ARTICLE 23, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE STATUTES

At its final sitting, the Conference took note of the fact that the Canadian Group had withdrawn its proposed amendment with a view to submitting a revised text to the 80th Conference which would incorporate the proposals adopted by the meeting of women parliamentarians.

4. ELECTION TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On the proposal of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain) to the Executive Committee for a period of four years.

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F. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEES

Ist COMMITTEE

(Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament)

The Ist Committee met on 12, 13 and 15 April with its Chairman, Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain), in the Chair.

1. First item considered: Prospects for peace, democracy, economic and social development in Central America

After being placed on the agenda of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (see Section E), this supplementary item was referred to the Ist Committee for consideration, in accordance with the provisions of Conference Rule 15.2.

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Three draft resolutions, the first submitted jointly by the Groups of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway, the second by the Groups of Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru and the third by the Guatemalan Group
- Amendments submitted by the Groups of Costa Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States of America, jointly by the Groups of Sweden and Switzerland, and by the Swiss Group, to the draft resolution of the Groups of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway

(b) Consideration of the item:

The Committee debated the item at a sitting held on the morning of 12 April, in which delegates of 23 National Groups and 1 observer participated. The Ist Committee then appointed a drafting Committee, comprising representatives of the National Groups of the following 11 countries: Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Morocco, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. The drafting committee met on the morning and afternoon of the following day (13 April), under the chairmanship of Mr. J.F. Lopes Vidaurre (Guatemala), who had been appointed Chairman. It worked on the basis of the draft resolution submitted by the Groups of the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway which was chosen by consensus. Following lengthy debate which mainly consisted of the consideration of various amendments to the basic text, in particular with regard to the appropriateness of referring to the situation in Panama, the drafting committee adopted a consolidated text by consensus, without having taken any votes. After this text was submitted to the Committee on the afternoon of 15 April, it was the subject of three proposals to add paragraphs and two proposals to replace paragraphs. The first four proposals were unanimously adopted, whereas the fifth proposal, which was submitted by the Cuban Group and dealt with the situation in Panama, was not approved owing to a tied vote. The Committee then unanimously adopted the text, as amended. Mr. J.F. Lopes Vidaurre was appointed Rapporteur to the 79th Conference.

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2. Second item considered: Peace and development in the world by creating an atmosphere of trust in interstate relations, leading to the adoption of purely defensive military concepts

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Twenty-one draft resolutions submitted by the National Groups of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Nicaragua, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe, as well as by Mr. A. Fosset (France)

- (b) Consideration of the item: At its meeting on the morning of 13 April, the Committee appointed a drafting committee, composed of representatives of the National Groups of Argentina, Australia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zaire. The drafting committee began its work on the same morning by appointing Mr. M. Mejak (Yugoslavia) as Chairman and Mr. H. Ott (Switzerland) as Rapporteur, and by taking the draft resolution of the Group of Yugoslavia as a basis for its work. It then met for a total of 9 1/2 hours on 13 and 14 April and in addition took elements primarily from the draft of the Swiss Group to arrive at a consolidated text. The text was presented to the 1st Committee on the morning of 15 April, when amendments by four delegations (Algeria, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and United Kingdom) were voted on and approved. The draft resolution as a whole was unanimously adopted. Mr. Ott was appointed Rapporteur to the 79th Conference.

3. Election of Committee Officers

At its meeting on 15 April, the Committee re-elected Mr. M.A. Martinez (Spain) as its Chairman by acclamation for the period from the 79th to the 81st Conference. By acclamation, it also re-elected Mr. E. Poppe (German Democratic Republic) and Mr. L. Mallekh (Tunisia) as Vice-Chairmen for the same period.

IIIrd COMMITTEE

(Committee on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Questions)

The IIIrd Committee met on 14 and 16 April with its Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. Batayneh (Jordan), in the Chair.

1. Item considered: The promotion and development of environmental strategies at national and global levels for achieving sustainable development while enhancing the preservation of the world's natural and cultural heritage

(a) Documents before the Committee:

- Twenty-one draft resolutions submitted by the Groups of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, USSR, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, and by Mr. Y. Tavernier (France)

- (b) Consideration of the item: At its meeting on the afternoon of 14 April, the Committee appointed a drafting committee comprised of representatives of the National Groups of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Morocco, Norway, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. The drafting committee began its work on the same afternoon by electing Mrs. L. Fischer (Federal Republic of Germany) as Chairwoman and taking the draft resolution of the Norwegian Group as the basis for its deliberations which lasted the whole of the following day. Mr. C. Caccia (Canada), who had been appointed Rapporteur, presented the consolidated text that had been prepared to the full Committee on the morning of 16 April. The following amendments were adopted: to insert a new preambular paragraph 2, submitted by the United States Group; to insert a new operative paragraph 4 under the heading "Role of the United Nations General Assembly" tabled by the USSR Group. After that, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote, and Mrs. L. Fischer was appointed Rapporteur to the 79th Conference.

2. Election of Committee Officers

At its meeting on 16 April, the Committee elected Mrs. R. Laurila (Finland) as its Chairwoman by 23 votes (to 14 for the other candidate) for the period from the 79th to the 81st Conference. By acclamation, it re-elected Mr. R. Batayneh (Jordan) and elected Mr. Ch. Cornet d'Elzius (Belgium) as Vice-Chairmen for the same period.

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G. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians held its 41st session in Guatemala City from 12 to 14 April 1988. Mr. S.N. Sinha (India), Chairman of the Committee, Mr. K. de Vries (Netherlands), Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. Barcs (Hungary), Mr. Bomandeke Bonyeka (Zaire) and Mr. C. Canache Mata (Venezuela), titular members of the Committee, participated in that session, at which the Committee examined confidentially the individual situations of 114 parliamentarians and former parliamentarians from 13 countries and established direct contact with the delegations of eight countries present at the Guatemala Inter-Parliamentary meetings.

On 16 April 1988, the Committee submitted to the Inter-Parliamentary Council a public report on the situations of 81 parliamentarians or former parliamentarians from eight countries (see Section D). The Committee informed the Council that since its last session in Bangkok in October 1987, it had received communications regarding no less than 20 new individual cases in six countries. In that lapse of time, it had registered the release of 18 serving and former parliamentarians in seven countries (11 cases of detention without charge or trial in five countries had never been reported to the Council publicly) and had further registered that eight former parliamentarians in exile had been granted authorization to return to their country. The Council was able to close files on 41 individual cases in Chile, Democratic Yemen, Somalia, Turkey and Viet Nam.

The Committee once again stressed the importance of National Groups taking steps to ensure respect for the human rights of parliamentarians facing difficulties, and it cordially thanked all National Groups that actively supported its work.

H. MEETING OF GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE CSCE PROCESS

The representatives of the National Groups of the European countries, Canada and the United States of America held a meeting, on the occasion of the Conference, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 13 April, with Mrs. M. Geiger (Federal Republic of Germany) in the Chair.

Following an oral report from the Secretary General of the Union, the participants discussed the activities carried out to implement the recommendations of the VIth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security (Bonn, 26-31 May 1986) since the Bangkok meeting. In exchanging views on the progress of the CSCE process, the participants expressed concern with the difficulties and delays which that process seemed to be confronting and made the following appeal:

"Meeting on the occasion of the 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Guatemala, the parliamentary delegations from countries participating in the CSCE process, concerned by the difficulties and delays which this process seems currently to be confronting in spite of the spirit of détente now prevailing in international relations, urge their respective Governments and encourage their Ambassadors in Vienna to exert all possible efforts to ensure, through tangible progress in the three "baskets", the success of the CSCE."

The meeting then discussed the report of the Working Group on the organization of a televised debate on questions relating to European co-operation and security (Geneva, 10-11 March 1988). The meeting decided that the theme of the televised programme should explicitly include the question of human rights. The participants approved the recommendations of the Working Group concerning further preparation of the project and its financing. It was decided that the Working Group would continue its work and report on its findings to the CSCE Groups' meeting at the time of the 80th Conference in Sofia.

The delegates held a detailed exchange of views on the preparation of the VIIth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security, to be held in Bucharest. The participants accepted the proposal of the Romanian delegation that the Conference take place from 22 to 27 May 1989 and follow the organizational pattern of the Bonn Conference. Some delegates felt that the question of accelerating the pace of CSCE Inter-Parliamentary Conferences should be included in the agenda of the Bucharest Conference. The meeting took note of the financial implications of the Conference.

The Bulgarian delegation invited the parliamentarians of the participating countries to attend a meeting to consider the establishment of nuclear-free and chemical-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and other parts of Europe to be held in Sofia from 30 May to 3 June 1988. Some delegations expressed their interest for the meeting and announced their intention to participate in it, while others expressed reservations.

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I. MEETING OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS

Thirty-four women parliamentarians from 25 countries met on Sunday, 10 April, in La Antigua, with Mrs. M. Molina Rubio, a member of the Congress of Guatemala and member of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in the Chair. Those present included members of the National Groups of the following countries: Canada, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, USSR and Zaire.

The participants were welcomed and addressed by the First Lady of Guatemala, Mrs. R. Brandon de Cerezo, who outlined her views on the status of women.

The women parliamentarians discussed how to improve their participation in the activities of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. In this connection, they debated at length an amendment to the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union proposed by the National Group of Canada and unanimously decided to propose a sub-amendment to that text (see Sections D and E). They discussed the participation of women in political life and the decision-making process, and the place, date and arrangements for the Inter-Parliamentary Symposium on "Participation of Women in the Political and Parliamentary Decision-making Process", taking note of the invitation of the Spanish Group to hold the meeting in Madrid in October 1989 (see Section D).

J. INFORMAL MEETING ON THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF THE ELDERLY

An informal meeting on the health and well-being of the elderly was held at 4 p.m. on Tuesday 12 April 1988, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Pepper, President of the United States Group. The meeting was attended by parliamentarians from 30 countries, as well as representatives of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Latin American Parliament.

The participants discussed various aspects of long-term health care for the elderly, defined as the health and social services provided to individuals over 65 who are chronically ill or functionally impaired. They decided by consensus to recommend to the Union's governing bodies that they authorize the Secretariat to arrange for another informal meeting on this subject at the next Conference in Sofia and to carry out a fact-finding study on parliamentary bodies dealing with the health and well-being of the elderly.

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**MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION
AS OF 16 APRIL 1988**

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, USSR, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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**RESULTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE
AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

(Caracas, 9-13 November 1987)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (Guatemala City, 16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having considered the results of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, held in Caracas from 9 to 13 November 1987 and organized by the Union in co-operation with the United Nations, and with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Latin American Parliament,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the National Group of Venezuela, host of the Conference, for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality extended to the participants;
2. Thanks the United Nations for its active and generous support at all stages of the project;
3. Endorses the Final Declaration and Recommendations adopted by the Conference and recommends, for special attention and action by national Parliaments, the following proposals:
 - (a) Paragraphs 13, 29 and 30, by which the Conference urged further ratification and effective implementation of international narcotics control treaties by Governments of the Western Hemisphere, as well as their active participation in the elaboration of a new convention against illicit drug trafficking;
 - (b) Paragraph 64 (c) regarding the convocation of similar drugs conferences in other regions of the world, at the request of the National Groups concerned;
 - (c) Paragraph 64 concerning all relevant follow-up measures to be taken, particularly in the Western Hemisphere;
4. Recommends especially that Parliaments throughout the world appropriately commemorate the International Day Against Drug Abuse, set for 26 June 1988.

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AGENDA OF THE 80th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

(Sofia, 19-24 September 1988)

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference
2. Amendment to Article 23.2 of the Statutes
 Proposal by the Canadian Group
3. Consideration of possible requests for inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda
4. Action by Parliaments in developing international co-operation in the humanitarian field and in bringing national legislation into line with international human rights norms, principles and instruments
5. The contribution of Parliaments to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial territories, and to the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid
6. General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world
7. Elections to the Executive Committee

On the proposal of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, the Conference will be called on to elect three members of the Executive Committee to replace Mr. R. Bitat (Algeria), Mr. R. Carpio Castillo (Venezuela) and Mr. C. Pepper (United States of America), whose mandates expire at the time of the 80th Conference.

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**LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER BODIES INVITED
TO FOLLOW THE WORK OF THE 80th CONFERENCE AS OBSERVERS**

- A. United Nations
- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
 - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 - World Health Organization (WHO)
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- B. Council of Europe
- Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
 - League of Arab States
 - Organization of American States (OAS)
 - Organization of African Unity (OAU)
 - Latin American Economic System (LAES)
 - Latin American Parliament
 - Andean Parliament
 - Asian and Pacific Parliamentarians' Union
 - Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)
 - International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians
 - Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union
 - Union of African Parliaments (UAP)
 - ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO)
 - Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation
 - Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA)
- C. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)
 - League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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D. Palestine National Council

South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)

Organization invited to follow the work of the Conference in the light
of the items placed on the agenda:

Amnesty International

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CALENDAR OF MEETINGS INCLUDED IN THE UNION'S PROGRAMME
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1988 TO SEPTEMBER 1992

<u>1988</u>	<u>June/July</u> 27 - 1	BRAZZAVILLE	Inter-Parliamentary Conference on: "Health - a basis for development in Africa"
	<u>July</u> 11 - 14	GENEVA (Headquarters)	Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (42nd session) (in camera)
	<u>September</u> 16, 17 and 22 18	SOFIA	Executive Committee (204th session) Meeting of women parliamentarians present in Sofia
	19 and 24		Inter-Parliamentary Council (143rd session)
	19 - 24		80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
	20 - 22		Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (43rd session) (in camera)
	20		Informal meeting on the health and well-being of the elderly
	21		Meeting of the Groups of the European countries, Canada and the United States of America
	<u>October</u> Dates to be fixed	NEW YORK	Meeting of MPs attending the 43rd session of the United Nations General Assembly
	<u>Late October - early November</u> Dates to be fixed	GENEVA (Headquarters)	Information seminar on the functioning of the Union
<u>1989</u>	<u>February</u> Dates to be fixed	GENEVA (Headquarters)	Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (44th session) (in camera)
	<u>March</u> 13 - 18	BUDAPEST	81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference

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<u>April</u> Dates to be fixed	THE HAGUE	Parliamentary Conference on Tourism
<u>May</u> 22 - 27	BUCHAREST	VIIth Inter-Parliamentary Conference on European Co-operation and Security
<u>June/July</u> Dates to be fixed	GENEVA (Headquarters)	Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (46th session) (in camera)
<u>September</u> 4 - 9	LONDON	82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference
<u>October</u> First half	MADRID	Symposium on "Participation of Women in the Political and Parliamentary Decision-making Process"
<u>1990</u> <u>September</u>	NICOSIA	84th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
<u>1992</u> <u>September</u>	MADRID	88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference

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CELEBRATION OF THE 40th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (Guatemala City, 16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Considering that the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be celebrated on 10 December 1988,

Emphasizing the universality, topicality and non-discriminatory character of the principles enshrined in the Declaration,

Reaffirming the importance that the Inter-Parliamentary Union attaches to the observance, protection and promotion of human rights in all countries as well as in all territories under racial or colonial domination, in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Declaration, and bearing in mind, more especially, the resolution relating to human rights and the question of refugees adopted by the 78th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in October 1987,

Mindful of the special responsibility incumbent upon Parliaments to guarantee that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully respected through the adoption of consistent and adequate legislation,

Deploping that violations of human rights continue to affect the lives of millions of people in the world,

1. Underlines the importance and value of the work carried out by the Inter-Parliamentary Union since its creation 100 years ago to champion the cause of human rights and, more especially, its work to ensure respect for the human rights of parliamentarians, carried out successfully on the basis of the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Recommends that each Parliament arrange a special function to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on 10 December 1988, and encourages all Parliaments to mark the year 1988 by special efforts and initiatives to guarantee the effective application of the principles set forth in the Declaration;
3. Urges the National Groups to encourage their Parliaments and Governments to ensure the full and effective implementation of the resolutions concerning human rights adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and by the United Nations;

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4. Reaffirms the need to ratify the International Covenants on Human Rights and the other international human rights instruments opened for ratification, and invites the National Groups of States that have not yet ratified those instruments to take steps to secure such ratification as soon as possible, together with adoption of the corresponding legislation;
5. Invites Parliaments to support the human rights activities of the United Nations and, in particular, to give favourable consideration to such proposals as may be submitted to them in pursuance of the programme of advisory and technical assistance services for the promotion of national human rights infrastructures, recently established by the United Nations.

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THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN SUPPORT OF
THE UPRISING OF THE PALESTINIAN ARAB PEOPLE
AGAINST THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION, WITH A VIEW
TO OBTAINING ITS INALIENABLE RIGHTS

Vote on the request for the insertion of this
supplementary item in the Conference agenda

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 553
Negative votes 224
Abstentions 327
Total of affirmative and negative votes. 777
Two-thirds majority 518

	YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	14	-	-	Greece	10	-	-	Philippines	17	-	-
Angola	absent	-	-	Guatemala	-	-	12	Poland	13	-	-
Argentina	-	-	15	Honduras	-	-	11	Portugal	-	-	12
Australia	-	6	7	Hungary	13	-	-	Rep. of Korea	-	-	16
Austria	-	12	-	Iceland	-	9	-	Romania	10	-	-
Belgium	-	12	-	India	23	-	-	Rwanda	11	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	12	Indonesia	21	-	-	Senegal	12	-	-
Brazil	-	-	18	Iran(Islam.Rep.)	16	-	-	Spain	-	-	15
Bulgaria	12	-	-	Iraq	13	-	-	Sri Lanka	absent	-	-
Canada	-	12	-	Ireland	-	-	11	Sudan	14	-	-
Cape Verde	absent	-	-	Israel	-	11	-	Suriname	-	-	9
China	23	-	-	Italy	5	-	12	Sweden	-	12	-
Colombia	-	-	14	Japan	-	-	20	Switzerland	-	12	-
Congo	11	-	-	Jordan	10	-	-	Syrian Arab Rep.	13	-	-
Costa Rica	-	10	-	Lebanon	9	-	-	Thailand	7	10	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	10	Luxembourg	-	-	9	Togo	-	-	10
Cuba	13	-	-	Malawi	-	-	12	Tunisia	12	-	-
Cyprus	9	-	-	Malaysia	13	-	-	Turkey	17	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-	Mexico	-	-	16	Un.Arab Emirates	9	-	-
Dem.Peo.Rep.Korea	13	-	-	Mongolia	10	-	-	United Kingdom	-	17	-
Democratic Yemen	10	-	-	Morocco	absent	-	-	Un.States America	-	20	-
Denmark	-	12	-	Mozambique	13	-	-	Uruguay	2	-	8
Ecuador	-	-	11	Nepal	-	-	13	USSR	22	-	-
Egypt	17	-	-	Netherlands	-	13	-	Venezuela	-	-	13
El Salvador	-	-	11	New Zealand	-	10	-	Viet Nam	17	-	-
Finland	-	11	-	Nicaragua	10	-	-	Yemen	absent	-	-
France	-	-	10	Norway	-	11	-	Yugoslavia	14	-	-
Gabon	-	-	9	Pakistan	19	-	-	Zaire	6	6	-
German Dem. Rep.	13	-	-	Paraguay	absent	-	-	Zambia	12	-	-
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	-	18	-	Peru	-	-	11	Zimbabwe	12	-	-

N.B. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Statutes.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Vote on the request for the insertion of this
supplementary item in the Conference agenda

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 883
Negative votes 121
Abstentions 84
Total of affirmative and negative votes . 1004
Two-thirds majority 670

	YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	-	14	-	Greece	10	-	-	Philippines	10	-	-
Angola	-	absent	-	Guatemala	12	-	-	Poland	13	-	-
Argentina	15	-	-	Honduras	11	-	-	Portugal	12	-	-
Australia	13	-	-	Hungary	13	-	-	Rep. of Korea	10	-	-
Austria	12	-	-	Iceland	9	-	-	Romania	10	-	-
Belgium	12	-	-	India	23	-	-	Rwanda	11	-	-
Bolivia	12	-	-	Indonesia	21	-	-	Senegal	12	-	-
Brazil	10	-	-	Iran (Islam.Rep.)	8	-	8	Spain	15	-	-
Bulgaria	12	-	-	Iraq	-	13	-	Sri Lanka	-	absent	-
Canada	12	-	-	Ireland	11	-	-	Sudan	-	14	-
Cape Verde	-	absent	-	Israel	11	-	-	Suriname	9	-	-
China	23	-	-	Italy	17	-	-	Sweden	12	-	-
Colombia	14	-	-	Japan	20	-	-	Switzerland	12	-	-
Congo	11	-	-	Jordan	-	10	-	Syrian Arab Rep.	-	13	-
Costa Rica	10	-	-	Lebanon	-	9	-	Thailand	17	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	10	-	-	Luxembourg	9	-	-	Togo	10	-	-
Cuba	13	-	-	Malawi	-	-	12	Tunisia	-	12	-
Cyprus	3	-	6	Malaysia	13	-	-	Turkey	17	-	-
Czechoslovakia	13	-	-	Mexico	16	-	-	Un.Arab Emirates	-	9	-
Dem.Peo.Rep.Korea	13	-	-	Mongolia	10	-	-	United Kingdom	17	-	-
Democratic Yemen	-	10	-	Morocco	-	absent	-	Un.States America	20	-	-
Denmark	12	-	-	Mozambique	-	-	13	Uruguay	10	-	-
Ecuador	11	-	-	Nepal	13	-	-	USSR	22	-	-
Egypt	-	17	-	Netherlands	13	-	-	Venezuela	13	-	-
El Salvador	11	-	-	New Zealand	10	-	-	Viet Nam	17	-	-
Finland	11	-	-	Nicaragua	10	-	-	Yemen	-	absent	-
France	15	-	-	Norway	11	-	-	Yugoslavia	-	-	14
Gabon	9	-	-	Pakistan	-	-	19	Zaire	12	-	-
German Dem. Rep.	13	-	-	Paraguay	-	absent	-	Zambia	12	-	-
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	18	-	-	Peru	11	-	-	Zimbabwe	-	-	12

N.B. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Statutes.

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PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD BY CREATING AN ATMOSPHERE
OF TRUST IN INTERSTATE RELATIONS, LEADING TO THE ADOPTION
OF PURELY DEFENSIVE MILITARY CONCEPTS

(Resolution adopted without a vote*)

The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Bearing in mind that the creation of an atmosphere of trust among peoples and States through the promotion of comprehensive co-operation based on the principles of the United Nations Charter represents an indispensable condition for the development of lasting peace and collective security in today's deeply divided world,

Recognizing that the maintenance of international peace and stability constitutes the main prerequisite for the economic and social development of all peoples,

Aware that the creation of an atmosphere of trust is closely connected with economic progress and prosperity as a whole, and with the use of resources released through disarmament for the promotion of peace on the basis of the overall development of all peoples, and of the developing countries in particular,

Convinced that nowadays dependable security of all countries in all spheres of international relations should be ensured only by political means and through the joint efforts of all States,

Emphasizing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be unleashed,

Realizing that the fact that nuclear weapons cannot be disinvented implies the creation, throughout the world, of an atmosphere of trust, excluding a new escalation of the arms race,

Recognizing that the establishment of a system of confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) is a prerequisite for disarmament,

Expressing satisfaction at the signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles between the United States of America and the USSR, which creates a new geostrategic situation marked by détente and calling for a constructive answer from all nations, and which shows that it is possible to undertake measures for genuine disarmament and determine methods for their verification,

* Reservations were expressed by the delegation of Germany (Federal Republic of) to operative paragraph 4, the delegation of Morocco to the mention of Western Sahara within the framework of operative paragraph 21, and by some members of the Japanese delegation to the text of the resolution, without specification.

Stressing that enormous arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons still exist and that further concerted international efforts are therefore necessary to achieve primarily a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests, the complete prohibition of chemical weapons, the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, the reduction and elimination of strategic nuclear weapons and the continuing reduction of conventional weapons,

Recognizing that a true system of CSBMs is not achieved solely through disarmament in the nuclear and chemical fields but that disarmament relating to conventional weapons and the establishment of an arms balance must also be tackled,

Reaffirming that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament lies with the nuclear-weapon States,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Advocating the development and introduction of defensive military concepts in national policies, whose essence is the establishment of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armament, as an integral part of efforts aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament,

Mindful that while political doctrines and outlook are capable of rapid change, military capabilities are based on force dispositions, deployments and structures which can be altered only over a much longer period,

Stressing that it is not enough merely to seek a quantitative balance of armed forces and military systems,

Mindful that it is impossible to classify schematically some weapons systems as "offensive" and others as "defensive",

Convinced that the doctrine of reliance on overwhelming force is at the root of the accumulation and perfecting of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, and thus constitutes a threat to international peace,

Underlining the significant role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

Reaffirming the role of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, and the need for the intensification of its work and negotiations,

Convinced that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should be complementary,

Welcoming therefore the convening of the Third Special Session devoted to Disarmament of the UN General Assembly (31 May - 25 June 1988), at which concrete objectives and obligations will be determined for all members within the framework of bilateral and multilateral activities, and taking note of the disarmament strategy adopted at the First Special Session and the need for the adoption of a comprehensive disarmament programme,

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Taking note in this regard of the Political Declaration adopted at the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare, urging States inter alia to abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament, and to embrace the objective of collective security through disarmament,

Also taking note of the Stockholm Declaration, issued on 21 January 1988, by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, addressed to the nuclear-weapon States, and calling inter alia for an immediate suspension of all nuclear testing by all States,

Welcoming the adoption of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in New York in 1987, which constitutes a significant development in the process of the multilateral review, at a political level, of this increasingly important issue,

Recognizing the close relationship between disarmament, development and security,

Expressing satisfaction over the remarkable progress achieved in the negotiations at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament towards the complete elimination of chemical weapons,

Mindful of the positive role that the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) has played in consolidating security and co-operation on that continent and in the whole world,

Stressing that, since the adoption in 1986 of the document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, a number of measures envisaged by the document have been successfully implemented, thus confirming its particular significance in promoting a climate of growing confidence among European States,

Expressing hope that the principles and measures agreed upon within the CSCE process will also be applied to the Mediterranean,

Firmly recalling that respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and respect for basic human rights and fundamental freedoms constitute a basis for a significant improvement of interstate relations,

Firmly believing that the arms race has made it more difficult to stabilize the international monetary system and has distorted the proper development of international trade, thereby thwarting the efforts to establish a just and stable economic order,

1. Urges the Parliaments of the United States of America and the USSR to endorse and ratify the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles;

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2. Calls on the USSR and the United States of America to continue to negotiate with vigour and even greater perseverance with a view to concluding an agreement on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive weapons and on the prevention of the arms race in outer space;
3. Stresses its strong belief that all nuclear-weapon States should engage at an appropriate stage in substantive negotiations leading to the complete eradication of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth;
4. Strongly supports all efforts to redress the existing imbalances and asymmetries in some fields of arms and to seek a means of reducing the existing imbalance in some fields, so that the side having an advantage over the other side makes the appropriate cut-backs, and recommends that all States and military alliances adopt purely defensive military doctrines (document of the Warsaw Treaty Summit Meeting of 29 May 1987, Berlin, German Democratic Republic);
5. Stresses the fact that a purely defensive military doctrine, if it is to foster mutual confidence between States, must also specify types of weapons, training, command structures, logistics and manoeuvres, and must lead States to renounce aggression against other countries or occupation of their territories;
6. Takes note of the idea of the step-by-step establishment of a zone of trust, co-operation and good-neighbourly relations between the member States of the Warsaw Treaty and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;
7. Stresses in particular the importance of strict verification measures so that it can be ensured that military doctrines leading to the adoption of purely defensive concepts do in fact lead to effective disarmament measures and that all offensive capabilities are destroyed;
8. Calls on all States to make available to the public comprehensive information on the structure, size and composition of their armed forces;
9. Urges all States to consider implementing additional measures based on the principles of openness and transparency, such as the establishment of an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures;
10. Calls on Parliaments and Governments to support the early adoption of a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty;
11. Also calls on all States, especially nuclear powers, to make every effort and show good will, thus enabling the United Nations General Assembly to reach a successful conclusion at its Third Special Session devoted to Disarmament, to be held from 31 May to 25 June 1988 in New York;

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12. Further calls on all States also to observe strictly the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare and to support the early adoption by the Geneva Conference on Disarmament of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and its presentation to the United Nations General Assembly;
13. Welcomes the results achieved by the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE);
14. Believes that the process of conventional disarmament in Europe should be initiated as soon as possible, under the auspices of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE);
15. Considers that there is a need for the early launching of concrete negotiations on conventional disarmament, with efforts to attract the participation of all States and with the full contribution of great powers and militarily significant States;
16. Considers also that it would be desirable for all measures relating to security and disarmament in the European theatre also to be extended to the Mediterranean and other regions of the world;
17. Calls on States to recognize that the adoption of non-offensive defence doctrines is not only the most effective way of eliminating mutual mistrust in the relations between the great powers but is valid in all regions of the world, and that the most adequate means to that end is the creation of regional negotiating bodies;
18. Requests all States to extend confidence- and security-building measures (CSBMs) to the political sphere and to grant high priority to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, the common fight against terrorism, including State terrorism, and co-operation in the cultural and economic fields;
19. Invites States to study the setting up of a generally agreed upon system for the peaceful settlement of disputes;
20. Calls on all Parliaments and Governments to exert efforts for the adoption, as a national policy, of defensive military concepts based on the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armament;
21. Also calls on Governments and parties concerned, in the context of worldwide CSBMs, to combine their efforts under the auspices of the United Nations with a view to resolving regional conflicts and tensions, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in southern Africa, Western Sahara, Central America, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (including cessation of military manoeuvres in the region), and South-East Asia, and to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism throughout the world in accordance with the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations;

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22. Further calls on the Governments of developed countries to release, through disarmament measures, additional resources for the development of the developing countries;
23. Calls for the creation of a special agency, under the auspices of the United Nations, to study the means of allocating the human and material resources released through the adoption of purely defensive military doctrines to the global fight against hunger, underdevelopment and environmental deterioration;
24. Recommends constant readiness to engage in dialogue in order to strengthen mutual trust in the search for solutions to the problems besetting mankind.

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**THE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES
AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT WHILE ENHANCING THE PRESERVATION OF THE
WORLD'S NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE**

(Resolution adopted by consensus)

The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Concerned at the rapid deterioration of the environment, the depletion of natural and genetic resources and the increasing gravity of ecological problems in both industrialized and developing countries, which adversely affect their economic and social development,

Also concerned at recent evidence of atmospheric change, especially depletion of the ozone layer, which threatens human well-being in every country,

Recalling the recommendations of the 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment and the further recommendations adopted in 1987 by the Ad Hoc Committee which met to review the follow-up of the 1984 Conference,

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987, transmitting to all Governments and to the governing bodies of the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled "Our Common Future",

Emphasizing that sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,

Urges Parliaments, Governments, the public and private sectors and the agencies and organs of the United Nations system to make sustainable development their central guiding principle, taking into account the analysis and recommendations contained in the report "Our Common Future".

IN ORDER TO ATTAIN SUCH OBJECTIVES, THE FOLLOWING ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN:

A. International Economy, Co-operation and Development Assistance

1. All Governments and international agencies should integrate into their deliberations and decision-making the impact of international economic trends, policies and measures on sustainable development prospects;

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2. All Governments and lending institutions should adopt measures that will alleviate and eventually eliminate the debt of developing nations in need, and consider the possibility of cancelling or reducing debts in return for a commitment by the debtor countries to implement environmental conservation programmes;
3. Governments should strengthen their co-operation in order to identify, analyse and solve international environmental problems and co-ordinate and possibly harmonize their national environmental policies, with a view to anticipating and preventing environmental degradation;
4. Governments should offer incentives designed to protect forests, in particular tropical forests, which are indispensable for the preservation of a large number of species of flora and fauna;
5. Governments should advocate increased funding for and the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and the Promotion of the World Conservation Strategy, recognizing that poverty leads to problems such as overgrazing and deforestation, which are among the causes of desertification.

B. National Evaluation, Planning and Trade Policies

1. Governments should develop a set of retrospective and advance indicators enabling them to evaluate effectively the ecological consequences of programmes and projects;
2. Governments should develop the necessary methodology to calculate and report on the cost of repairing environmental damage;
3. Governments should attempt to integrate environmental considerations into their economic, technological, energy, transport, trade, industrial, foreign and defence policies;
4. Governments should review and reorient their international development aid policies, in both their multilateral and bilateral relations, to ensure that such policies contribute actively to international efforts towards sustainable development;
5. Governments should measure, monitor and report annually on changes in the stock and quality of their environmental resources;
6. Governments should formulate policies in the areas of fisheries, forestry, agriculture, energy and other natural resources to ensure development that is sustainable;
7. Governments should ensure that all land-use plans and urban designs are reviewed from the perspective of sustainable development, that existing urban areas are rehabilitated, with particular regard to the ratio of green areas to population, and that the establishment of medium-sized towns is encouraged;
8. GATT Contracting Parties, while negotiating the reform of world trade, should develop rules concerning environmental protection.

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C. Role of the United Nations General Assembly, UN Agencies, Regional Organizations

1. Governments should strengthen the role of the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system so as to assist developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental and resource problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;
2. Parliaments and Governments should put pressure on the governing bodies of the organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and the governing bodies of other relevant multi-lateral development and financial institutions so that they undertake to pursue sustainable development by ensuring that their policies, programmes, budgets and activities contribute to such development;
3. Parliaments and Governments should urge the United Nations Secretary-General to set up, in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned, a high-level centre of leadership under his chairmanship, which would be responsible for the implementation of environmental policies at the world level, with a view to helping to achieve the goal of sustainable development;
4. The Conference supports the proclamation of 1992 as an International Year for the Protection of the Biosphere to coincide with the observance of the 20th anniversary of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

D. Peace, Arms Race and Disarmament

1. Governments should make further efforts for the curtailment of the arms race, the removal of the threat of armed conflicts, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, the attainment of political stability and the creation of an atmosphere of openness and confidence in the world, all of which are the necessary conditions for protecting the earth's natural environment for present and future generations as well as for ensuring stable social, economic and cultural development;
2. Governments and Parliaments should intensify efforts aimed at disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, the eradication of hotbeds of tension, the settlement of international disputes and the reallocation of resources currently devoted to armaments, with a view to achieving sustainable development;
3. Parliamentarians should make every possible effort to encourage all nations to engage in a disarmament process similar to the nuclear disarmament process being implemented by the United States of America and the USSR and covering conventional, biological and chemical weapons, to achieve an overall, progressive and controlled reduction in military procurement and research, thereby releasing financial and human resources for the protection of the environment and for development;

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4. Parliaments and Governments of the countries concerned should ensure the non-militarization and non-nuclearization of the Antarctic, with effective inspection systems, so as to reduce the danger of conflict in the region and effectively protect the entire sensitive Antarctic environment.

E. Legal Framework

1. Parliaments should be urged to request the United Nations General Assembly to formulate a universal declaration on environmental protection, and to take the necessary steps to make environmental protection and preservation a constitutional requirement;
2. Parliamentarians are invited to take the initiative of setting up, in their respective legislatures, special committees on environment and development to ensure the earliest possible adoption of the legislative and regulatory texts needed for the implementation of the various international instruments relating to the protection, preservation and improvement of the environment.

F. Energy Policies, Pollution, Climate

1. Governments should implement energy policies that are sustainable and that take into account the need for sufficient growth of energy supplies to meet human needs, the promotion of energy efficiency and conservation, the promotion of public health and safety and the protection of the biosphere; they should in addition make energy efficiency the explicit goal of energy pricing policies;
2. Governments and non-governmental development organizations involved in improving the fuelwood situation in developing countries should renew efforts to understand the role fuelwood plays in rural areas, the social relations governing its production and use, and ways of making fuelwood a sustainable resource;
3. Parliaments should call the attention of their Governments to the urgent need to develop national energy programmes based on energy efficiency, with increasing emphasis on renewable sources;
4. Parliaments are urged to introduce stringent air pollution controls for motor vehicles and for industry, for the protection of human health, particularly that of the elderly and children, and to promote energy-efficient modes of transportation;
5. Parliamentarians are urged to press their respective Governments to control transboundary pollution according to the standards set in the Helsinki Protocol of 1985;
6. Governments should give priority to the formulation and adoption of a climate protection policy which would, inter alia:
 - (i) Accelerate studies to understand the role of pollutants in the atmosphere;

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- (ii) Measure the contributing factors to the "greenhouse effect", identify emission sources and determine how international measures to set emission limits can be developed;
 - (iii) Develop hydrogen fusion energy as part of a strategy to slow down the growth in consumption of fossil fuels so as to reverse the global warming trend;
 - (iv) Develop international co-operation in the sustainable use and maintenance of tropical forests, with compensation programmes for the nations affected;
 - (v) Develop contingency plans for national responses to global climatic change affecting arid zones, agriculture, coastal cities, forestry, etc.;
- 7. Parliamentarians should promote, in their respective countries, public opinion campaigns on environmental deterioration and development and, in particular, biosphere pollution and its secondary consequences (ozone layer depletion, acid rain, the greenhouse effect), deforestation and desertification;
 - 8. Parliamentarians are asked to press their Governments, where appropriate, to sign and especially to ratify or accede to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, as well as the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, as a first step towards the complete and urgent elimination of such substances, with a view to preventing further damage to the ozone layer.

G. Population

- 1. Governments of developing countries should formulate long-term population control policies with a view to curbing growth which ultimately affects the environment;
- 2. Parliamentarians should ask their Governments to launch campaigns to strengthen social, cultural and economic incentives for family planning and to provide the necessary education, contraceptives and services to those who require them.

H. Education

- 1. Parliamentarians are asked to set up programmes for environmental education at all levels of schooling as the best way of understanding how the complexities and multidisciplinary aspects of the environment interact with its physical, biological, social, economic and cultural dimensions, and of instilling an awareness of global realities;
- 2. If strategies to combat environmental problems are to be effective, especially at the national level, Parliaments and Governments should promote research, education, training and public awareness campaigns among local communities so that they may appreciate and begin to participate in the protection and preservation of the environment and cultural heritage;

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3. Parliamentarians should urge Governments, especially those of the developed countries, to take measures to encourage consumer styles conducive to sustainable development, in particular by promoting less packaging, less plastic, less waste, and more recycling.

I. Transportation of Toxic Wastes

Governments and parliamentarians are called on to promote international agreements to regulate the transport of toxic and radioactive industrial wastes across borders, thereby preventing the irresponsible transfer of such wastes to the detriment of other countries and, in particular, the developing countries.

J. Genetic Diversity and Epidemiological Studies

Parliamentarians should urge Governments and international development agencies:

1. To include in their political agendas the problem of disappearing species and threatened ecosystems as a major issue and to give priority to a plan of action;
2. To build on the success of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) and adopt a comprehensive international species convention;
3. To enact laws and implement public policies which encourage individual, community and corporate responsibility for the protection of gene reservoirs;
4. To develop policies for the conservation of species and ecosystems consistent with the World Conservation Strategy;
5. To initiate epidemiological studies on the relationship between environmental deterioration and health conditions.

K. Cultural Heritage

Parliamentarians should urge Governments to address the problem of increasing violations of relevant conventions, especially violations of the Hague Conventions of 1954 and 1970 adopted by UNESCO on the smuggling and transfer of cultural heritage and threats to and the destruction of historical monuments caused by recent armed conflicts, and the need to adopt more effective programmes for the protection of the world's artistic and cultural property which constitutes mankind's common heritage and which is endangered by increasing environmental deterioration.

L. Follow-up

1. Parliaments should continue working for the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Environment held in Nairobi in 1984 and by the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee to review the implementation of the 1984 Inter-Parliamentary Conference (February 1987, Nairobi);

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2. The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference recommends that the question of sustainable development be placed on the agenda of the relevant regional meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union;
3. The Conference recommends further that the Inter-Parliamentary Council set up an Ad Hoc Committee to study environmental matters on a regular basis, to consider steps taken by Parliaments and Governments to encourage national and international efforts towards sustainable development, and to report thereon to the Union.

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PROSPECTS FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(Resolution adopted by consensus)

The 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling and endorsing the previous relevant resolutions, in particular the resolution of the 77th Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the contribution of Parliaments to the achievement of the aims of peace in Central America,

Deeply concerned by the regional tension that has existed for years,

Troubled by the continuing political and social antagonisms in some Central American countries,

Considering that the conflicts in Central America are rooted in political tensions and unjust economic and social conditions, which must be eliminated in order to lay the foundations for peace and economic development in the region,

Concerned that a peaceful and just settlement of these conflicts has been and continues to be obstructed by rebellion and repression, and that these tensions have been aggravated by influences from outside the region,

Dismayed by the loss of thousands of human lives in the region and the waste of valuable and scarce resources which will thus not be available for the peaceful development of the region,

Convinced that the peoples of Central America have the right to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recalling the statement by the Governments of Central America to the effect that the solution to the crisis affecting their region is primarily the responsibility of the Central Americans, and that they have requested the co-operation of the international community in seeking such a solution,

Recognizing the efforts by the Central American Governments to solve their problems by creating machinery and adopting measures to achieve trust, national reconciliation, mutual respect, stronger democratic institutions and greater respect for human rights, all of which are preconditions for the establishment of lasting peace and for economic and social development in the region,

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Concerned by violations of human rights in the region,

Deeply concerned at the number of forced or involuntary disappearances still occurring in some Central American countries, the inability of families to obtain information concerning relatives who have disappeared and the apparent inability of Governments to bring to justice those responsible for the disappearances,

Considering that the large number of refugees and displaced persons in and from Central America poses a threat to the social, economic and political stability of the region, that the secure and voluntary repatriation of refugee populations and the safe return of displaced persons to their places of origin are of vital importance to the continuation of the peace process and that international participation through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other multilateral or bilateral channels, or through non-governmental agencies should be encouraged in order to support programmes for solving the problem of refugees and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the contribution to the Central American peace process of the member countries of the Contadora and Support Groups which, through their mediations, have effectively helped to avert a widespread armed confrontation in Central America and to initiate negotiations between the Central American Governments,

Firmly supporting the agreements contained in the "Procedures for Establishing a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America", subscribed to by the Central American Presidents in Guatemala City, Republic of Guatemala, on 7 August 1987, and the Joint Declaration of those same Heads of State, formulated in Alajuela, Republic of Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988, in order to take up fully the historic challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Supporting in particular the prompt implementation of the Treaty establishing the Central American Parliament which will constitute an appropriate parliamentary forum in which to address Central American problems through broad-based and peaceful discussion and to recommend formulas that reflect the views of the different Central American sectors concerning the solution of the region's problems,

Noting with satisfaction that this peace plan has opened up new opportunities for peace and freedom, as well as for economic and social development in the region,

Encouraged by the recent conclusion of a ceasefire agreement between the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance in Sapoa, Rivas, Nicaragua, on 23 March 1988, known as the "Sapoa Accord" which, as the Agreement itself states, constitutes the beginning of a "comprehensive negotiation process for a definitive ceasefire to come into force at the same time as the other pledges under the Esquipulas II Accords to end the war",

Taking note with satisfaction of the efforts being exerted for the early establishment of the International Committee for Verification and Follow-up, in accordance with the Esquipulas II Accords,

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1. Expresses its firmest support for the Agreement signed by the Central American Presidents on 7 August 1987 in Guatemala City, entitled "Procedure for the Establishment of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America";
2. Recommends that the dialogue between the countries of the Central American region be maintained to ensure the continuation of the peace process, and reaffirms the right of every people to self-determination and the right of every State to independence without foreign interference of any kind;
3. Expresses its congratulations to the peoples and Governments of Central America for assuming the responsibility for solving their own problems through peaceful negotiations and for the efforts undertaken to this end;
4. Appeals to all Governments and Parliaments, especially those associated with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, actively to promote the peace process in Central America and to demonstrate their support for the peoples of the region by providing material assistance for creating stable and democratic structures and economic development;
5. Calls for support for the efforts made by the countries of Central America to deal with adverse economic and social conditions through economic and social integration and co-operation;
6. Expresses its gratitude to and calls on the countries of the region, in particular the Contadora Group and its Support Group, to continue strongly to support the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace, freedom, democracy and justice in the region;
7. Appeals to all Governments and political groups in Central America to implement fully all points of the Arias plan and the Esquipulas II Accords, in particular to pursue a policy of non-violence and dialogue both internally and externally, and to respect strictly the human and civil rights of their peoples;
8. Urges the Central American Governments and Parliaments to constitute a Central American Parliament at the earliest possible date, as a political authority whose co-operation is essential to the search for a solution to regional problems, and also urges the Governments and Parliaments of the world to lend their effective support to the functioning of such a Parliament;
9. Supports the efforts of States in the region in seeking lasting solutions, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the problem of refugees and displaced persons which safeguard their fundamental rights;
10. Invites all the parties involved in the conflicts in Central America to take practical steps to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law, in particular by observing the standards set by the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and by supporting the humanitarian activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the region;

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11. Welcomes the agreement recently concluded between the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan Resistance on 23 March 1988, known as the "Sapoa Accord", as a practical step towards the implementation of the Esquipulas II Accords and a major achievement in the Central American peace process, and calls on both parties to make the necessary efforts to complete the peace process in Nicaragua;
12. Urges all Governments to support the negotiation process initiated by the Esquipulas II Accords, and encourages the United States of America and Nicaragua to resolve the disputes existing between them;
13. Also urges all States in the region to continue to implement meaningful and substantive steps, as envisaged under the Arias Plan, towards the further democratization of their political systems, with particular emphasis on the achievement of national reconciliation and full respect for freedom of speech and the right of assembly, as well as the free and effective exercise of all civil and political rights;
14. Further urges Central American Governments to ensure that their peoples are free from the threat of forced or involuntary disappearances, to undertake full and impartial investigations of any and all cases of forced or involuntary disappearances and to adopt measures to ensure that those responsible for forced or involuntary disappearances are brought to justice;
15. Welcomes the willingness of the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to provide practical co-operation in parallel with the peace process in Central America;
16. Urges the international community and, among others, the European Economic Community, to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries as a way of supporting their efforts to achieve peace and economic and social development, a step which is indispensable for ensuring the well-being of the peoples of the Central American region;
17. Appeals to the Governments and Parliaments of Latin America, and the world as a whole, to support the political dialogue and the reactivation of the negotiating process within and among the countries in Central America, as the only viable means of achieving the peace to which the peoples of that region aspire;
18. Urges powers outside the region to support the process which has already been initiated to establish lasting peace in the Central American region, in accordance with the Esquipulas II Accords;
19. Reaffirms the right of the people of Panama to sovereignty and self-determination, urges the continued observance of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, appeals for non-interference in the internal affairs of Panama, and expresses the fervent hope that the situation in that country will return to normal in the very near future, with full observance of democratic and human rights.

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Case N° CHI/02 - CARLOS LORCA TOBAR) CHILE
Case N° CHI/06 - VICENTE ATENCIO CORTES)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the case of the two Chilean former parliamentarians, Mr. Carlos Lorca Tobar and Mr. Vicente Atencio Cortes, who were reported missing after their arrest in the presence of witnesses in 1975 and 1976 respectively,

1. Takes note of a further report of the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.1) which contains a detailed outline of the case and from which it appears that there is still no information on the fate of these two persons;
2. Regrets that since 1977 the Chilean Authorities have not responded to the requests made to them for information on this subject, and invites National Groups to ask the Chilean Authorities for clarifications concerning the fate of these two persons and to inform the Special Committee of their action and its outcome;
3. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this case and to report to it at its 143rd session (September 1988).

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Case N° CHILE

CHI/01 - JORGE MONTES MORAGA	CHI/52 - CARLOS GONZALES
CHI/14 - ERNESTO ARANEDA BRIONES	CHI/53 - LUIS GUASTAVINO CORDOVA
CHI/15 - CARLOS ALTAMIRANO	CHI/56 - JORGE INSUNZA
CHI/17 - MARIA ELENA CARRERA	CHI/57 - ALEJANDRO JILIBERTO
CHI/18 - LUIS CORVALAN LEPE	CHI/60 - GLADYS MARIN MILLIE
CHI/23 - HUGO MIRANDA RAMIREZ	CHI/61 - OSCAR MOYA MUNOZ
CHI/24 - ADONIS SEPULVEDA	CHI/63 - JOSE OYARCE
CHI/26 - JAIME SUAREZ BASTIDAS	CHI/64 - MARIO PALESTRO
CHI/27 - ANSELMO SULE CANDIA	CHI/66 - IVAN QUINTANA MIRANDA
CHI/29 - VOLODIA TEITELBOIM VOLOSKY	CHI/69 - ALEJANDRO ROJAS
CHI/31 - LUIS VALENTE ROSSI	CHI/70 - LEONARDO HAGEL
CHI/32 - FIDELMA ALLENDE	CHI/73 - RAUL SANCHEZ BANADOS
CHI/41 - JOSE CADEMARTORI	CHI/75 - ANDRES SEPULVEDA CARMONA
CHI/43 - MANUEL CANTERO PRADO	CHI/77 - OREL VISIANI
CHI/45 - EDUARDO CONTRERAS	CHI/79 - RUBEN ZAPATA
CHI/46 - SILVIA COSTA ESPINOZA	CHI/83 - TOMAS SOLIS NOVA
CHI/47 - VLADIMIR CHAVEZ RODRIGUEZ	CHI/84 - LUIS FUENTEALBA MEDINA
CHI/50 - OSCAR GUILLERMO GARRETON	CHI/85 - MARIO HURTADO CHACON

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Considering that the 36 Chilean former parliamentarians listed above have been in exile - most of them since 1973 - either following a decree of expulsion (in some cases preceded by a period of administrative detention or of judicial imprisonment) or in order to escape political persecution; that all of them have been banned from living in Chile but all claim the right to return freely to their country,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on this case, particularly the resolution adopted at its 141st session on 17 October 1987,

Taking note of a further report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Considering that former parliamentarians Mr. Hugo Miranda Ramirez (CHI/23), Mrs. Silvia Costa Espinosa (CHI/46), Mr. Alejandro Jiliberto (CHI/57), Mr. Oscar Moya Munoz (CHI/61), Mr. Andres Sepulveda Carmona (CHI/75), Mr. Ruben Zapata (CHI/79), Mr. Luis Fuentealba Medina (CHI/84) and Mr. Mario Hurtado Chacon (CHI/85) have recently been able to exercise their right to return to and live in their country,

Considering that the other 28 former parliamentarians continue to be banned from living in Chile and that former Deputy Luis Guastavino Cordova (CHI/53), who exercised his right to return to Chile in September 1987 without prior authorization from the Government, has not yet been authorized to live in Chile,

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Stressing once again that Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 22(5) of the American Convention on Human Rights lay down that no one can be expelled from the territory of the State of which he is a national or be deprived of the right to enter it, and recalling that Chile ratified the International Covenant on 10 February 1972 and has signed the American Convention,

1. Notes with satisfaction that former parliamentarians Mr. Hugo Miranda Ramirez, Mrs. Silvia Costa Espinosa, Mr. Alejandro Jiliberto, Mr. Oscar Moya Munoz, Mr. Andres Sepulveda Carmona, Mr. Ruben Zapata, Mr. Luis Fuentealba Medina and Mr. Mario Hurtado Chacon have been able to exercise their right to return to Chile, and decides to close the file in regard to them;
2. Deplores the fact that the other 28 former parliamentarians are still banned from returning to and living in their own country, in contravention of provisions of international legal instruments to which Chile has subscribed, and insists that the Chilean Government should lift this ban, thus respecting its international obligations;
3. Invites National Groups to continue and intensify their approaches to the Chilean Authorities with a view to the return to Chile, without restriction, of all the former Chilean parliamentarians;
4. Requests the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue examination of this case and to report to it at its 143rd session (September 1988), when it hopes to be in a position to close the file.

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Case N° CO/01 - PEDRO NEL JIMENEZ OBANDO)
Case N° CO/02 - LEONARDO POSADA PEDRAZA) COLOMBIA
Case N° CO/03 - OCTAVIO VARGAS CUELLAR)
Case N° CO/04 - PEDRO LUIS VALENCIA)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous resolutions on the case of Mr. Pedro Nel Jimenez Obando, Mr. Leonardo Posada Pedraza, Mr. Octavio Vargas Cuellar and Mr. Pedro Luis Valencia, of Colombia, and in particular to the resolution adopted at 141st session (October 1987),

Taking note of a further report of the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that the four parliamentarians were murdered and that it is alleged that the culprits are military personnel and persons working for an army intelligence service,

Noting that the investigations on the matter have not progressed and that, at this stage, no one is detained in connection with any of the four murders,

Re-emphasizing that the murder of the four parliamentarians took place in a general context of violence jeopardizing the right to life in Colombia; that leaders and members of all political formations have been affected, particularly the Patriotic Union to which the four parliamentarians belonged and which was established as a result of the institutional peace process initiated by the Colombian Government,

Noting that, in the face of this situation, the Colombian Government has established public order courts ("Juzgados de Orden Público") competent to hear cases of violations of human rights which "have occasioned a special national commotion" in view of the national standing of the persons against whom they were committed, and that in November 1987 it further set up a presidential body for the defence, protection and promotion of human rights ("Consejería Presidencial para la Defensa, Protección y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos") responsible for "promoting in the country a new awareness of the importance, for guaranteeing the life of democracy and the existence of a state of law, of safeguarding human rights",

1. Thanks the Colombian National Group for the information transmitted and for its full co-operation;
2. Welcomes the establishment of these bodies, in the hope that they will help to strengthen the rule of law and human rights in Colombia, and invites the Government of Colombia to continue its

efforts to this end and, in particular, its efforts to guarantee the right to life for all citizens and their elected representatives;

3. Trusts that the competent public order courts will be seized of the case of the four murdered parliamentarians and will conduct their proceedings diligently in order that those responsible for the murders may be identified and punished in accordance with the law;
4. Requests the Colombian National Group to do everything in its power towards this end and to keep the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians informed;
5. Requests the Committee to report to it on further developments in the investigations at its 143rd session (September 1988).

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Case N° PDRY/14 - HADI AHMAD NASIR - DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having before it the case of Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir, of Democratic Yemen, which has been the subject of a study and a report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians in conformity with the "Procedure for the examination and treatment by the Inter-Parliamentary Union of communications concerning violations of the human rights of parliamentarians",

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee (CL/142/12-R.1 and R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Considering that the evidence on file is that Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir, a member of the Peoples's Supreme Council (Parliament) and of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, was arrested shortly after the outbreak of the events in January 1986 which caused the death of 4,200 persons, including 12 parliamentarians, and substantial material losses; that, on 24 January 1986, Radio Aden reportedly broadcast "his confession of crimes committed by Ali Nasser Mohammad and his supporters"; that he reportedly repeated his confession on television in February 1986,

Considering that on 8 February 1986, the People's Supreme Council lifted the parliamentary immunity of Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir so that legal proceedings could be taken against him in connection with his role in the events of January 1986,

Considering that the public trial of Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir and 136 other suspects before the Supreme Court started on 2 December 1986; that Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir was prosecuted under Articles 102 (treason), 104 (terrorism) and 106 (sabotage) of the Penal Code; that he alleged in Court that he had been ill-treated, and that the Court ordered a medical inquiry to be carried out, the results of which are said to belie the allegations; that he was assisted by Yemeni lawyers and by representatives of the Union of Arab Lawyers,

Considering that the Supreme Court delivered its verdict on 12 December 1987, sentencing Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir to death; that the judgment of the Supreme Court was submitted to the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, which can grant clemency measures; that after examination, on 27 December 1987, the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council nevertheless decided to confirm the sentence on Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir "because he was planner and military commander of one of the big areas in the capital (...) where a large number of victims fell (...)"; that Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir was executed by firing squad in the courtyard of al-Mansura Prison, Aden, on the afternoon of 29 December 1987,

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Considering that Democratic Yemen acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on 9 February 1987, and recalling that Article 14(5) of the Covenant states that "Everyone convicted of a crime shall have the right to his conviction and sentence being reviewed by a higher tribunal according to law", and that item 6 of the Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty states that "Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to appeal to a court of higher jurisdiction ...",

Considering that any person judged by the Supreme Court is entitled, on the grounds of procedural error or questions of law, to seek a revision of the judgment before the verdict becomes final and binding, and noting that, in such cases, the Supreme Court itself carries out the revision,

Considering that, in the event of revision, the composition of the Supreme Court is expanded from three to fifteen members and that the National Group of Democratic Yemen is therefore of the opinion that the stipulation of a double jurisdiction set forth in Article 14(5) of the Covenant is met de facto, even if not strictly fulfilled de jure,

Takes note of the foregoing while emphasizing that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights requires the existence of a higher tribunal and therefore regrets that Mr. Hadi Ahmad Nasir was executed without having enjoyed the right to lodge a judicial appeal against the conviction and death sentence handed down on him by the Supreme Court of Democratic Yemen.

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Case N° HOND/02 - MIGUEL ANGEL PAVON SALAZAR - HONDURAS

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Having before it the case of Mr. Miguel Angel Pavon Salazar, of Honduras, which has been the subject of a study and a report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians in accordance with the "Procedure for the examination and treatment by the Inter-Parliamentary Union of communications concerning violations of the human rights of parliamentarians",

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee (CL/142/12-R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Considering that the evidence on file is that Mr. Pavon Salazar, a member of the National Congress of Honduras and an active member of the Honduran Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CODEH), was shot and killed on 14 January 1988 by a man in civilian clothes riding pillion on a motorcycle who also killed another parliamentarians's brother, Mr. Moises Landaverde; that Mr. Pavon Salazar had in October 1987 been a witness before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in San José, Costa Rica, in a case against Honduras involving four "disappearances" during the period 1981-1984; that the National Congress of Honduras, sitting in plenary, immediately ordered the Commission for Application of the Constitution and the Human Rights Commission of the Congress to conduct a thorough investigation to identify the two killers, ascertain their motives and establish their responsibility, and that the work of the two Commissions is under way; that the sources of communication fear that Mr. Pavon Salazar and Mr. Landaverde may have been the victims of an extrajudicial execution the perpetrators of which might be members of a secret armed forces intelligence unit (Battalion 3-16), reportedly responsible for numerous human rights violations in recent years; that this responsibility has not as yet been established; that, having been informed of the murder of Mr. Pavon Salazar and another witness, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in a resolution dated 15 January 1988, urged the Government of Honduras to ensure the protection of past and future witnesses and, further, "to take all measures within its power to investigate these reprehensible crimes, to identify the culprits and to apply to them the penalties provided by the internal law of Honduras",

Considering that the murder of a parliamentarian affects the entire community of parliamentarians,

1. Registers with emotion the murder of Mr. Pavon Salazar and deplores this tragedy;
2. Thanks the National Group of Honduras for the information it has transmitted on the subject and for its co-operation;

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3. Notes that investigations are under way to identify the culprits and to apply to them the penalties provided by Honduran law;
4. Requests the National Group of Honduras to do everything in its power to hasten these investigations and to keep the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians informed of the progress of the investigations and any results thereof;
5. Requests the Special Committee to continue its examination of the case of Mr. Pavon Salazar and to report to it on the progress and any results of the investigations at its 143rd session (September 1988).

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Case N° IDS/07 - ABDURACHMAN SUNDARI - INDONESIA

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous resolutions concerning the case of Mrs. Abdurrachman Sundari, of Indonesia,

Taking note of a further report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.1), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that the evidence on file reveals that Mrs. Sundari, a former member of the Indonesian Parliament, was arrested on 3 October 1968 in connection with the events of 1965 and that after eight years of pre-trial detention she was, on 16 October 1976, found guilty of treason and subversion and sentenced to life imprisonment and revocation for life of her political rights; that in 1982 her sentence was reduced to twenty years' imprisonment from the date on which she was sentenced, without deduction of the period in pre-trial detention; that she was subsequently granted annual remissions for good conduct of three months in 1983, 1984 and 1985, of six months in 1986, and of five months in 1987; that she is now sixty-six years old,

Recalling that the Council has urged that the eight years spent by Mrs. Sundari in pre-trial detention be counted as part of her sentence served, and that it has further expressed the hope that she may be released on humanitarian grounds before serving the full term,

Considering that it is a generally accepted principle of law that the period of pre-trial detention should be deducted from the full term of a sentence and that this principle is embodied in Article 22 of the Indonesian Code of Criminal Procedure, which entered into force on 31 December 1981,

1. Notes with regret that the hopes expressed by the Council have not yet been fulfilled;
2. Thanks the Indonesian National Group for its co-operation and requests it to ask the competent Authorities once again to expedite Mrs. Sundari's release, in view particularly of the aforesaid principle and of Mrs. Sundari's age;
3. Invites National Groups to establish contacts with the Indonesian Authorities in order to press for the release of Mrs. Sundari;
4. Requests the Special Committee to continue examination of the case and to report to it at its 143d session (September 1988), when it hopes to be in a position to close the file.

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Case N° SM/01 - MOHAMED YUSUF WEIRAH)
Case N° SM/04 - ISMAIL ALI ABOKOR)
Case N° SM/05 - OMAR ARTEH QALIB)
Case N° SM/06 - OMAR HAJI MOHAMED) SOMALIA
Case N° SM/07 - WARSAME ALI FARAH)
Case N° SM/08 - OSMAN MOHAMED GHELLE)
Case N° SM/09 - MOHAMED ADEN SHEIKH)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous resolutions concerning the case of Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Weirah, Mr. Ismail Ali Abokor, Mr. Omar Arteh Qalib, Mr. Omar Haji Mohamed, Mr. Warsame Ali Farah, Mr. Osman Mohamed Ghelle and Mr. Mohamed Aden Sheikh, of Somalia,

Taking note of a further report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that the evidence on file is, in particular, that the seven parliamentarians were arrested in June 1982 and accused of activities contrary to the security and interest of the Somali nation; that they were stripped of their mandates before the accusations brought against them had even been examined by a court; that they were incarcerated in a maximum security prison, where they were until recently held incommunicado in particularly harsh conditions; that one of them, Mr. Warsame Ali Farah, died in detention and the other six were finally brought to trial before the National Security Court in two separate trials; that the trials, from the pre-trial investigation stage to that of the verdict, failed to meet international standards of fair trial; that Mr. Mohamed Yusuf, Mr. Omar Haji Mohamed, Mr. Osman Mohamed Ghelle and Mr. Mohamed Aden Sheikh were acquitted and released after a one-day trial, on 7 February 1988; that Mr. Ismail Ali Abokor and Mr. Omar Arteh Qalib, on the other hand, were sentenced to death after three days in court, on 7 February 1988; that on 11 February the sentence was commuted by the Head of State to a prison term of indefinite duration which was subsequently commuted to a term of house arrest of indefinite duration on 14 February,

Recalling that it sought permission for two Council members, Mr. Hilal Bin Ahmed Lootah, President of the National Council of the United Arab Emirates, and Mr. F. Malfatti, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, to follow the trial as observers, and that such permission was not granted,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the release of Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Weirah, Mr. Omar Haji Mohamed, Mr. Osman Mohamed Ghelle and Mr. Mohamed Aden Sheikh, while regretting that they were detained without charge or trial for five and a half years, and decides to close the file in regard to them;

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2. Notes with relief and satisfaction that the death sentence passed by the National Security Court against Mr. Ismail Ali Abokor and Mr. Omar Arteh Qalib has been commuted by the Head of State, and welcomes this gesture of clemency;
3. Also notes with satisfaction that the death sentence, commuted to a prison term on 11 February 1988, was commuted to a simple sentence of house arrest on 14 February 1988; is nevertheless concerned that the sentence may be of indefinite duration;
4. Recalls that it previously concluded that the former parliamentarians had been the victims of a violation of human rights, and further notes that their trial before the National Security Court was not in keeping with international standards of fair trial; regrets, in this connection, that the two observers appointed to follow the case were not permitted to travel to Mogadishu;
5. Considers therefore that Mr. Ismail Ali Abokor and Mr. Omar Arteh Qalib should be released unconditionally;
6. Invites the Somali National Group to do everything in its power to secure such a measure as rapidly as possible;
7. Invites National Groups also to make representations to the Somali Authorities with a view to the definitive release of these two former parliamentarians;
8. Requests the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians to continue examination of the case of Mr. Abokor and Mr. Arteh Qalib and to report to it at its 143rd session (September 1988), when it hopes to be in a position to close the file.

TURKEY

1. Trial of members of the Nationalist Movement Party:

Case N° TK/01 - ALP ARSLAN TURKES	Case N° TK/10 - MEHMET IRMAK
Case N° TK/02 - SAID SOMUNCUOGLU	Case N° TK/11 - CENGİZ GÖKCEK
Case N° TK/03 - AGAH OKTAY GÜNER	Case N° TK/12 - NECATİ GÜLTEKİN
Case N° TK/04 - NEVZAT KOSEÖĞÜ	Case N° TK/13 - ÖMER ÇAKIROĞLU
Case N° TK/05 - MEHMET DOĞAN	Case N° TK/14 - YUSUF ÖZBAŞ
Case N° TK/06 - TURAN KOCAL	Case N° TK/15 - ALİ GURBUZ
Case N° TK/07 - TAHİR SASMAZ	Case N° TK/16 - FARUK DEMİRTOLA
Case N° TK/08 - ALİ FUAT EYÜBOĞLU	Case N° TK/17 - SERVET BORA
Case N° TK/09 - İHSAN KABADAYI	

2. Trial of members of DISK (Turkish Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions):

Case N° TK/21 - KENAN AKMAN
Case N° TK/37 - AHMET YILDIZ

3. Trial of members of the Turkish Peace Committee:

Case N° TK/26 - NURETTİN YILMAZ
Case N° TK/29 - NEDİM TARHAN
Case N° TK/30 - İSMAIL HAKKİ ÖZTORUN
Case N° TK/33 - EROL SARACOĞLU
Case N° TK/34 - METİN TUZUN
Case N° TK/35 - MEHMET ALİ PESTİLÇİ
Case N° TK/36 - ERTUĞRUL GUNAY
Case N° TK/37 - AHMET YILDIZ

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the cases of the above-named former Turkish parliamentarians, most of whom still have proceedings pending against them, currently at the level of the Military Court of Appeal,

Having taken cognizance of additional information on the progress of the trials and the situation of the former parliamentarians transmitted by the Turkish National Group,

Taking note of the new report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case and from which it emerges that:

- (1) Mr. Öztörün died and the other 25 former parliamentarians have all been released;

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- (ii) In the Nationalist Movement Party trial, the Tribunal of First Instance sentenced Mr. Turkes to a little over eleven years in prison and acquitted the other 16 former parliamentarians charged;
- (iii) In the DISK trial, the Tribunal of First Instance sentenced Mr. Akman to eight years and nearly nine months in prison and acquitted Mr. Yildiz;
- (iv) In the Turkish Peace Committee trial, the Tribunal of First Instance sentenced Mr. Tarhan and Mr. Saracoglu to one year and a little over six months in prison, sentenced Mr. Yilmaz (who has since then been elected to the Grand National Assembly and is granted an adjournment) to six months' imprisonment, acquitted Mr. Yildiz, closed the proceedings against Mr. Ozturun in view of his death, and deemed that prescription applied in the cases of Mr. Tuzun, Mr. Pestilci and Mr. Gunay,

Noting that should the Military Court of Appeal confirm the judgments and verdicts of the Tribunals of First Instance, Mr. Turkes, Mr. Akman and Mr. Tarhan would have periods of preventive detention reduced and that they would further be granted, like Mr. Saracoglu, reduction of sentence equivalent to 60% of its duration in pursuit of the Penal Enforcement Act of 11 March 1986; that consequently:

- (i) Mr. Turkes would have to spend 24 hours in prison;
- (ii) Mr. Akman and Mr. Tarhan would not be reincarcerated;
- (iii) Mr. Saracoglu would have to serve a six-month term,

1. Thanks the Turkish National Group for the information it has supplied and for its co-operation;
2. Reiterates, in regard to each of the three trials, the concerns it has previously expressed, particularly in September 1985 in the light of the report of the delegation that had made an on-the-spot visit, concerning the grounds of the judicial proceedings, the conduct of the judicial investigation and the exercise of penal responsibility;
3. Decides, in the Turkish Peace Committee trial, to close the file in regard to Mr. Ozturun in view of his death, to Mr. Yildiz who has been definitively acquitted and to Mr. Tuzun, Mr. Pestilci and Mr. Gunay, who have had the benefit of prescription;
4. Decides to close the file on the understanding that, if necessary, it could reopen it after taking cognizance of the decisions of the Military Court of Appeal:
 - In the trial of members of the Nationalist Movement Party, in regard to Mr. Said Somuncuoglu, Mr. Agah Oktay Guner, Mr. Nevzat Koseoglu, Mr. Mehmet Dogan, Mr. Turan Kocal, Mr. Tahir Sasmaz, Mr. Ali Fuat Eyuboglu, Mr. Ihsan Kabadayi, Mr. Mehmet Irmak, Mr. Cengiz Gokcek, Mr. Necati Gultekin, Mr. Omer Cakiroglu, Mr. Yusuf Ozbas, Mr. Ali Gurbuz, Mr. Faruk Demirtola and Mr. Servet Bora, who have been acquitted by the court of first instance;
 - In the DISK trial, in regard to Mr. Yildiz, who has been acquitted by the court of first instance;

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5. Decides, in the Peace Committee trial, also to close the file in regard to Mr. Yilmaz on the understanding that it could reopen it, with his consent, when the proceedings against him are resumed upon the expiry of his parliamentary mandate;
6. Decides to close the file, in the DISK trial, in regard to Mr. Akman and, in the Peace Committee trial, in regard to Mr. Tarhan, since they are not expected to be reincarcerated, on the understanding that it may, if necessary, reopen the file after taking cognizance of the decisions of the Military Court of Appeal;
7. Decides to close the file, in the Nationalist Movement Party trial, in regard to Mr. Turkes since he is liable to be reincarcerated for 24 hours only, on the understanding that it may, if necessary, reopen the file after taking cognizance of the decisions of the Military Court of Appeal;
8. Decides to continue consideration of the case of Mr. Saracoglu since he is liable to be imprisoned for six months;
9. Requests the Turkish National Group to keep the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians informed of progress in the trial of Mr. Saracoglu;
10. Requests the Special Committee to report to it on the case of Mr. Saracoglu at its 143rd session (September 1988).

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Case N° VN/02 - TRUONG VI TRI)
Case N° VN/08 - TRAN TRUNG DUNG) VIET NAM
 a.k.a. Vuong Quoc Thai)
Case N° VN/15 - NHAN MINH TRANG)

Resolution adopted by consensus by the Inter-Parliamentary Council
at its 142nd session (16 April 1988)

The Inter-Parliamentary Council,

Referring to its previous resolutions on the case of Mr. Truong Vi Tri, Mr. Tran Trung Dung (a.k.a. Vuong Quoc Thai) and Mr. Nhan Minh Trang, of Viet Nam, and particularly to the resolution adopted at its 141st session (October 1987),

Taking note of a further report by the Special Committee on Violations of the Human Rights of Parliamentarians (CL/142/12-R.2), which contains a detailed outline of the case,

Recalling that the persons concerned were members of the Parliament of the Republic of Viet Nam (South) at the time of the dissolution of the South Vietnamese institutions by the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) on 1 May 1975; that they were required, in May-June 1975, to undergo "re-education", in principle for a short length of time, and that their stay in a "compulsory re-education camp" without charge or trial was subsequently prolonged indefinitely, the Vietnamese Authorities having stated that their release depended on "progress" made under "re-education",

Having received oral information both from the National Group of Viet Nam and from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam in Geneva that these three persons were released unconditionally under the amnesty of 17 February 1988,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of this information, while regretting that Mr. Truong Vi Tri, Mr. Tran Trung Dung and Mr. Nhan Minh Trang were detained without charge or trial for over 12 years, and decides to close the file;
2. Thanks the National Group and the Authorities of Viet Nam for their co-operation.
