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**ADVANCING NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT,  
AND SECURING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE  
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY: THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS**

**Revised preliminary draft resolution submitted by the co-Rapporteurs**  
**Mr. Roger Price (Australia) and Mr. Jack Jacob Mwiimbu (Zambia)**

The 120<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Determined* to advance nuclear non-proliferation and the process of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, with a view to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and *underscoring* that substantial progress in the field of nuclear disarmament requires active support and dedicated contributions by all States,
- (2) *Deeply concerned* by the existence of some 26,000 nuclear weapons in the world and by the devastating human, environmental and economic consequences of the use - accidental or otherwise - of just one of these weapons,
- (3) *Recalling* past Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions designed to advance the progress of non-proliferation and disarmament and to encourage ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, in particular the one adopted by the 101<sup>st</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Brussels, April 1999),
- (4) *Reaffirming* the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime that sets out legal obligations in these fields,
- (5) *Concerned* that instances of non-compliance by some States have undermined the three pillars of the NPT and eroded the benefits derived by all States,
- (6) *Considering* the importance of all States ensuring strict compliance with their nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament obligations,
- (7) *Recognizing* the progress made under the NPT and the resulting safeguards agreements, and *inviting* the nuclear weapon States to give effect to the commitments they undertook during the NPT review and extension conferences held by the United Nations in 1995 and 2000,

(8) *Concerned* that, in spite of tireless efforts made by the international community for forty years to ban nuclear explosions in all environments, and after thirteen years since it was opened for signature, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has yet to enter into force,

(9) *Convinced* that the verified cessation of nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions constitutes an effective disarmament and non-proliferation measure, and is a meaningful step towards nuclear disarmament,

(10) *Stressing* that a universal and effectively verifiable Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation,

(11) *Underscoring* the crucial role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the need for all States to adopt the non-proliferation safeguards standard of a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement combined with an Additional Protocol,

(12) *Disappointed* that after over a decade, the Conference on Disarmament, the UN multilateral disarmament negotiation body, has yet to agree on a programme of work and resume its important mandate, due to the divergent views on disarmament negotiation priorities,

(13) *Considering* the important role played by bilateral disarmament treaties, such as the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, *welcoming* the cuts made by some nuclear weapon States to their nuclear arsenals and *urging* deeper, faster and irreversible cuts to all types of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-armed States,

(14) *Recognizing* the benefits of confidence-building measures, such as the de-emphasizing of nuclear weapons in national security doctrines and the removal of nuclear weapons systems from high alert status, and *mindful* of the mutual confidence engendered by freely agreed regional nuclear weapons-free zones, such as those in the South Pacific, Africa, South-East Asia and Latin America,

(15) *Pledging* to bring about fuller parliamentary involvement in the disarmament process, particularly in respect of nuclear weapons, by bringing pressure to bear on governments and by ensuring detailed scrutiny of military budgets and procurement programmes,

1. *Calls on* all nuclear-armed States to make deeper, faster and irreversible cuts to all types of nuclear weapons;
2. *Urges* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and combat the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in accordance with international law;
3. *Underscores* the vital role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as part of a framework for achieving nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and *expresses* disappointment that after thirteen years since it was opened for signature, the Treaty has yet to enter into force;

4. *Stresses* the vital importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions, to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;
5. *Welcomes* the signatures/ratifications of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 2008 by Barbados, Burundi, Colombia, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Mozambique and Timor-Leste;
6. *Calls upon* the parliaments of all States that have not yet signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to exert pressure on their governments to do so;
7. *Especially urges* parliaments of all remaining States listed in Annex 2 of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, whose ratification is required to bring the treaty into force, to urge their governments to immediately sign and ratify the treaty;
8. *Calls on* all nuclear-armed States to continue to observe their moratoria on nuclear-weapon testing and on all States to maintain support for the CTBTO verification system until the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty enters into force;
9. *Urges* immediate commencement of negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices;
10. *Calls on* all nuclear-armed States to adopt confidence-building measures, including the de-emphasizing of nuclear weapons in national security doctrines and the removal of all nuclear weapons from high alert status;
11. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving universal accession to the NPT, and of States not party to the NPT acceding to it promptly and unconditionally as non-nuclear weapon States, and of all States party to the NPT fulfilling their obligations under the treaty;
12. *Calls on* national parliaments to ensure State compliance with all their disarmament and non-proliferation obligations;
13. *Urges* parliaments to provide strong and effective support to all resolutions and recommendations on peace, disarmament and security previously adopted at Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences and Assemblies;
14. *Encourages* parliaments to monitor closely national implementation of all arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament treaties and UN resolutions, to engage their publics on nuclear issues and to report back to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly on progress made;
15. *Calls on* parliaments to encourage governments to increase support for the IAEA and to negotiate and bring into force required Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements as well as the Additional Protocol;

16. *Recommends* that the United Nations, especially the Office of Disarmament Affairs, strengthen cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union;
17. *Invites* the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contact on an annual basis the parliaments which have not ratified the international treaties mentioned in the present resolution with a view to encouraging them to do so;
18. *Urges* parliaments to instruct governments to express their support for United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Five Point Proposal contained in his address "The United Nations and Security in a Nuclear Weapon-Free World";
19. *Encourages* all parliaments to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where possible, to promote compliance with the Treaty through bilateral and joint outreach, seminars and other means.