

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

SUMMARY RECORDS
of the
LXXXIInd
INTER-PARLIAMENTARY
CONFERENCE

LONDON, 4-9 September 1989

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
INTRODUCTION	v
AGENDA	vii
INAUGURAL CEREMONY	
Speech by Mr. Michael Marshall, Chairman of the British Inter-Parliamentary Group	1
Speech by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II	1
Speech by Mr. James O.C. Jonah, Assistant Secretary- General of the United Nations, representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations ..	3
Speech by Mr. Daouda Sow, President of the Inter- Parliamentary Council	4
SITTING OF MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON	
ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE	6
CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE CONFERENCE AGENDA ..	6
PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND	9 - 16
SITTING OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, MORNING	
PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND	17 - 34
<u>Resumption of the debate</u>	
SITTING OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON	
PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND	35 - 37
<u>Resumption of the debate</u>	
CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE CONFERENCE AGENDA ..	37

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND	40 - 52
--	---------

Resumption of the debate

SITTING OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, EVENING

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND	53 - 58
--	---------

Conclusion of the debate

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, MORNING

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT	59 - 79
--	---------

SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	80
--	----

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT	82 - 101
--	----------

Resumption of the debate

SITTING OF THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, MORNING

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT	102 - 124
--	-----------

Conclusion of the debate

SITTING OF THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD	125 - 143
--	-----------

SITTING OF FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, MORNING

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD	144 - 163
--	-----------

Resumption of the debate

SITTING OF FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD	164 - 182
--	-----------

Conclusion of the debate

SITTING OF SATURDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER, AFTERNOON

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	183
AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 23.2 OF THE STATUTES OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION	183
REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES AND VOTES ON THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEES	200
Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug trafficking mafia . . .	184
Peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind	184
Support of Parliaments to the process of independ- ence in Namibia, the holding of free and equi- table general elections, and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will	185
The population and food equation and the search for rational and efficient solutions to the problem of Third World debt to ensure that the world can eat	186
CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE	188

ANNEXES

I	Rall-call vote relating to a request for the inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda	193
II	Roll-call vote relating to requests for the inclusion of an emergency supplementary item in the Conference agenda	194

	Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia	221
III	Text of the resolution	195
	Peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind	
IV	Text of the resolution	197
	Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general elections, and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will	227 236
V	Text of the resolution	201
	The population and food equation and the search for rational and efficient solutions to the problem of Third World debt to ensure that the world can eat	
VI	Text of the resolution	204
VII	President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference	212
VIII	Former Presidents of the Inter-Parliamentary Council and Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union present at the Centenary Conference	213
IX	List of participants	214

ANALYTICAL TABLE

INTRODUCTION

The 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in London from 4 to 9 September 1989.

Attendance at the Conference was as follows:

1. National Groups from 101 countries: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, 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, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, 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

2. Associate member: European Parliament

3. Observers: The observers at the session included representatives of the United Nations Organization - United Nations, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs/ United Nations Office at Vienna - as well as of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD - World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Latin American Parliament, the Andean Parliament, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Union of African Parliaments (UAP), the Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation (PAEAC), the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA), the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), the International Committee of the

Red Cross (ICRC), the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Amnesty International, the Palestine National Council, the World Food Council (WFC), the International Communications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT), the Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Seas (ACOPS), the South Commission, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

There was a total of 850 delegates (including 520 members of Parliament) and 100 observers.

The Centenary Conference was marked by the presence of 40 Speakers of Parliaments.

The Inaugural Ceremony was held in Westminster Hall, on the morning of 4 September 1989 in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh.

The work of the Conference commenced on the same afternoon in the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre with the election of Mr. M. Marshall, Chairman of the United Kingdom Inter-Parliamentary Group, as President of the Conference.

AGENDA

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the 82nd Conference
2. Consideration of possible requests for inclusion of a supplementary item in the Conference agenda
3. Peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind
4. The population and food equation and the search for rational and efficient solutions to the problem of Third World debt to ensure that the world can eat
5. General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world
6. Elections to the Executive Committee
7. Amendment to Article 23.2 of the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union
8. Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general elections, and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will
9. Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug trafficking mafia

INAUGURAL CEREMONY

MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 1989

The Inaugural Ceremony opened at 11 a.m. in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The National Anthem was played.

Mr. MICHAEL MARSHALL, Chairman of the British National Group, welcomed the Conference participants to Westminster on the occasion of the Centenary Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. It was the third occasion of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in London. Since the first London meeting in 1957, the membership of the Union had almost doubled. Today, a special tribute should be paid to the pioneers of the IPU, a small but enlightened group of parliamentarians who had come together to seek the peaceful resolution of conflict. The United Kingdom and France took special pride in Sir William Randal Cremer and Frédéric Passy, the original founders. Hungary also had a special place in the origins of the IPU and with the affiliation of Liberia and the United States, the union had extended membership to two further continents.

The greatest increase in IPU membership had occurred since the Second World War. The affiliation of Parliaments from African, Asian and Eastern European countries had ended the largely western dominance within the Union and given its work added realism. Mr. Gorbachev had assisted in the process by improving relations and it was to be hoped that the process would continue and that there would be further opportunities for Soviet and other parliamentarians to meet their British and other counterparts at grass roots level in constituencies as well as in the grandeur of Westminster.

The previous day had marked the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War which had almost destroyed Westminster Hall and had completely reshaped the world community. Three hundred years ago Britain had seen the foundation of its own parliamentary democracy in what was called the Glorious Revolution. Between those two events the Mother of Parliaments had been privileged to play a part in the development of similar institutions throughout the world.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN addressed the Conference as follows:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome you all, both to London and to Westminster Hall in particular. This is undoubtedly the oldest and most historic part of the Royal Palace

in which we are meeting today. Innumerable events, dramatic, tragic, moving, happy and sad have taken place here. For today, it is enough to remember that this is the home of the Crown in Parliament, and the Courts of Common Law and Equity. From these roots have grown all our central national institutions, and the freedom under the law which we enjoy in this country today.

There has been no occasion in recent years more appropriate to this setting, or more in keeping with its history, than the Centenary Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The IPU's first Conference in 1889 followed a meeting in Paris in the previous year between a small number of French and British MPs. This had been convened by an Englishman, William (later Sir William) Randal Cremer and a French Deputy, Frédéric Passy. Those two men may justly be called the founding fathers of the IPU.

The first Conference consisted of only 96 delegates, from a mere nine countries, of which only Liberia and the United States were situated outside Europe. What a contrast is presented by this packed gathering today, representing 108 member nations from all the inhabited continents, and almost every system of government enjoying a parliamentary assembly.

The IPU has, from the first, concentrated on finding peaceful methods of solving disputes. That ideal still inspires the IPU today, though your present agenda reflects a far wider range of subjects which are now the subject of international discussion.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution which the IPU makes to a better understanding between nations lies in its regular conferences of parliamentarians and in the visits it organizes to allow parliamentarians to study the systems and conditions of other countries. IPU members have through such activities come to understand one another better, despite disagreements, and in many cases have even become friends.

With so much inequality and unhappiness in the world, it is important that all nations should co-operate in finding solutions to such problems. For a hundred years, the Inter-Parliamentary Union has shown the way. This week will offer a further opportunity to IPU members to develop their appreciation of each other's views in the knowledge that all will have the right to be heard.

For this work in the formation of the IPU, Cremer was awarded one of the earliest of the Nobel Peace Prizes, and his bust is still to be seen in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons. It is pleasing to recall in this age of universal suffrage and democratically elected Parliaments that Cremer was himself a man of humble origins, who left school at the age of 12, and spent the earlier years of his life as a journeyman carpenter. I like to think that if he and his French colleague could see this gathering, assembled from all parts of the world in this historic hall, they would rejoice that, under the guidance of

God, their work had prospered in such large measure. My hope and prayer is that those who gather to celebrate the IPU's second Centenary will be able to rejoice at the more complete attainment of its founders' inspired dream of peace. If so, your own efforts, and those of the founder of the Union, will not have been in vain.

It gives me much pleasure to declare this Centenary Conference open.

MR. JAMES O.C. JONAH, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, expressed the Secretary-General's regrets that he was unable to be present and read a message conveying his best wishes for the success of the Conference. The IPU had a distinguished record of seeking tolerance and understanding between nations, based on freedom under the law. Peoples and countries everywhere now realized the importance of international co-operation; but in 1889 the international situation had been very different. Communications had been rudimentary and national differences more marked. There was even more reason, therefore, to commemorate the remarkable vision of the Union's founders. It was also a cause for celebration that 100 years later the IPU was a strong and flourishing body. The value of its work for international peace was illustrated by the fact that eight eminent personalities of the IPU had won the Nobel Peace Prize. The United Nations was looking forward to continued co-operation with the IPU.

Turning briefly to the United Nations' role in the contemporary world, he said that in Namibia, UNTAG was continuing to implement the United Nations plan for that country's independence. A large contingent of United Nations staff was helping with arrangements for free and fair elections there. Many problems remained; but he was confident that elections would be held in November. In Central America a Commission had been set up with the co-operation of the UN and the Organization of American States to monitor implementation of the agreement on the disbandment and resettlement of members of the Nicaraguan Resistance. The Security Council might also be asked to send unarmed military advisers to ensure that the agreement was honoured. The UN was also sending a group to observe the Nicaraguan elections.

The UN was trying to advance the peace process in Cambodia through a balanced agreement. The Secretary-General had followed the Paris Conference closely and had sent a fact-finding mission to the country. There had regrettably been an escalation of fighting in Afghanistan. The prolonged agony of that country must be ended. The solution would have to be political rather than military. In the Western Sahara, the UN Secretary-General was continuing his contacts with both sides with the aim of promoting a just and definitive solution.

The UN had also been working to promote respect for human rights. Laws had to be implemented, and it was for parliamen-

tarians to help ensure compliance with them. The UN was also helping to alert the world to environmental dangers such as global warming and acid rain. Development activities should always be respectful of the environment. The situation with regard to development and growth remained precarious in many countries, and there were other problems which concerned the UN, such as external debt, high interest rates, low commodity prices and unstable exchange rates.

It was necessary to remain mindful of both past achievements and new opportunities. In the quest for justice, freedom, peace and economic development there was a need for organizations such as the IPU. The United Nations valued the co-operation of parliamentarians, and counted on their continued support.

Mr. D. SOW, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, said that it was an honour and a pleasure for the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be meeting in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the opening day of its Centenary Conference. Her Majesty had graciously inaugurated the Organization's Conferences in 1957 and 1975.

The IPU was also honoured by the presence of the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Members of the British Parliament and representatives of the United Kingdom and of the diplomatic corps.

Westminster Hall had played an important role in the evolution of British parliamentary democracy, and the very name "Westminster" had a special meaning for all lovers of democracy.

The IPU had been created to promote peace, co-operation and the development of representative institutions. The United Kingdom's attachment to parliamentary democracy, freedom and human rights made it particularly appropriate that the Centenary Conference should be held in such a prestigious place.

The President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council said that he was delighted by the presence of Mr. James Jonah, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, and that he had listened with great interest to the message from the Secretary-General of that Organization.

He congratulated the British Group, whose successful organization of the Centenary Conference was demonstrated by the presence of so many delegates from all corners of the globe, and he paid tribute to the memory of Sir William Randal Cremer, who, along with Frédéric Passy, was the Union's founder, and to the work of the three British Presidents of the Inter-Parliamentary Council: Lord Weardale, Lord Stansgate and Sir Thomas Williams.

Over the years, the Union had extended its scope to cover all the major issues of concern to mankind, but its working methods, which were solidly based on the democratic process, had remained faithful to the ideals of its founders; its members

continued to engage in free dialogue, however complex the relations between their countries. Parliamentary diplomacy had therefore shown itself to be effective, and the British Group in particular had used it expertly. The Union's role was recognized officially, and currently it brought together delegates from 112 Parliaments, often representing countries with different ideologies and socio-economic systems. Its vitality was clear for all to see and enabled it to examine such varied questions as disarmament, economic and social development, health, agriculture, drugs, the status of women, racism and apartheid, the rights of children and parliamentarians, and human rights generally. During the week it would be examining the question of access for all nations to achievements in the peaceful use of space as well as the question of food security, population and Third World Debt.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union remained a forum in which all world problems could be freely discussed, and often in a fraternal spirit. It had thus been possible to solve a number of conflicts and that gave grounds for hoping that a successful solution could be reached in respect of regions of the world in which there were bitter disagreements. The parliamentary institution was more than ever before the melting-pot from which emerged new political insights and new methods of managing public affairs that would meet the expectations of the peoples. In the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Central America and southern Africa, and wherever change was taking place, Parliaments were the focus upon which hopes converged. It was from that dynamic process that the Inter-Parliamentary Union drew its strength. It would continue to seek a satisfactory outcome for matters which had not yet found a solution, and, with the help of all the democrats in the world, it would be equal to the task before it.

In conclusion, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council thanked Her Majesty the Queen for having honoured the inauguration of the Conference with her presence, and conveyed to the Court, Parliament and people of the United Kingdom the respect and admiration of the members of the IPU for the role they played in strengthening democracy, safeguarding human rights and securing the happiness of mankind.

The Inaugural Ceremony closed at 11.45 a.m.

SITTING
OF MONDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

The sitting opened at 4.12 p.m. with Mr. D. Sow, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, in the Chair.

Item 1 of the agenda

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS
OF THE CONFERENCE

Mr. D. Sow, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, reported that the Council had unanimously proposed the candidature of Mr. Michael Marshall, Chairman of the British Group; Mr. Marshall was undoubtedly the most appropriate candidate and he was sure the election would be unanimous.

Mr. M. Marshall, (United Kingdom) was elected President by acclamation and took the Chair.

Mr. D. SOW, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, presented the IPU Centenary Bell to Mr. Marshall.

THE PRESIDENT thanked the Conference for electing him as its President and, particularly, for the gift of the splendid bell. He hoped it would help him to keep good order in the meetings. He reminded all delegations that they could each nominate one delegate as a Vice-President.

Item 2 of the agenda

CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF A
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE CONFERENCE AGENDA

THE PRESIDENT accepted a point of order from Iraq.

Mr. A.A. AL JANABI (Iraq), speaking on behalf of the Iraqi National Group, said that, in support of the Namibian people's struggle, he withdrew the proposal to include a supplementary item on the situation in the Gulf but hoped that the question would be discussed at a future Conference.

THE PRESIDENT thanked the delegate from Iraq for withdrawing his proposal and enabling the Conference to speed up its proceedings. He understood that the Turkish delegation also wished to withdraw its request.

Mr. A.A. ALBAYRAK (Turkey) stressed the special importance which Turkey attached to the independence of Namibia. The Turkish Group supported the Spanish Group's proposal and did not wish to appear to oppose it by putting forward its own proposal. This was the reason why it was withdrawing its proposal, but reserved the right to reintroduce it on another occasion.

THE PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Albayrak for facilitating Conference business. He noted that two requests remained:

- "Repression by force of the peaceful protests made by the citizens of the People's Republic of China" proposed by the Group of the Federal Republic of Germany;
- "Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general elections, and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will" proposed by the Spanish Group.

Mrs. M. GEIGER (Federal Republic of Germany) explained that her Group's request for a supplementary item on China was based on the events the whole world had witnessed earlier in the year. The German Bundestag had recently adopted unanimously a motion deploring the death sentences passed in China on students and workers. The Chinese Government had completely failed to respond to the international reaction against these death sentences. It would reinforce the credibility of the Inter-Parliamentary Union if, at its Centenary meeting, it showed that democratic movements in member countries could not be suppressed with impunity.

THE PRESIDENT asked if anyone wanted to oppose the motion.

Mr. FU HAO (China) asserted that the speech by the delegate from the Federal Republic of Germany was based on distorted news reporting, fabrications and rumours. The delegate had suggested that the quelling of a counter-revolution in China should be discussed. This was a purely internal affair. It would be a slander on the Chinese people and contrary to international law and the Inter-Parliamentary Union's procedures to discuss it.

THE PRESIDENT asked the Secretary General to explain the voting procedure.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL said that there would be a roll call vote in which only delegates actually present in the meeting room could take part. He pointed out that, if desired, delegations could split their votes.

A vote was held by roll call.

The President announced the result of the vote as follows:

Affirmative votes	335
Negative votes	393
Abstentions	509

(See details of the vote in Annex I)

THE PRESIDENT announced that the proposal by the Inter-Parliamentary Group of the Federal Republic of Germany was rejected.

He invited a member of the Spanish delegation to speak in support of its proposal.

Mr. M.A. MARTINEZ (Spain) said that the independence of Namibia would definitely be of historic importance as marking the success of efforts to complete the decolonization process. All the Parliaments represented in the Inter-Parliamentary Union should express their wish for a harmonious development of that process. He hoped that all the Groups represented at the Centenary Conference could agree unanimously to the Spanish Group's request.

THE PRESIDENT noted that no delegate wished to speak against the proposal.

The request proposed by the Spanish Group was adopted by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the topic was accordingly added to the Conference agenda as item No.8. He called on the Secretary General to explain the procedure.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL explained that the Steering Committee proposed to refer the matter to be studied by the IVth Committee, which was concerned with decolonization, and could meet at 9.30 a.m. the following day. It also proposed that the Conference set the deadline of 2 p.m. the following day for the submission of draft resolutions on the supplementary item. Amendments to the draft resolution prepared by the IVth Committee could be accepted until its adoption by the Committee.

It was so agreed.

THE PRESIDENT informed the Conference that there had been a request from the Spanish Group for an emergency supplementary item on drug trafficking and Colombia. In addition, the Group of Canada wished to submit an emergency supplementary item on the situation in Lebanon. As no wording was yet available for that item, he hoped that members would agree to defer consideration of the matter until the Tuesday afternoon sitting.

Mr. M.A. MARTINEZ (Spain) asked whether the Rules permitted the discussion of more than one emergency supplementary item. It

would be very difficult for the Conference to choose between two such urgent matters.

THE PRESIDENT said that a four-fifths majority of votes cast was required before an emergency supplementary item could be added to the agenda. He asked the Secretary General to explain the procedure.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL cited the Rules of the Conference, more particularly Rule 11, Paragraph 2(c), which was very clear and which stipulated that the Conference could include in its agenda no more than one supplementary item and no more than one emergency supplementary item.

The question of including the supplementary item was settled. With regard to the inclusion of an emergency supplementary item, the Conference should delay its decision until the afternoon meeting the next day, for not only should the Canadian delegation have submitted its proposal in writing but also the Steering Committee should have been able to check that its request duly complied with the definition of an emergency supplementary item set out in Rule 11 2(b).

THE PRESIDENT said that it would be sensible to return to the matter at the following day's sitting.

It was so agreed.

THE PRESIDENT pointed out to the Conference that a record number wished to speak. The debate on item 3 would require a night sitting on Tuesday. The Steering Committee proposed that the list of speakers for item be closed at 6.30 on Monday. He also drew to the attention of the Conference the proposals of the Steering Committee that meetings should start punctually and that those not present when their names were called should be deleted from the list of speakers.

It was so agreed.

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Mr. M. CLARK (United Kingdom) said that the present century was one of innovation and technical development. Often achievements had tended to be applied in the military sphere - for example Rutherford's work on splitting the atom.

In 1959, United Nations resolution 1472 had established a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Much had been achieved since that date. The UN Committee should seek agreement on a set of principles to govern the use of nuclear power

sources in outer space; and he hoped that space organizations would co-operate fully with it.

The decision to designate 1992 as International Space Year was important. It should help to show the contribution that the 50 billion dollar expenditure on space projects was making to peaceful developments. Almost half of the world's telephone calls were made via satellite. Satellites also had an essential part to play in search and rescue. They could be used for projecting crop yields, prospecting for hydrocarbons, and producing weather pictures. Observation of the Earth from space enabled the effects of man's activities on the environment to be monitored. Remote sensing was mentioned in all the arms limitation treaties signed in recent years. Spy satellites were essential in monitoring disarmament programmes.

He ended by pointing out that space technology promoted international goodwill through manned space travel. The most spectacular example was the joint Soyuz-Apollo mission in 1975 when American and Soviet astronauts had linked up in space. Through their manned space programmes, the United States of America and the USSR had cemented their friendship both with each other and with other countries. He quoted two astronauts, one from Syria, the other from Saudi Arabia, who had been impressed by the world when viewing it from outer space.

Mr. K.-H. KLEIDZINSKI (Federal Republic of Germany) spoke of the increasing importance of space for scientific and other purposes. Space travel made nations aware of their joint responsibility for the future of the world. Space research and technology should be used for the benefit of all mankind. Satellite communication made it possible to bring the peoples of the world together. He listed some of the current uses of space technology for earth observation and argued that they should be extended to such areas as the identification of air pollution, deforestation and the depletion of the ozone layer. Environmental protection should be the main priority.

Another important use of space was for military control, especially at a time of disarmament. Any military activity in space which went beyond the verification of arms reduction was to be deplored. It was particularly important to Germany that the peaceful use of space should have supreme priority. An arms race in space would be disastrous, not least because of its financial cost.

There had been many technological spin-offs from the space programme, which had important civilian uses. Their potential could be even better used if there were more co-operation between countries. Western Europe already co-operated in space travel and other countries ought not to be excluded from that programme. He concluded by stressing that although technological progress could not be stopped, it could be regulated by appropriate treaties to ensure that it was used for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. J.-M. ROBITAILLE (Canada) said that Canada's entry into the space age dated from 29 September 1962 when its first Earth satellite, Alouette I, had been launched from an airbase in California. The Alouette project had started in 1958 as a co-operative effort by Canada, the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

In 1967, Canada had decided to redirect its purely scientific space activities to domestic telecommunications and resource surveys. With the launching of the Anik A1 satellite in 1972, Canada had become the first country to operate a domestic communications system via a satellite in geostationary orbit.

For geographical reasons, Canada had long been involved in surveying natural resources. In 1972, the Canadian centre for remote sensing had been established and for a long time Canada had been a world leader in the collection, processing and analysis of data gathered by remote sensing from satellites and aircraft. Canada's major initiative was the international project for a new satellite ADARSAT, in which the United States and the United Kingdom were participating. The launch was scheduled for 1994 and the satellite would carry an advanced synthetic aperture radar capable of operating day and night in all weather conditions. It would collect data on agriculture and non-renewable resources, the mapping of water resources, ice conditions in the North and maritime traffic.

Canada had been a member of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space since its creation and it strongly supported the Committee's work. In 1986, the Committee had adopted a series of principles on remote sensing and it was studying remote sensing applications that would be of particular benefit to developing countries. Over the past decade, the Canadian members of the Committee had concentrated their efforts on drawing up guide-lines for the use of nuclear energy sources in outer space. Following the crash of the Soviet satellite COSMOS 954 in the Canadian North in 1978, Canada had incited the international community to reach agreement on that important issue and it hoped that the Committee's lengthy discussions would soon result in ratification of a further series of principles.

Progress in space technology could have both direct and indirect benefits, especially when it led to practical uses. Canada was firmly committed to sharing those benefits with developing countries; in February 1989, it had hosted a conference at which delegates from a number of countries had studied the possible uses of remote sensing, in particular, with a view to bringing about changes at the global level.

Canada was proud of what it was doing for the peaceful use of space. The interest which it had in the exploration of space stemmed from the very nature of the country: a large number of its activities were concerned with communications, which were essential for such a vast land mass and such a scattered population. Canada was also concerned to ensure

that peoples in developing countries enjoyed the benefits of the discoveries it made.

THE PRESIDENT said that the next speaker, Mr. Eliseyev, of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was himself a cosmonaut.

Mr. A.S. ELISEYEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the exploration of space was taking on increasing significance. It had been forecast that man would be able to live in outer space and to create space settlements, but that would only become a reality if normal conditions were maintained on Earth. Mankind had to learn how to ration Earth's natural resources, otherwise population growth would reach the limits of these resources. Men were already reaching unacceptable limits in many respects. They breathed the wrong air, drank the wrong water and ate the wrong food. The situation was deteriorating rapidly and serious and urgent measures were required to protect the environment for their children and grandchildren.

Agreement on conservation had to be reached for the sake of civilization. All peoples were witnessing, and directly involved in, changing international relations. There were changes in views about the structure of the world and its values. Space flight had come earlier than the birth of new philosophical thinking. Many varieties of space vehicles had been invented since the launch of the first satellite 30 years ago. But it was now known that there were no other planets with conditions similar to those on Earth. If the atmosphere of the Earth were to be controlled, the ecological problems had to be solved.

Access to the results of space exploration should be studied in the context of wider international co-operation. There must be a common approach to research into, and use of, outer space which must be regarded as an integral part of the Earth's resources. A study of the needs of all States would be a step towards the creation of an organization for co-operation. The Soviet Union attached great importance to such co-operation in space research. To prevent ecological catastrophe, an international space laboratory or manned space station should be created to monitor ecological developments. The Soviet Union was ready to join in international space programmes using Soviet space vehicles. It was ready to consider other proposals for peaceful co-operation. It was opposed to the use of outer space as an area for confrontation. The Soviet delegation supported the proposal to designate 1992 International Space Year.

Mr. R. GORMAN (Australia) said that since the launch of the Sputnik in 1957, space had become a useful resource in itself. But the opening up of those resources had been accompanied by the growing realization that all resources were limited and that the Earth's orbital space was no exception. More and more people were coming to realize that at times the use of resources had degenerated into an abuse of resources. The consequences of careless exploitation not only of Earth but also of space, were making themselves felt.

Despite the best efforts of those who had constructed nuclear-powered satellites, it had been impossible to avoid major problems completely. That had been spectacularly confirmed by the re-entry of nuclear-powered satellites into the Earth's atmosphere over Canada. It was impossible to predict the time of re-entry; and Governments would be aware of radioactive material falling towards their territory only after the event. Compensation after the event was cold comfort. The radioactive material remaining in orbit was a troublesome interference to astronomers and would eventually re-enter the atmosphere. Space debris, much of which could not be detected, posed a serious danger to the operation of both manned and unmanned satellites. A piece the size of a pebble had the potential to incapacitate a satellite or kill astronauts. There was no existing technology for the removal or destruction of such debris, which would remain a threat for thousands of years. The environmental challenges in space and on Earth demanded lasting solutions because the scale of man's impact on nature had become so great that actions in the present century were guaranteed to have an effect for thousands of years. That was the responsibility which the present generations carried; and those to come would have every right to call them to account for it.

Mr. L.E. NWALIPENJA (Cameroon) said that 20 years ago millions of people had watched as Neil Armstrong had become the first man to step on the moon. The hopes ushered in by that spectacular event were being dashed by the threatened militarization of space. Man was now witnessing the threat of the spread of the arms race into space, a situation all the more serious as his very survival was endangered. The Cameroon Group stood by the basic principle that outer space was the common property of mankind, and should be accessible to all and used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

IPU members should commit themselves to securing compliance with the provisions of international instruments. It would be preferable for funds currently devoted to military research to be diverted to development aid and to the development of low-cost satellite technology for use in such areas as weather forecasting and communications.

In conclusion, the Cameroon National Group appealed to the UN to convene a conference on the Law of Outer Space with a view to examining ways of exploiting space for the benefit of mankind. The Group had therefore submitted a memorandum and draft resolution which it hoped the Conference would support.

Mr. K. AL-SHAZLY (Egypt) extended greetings to Great Britain, home of the mother of Parliaments. It was not surprising that one of the two founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union had been a British subject nor that the people of the United Kingdom had carefully fostered it in peace and war. The present Conference was the sixth conference of the Union to be hosted by The United Kingdom. As an Egyptian, he was particularly grateful to Randal Cremer for his proposal in the House of Commons in

1886 to withdraw the British forces then occupying Egypt. Maintenance of peace and economic development were two sides of the same coin, which was why Egypt, which had many problems to resolve, was firmly in favour of the non-militarization and peaceful use of space. Egypt defended that viewpoint at all international conferences and hoped that the peaceful use of space, which belonged to all mankind, could benefit all peoples including those living in developing countries.

It was to be hoped that the Conference would be effective in ensuring that space did not become the arena of a new arms race but would be used for peaceful purposes. In the name of his country he called on Israel to abandon its nuclear option and to place its nuclear installations under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He expressed the wish that developing countries would benefit rapidly from progress in the use of satellites to improve agricultural resources and discover water and mineral resources. In 1993 the international community should endeavour to strengthen its co-operation in space for in so doing it would serve the cause of peace and human progress.

Mr. E. TANJUATCO (Philippines) said that space was a seemingly infinite frontier. Over the last three decades man's attitude to what had seemed unreachable had changed from one of awe to a determination to master and exploit it. The eventual mastering of space was virtually a foregone conclusion. Mankind must hope that whatever limitless resources and potentials were unleashed could be used for the advancement of human life, not its extinction. Utilization of the resources of space must be undertaken only for the universal good. If the arms race had not displaced the race to the stars many resources - intellectual, financial and temporal - would have been conserved. Modern communications could have been vastly improved if the money devoted to missile development had been spent on a more efficient satellite communication network. The struggle against disease could have been made easier by knowledge of other planets and life forms. The environment could be better controlled if mankind could more clearly comprehend how other planets and systems affected each other and the Earth.

Lastly, the exploration of space might help mankind to realize that there would always be certain unknowns. Perhaps such a humbling acknowledgement could help to rid the world of the arrogance which had often characterized the 20th Century. Perhaps it would also lead to more careful handling of the planet Earth.

Mr. J.-P. LAPAIRE (France) said that the exploration of outer space had opened up vast prospects for mankind. The significance of that new field had not escaped the United Nations which in 1958 had set up a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Considerable change had occurred in 30 years and space activities were daily becoming more important; they were a key factor of scientific and technological progress and formed a high-

growth economic sector. Few human activities were totally unaffected by them and satellites were now commonly used in fields such as communications, meteorology, navigation, television, environmental control and the study of the Earth's resources.

Space was distinguished by the international nature of the rules governing it. In 1967, the UN and its special Committee had set out the principles of international space law and prepared an international treaty on the exploration and use of space.

Under that treaty space should be free for exploration and use by all States for the benefit of all mankind. It could not be the subject of national appropriation. States parties to the treaty should carry on their space activities in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and not place in orbit any object carrying nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction. In view of the increasing use of space, regulations governing it must be developed and the UN and its specialized agencies would have a vital part to play in that area.

Space seemed to be a privileged area for diversified international co-operation. That co-operation was being carried out by many international organizations and specialized agencies such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and others. There were also many international programmes such as INTELSAT, while regional organizations enabling a number of countries to pool their resources had been set up.

In recent years, two trends had emerged, namely the diversification of applications and the extension of direct or indirect participation. Considerable progress had been made with regard to two applications. On the one hand, many data collected via satellite were now available free of charge through the WMO, and that contributed in an effective way to forward-looking agricultural management and to the installation of reliable warning systems in regions affected by cyclones. On the other hand, the areas of application of remote sensing were extremely varied and by combining data collected by weather satellites with those gathered through more traditional channels, many countries would be able to gain access to improved knowledge, and thus to better management of their natural resources and a better selection of investments.

Certain specific steps could be taken to ensure that space served development: allowing developing countries genuine access to space, organizing by means of appropriate procedures a system of fair access to space, and undertaking bilateral or multilateral co-operation activities through the international exploitation of certain space facilities or through the provision of services involving, if need be, transfers of space technology.

Space must also serve the cause of peace. The 1967 Treaty stipulated that the activities of States should be carried out

in the interest of maintaining international peace and security. But there were grounds for wondering whether current regulations were really adequate to prevent an arms race in space. A realistic approach required commitments that were progressive and verifiable. The use of space technologies could also be envisaged for the wider information of States, for example through the United Nations: that could contribute to strengthening international confidence, to crisis management, and to preventing and handling major disasters and threats.

The technical means were now available, or would shortly become available, for making the use of space an essential tool for co-operation in the service of peace and development for all.

Mr. T. HADJIDEMETRIOU (Cyprus) said that the conquest of space was a manifestation of the greatness of the human spirit; but space had been used mainly for military purposes. Spy satellites monitored everything and used the information they gleaned for strategic purposes. The militarization of space would be catastrophic. For that reason there had been many international meetings and treaties on the subject of peaceful access to space. But those treaties seemed to exist only to be violated. The exploration of space had not made people any happier. On the contrary, it had increased inequality. What small countries could participate in the exploitation of space? Space had been used by rich and powerful countries to make profits and to subjugate poor countries. It had also been used to disseminate the culture of large and powerful countries, mainly through television. Admittedly, there were some positive aspects to space technology - for example its application in meteorology - but they were far too few. Third World countries would strive for the proper use of space; but attainment of the goal of peaceful use of space depended on the achievement of peace on Earth, which seemed unlikely in the near future.

The sitting adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

SITTING
OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER
MORNING

*The sitting opened at 9.30 a.m. with Mr. M. Marshall,
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

THE PRESIDENT announced that a revised list of speakers was now available. Decisions on the inclusion of supplementary items would be taken at 3 p.m. He proposed to close the list of speakers on item 4 by 11.30 a.m.

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Resumption of the debate

Mr. A. TAMAYO MENDEZ (Cuba) expressed his country's interest in space matters. The launching of the first satellite by the Soviet Union had inaugurated the exciting new space era which had led to a number of technological developments but also to serious problems. Satellites, initially used for research, had been diverted to other uses. That development had to be seen within the general context of global relations. The latter were at a critical stage characterized by the debt burden of poor countries and an economic crisis that was increasing the gap between rich and developing countries. Ninety-five per cent of research activities were carried out by the former countries while the latter comprised 70 per cent of the global population.

Medical and climatological research in outer space and the establishment of global communications systems constituted peaceful uses, but some people had given consideration to military use of outer space. For example, there was a discussion about "Star Wars." Such programmes were a source of fear; they implied the possibility of destroying several countries, perhaps even the whole planet. The policies followed by American leaders incited the Pentagon to envisage such an enterprise. Vast sums of money were devoted to it: 20 billion dollars in 1988 and 33 billion in 1989. In fact, the objective of the United States of America was to assert its scientific and military supremacy in space on the pretext that the Soviet Union had the same objective. Such a situation transformed outer space into a potential theatre of war and constituted a grave threat to the world. The Earth was only a tiny planet in the cosmos; mankind should realize that and demonstrate its solidarity. The Inter-Parliamentary Union must solemnly declare its support for such solidarity.

Mr. S. TREACY (Ireland) said that Ireland was following with interest and awe the advance in space exploration. The benefits of that exploration could be used for peaceful or military purposes. In the present state of confrontation between East and West there was a temptation for the richer countries to give priority to military purposes. A repetition in space of what had happened on Earth could only lead to greater insecurity for all. The arms race had been defended on the ground that more sophisticated weapon systems gave greater security; but experience had shown that they only increased the threat, and that expenditure on them squandered vast resources.

The Irish delegation had no hesitation in supporting the peaceful use of space. The exorbitant cost of an arms race in outer space would divert valuable resources from the fight against hunger and disease. The Irish delegation had drafted a resolution urging that priority be given to the promotion of the peaceful use of outer space. He asked all Parliaments to co-operate in ensuring that the advantages gained from the use of outer space were shared by all people for their socio-economic advancement.

Environmental issues had acquired a global dimension never before witnessed. Ireland was determined fully to participate in strategies to tackle those problems through the European Community, the United Nations Environment Programme and other international forums.

It was fortunate that Ireland maintained its environment relatively unspoiled. There were, however, a number of concerns; and it was taking steps to implement air and water pollution controls and pursue measures for the treatment of waste, the reduction of pollution from industrial and domestic sources and the control of smoke pollution. He believed that the excellent co-operation with the United Kingdom on control of pollution in the Irish sea would continue.

He was concerned, however, about the siting of nuclear power facilities on the West coast of the United Kingdom, especially in Anglesey and at Sellafield, and particularly at the decision to expand Sellafield. His concern about the nuclear industry was shared unanimously by the Dail. Ireland had been an unfailing advocate of greater safety in the nuclear industry.

Mr. D. TUDGE (International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)), said that 1989 was a very special year for INTELSAT as well as for the IPU, as it marked INTELSAT's 25th anniversary. Membership of INTELSAT had grown from the original 11 nations to 117, and more than 170 countries and territories now used the INTELSAT system. INTELSAT, though a treaty organization, was a non profit-making commercial co-operative, with assets of over 1.5 billion dollars and an annual revenue of over 570 million dollars.

INTELSAT's accomplishments included the operation of a global communications satellite system enabling personal, financial, education, health and news services to be provided on a 24-hour basis worldwide. Twenty-five years ago communications of such a calibre had not existed. The situation had changed with the launching of INTELSAT's first satellite, Early Bird, in 1965. The organization had demonstrated that commercial services via satellites in geosynchronous orbit were feasible. But even more remarkable than INTELSAT's impact on global communications was its success as an international organization.

INTELSAT users now communicated via 13 satellites through more than 2,000 Earth station to Earth station links. Antennas varied greatly in size and were widely dispersed. INTELSAT now carried 120,000 full-time channels and many full-time leases of bulk capacity.

INTELSAT had provided free capacity for a space bridge between doctors assisting earthquake victims in Armenia and medical specialists in the United States. One of its most visible and dramatic accomplishments was live international television broadcasts. Its contribution to broadcasting was memorably illustrated by the live coverage of man's first lunar landing.

The key elements to enhance the role of INTELSAT's global satellite system in the 21st century were already in place. Ten more spacecraft were already on order.

The principles on which INTELSAT was based were that space should be used for telecommunications in the interests of all countries and that satellite communications should be available on a global and non-discriminatory basis. INTELSAT had succeeded because of the commitment of its members. It had proved its ability to transcend political differences and to achieve consensus.

In 25 years, INTELSAT had revolutionized the world of telecommunications. It hoped to continue to improve communications and to continue to contribute to world peace and understanding.

Mrs. T.K. PEDERSEN (Norway) said that small countries were totally dependent upon international collaboration to participate in space activities. Big countries should also join forces as satellites and other hardware were extremely expensive, and co-operation would enable considerable savings to be made.

She wished to concentrate on the use of remote sensing for the location of the Earth's resources and environmental monitoring. Protection of the environment was a global challenge and could not be carried out without international co-operation. Regional co-operation in the use of remote sensing for agriculture, forestry and fisheries should be intensified. Monitoring was particularly important with regard to deforestation in tropical regions. Remote sensing could also be used to monitor

depletion of the ozone layer. In Norway remote sensing had proved useful for the development of fisheries and their inter-relation with other natural resources.

Discussion on access to and use of space had too often been confined to scientists and experts. Such questions should also be addressed in the political arena. Space should be used for the benefit of mankind to assist economic and social development and protection of the environment. Politicians had a special responsibility in that field.

Mr. B.R. JAKHAR (India), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. O. ALABSI (Yemen) said that he was very happy to be attending the Centenary Conference and congratulated his parliamentary colleagues from all over the world.

The trend towards the militarization of space was a great worry to mankind and all the resolutions concerning space adopted at international meetings advocated its use for peaceful purposes. Steps must be taken to prevent an arms race in space, which belonged to the whole of mankind, arrange international co-operation to ensure the use of space for peaceful purposes and set up a data bank to which all countries including developing countries would have access. Training and the use of remote sensing and of meteorological data in desertification control were also essential. International guarantees should be established to ensure generous compensation for any damage caused by satellites. The time was now ripe for the pursuit of those aims, thanks to the détente in international relations.

His country was extremely concerned about the activities of the Zionist entity which was launching satellites and collaborating in matters of military technology with the apartheid régime of South Africa.

He trusted that the Conference would be successful.

Mr. E. VLCEK (Czechoslovakia) said that the subject under discussion was a testimony to human progress. Unfortunately the funds that should have been used for the advancement of mankind were instead being used to jeopardize man's future. It was urgent that a legal régime be established governing the peaceful use of outer space. Space should not become an area for military competition, particularly at a time of progress in disarmament. Czechoslovakia had always supported measures to prevent an arms race in outer space and to promote international co-operation. It believed that international treaties and international co-operation were capable of ensuring that outer space was used exclusively for peaceful purposes. His country fully supported the Soviet Union's initiative in the United Nations, which was designed to establish a comprehensive programme for the peaceful use of outer space. He called that initiative "Star Peace".

Czechoslovakia was actively involved in space research programmes and was particularly interested in the use of remote sensing in agriculture and environmental protection. His country had put forward proposals on that subject at a meeting of central European countries in Prague. The development of a legal régime should run in parallel with technological developments. He was specially encouraged by the work of the United Nations Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. His delegation was sure that the deliberations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference would contribute to establishing a régime governing the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Mr. A. ABDALLAH (Palestine National Council) thanked the Conference and his British hosts for their hospitality. He said that although there had been great technological progress in fields such as meteorology and telecommunications, the use of space posed dangers which could not be ignored, such as the depletion of the ozone layer and the possibility of an arms race. Those threats were often the result of premature action; and they could be prevented if sufficient care were taken. More serious was the possibility of deliberate action to exploit space for military purposes. An example of such exploitation was the "Star Wars" programme. The United Nations had worked hard to curb escalation and aggression but some countries were still tempted to use space to launch attacks on their neighbours. Last September, Israel had launched a satellite capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Israel was also co-operating in the "Star Wars" programme and with the apartheid régime in South Africa. He demanded that there be no exchange of scientific information with countries which did not support the resolution of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. He concluded by expressing his hope that the IPU Conference debates would advance the cause of peace in outer space.

Mr. N. NUSTHIT (Thailand) said that thanks to high technology people all over the world could now contact each other within minutes. Since the planet imposed limits on human ambition, man had embarked on exploration of the universe and outer space had become the newest natural arena for exploitation. But outer space was man's common heritage and the whole of mankind should benefit from it. The remote sensing of natural resources by satellite, nuclear power sources, space-based communications and zero-gravity medicine preparation were but a few examples of the benefits to be gained.

Thailand believed that the effective way to maintain the peaceful use of outer space was to strengthen international co-operation in its exploration. Co-operation could be multi-lateral, regional or bilateral and should include those countries that lagged behind in space technology. Thailand shared the conviction of other developing countries that the prevention of an arms race in outer space was essential to the achievement of international co-operation in the exploitation of space. Thailand invited those countries that were not yet parties to international treaties on the use of outer space seriously to

consider acceding to them. Remote sensing had proved invaluable in locating natural wealth, estimating natural resource degradation and forecasting natural disasters. Thailand looked forward to the exchange of information on medical and industrial experiments in outer space which could be of benefit to all countries. Even greater rewards could come from the application of the as yet undeveloped technologies that would result from the co-operative exploitation of outer space.

Mr. G. IVANOV (Bulgaria) said that mankind was living in an era of rapid scientific and technical progress. New energies had been generated and already the atom had been used for peaceful purposes. Transport and communications were constantly improving and electronics had made unforeseen advances. It was difficult to say which of those fields was the most important. He was convinced that the exploration of outer space was one of man's greatest achievements.

The most remarkable event in history had been the launching of the first satellite in 1957. In 1961 Yuri Gagarin had shown that man could live and work in space and in 1969 Neil Armstrong and his colleagues had confirmed human ability to progress in space activities. The global character of such activities demonstrated the need for international co-operation both in the exploration of space and in averting its militarization. The Bulgarian Group believed that the IPU should take its place in the struggle to secure the peaceful use of outer space.

The technology required for space exploration was so expensive that only a few countries could afford to develop it. Co-operative efforts were therefore needed. The Bulgarian Group supported the Soviet proposal for the establishment of an international space organization to co-ordinate co-operation and to guarantee access by all countries to the results of space research, taking into account the needs of developing countries. That would counter the attempts of some circles to monopolize space science and activities on the grounds of technological superiority.

The Bulgarian Group also supported the Soviet Union's proposal to establish an international centre for joint space research and a school for staff training. Such a development would help to lessen international tension, and would strengthen mutual trust and avert the militarization of outer space.

He recalled that when flying on the Soyuz-33 spaceship and admiring the beauties of Earth he and his colleagues had seen absolutely no boundaries, no borders and no frontiers artificially created by man and dividing nations. From outer space one saw just how small was man's home. No efforts should be spared therefore, in preserving it for the coming generations.

Mr. B.P. THEBE (Nepal) noted the inspiring prospects opened up by man's penetration of outer space and the development of space technology. It was little wonder that so many people wanted to know more about the mysteries of the universe.

With the advent of the space age the international community had become aware of the need for international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. If outer space was a common heritage, it should be used for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all mankind.

Nepal was a Himalayan kingdom with 94 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture. The snow-covered Himalayan range was, potentially, a major hydro-electric asset; and Nepal appreciated the importance of science and technology, including space technology, to the exploitation of such resources. Other practical applications were in communications, navigation satellites, and direct broadcasting. International co-operation was needed in such applications, especially to benefit developing countries. The promotion of international co-operation in the application of space technology was particularly important for developing countries. Exchange of information on recent developments was vital. His delegation felt grave concern about the extension of the arms race to outer space. Outer space must not be militarized. The exploration and use of outer space must be carried on for the benefit of all peoples irrespective of the degree of their economic or scientific development.

In conclusion he emphasized the need to promote and step up the exchange of experience in applications specific to the needs of the Third World, increase co-operation between developed and developing countries, setting up of fellowship programmes to augment the developing countries' technological capabilities for the peaceful use of space and organize special meetings on the effective use of space for the benefit of mankind.

Mr. C. ESSAYED (Syrian Arab Republic) thanked the British Group for the efficient organization of the Conference and congratulated Mr. Marshall on his election as President.

He drew attention to the new situation created by the scientific and technical progress derived from the exploration and use of space; Syria had taken part in that process by sending an astronaut to participate in the voyage of Soviet colleagues. The new field that was opening up offered great opportunities to mankind; unfortunately, peaceful uses were tending to be superseded by military use that was dangerous for mankind. Man was not always wise enough to make good use of his discoveries; having mastered nuclear energy, he had begun by using it to perpetrate crimes against Japan.

In 1983, the United States of America had launched the vast "Star Wars" programme which they hoped would give them military supremacy by transforming space into a battlefield. They were devoting enormous sums of money to the project: for the 1986-1990 period, they were proposing to spend 1,800 billion dollars. Moreover, they had associated other States, including Israel, with the project's preparation thereby acerbating tension in the Middle East. In any event, militarization of space would accelerate the arms race and could well lead to a war that

would destroy mankind. The American programme had been conceived in violation of a number of international conventions and of the will expressed by the United Nations General Assembly. Never before had mankind faced such a serious threat. Weapons were piling up and they were so dangerous that no nation could hope to be spared. Peace and security could only be based on international political decisions. It was indispensable to preserve space so that the sun and the stars remained a symbol of peace for mankind.

Mr. G. RODRIGUES (Portugal) emphasized the opportunities offered to mankind by peaceful use of space. From space it was possible to scan the Earth's surface so as to prevent disasters and discover new natural resources. Space also provided the best possible conditions for applied research so as to improve man's situation. Unfortunately, space also constituted a temptation: it could be transformed into a battlefield. The only way to avert the danger was to establish genuine international co-operation. Unfortunately, nations would only co-operate in space once they had resolved to co-operate on Earth; it was to be hoped that they would do so soon.

There were hopeful signs that mankind would demonstrate its wisdom: in Europe at least, human rights were increasingly to the fore, but even in Europe, some human rights were violated and in several parts of the world minorities were persecuted. In South-East Asia, one powerful nation was trying to eliminate part of the population of East Timor.

Under such conditions, it was necessary to work unstintingly to strengthen co-operation on Earth so as to make co-operation in space possible and to ensure that the peaceful use of space benefitted all mankind. That could result only from a common resolve.

Mr. G.E. BROWN (United States of America) said that some delegates still misunderstood the nature of the United States' space programme. The programme had emerged as a major positive factor in the life of mankind. Research had produced satellite communications systems, men had gone to the Moon and unmanned probes to all the planets but Pluto. The space programme had also made possible the accurate determination of the location of objects on Earth and allowed the manufacture of materials to an accuracy not possible on Earth; and much more. Global expenditure on the space programme had risen over the last 40 years to at least US\$ 100 billion. While about 50 per cent of such expenditure was military in nature, it had not so far involved the deployment of new classes of weapons in space but had been devoted to military systems which contributed to the stabilization of military forces on Earth and improved the capability for arms verification.

Nations seemed to be ambivalent about the future role of space. They all acknowledged the economic and scientific importance of expanded civilian space activities but there were also those who wished to use space as an arena for the next

generation of high-technology military competition. It was not possible to do both.

It was only by close co-operation among nations that mankind would be able to reap the benefits of space exploration. He gave examples of the enormous cost of projects currently under development. Space Station Freedom and the space programme called Mission to Planet Earth would cost 30-40 billion dollars. But such projects would not proceed unless all partners continued to participate. Co-operation between all types of countries was essential so that each partner could gain far more than its own contribution. However, it was impossible to believe that countries would share their resources for the peaceful exploitation of space while they failed to co-operate in other areas of human activity. That brought him back to the founding principles of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Only by co-operation in a more democratic world would man be able to meet the challenges faced in space.

Mr. M.G.M.A. KHALIQUE UZ ZAMAN (Pakistan) drew attention to the dangers posed by the presence of sophisticated nuclear weapons with a huge destructive capacity. Existing nuclear weapons could eliminate all life on Earth. Despite that, efforts were being made to extend the danger to outer space. The world was already riddled with armed conflicts. Ironically, many less-developed countries were supporting the military infrastructure of developed countries by large-scale purchase of arms. Since the Second World War more than 150 armed conflicts had taken place, all of which had involved developing countries. Those countries were unable to provide even the basic necessities of life for their peoples. They were unable, moreover, to share in the spin-offs from scientific and technological advances. He was heartened by the recent improvement in relations between the two Super Powers. In that connexion, the Pakistan delegation urged that outer space be preserved exclusively for peaceful purposes. Preventing an arms race in outer space concerned the whole world, not just the Super Powers; international and multi-lateral forums should therefore be used to check the arms race.

Commercial and political considerations often obstructed the achievement of declared objectives. Countries which had already developed reasonable economic capability gained far more than those which did not yet possess the necessary infrastructure. The Pakistan delegation did not therefore favour any further aggravation of the existing imbalance.

Mr. P. DONN (International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)) delivered a statement on behalf of Professor Roy Gibson. INMARSAT had just celebrated its 10th anniversary in the same Conference Centre. It now had 57 member States. It had been created to provide satellite communications to shipping and the offshore industry. But its remit had recently been extended to cover aeronautical services and services on land. INMARSAT's Director-General, Mr. Olof Lundberg of Sweden, had always striven to give the organization a social conscience.

Its services had often been used to help in natural disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. It now hoped to help developing countries take advantage of its services.

The Centenary Conference of the IPU was a timely occasion for discussion of the peaceful use of space. Developments in a number of fields had reached a crucial point. Space station development, designed to put permanently manned laboratories in space, was proving extremely expensive. There was a danger that the technology drive would threaten the needs of the user. Governments were increasingly opting out of funding communications satellites. In the field of Earth observation, Governments were also arguing that development could be left to the private sector. In all those areas decisions would have to be made by parliamentarians, not only because government money was involved but because of the social and political implications. Earth observation and even satellite communication had political overtones which could not be ignored. No one was better placed than parliamentarians to ensure that the benefits of space technology were used for all mankind.

Mr. N. JASENTULIYANA (United Nations) said that the United Nations had been involved in the international politics of space since the space age had begun more than 30 years ago. It had served as the negotiating forum for the five treaties constituting international space law. Those treaties provided the legal framework for space activities. Negotiations were progressing to develop and extend space law in such matters as nuclear power sources and the legal status of the geostationary orbit. The problems of debris and protection of the environment were also being examined and recently discussions had begun about providing assurances that all countries would benefit from the use of outer space.

However, many countries had not yet ratified some of the treaties. Clearly, the status of the treaties would be enhanced by wider ratification. The IPU might consider recommending that those countries that had not yet ratified the treaties should do so. The IPU could play a significant role in promoting international co-operation in space which remained a privileged domain for such co-operation because of its international nature and the complex and expensive technologies involved. The growing interdependence of countries and peoples, however, called for greater regional and international co-operation.

Those organizations that were operating successfully should be supported and used by their members while those experiencing difficulty might need to be restructured and given additional support. Successful programmes could be taken as models for the development of others. The difficulties experienced in multi-national programmes demonstrated the importance of firm commitments to such programmes at the highest policy-making levels.

Co-operation in the protection of the global environment, including space, was beneficial to the countries involved and

essential for the full success of the effort. It seemed likely that efforts to protect the global environment would be of unprecedented importance in the coming decades and satellites offered a unique method for gathering data.

Limiting military use of space was an essential part of international co-operation. Growing militarization could increase the risk of international conflict and divert important resources from more productive uses. However, space technology could play an important role in support of disarmament agreements by contributing to verification techniques. Countries should be encouraged to participate in the international forums considering the military use of space and, as a first step, could support the recent proposal to provide international legal assurance of the inviolability of any spacecraft serving peaceful purposes.

Mr. J. HORVATH (Hungary) said that the peaceful use of space was possible only on the basis of world regulation. Every State, whether or not it had facilities for participating in space research, should have access to its results.

While peopling space with satellites and different craft, mankind had forgotten that it was itself living on a sort of natural craft, the planet Earth, which also had to be protected. Unfortunately, the conquest of space was leading to destruction of the natural environment. Everything necessary should therefore be done to prevent space activity from jeopardizing mankind's survival. That was the aim of the 1967 agreement which had specified that the States undertaking dangerous space experiments should consult the other States concerned. Other multi-lateral and international agreements were needed to supplement that regulation and provide better protection of the environment.

The question of space debris was particularly significant. Many disused satellites would go on orbiting the Earth for thousands of years in the spacecraft zone, with all the risks that that entailed for cosmonauts. It was therefore urgent to devise mandatory international technological standards to avoid the production of further debris and also to arrange as soon as technologically possible for action to remove dangerous objects still in orbit.

Mr. D. GHISE (Romania) considered that the question of the peaceful use of space was of special importance in the context of the arms race, as shown by the "Star Wars" programme (SDI). Also, the approach to the problem was linked with the noble aims that had inspired the founding of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, namely peace and international co-operation. The attainment of those aims implied disarmament and the respect of peoples' right to peace. The arms race must therefore not turn into the militarization of space.

Romania considered that an international treaty on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes was needed. Each

State should also make every effort to co-operate with other States for the peaceful exploration and exploitation of space. Romania had therefore, since 1984, been supporting the idea of a world organization whose function would be to co-ordinate the space activities of the various States and to enable all of them to have access to the results.

Romania very much wished to see 1992 declared International Space Year. It favoured the creation of an international legal instrument banning the use of nuclear energy sources in space and thus strengthening world security. In Romania's view the definition of outer space should not prejudice peaceful activities, such as air traffic, regulated by the various States.

Romania advocated more rational and fairer use of the geostationary orbit, which was in danger of becoming saturated, and proposed that satellite launchings be subject to strict regulations. Romania was convinced that the Union would give impetus to action by Parliaments, and in any event the Romanian Group reaffirmed its determination to co-operate with other National Groups and to support the implementation of the resolutions which the Conference would be adopting.

Mr. G. MUSIZZA (Yugoslavia), after thanking the British Group for its hospitality and congratulating it on its superb organization of the Conference, acknowledged that progress in science and technology had contributed to the welfare of mankind, but pointed out that the results of research could, unfortunately, be used for non-peaceful purposes which imperilled the very existence of the human race. That was what made broad co-operation between nations in the exploration and use of space so essential and the development of international regulations so necessary.

There were therefore good arguments for intensifying the negotiations begun by the United Nations, on the one hand, to prevent the militarization of space and, on the other, to improve the existing conventions dealing with denuclearization. The most urgent requirement was to prevent an arms race in space.

The principle had already been laid down that the exploration and exploitation of space must be undertaken for the welfare of mankind and in the interests of all States, whatever their level of economic or scientific development. But the principles established must also be applied; statements of good intent were not enough. Specific commitments were essential. Developing countries should be associated with space research and exploitation and should have access to the results obtained. In particular, they should take part in projects aimed at discovering new resources. They might also need assistance in making use of the benefits of progress in television broadcasting resulting from the use of satellites. Finally, the concept of the common heritage of mankind, which now extended to celestial bodies, should be broadened further.

The way man used space was the responsibility of all, and it was of vital importance for the future of the human race. It was therefore essential to work towards strengthening international co-operation in that field.

Mr. T. Sanford (United States of America), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. O. KUMBARACIBASI (Turkey) said that the holding of the IPU Centenary Conference in London was symbolic of the un-failing support that the British Group had given to the Union. Despite all difficulties, the IPU had lived up to the challenges which faced it and was therefore deserving of the highest praise.

All nations had realized the importance of the launching of the first Sputnik more than 30 years ago. Outer space offered fantastic potential and challenges. Many of its resources were already being used in such fields as satellite communications, remote sensing, meteorology and navigation. Space should be reserved exclusively for peaceful uses.

He suggested that space should be kept as an international domain for the benefit of all mankind and that every effort should be made to avoid the dangerous consequences of a clash of national interests. Nations should try to avoid further pollution of outer space.

The UN deserved a special tribute for its work on international co-operation in outer space. The Turkish delegation proposed "Space in the service of mankind" as a theme for International Space Year. He hoped that members would agree to transmit that theme as a conference decision to the United Nations Secretary-General.

Mr. REN XINMIN (China) said that China's space activities had from the outset been aimed at the peaceful use of outer space and they had made marked progress. Their first concern was the conducting of surveys on resources and the environment. China had used satellite remote sensing pictures to draw up geological maps of its Tibetan region, which had provided a scientific basis for planning water management and the development of low-yield soil. The application of space technology had also assisted shelter belt planning and prospecting for mineral resources. Disaster relief was the second area covered by China's space activities. Satellite pictures and other advanced technologies were used in disaster forecasting, assessment and control. A third area was the development of China's communications. Television now reached 74.5 per cent of the population and the educational television station had embarked on a second set of programmes.

At present China had only limited resources to devote to developing its space activities and therefore intended, until 2000, to concentrate on the development and use of applications satellites. China was opposed to the extension of the arms race into outer space. Outer space should be used for the benefit of

mankind and should concentrate on protection of Earth's environment. All countries should give priority to space programmes aimed at protecting the environment, controlling natural disasters and using resources economically. Particular efforts should be made to strengthen international co-operation. In conclusion, he expressed China's hope that the developed countries and the United Nations would adopt effective measures to step up international exchange and co-operation and help developing countries to expand their own space activities. Developed countries consumed many more resources than did developing countries; and they therefore had an obligation to help the latter gain access to outer space so that it may be used for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. L. LARA (Angola) said that his Parliamentary Group was delighted to be attending the Centenary Conference of the ancient but none the less still youthful Inter-Parliamentary Union. He congratulated the British Group on having been chosen to host the Conference, thanked it for its warm welcome, and at the same time thanked the British people and above all Her Majesty the Queen, who by her presence and her words of encouragement had enhanced the inauguration of the Conference.

The three decades since the launching of the first artificial satellite had been a period of enormous scientific and technological progress, which had compelled the United Nations to establish, though not always successfully, codes guaranteeing the rational and peaceful use of space for the welfare of all.

All peoples, and especially those which were condemned to chronic under-development, had believed that progress towards the conquest of space would enable the large and growing gap between the minority of rich nations and the overwhelming majority of poor countries to be halted and even reduced. The possibilities that were offered in the fields of communications, meteorology and hydrology had enabled numerous problems in developing countries to be remedied. The United Nations had already taken a considerable number of steps to ensure that space was used for the benefit of everyone, but the sizeable gap still had to be reduced and there was even concern that the conquest of space might contribute to increasing it.

It was therefore impossible to avoid drawing up a list of the dangers that remained for developing countries: growing indebtedness, falling commodity prices and regrettable social repercussions in the fields of education and health.

Space technology brought with it the possibility of more serious interference by some Governments in the internal affairs of other countries. In that regard, the speaker referred to the problem that had arisen between an American Agency, possibly the CIA, and the Voice of America concerning the aggressive use of the latter's wavelengths against those of the People's Republic of Angola, which was also suffering interference from South Africa.

It was important to increase the efforts being made for peace, as had been recommended by the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries in September 1988, which had demanded the conclusion of agreements to prevent an arms race in space. The role of the United Nations, which was already of great importance, should be strengthened in order to foresee and solve the social and scientific problems that would be arising.

At its most recent session, the Angolan Parliament had associated itself with the celebration of the Centenary by expressing its good wishes to all its parliamentary colleagues in the hope that they would be able to put an end to wars, promote co-operation between peoples, lessen the difference in levels of economic and social development and encourage cultural and scientific exchanges.

Mr. C. GOERENS (Assembly of the Western European Union) said that the fact that it was the only European assembly that was competent in security and defence matters had never prevented the Assembly of the Western European Union from taking an interest in the peaceful use of space, ensuring the transparency that was essential in establishing mutual confidence with regard to negotiated disarmament.

Since 1964 the Assembly had had a scientific, technical, aeronautics and space committee which, in a report presented by Mr. Valleix in April 1987, had studied the positive repercussions which programmes of a military nature had on civilian use of space. Meteorology and telecommunications relied to a very large extent on satellites whose technology was also of considerable importance for the socio-economic development of the Third World.

In addition, the techniques involved in observation from space, which had been developed for purposes of defence, were already contributing to collective security and could in the future play a vital role in monitoring arms reduction. In conventional arms agreement joint verification would be essential. It was therefore up to the seven member countries of the Western European Union to consider the part they intended to play in verifying observance of future agreements: to reduce any possibility of surprise attack it would be vital to develop and unify verification capability. As the arms control process evolved, it seemed increasingly likely that important multi-lateral treaties would be signed concerning outer space itself, nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and conventional arms limitation, especially in Europe.

It was not surprising therefore that in 1988 the Western European Union Assembly had adopted a report submitted by Mr. Fourré entitled "Verification: A Future European Satellite Agency" which reviewed the possibilities offered by the European Space Agency for the guarantee and development for exclusively peaceful purposes of co-operation among European States in the

fields of research and space technology and their applications. Why could the European Space Agency's capabilities not be used by those of its members which belonged to the Western European Union in favour of arms limitation?

A satellite verification system that was common to Western Europe could have an important political impact because it would provide the necessary mechanism to ensure respect for treaties, as well as information on military action in times of crisis and it would enable an active role to be played in the appropriate forums. Since there was currently no consensus within the United Nations on an international agency for control satellites, it was the responsibility of those most concerned by the possibility of an agreement on conventional weapons, namely, European countries, to take the necessary measures to ensure the development of their own means of control.

Recently a report on "Space, a Challenge for Europe" prepared by some of Western Europe's major strategic studies institutes had analyzed the various technological and institutional solutions to the problem and had concluded that the Atlantic Alliance would need greater capacity for observation from space and that the European members of NATO could contribute to an equitable sharing of responsibilities by installing their own observation capacity. Western Europe should use its own instruments for rapid detection of military activities in Europe, while at the same time fully respecting the Treaty on outer space and the Convention establishing a European space agency. The proposals by the WEU Assembly had been deemed of sufficient interest by the WEU's Council to establish at the beginning of 1989 a working sub-group to study them.

A report submitted in May 1989 by Mr. Van der Werff showed that the stabilizing effects of the conquest of space could be negated by the deployment of effective anti-satellite systems by the United States of America and the USSR. Under such circumstances, it was surely more appropriate to conclude an international treaty to prohibit such weapons. It would be a tragedy if mankind did not use all the means available not only for civilian use of space but also the possibilities offered for observing the military situation. If it did not take the space dimension into account, Western Europe could not contribute to peace in the role to which it was entitled by its wealth and its scientific and technological resources.

Mr. M. AL-ALOUSHI (Iraq) recalled that since the 1968 revolution Iraq had been very interested in space matters. It had set up a research centre for planning and implementing space activities and was closely following the endeavours of the international community to promote peaceful use of space. Safety was very important, but so also was equal access for all nations to progress in space technology.

It was superfluous to stress the substantial work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. Since the geostationary orbit was a limited resource no country

should be able to monopolize the use of space and just as much consideration should be given to the requirements of developing countries as to the justified expectations of other countries. However, of the 533 positions at present reserved, only 30 were for developing countries. The allocation should therefore be reconsidered on a fairer basis in the light of national, regional and international requirements.

It was regrettable that the use by developing countries of remote sensor technology was beset by many obstacles, particularly the high cost determined by the possessors of that technology. The use of nuclear resources on board spacecraft in outer space had been widely discussed in the UN. The point was that such traffic introduced the risk of accidents and contamination and should be resorted to only with the greatest circumspection. Iraq had submitted a document on that point. It particularly requested the application of a training and equipment programme enabling all States to deal with emergencies.

Positive results had been achieved in training and technical assistance, for example in communications, but further progress was necessary. New organs should be set up to enable all countries to launch their own space programme to suit their individual requirements.

Mr. G. COTTI (Switzerland) thanked the British Group for its warm welcome and expressed his pleasure at being in the very places from which Churchill had led his glorious struggle against totalitarianism.

Space exploration was yet another addition to the great discoveries that had marked the history of civilization. Like all progress, it had not escaped criticism and was accused of being expensive and pointless. However, almost every country was at present interested in it for although its benefits might not be available in the near future, it would benefit the next generation and probably cause major changes in its whole way of life. Astronautics had already led to progress in meteorology, air traffic safety and telecommunications and had helped locate deposits of raw materials. Switzerland was therefore taking a very great interest in all those aspects. It provided favourable conditions for the development of private enterprise and was traditionally open to international co-operation. For example, it had participated in the Giotto mission for studying Halley's comet, it was a founder member of INTELSAT and was actively participating in the METEOSAT programme.

Switzerland would continue on its present path and its economic policy and geographical situation were incentives to do so. While safeguarding its independence and neutrality it was participating in scientific and technological co-operation programmes. It was placing special emphasis on research into fast modern communications facilities. It was developing the use of remote sensing, for example, for supervising the movements of snow layers and observing glacier movements and

seismological movements, with the aim of disaster prevention. It was also interested in the prospects opened up for health by space research.

Switzerland would continue to participate in the development of space research with the sole proviso that it was for peaceful purposes and contributed to the welfare of mankind.

Mr. S.K. MUSYOKA (Kenya) said that men had gone to every corner of the globe, driven by the urge to provide for their increasing basic needs. In that quest certain sections of the world community had progressed faster than others. It was now the wish of all that space research geared to the benefit of all mankind be accelerated. Those sections of the world community that had not yet acquired the necessary technology should also benefit from the development of space research. It was also incumbent on the whole of humanity to take precautions to ensure that space exploitation did not endanger any section of the human race. Space had progressively had to contend with the deployment of sophisticated systems to perform military functions.

Great strides had been made in determining the benefits that space could provide for mankind. That had led to the development of the use of space for peaceful civilian purposes such as weather forecasting and communications. But regretably the deployment of systems for military functions in outer space had led to an arms race. Kenya fully supported the efforts of the United Nations to maintain peaceful co-existence. The Geneva disarmament talks were a positive indication that space would be used for the benefit of all mankind.

It was the duty of parliamentarians to ensure the advancement of international peace by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. There was also an urgent need for a common approach to the protection of the global environment. That had been stressed by Kenya's President at the meeting on the environment held in London in early 1989.

Outer space was the common heritage of mankind and should be reserved exclusively for the promotion of scientific, economic and social development. Information should not be transmitted nor data gathered by satellite without benefiting the countries involved.

The geostationary orbit was a natural resource. Satellites had an important role in monitoring the global environment, and environmental deterioration must be halted. Outer space must be used to enhance peace and economic co-operation.

The sitting adjourned at 12.55 p.m.

SITTING
OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

*The sitting opened at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. M. Marshall,
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference in the Chair.*

THE PRESIDENT announced that the Steering Committee had considered what might be done about the debate on item 4. More than 90 speakers had registered for the debate; and that would require ten and a half hours and there was an evening engagement on Wednesday. The Steering Committee had therefore decided that it would be necessary to restrict speaking time to 7 minutes per delegation. He reminded delegates that Mr. Saouma, Director-General of the FAO, would launch the debate at 9.30 on Wednesday morning and that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, would address the Conference at 2.30 on Wednesday afternoon.

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Resumption of the debate

Mr. T.A.G. MAKOMBE (Zimbabwe) said that man's first walk on the Moon 20 years ago had heralded many scientific advances, ranging from powerful computers to highly reliable satellite communication techniques. But those breakthroughs were largely an unintended dividend of the United States of America's determination to beat the Soviet Union in the race to the Moon. The Apollo mission had achieved many scientific gains and, although only a secondary goal, science had undoubtedly benefited. The mission had brought 385 kilograms of Moon rocks and soil back to Earth - a cargo that had enabled geologists to construct a more accurate history of Earth and its nearest celestial neighbours. The Americans had since been able to put a dozen men on the Moon.

However, many scientists and policy makers now doubted the wisdom of replacing Moon missions with shuttle programmes. Their reasons were the financial cost and complexity of the programmes. The Challenger disaster of 1986 had brought the entire United States space programme to a halt for three years and some scientists were now arguing that the United States of America could do more for less by relying on unmanned missions.

Third world countries, which had not been able to engage in space missions because of financial and technological limitations were appreciative of the mammoth scientific advances that

such missions had made. For the continued benefit of mankind, the watchword must remain "peaceful access" and programmes designed for military adventurism must be strenuously resisted.

He concluded by asking the Conference to consider whether it was justifiable that billions of dollars were squandered on space programmes while hundreds of millions of people starved, went without medical attention, or lived in abject poverty, or while more than half of the world's nations suffered from an accumulating debt crisis.

Mr. C. HUIDOBRO (Spain), after having congratulated the British Group on the organization of the Conference, noted that the item under discussion was closely linked to technological progress and scientific research. In using such developments, their possible negative effects should be combatted.

It was becoming possible to go further and further from Earth's galaxy. In the 15th century, people had wondered what lay beyond the westernmost extremity of Spain. Since then, the benefits and disadvantages of discoveries had become better known.

Man could now travel in space, he could search for other forms of life, including other human beings. The important thing was to ensure that progress benefited all people and that existing forms of life were protected. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was in the best position to support rational and comprehensive regulation of the occupation and use of outer space. Its members should encourage their Governments to ratify and implement existing legal instruments. Control accepted by the greatest possible number of States would allow mankind to benefit from the advantages and to avoid the dangers.

Mr. A. ZIELINSKI (Poland) observed that the discussion was taking place a few days after the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. No one could ignore that sad anniversary, particularly not a Pole, representing a country that had waged war uninterruptedly from 1 September 1939 to its very end on various battle fields and in alliance with other nations represented in the assembly. The statement adopted by the Polish Parliament on the occasion of the anniversary expressed Poland's desire to join other countries not only in reflecting upon the past but also in discussing the future. The world could choose between two courses: namely hatred, violation of human rights and the dominance of the strong over the weak, or humanism and its inherent values such as co-operation, respect for others and kindness one to another.

Poland was at present proceeding with substantial political and social reforms. It was acting carefully but with the determination to build a strong democratic country. It was also acting to strengthen international co-operation and build a world free from war. He recalled that Poland, a member of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, was in favour of any measures likely to strengthen space

co-operation. If all efforts were united the use of space could contribute to improving human life.

Mr. E. BASSIAKOS (Greece) said that the topic under discussion had assumed little significance during the first hundred years of the IPU's existence, but it would be of great importance for its second century. Greece shared the concern of the international community to preserve outer space solely for peaceful uses. It hoped that the spirit of co-operation now prevailing in international relations would contribute to the establishment of peace as a guiding principle for man's presence in outer space. The benefits to be obtained from outer space should be used to the advantage of all humanity and to promote the scientific, economic and cultural development of all nations. It was important to remember the great financial savings to be gained from sharing satellites; and to that end the rich countries should provide the opportunities for the poorer countries to participate. Greece was convinced that the formulation of international principles to govern space activity would ensure its peaceful use and would minimize the dangers that might arise.

THE PRESIDENT suspended the debate on item 3 to enable the Conference to consider the proposal for the inclusion of a supplementary emergency item on the agenda and called on the Canadian delegation to make the proposal.

Item 2 of the agenda

CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE REQUESTS FOR THE INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE CONFERENCE AGENDA

Mr. N. NURGITZ (Canada) said that it was with deep regret that his Group was not able to present its request for the inclusion of an emergency supplementary item in view of the procedural difficulty of accepting it. He and his colleagues, having read the Rules and the proposed resolution, were having difficulty understanding the problem; but they accepted the ruling of the Steering Committee. It was tragically ironic that while Beirut burned the IPU could find no way of showing its concern. The Union's Rules were archaic if, when delegates arrived at a Conference, the Rules did not permit discussion of urgent matters of global concern. He announced the Canadian Group's support for the alternative, and procedurally more correct, proposal by the Group of Spain.

THE PRESIDENT appreciated the assistance of the Canadian delegation with regard to its proposal without in any way diminishing the importance of the subject.

He called the leader of the Spanish delegation to explain its proposal for an emergency supplementary item.

Mr. M.A. MARTINEZ (Spain) thanked the Canadian delegation for its support for his Group's request, but stated that Spain

was itself very concerned by the situation in Lebanon and the Inter-Parliamentary Union should not remain silent on the matter.

Three weeks ago Senator Luis Carlos Galan, a brave man, an exemplary parliamentarian and a presidential candidate, had been assassinated in public by unmasked men, contract killers acting on behalf of the drug mafia. The assassination had closed a chapter in Colombia's history. A real war had immediately been declared by the State and all its agencies against a mafia ready to destroy Colombian society by armed force in order to preserve its vile profits. The situation was one concerning the entire international community since drug trafficking was on an international scale and threatened all the democracies. Italy had long been requesting that the drug problem should be placed on the agenda of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference and that would certainly be done in future, but at present Colombia was a State threatened with total destruction and there was an urgent need to aid it.

THE PRESIDENT asked if anyone wished to speak against the proposal.

Mr. A. FAULDS (United Kingdom) was concerned that the Conference could not take up the motion on Lebanon. Nothing was more important for the Conference to consider than the appalling situation in Lebanon. The dreadful situation in Colombia could be stopped by strong action by the Americans but only the international community could do anything about Lebanon. The country was bleeding to death. He urged that there should be a vote and if possible a change in the subject of the emergency debate.

THE PRESIDENT reminded the Conference that the Spanish Group's proposal was before it. A four-fifths majority of votes cast was necessary if the emergency item was to be added to the agenda. He called on the Secretary General to explain the procedure.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL recalled that voting had to be by roll-call and was on the Spanish Group's request.

The Conference proceeded to a vote by roll-call.

THE PRESIDENT noted that there was some confusion with regard to the vote, and requested the Secretary General to provide the necessary clarification.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL drew attention to the document bearing the reference CONF/82/2-P.5, which contained a request from the Spanish Group, which had not so far submitted a draft resolution, for an emergency supplementary item to be added to the agenda. The title of the supplementary item would be "Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia".

He thought that in order to avoid any possible confusion it would be best, with the President's permission, to begin the roll-call once again from the start.

A vote was held by roll-call.

The President announced the result of the vote as follows:

Affirmative votes	772
Negative votes	19
Abstentions	155

Total of affirmative and negative votes ..	791
Four-fifths majority	633

(See details of the vote in Annex II)

THE PRESIDENT announced that the subject was accordingly added to the Conference agenda as item 9.

Mr. N. NURGITZ (Canada), raising a point of order, said that at 3 p.m. his Group had withdrawn a motion for an emergency supplementary item, on the understanding that it had been ruled procedurally out of order. The Canadian Group had submitted a draft resolution in the morning, and had assumed that it was to be considered as a Conference document; it had therefore been shown to delegates before it had been ruled inadmissible. However, he had discovered that this was not the case, and had received representations from many delegations who wished to see the text of the Canadian Group's proposal.

THE PRESIDENT stated that the Steering Committee had found the document to be inadmissible and, therefore, the proposal did not have the status of an official Conference document and had therefore not been distributed. He regretted that he could take this matter no further.

The President, on a procedural point, said that the pressure of time was now becoming acute. The Conference had agreed to add to its agenda one supplementary item and one emergency supplementary item. The Steering Committee had recommended that the leader of the Spanish delegation should undertake wide-ranging consultations on the terms of a resolution on the emergency supplementary item. That text would be put to the Conference on Saturday, 9 September.

This recommendation was endorsed by the Conference.

THE PRESIDENT reminded the assembly that more than 90 speakers had expressed a wish to speak on item 4. The Steering Committee had therefore recommended a limit of 7 minutes per delegation. Tomorrow's session would begin at 9.30 promptly, and delegates were requested to take their seats at 2.15 before the speech by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher which would take place at 2.30 p.m.

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Resumption of the debate

Mr.D.P. VIJANDRAN (Malaysia) said that the achievements of man in space, commencing with the flight of Sputnik in 1957, and up to the 12-year exploration by the Voyager II spacecraft, had been a source of considerable pride to the whole human race. However, those achievements were viewed from different perspectives in the developed nations and in the less-developed parts of the world. Small nations could not compete directly in the exploration of space, and that had parallels in earlier history. In the colonial era, the colonial powers had had a head-start over the colonies and the small nations in the industrial revolution. Space was a new frontier, and the gap between nations was widening just as it had in previous ages.

Small nations like Malaysia sought to share in the benefits of space exploration, but had little bargaining power. The work of the United Nations was of vital importance in channelling the benefits of space exploration to the smaller countries, and he paid tribute to that work.

An issue of great concern was that of satellite broadcasting, which would allow any nation to broadcast directly to people in all parts of the globe. Some people saw that as a danger, but Malaysia looked forward to the development of satellite broadcasting. His country had privatized one television channel, and was about to privatize another, and it hoped that the diversity of satellite broadcasting would benefit the nation.

Access to satellite orbits was another problem for developing nations. Those nations which had come into the space race at the outset had access to the best orbits. The United Nations had an important role to play in ensuring an equitable distribution of good satellite orbits.

Mr. O. SIMATUPANG (Indonesia) said that with the advent of the space age global awareness of the need for international co-operation in the use of outer space had steadily increased. Indonesia had used space technology for telecommunications and television broadcasting, and ground station operations for remote sensing for environmental protection, meteorology and natural resources mapping. It had continued its policy of sharing its experience with other developing countries and was ready to co-operate in training and educational programmes.

Its experience had made clear that there were considerable as yet unrealized benefits to be derived from co-operative training, research, institutional development and the adaptation of technology. Virtually every country was now involved in space activities and those activities were an economic

necessity. Space science and international legislation concerning the utilization of outer space had made their applications a powerful tool for facilitating global development.

The Indonesian delegation, like others, was disturbed by the prospect of the militarization of outer space. A legal requirement to strengthen international co-operation would help to close the gap between space law and technological developments by removing ambiguities and thus facilitating consistency and predictability.

His delegation supported the proposal to declare 1992 International Space Year. It would also be appropriate to ensure that outer space remained an arena for the enhancement of peace and prosperity for all humanity.

Mr. S. Aguirre del Cristo (Cuba), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. U. HOLTZ (Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe) congratulated the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the occasion of its Centenary.

Since 1966, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe had shown its concern for problems related to the use of space: at that time, it had adopted a resolution that marked a new step forward in European co-operation. Subsequently, it had devoted all its efforts to creating a European Space Agency, which had been established in the late 1970s. In 1982, the Assembly had been represented at the Vienna UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It had adopted a resolution that echoed the Conference's concern over the growing militarization of space and called upon States to negotiate a treaty prohibiting anti-satellite weapons and establishing a satellite monitoring agency. The resolution had also marked a turning point in the developing countries' approach to the problem. It recognized the important role that satellite telecommunications could play in disseminating culture, training and information. It also called for strengthening of the European Space Agency's consultative role vis-à-vis countries desirous of investing in satellite telecommunications or observation systems.

As he had seen for himself during a recent visit to Zimbabwe by German parliamentarians, such projects were just as important for developing as developed countries. There should be no technological apartheid between the rich North and the poor South.

He announced that the Seventh Parliamentary and Scientific Conference on the Global Environment would be held in Ottawa from 11 to 14 June 1990 and that it would focus on methods for observing Earth. In addition to member States of the Council of Europe, other OECD States would participate together with Third World experts. The discussion would focus on factors that destabilized the ecosystem, the relationship between the economy

and the environment and the policies to be followed for Earth's survival.

Mr. S.-S. CHO (Republic of Korea) said that 1989 was the 20th anniversary of man's first steps on the Moon, an event that had shown mankind's great potential for exploring outer space. Man had since been attempting to realize his dreams in space, and space development had negative aspects as well as positive aspects. Some advanced nations had engaged in space development for military purposes and excessive funds were being wasted in that field while every day some 35,000 people in the world died of hunger.

Since the launching of the Soviet Sputnik in 1957 the world had moved from an era of space exploration to one of space exploitation. As a result, the question of outer space was now directly related to the development of all nations.

The Republic of Korea believed that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and military activity barred there. Outer space was the common heritage of mankind, and it should not therefore be monopolized by a few States but should be available to all in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination and equality. Furthermore, space technology should be freely available to all nations at reasonable cost, and the prior approval of receiving States should be sought before trans-frontier broadcasts via satellite took place.

Mr. A.B.C. KATOTOBWE (Zambia) said that the ability to change the environment for his benefit distinguished man from other animals. Advances in science had made access to outer space a reality and an asset to mankind's progress. Spin-offs from space science had enabled men to understand the environment and to anticipate disasters. Man was on the point of understanding the universe; but to what use would he put his knowledge?

Space exploration was the exclusive domain of the Super Powers. Other industrialized countries had become involved in that field; but their participation had been largely restricted to the exploitation of the telecommunications potential of space. Mankind had benefited greatly from development in science and from a wider understanding of space which had led to improvements in telecommunications, mapping, weather forecasting and disaster warning systems. In addition, it was possible to anticipate that in the next century men would position nuclear power stations in orbit and would be able to obtain raw materials from other planets. Automated factories and laboratories would be able to be placed in orbit.

The Third world was grateful to the Super Powers for bringing benefits in the economic, scientific and military fields to mankind; but was apprehensive of the on-going "scramble" for outer space. It was frighteningly comparable to the nineteenth century "scramble for Africa". Developed nations were concentrating on space colonization; and there was a danger that that

would cause the arms race to be taken into space and that the militarization of space would overshadow the important benefits that mankind could derive from civilian space exploitation.

Another school of thought on space technology argued that the benefits to be derived from Earth had not been extensively exploited. The diversion of resources from Earth to space was a bone of contention, especially in the Third World. It was even more unacceptable when resources were diverted towards space programmes such as "Star Wars". Resources for space exploration should be concentrated on the eradication of hunger and disease.

In conclusion, he emphasized the major dangers of space development. Super Power rivalry meant that too great an effort was being directed towards the colonization of space; successful colonization would lead to exclusive ownership of resources in space by States and giant corporations, and meant that such exclusivity could be resisted only by power politics. Poor countries would thus gain little from access to space. It was for those reasons that Zambia actively supported the efforts to promote the peaceful use of outer space for the benefit of mankind. It urged that the exploitation and control of space be monitored under the auspices of the United Nations.

Mr. S. INABA (Japan) said there had been many spectacular developments in the field of contemporary science. In particular the successful launching of Sputnik I and the first manned visit to the Moon constituted memorable achievements. Such great steps forward should be used to resolve the problems that mankind was currently facing. However it was impossible for one nation to act alone. The intermediate-range nuclear forces agreement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union was easing tensions and was a development to be welcomed. Japan hoped that such positive steps towards peace on Earth could be extended to secure peace in space.

In 1967 the Japanese Government had acceded to the Outer Space Treaty adopted by the United Nations and in 1969 the National Diet had issued a declaration to the effect that any utilization of space by Japan should be limited to peaceful objectives. The signatories to the Treaty called for observance of its provisions, which involved refraining from placing in global orbits objects that carried nuclear weapons, from installing military bases in space and from conducting weapons tests on celestial bodies, as well as the use of space only for research and other peaceful objectives.

International co-operation was indispensable now that science and technology had become so sophisticated and nations so economically dependent on each other. Japan had developed its own work in space on the basis of international co-operation. As an example, he described Japan's "MOS-1" marine observation satellite. Information concerning areas such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry had been released through joint programmes with the ASEAN nations.

In conclusion, he stressed once again the importance of using the advances in space technology for peaceful purposes so that mankind, whose collective life was in the hands of "Spaceship Earth", would continue to grow and prosper.

Mr. J.E.D. FERREIRA BARBOSA (Cape Verde) greeted all the representatives present and thanked the British Parliamentary Group. He recalled that the launch of Sputnik I on 4 October 1957 by the USSR had marked the beginning of man's activities in outer space and had opened a new era for mankind - the cosmic era.

That exploit had been only the first stage of a continuous process: sending men into space and to the Moon, space docking of shuttles, cosmonauts walking in space and the launching of the famous space shuttles.

Once space activities became regular and were carried out by a number of States outside their own territories, they had to be governed by some form of international law. The UN had realized the role it had to play only one month after the launch of Sputnik I. On 11 November 1957 resolution 1149 had recommended that vehicles carrying nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction should not be deployed. Once the USSR and the United States of America had stated that they would apply the UN resolution, the necessary conditions had been met for the birth of positive space law.

In addition to that resolution, legal instruments concerning space included the 1963 Treaty banning atmospheric and underwater nuclear weapons testing, the 1967 Outer Space Treaty establishing principles to govern the activities of States in the use of outer space, and the 1972 Convention between the United States of America and the USSR on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

The general principles of space law were that the exploration and use of outer space and celestial bodies should be for the benefit of mankind, that space should be free and for use by all countries and that States were responsible for their space activities.

The development of cosmic activity required international co-operation. In 1958 the United Nations had set up a special Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which comprised two sub-committees, one dealing with legal matters and the other with technical and scientific matters. Activity in space gave rise to frequent debates in the United Nations General Assembly and had also attracted the attention of UNESCO, the ITU and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). One of the most important examples of co-operation was that between the United States and the Soviet Union, which had led to the joint Apollo-Soyuz flight. International co-operation had spread to non-governmental organizations such as the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) and the International Astronautical Federation (IAF).

The enormous progress made in remote sensing had made possible the discovery of certain ores on the Moon and trial production of metal alloys whose large-scale production could lead to a new industrial revolution.

By 1992, 35 years would have passed since the launch of the first Sputnik and ten years since the second United Nations Conference, UNISPACE 82. The time had come to make every effort to ensure that present and future results of space activity benefited all States. The treaties and conventions guaranteeing the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes should be implemented. Parliamentarians the world over had a very important role to play in achieving that objective, both in their own States and before international public opinion. It would be a weighty contribution towards guaranteeing peace and progress, which were the major objectives of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Mr. E. POPPE (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation thought that the inclusion of item 3 in the agenda was most timely. A clear statement from the Inter-Parliamentary Union could strengthen the steps currently being taken towards peace, which were a source of hope. The exploration and use of outer space should serve only peaceful purposes. If weapons were stationed in outer space, there would be an escalation of the arms race and an increased danger of nuclear war. The Socialist States had done a great deal to help reduce international tension. They had furnished convincing proof of their determination to disarm. The USSR and the United States of America, which were the leading States in space exploration, had a special responsibility to ensure that the arms race did not extend to outer space. The "Star Wars" programme should be countered with a "Star Peace" programme. There was a need to intensify international co-operation and joint efforts towards the peaceful use of outer space.

International collaboration had led to enormous scientific advances in recent years. That in turn had increased the opportunities for space research to enhance the quality of life on Earth. It was vital for parliamentarians to co-operate in supporting joint projects for the benefit of all mankind.

The German Democratic Republic attached great importance to the exploration and use of outer space for the good of all mankind. Thanks to the assistance of the USSR, his country had been able to participate in the exploration of outer space. Its activities were firmly based on the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies, and the 1976 INTERCOSMOS Agreement. The Inter-Parliamentary Group of the German Democratic Republic supported the proposal to set up an international outer space organization within the UN system, and applauded the proposal to proclaim 1992 the International Space Year.

Mr. U. AMARASIRI (Sri Lanka) said that outer space was the final frontier of mankind. Mankind had a collective responsibility to determine the future of space exploration. However, the technical capacity to reach outer space remained in the hands of a few countries. The world was faced with a choice between exploring space collectively for the common good of mankind or courting conflict in a futile quest for supremacy by a few countries.

He supported the efforts to ensure the use of outer space for peaceful purposes under the aegis of the United Nations, but the results of those efforts were yet to become apparent to developing countries. Sri Lanka had participated enthusiastically in the UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The arms race in outer space had unfortunately reached such a level that it threatened to destabilize present international security. It consumed massive resources which could be put to better use for development purposes. It was time to end that folly.

Resources released through disarmament should be used to finance space technology projects which would help the developing world. Remote sensing in particular could be useful in forecasting and preventing natural disasters.

In conclusion, he urged that space be made an arena accessible and beneficial to all mankind.

Mr. H. NUSSEIBEH (Jordan) said that it was venturesome for a representative from the developing world to speak at length on outer space since, even for developed countries, there had been a fleeting span of only 30 years since the launch of the first Sputnik. However, all mankind was concerned by outer space. Irradiation from outer space, the depletion of the Earth's ozone layer and the greenhouse effect were already household terms in an age of information that recognized no boundaries, for none existed.

The paramount consideration was the prevention of outer space warfare. That was primarily the domain of the Super-Powers which had as much at stake in the survival of the planet as did the rest of the world. The consensus in the scientific community was that there was no leak-proof space shield in a militarized outer space. Even if there were, the devastation of outer space would be terminal for the Earth's atmosphere.

Jordan looked to the United Nations to see that all countries had access to outer space and to the benefits of space technology. It was already benefiting from Earth-oriented economic applications, such as communication and television satellites. From a farm in the Jordan valley it was possible to telephone most corners of the globe or to watch a football match relayed by a television satellite. With such developments national constraints would be swept away.

The free flow of information would have a considerable impact on contemporary events. The Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation was a telling example. At close range the world had watched a valiant uprising by an oppressed people seeking freedom from its oppressor. That had been a major constraint on the inhumane brutalities inflicted on the Palestinian people. The world had seen similar protests against apartheid in South Africa. Thanks to the revolution in satellite information, the world's political landscape would never be the same again.

The future held unlimited horizons as space satellites acquired greater sophistication. The Arab Cooperation Council was preparing the way for the creation of a space centre as one step in a pan-Arab effort. No country or region wished to remain a mere recipient of the toil of others, but no commitment should be at the expense of precious resources for the fulfilment of other needs.

Mr. C. VITALONE (Italy) said that the exploration and conquest of space constituted the most important challenge of the epoch. Since the first Sputnik had been launched, science had widened its horizons, increased its knowledge and developed its technology. Interplanetary space undoubtedly provided exceptional conditions of freedom, but it was necessary to control activities carried out there so as to ensure respect for the equality of rights for all countries. Space - res communis omnium - had to be used in conformity with the United Nations Charter and in respect for the principles embodied in the 1967 Treaty: peaceful use and non-discrimination. A new civilization could only emerge if it followed new ideals in space, abolished differences and overcame egoism. Astronauts should be considered as messengers of mankind as a whole.

The era had been marked by exceptional events: VOYAGER had revealed the mysteries of Jupiter and Saturn. The use of space should also allow man to improve life on Earth, combating pollution, preventing natural disasters, studying the deterioration in the ecosystem, discovering new deposits, making crops more productive. Man could even reverse the deterioration of the Earth that he had himself instigated.

However, some principles must be laid down irrevocably so that space did not only benefit countries with the most advanced technology. Those countries should agree that mankind as a whole had been the protagonist in conquering space and that it should therefore benefit from the results of such a great undertaking. Space should be free for exploration by all and the results disseminated as widely as possible for the advantage of all peoples. No doubt there were problems of sovereignty and national security, but the limits on sovereignty that were necessary to ensure that space continued to be the common asset of all mankind were not such that they violated principles of contemporary international law. Space law was still at the embryonic stage but it was already apparent that the basis for

fruitful international co-operation had been laid down. New problems could thus be solved, in particular in the field of telecommunications and broadcasting where agreements among States were necessary in order to avoid disputes.

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was revising existing conventions, but the Inter-Parliamentary Conference could underline Parliaments' determination to direct science towards the common good. The dialogue taking place in Geneva between the United States of America and the Soviet Union on space strategy and nuclear issues should be welcomed.

He concluded by expressing the hope that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would not lose the opportunity to exert its influence to promote generous co-operation among peoples. It should bear in mind Kant's remark that "two things fill the soul with admiration: the stars scattered in the sky above us and the moral law deep in our hearts".

Mr. S. ERICSON (Sweden) said that there was general concern at the possibility of the arms race spreading into outer space. The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space could make an important contribution to promoting international co-operation in that area. For smaller nations such co-operation was often an economic imperative. In addition, it could contribute greatly to reducing international tensions.

Recently Sweden had initiated a study on the possibility of launching an international verification satellite. In 1978 a proposal by France to establish an international satellite monitoring agency had been studied, but had come to nothing, owing in part to the negative attitude of the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

However, as space technology had become available to an increasing number of countries, the idea of an international verification satellite had re-emerged. Sweden was now exploring the possibility of international co-operation in launching such a vehicle. It was a more realistic proposition now than when first mooted in 1978. The gap in know-how between the Super Powers and other countries was narrowing, and the costs could be managed. If the small nations now decided that they wanted to break the Super Powers' information monopoly, it could be done. All that was needed was international co-operation, and the IPU had a role to play in promoting that.

Mr. A. EL KADIRI (Morocco) thanked the British Group for its hospitality and congratulated it on the excellent organization of the Conference whose inaugural session had been honoured by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen.

The subject being discussed was fully in accordance with the current trend in international relations, which were tending more towards the maintenance of peace, the settling of

disputes and slowing down the arms race. The exploration and use of space concerned all mankind. Space must be used exclusively for peaceful purposes in order to ensure the prosperity of the human race. Fortunately, international co-operation had already produced a number of results which were a source of great satisfaction to Morocco, which had organized a symposium attended by numerous scholars on the exploitation of space for the benefit of mankind. Such use of space would become possible once all nations were aware of the dangers inherent in its military use. A legal framework for space activities had already been established but there were still some points of disagreement, especially concerning the actual definition of outer space. Thought should also be given to warding off the dangers resulting from launching a large number of satellites or from losing control of some of them. There should also be concern at the adverse effects on the ozone layer. Undoubtedly, much would have to be done in order to restore equilibrium in space.

Morocco, which had signed all the instruments drawn up by the United Nations, called upon those countries that had not done so to follow its example and also to give developing countries access to the results of research. Morocco also urged them to draw up procedures that would enable space to be used for the benefit of all.

Mr. B.P. DAS (India) said that human ingenuity had always tried to grapple with the impossible and the mischievous, and, in pursuit of the same end, space technology was now being harnessed for beneficial purposes. With regard to the underprivileged nations, the problem lay in ensuring that the benefits of science and technology percolated down to them. Space technology had become crucial for the development of all mankind. It was the most powerful tool with which to tackle some of the most urgent problems confronting the world. Therefore, against the background of the present inequitable international order, access by those nations to the benefits of space was vital to the survival of humanity.

It was time to ensure that all countries had easy access to space technology. Developing countries should be made partners in ongoing space activities. There were already some examples of co-operation in that area such as the Indo-Soviet space flights, Indo-US collaboration in the satellite instructional television experiment and the Indo-European collaboration in the Apple satellite. India had established a broad-based space programme to ensure that benefits reached the grass roots. Its experiments in the use of remote sensing in mapping and monitoring land and locating mineral resources had made India aware of the potential of its resources. There had also been a communications revolution in India. Unfortunately, discriminatory practices had often been adopted by developed countries.

Parliamentarians should strive to ensure that space was used for the benefit of mankind in general. Developed nations should try to preserve the global environment and ensure minimal

standards of life for every human being. The prevailing climate of international understanding would assist such efforts. The opportunities provided by the INF Treaty should be seized to ensure that the arms race was not extended to space. Placing military weapons in space would lead to catastrophe. Space must be used for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. H. CORFU (Israel) said that within 80 years of the beginnings of aviation man had set foot on a nearby celestial body and robot explorers had visited the various planets of the solar system and relayed a vast quantity of data. Space exploration had disclosed dangers such as the greenhouse effect, which could be averted by united world action. The spin-offs had been plentiful. Communications satellites were making an important contribution to the extension of education in developing countries. Solar energy, captured by installations in outer space, could become the main tool for the development of arid zones. Satellites enabled accurate weather predictions to be made.

Israel's main contribution to the space programme had been scientific. It had participated in experiments carried out by NASA and the ESA. It operated a laser-scanning station near Jerusalem and its telescope in the Negev had made important contributions to astronomy. The Israeli Space Agency had been established in 1983. A satellite had been launched in 1988 and it was hoped that two further satellites would follow between 1990 and 1992. The third satellite would constitute one of Israel's contributions to the International Space Year in 1992. Israeli aircraft industries were now building the AMOS, a communications satellite to be operated within Israel's INTELSAT "sky slot" allocation. There was also hope that Israel's work on arid zones research would prove beneficial to settlement on other planets.

Israel had recently established a special Ministry of the Environment. It believed that there was a sequential link between concern about one's immediate environment and concern about the endangered planet. Israel's scientific establishment hoped to make its contribution to the solution of global environmental problems.

Mr. H. bin A. LOOTAH (United Arab Emirates) expressed thanks to the British Group and the Government and people of the United Kingdom. He recalled that on 20 June the world had celebrated the twentieth anniversary of a man's landing on the Moon, who had said "It's a small step for man but a very big one for mankind". The conquest of space was continuing, and the progress was bringing mankind to the threshold of a new age. That conquest should encourage men to have a calmer vision of the situation on Earth and help them settle their conflicts.

A legal framework was necessary for such an international process which concerned the whole of mankind. It was sometimes difficult to distinguish between peaceful uses and non-peaceful uses. Research could not be reduced purely to science, for the

aims of the UN included arms control. Space could not belong to any national sovereignty and it was absolutely essential to establish a UN-linked international space organization. That could be achieved by international collaboration.

Parliamentarians should lay the legal foundations for the peaceful use of space. The human species had managed the technological tests satisfactorily and the next step was to pass the political and moral ones.

Parliamentarians should not forget the peoples, first amongst them the Palestinians, who desired no more than to live in peace on Earth.

Mr. J. FENECH (Malta) said that Malta, a small island in the middle of the Mediterranean, had promoted the concept of the common heritage of mankind with regard to the sea-bed and the ocean floor for the first time at the United Nations in the late 1960s. That had led to the Convention on the law of the sea adopted in 1982. In 1988, Malta had taken another initiative concerning the conservation of climate.

Technological achievements in space had enabled mankind to make great progress. For example, it was now possible to measure the gases which created the greenhouse effect. Such environmental hazards had given a new dimension to the question of the use of space. Man could no longer concern himself solely with the possible abuse of space for military purposes. He now had to ensure that his activities in space did not contribute to the greenhouse effect and the damage to the ozone layer. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should ensure that the United Nations, as the focal point for international space policy, addressed that problem as a matter of urgency. It might be necessary to create a special UN authority to determine the effects of space activity on the environment and to enforce any new regulations. Such an authority could impinge on national sovereignty; but he felt that States would be prepared to make sacrifices in order to preserve the environment. Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union had a responsibility and a commitment to posterity. They must ensure that extra-terrestrial activities did not damage the world. States would then feel free to explore further the wonders of space without endangering life on Earth.

Mr. F.R. PUERTA (Argentina) said that for thousands of years man had been contemplating the heavens, and in recent years had made great progress in understanding the cosmos. That had altered his view of the Earth itself. Once he had been able to see Earth from the sky, man had gained a better understanding of the unity of human civilization: whatever their colour or their race, all men lived in one and the same house and were dependent one upon another. The squandering of natural resources compromised the future of the rich as much as that of the poor. One now had to accept the truth that the planet could

deteriorate, and man must protect it by ensuring peace and implementing global policies.

Men had pushed back the frontiers of civilization and had embarked upon a journey towards the unknown. In the conquest of space the errors of the past must not be repeated - the good of mankind must be the paramount goal.

Mr. L. TUDEV (Mongolia) said that scientific and technical progress in space exploration had opened up exciting perspectives and possibilities for the peaceful use of space. He commended the agreements recently concluded on the peaceful use of outer space.

The two great powers, the United States of America and the USSR, had made great strides in their exploration of space, and the socialist countries were deriving considerable benefits from their participation in the INTERCOSMOS programme.

The time had come to pool the world's resources and to give priority to specific projects designed to assist developing countries. Justice and equity demanded that the gap between developing and developed nations should be bridged. Space exploration could be of great benefit in that area; in particular the development of remote sensing could help developing countries to make the best use of their natural resources.

The Mongolian Government supported the establishment of a world space organization to ensure the peaceful use of outer space, and it looked forward to constructive developments during 1992, International Space Year.

THE PRESIDENT adjourned the sitting until 8 p.m.

The sitting adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

SITTING
OF TUESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER
EVENING

*The sitting opened at 8 p.m. with Mr. M.K. Suhud
(Indonesia), Vice-President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Resumption of the debate

THE PRESIDENT said that if any speaker was not present when called, he or she would be given the chance to speak at the end of the debate, as an exceptional provision.

Mr. SONG HO GYONG (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) began by thanking the British Parliamentary Group for organizing the Centenary Conference of the Union. Space was of vital importance to mankind. Since the time when the first rocket had been launched several international agreements had been prepared to guarantee the non-militarization of space. That new field of activities should not become the site of an arms race. Despite many protests some countries, notably the United States of America, had engaged in activities that directly threatened agreements of that kind, such as the development of new laser weapons and the creation of the "Star Wars" programme. Such actions ran counter to the spirit of the times. It was therefore necessary to ensure that technological and scientific facilities would henceforth be developed for peaceful purposes. The Space Treaty signed in 1967 should therefore be fully implemented.

The Parliamentary Group of his country was sparing no effort to further that cause and was supporting the action of the socialist and non-aligned countries. The Moon and outer space should be used for peaceful purposes that would take account of the wishes and needs of the whole of mankind. The efforts of the UN specialized agencies should be encouraged. In that connection his country welcomed the announcement that an international forum on the cosmos would be held shortly. It was essential for the present Inter-Parliamentary Conference to adopt a resolution on the use of the cosmos for peaceful purposes.

Mr. A. ZIARI (Algeria) expressed the thanks of his delegation to the British Group for its warm welcome and the quality of the organization of the Conference. The inclusion in the agenda of an item on the use of space showed the considerable

progress made by mankind thanks to the effort of its experts and despite the many armed conflicts during the twentieth century. That led one to reflect on man's dual nature and his capacity for good and for evil. Constant vigilance was therefore necessary to ensure that the progress achieved by the scientific community was not diverted from its object.

The images obtained as a result of the exploration of space recalled the relativity of human existence and the useless nature of the conflicts which left the Earth bloodsoaked. The Conference should launch an appeal to the great powers to continue along the path of peaceful co-existence, bringing peoples closer together, settling regional conflicts and achieving total disarmament on Earth and in space. He hoped to see the early disappearance of new terms such as "Star Wars", SDI and killer satellites. It was much more exciting to know that, thanks to co-operation in space, sea routes would be safer, natural disasters more accurately predicted and harvests more plentiful. For its part, Algeria would do everything it could to accelerate implementation of international legal instruments relating to space law which should be integrated into the much desired new world economic order. Only existing or future international space organizations could guarantee the use of space strictly for peaceful purposes. Their activities should be strengthened and broadened to cover all areas involved in the conquest of space.

Mr. E. LOPEZ GOMEZ (Colombia), speaking on behalf of the Colombian Group, thanked the British Group and expressed his gratitude for the unanimous adoption of the resolution on Colombia. His delegation was most appreciative of the gesture. During the crisis currently affecting his country, Colombia needed that demonstration of solidarity.

It was well known that space represented an important challenge for all countries, including developing countries. Colombia considered that agreements on space should preserve the rights of the least advanced countries. The "first come, first served" mentality was unacceptable because it led to inequalities. Colombia hoped that special legal instruments would be implemented to guarantee equal access to geostationary orbit for all countries. The great powers agreed that that principle should be enshrined in a legal statute. The Group of 77 supported that proposal.

Colombia condemned the discrimination that resulted from applying the "first come, first served" rule. It believed that equal treatment should prevail and should underlie all decisions to be taken, because the great powers alone should not monopolize the advantages to be derived from space.

Mr. C.A. GASPERONI (San Marino) said that the subject being discussed was of the greatest interest to small countries that did not possess the large-scale technical and financial means needed for space activities. Mankind had already embarked upon

a future previously only dreamt about by novelists; it could even be said that space was already being industrialized. In the year 2000, large platforms in orbit would permit further progress to be made. It was nevertheless necessary to take all necessary precautions at the present stage to ensure that space was not colonized by the strongest powers. That should be the responsibility of politicians.

The policy of openness and reform that currently reigned in many States should facilitate legal control over the use of space. The most urgent problem was to prevent militarization of space and an arms race in space. Subsequently, the means previously used for military purposes could be devoted to peaceful purposes to benefit mankind as a whole.

From the beginning of the space age, the need for international agreements had been felt; particular concern had been given to regulating positions in the geostationary orbit and the United Nations had made considerable efforts to solve the problem, although many decisions still remained to be taken and choices had to be made. Time was running short if some countries were to be prevented from asserting their supremacy over others. The Republic of San Marino supported international co-operation and hoped that the Conference would call upon parliamentarians and Governments to prevent uncontrolled use of space, prohibit military activities, and promote scientific research and the use of space for the common good.

Mr. A. AGUIRRE-RAMOS (Mexico) thanked the people, Government and parliamentarians of the United Kingdom, and said that his delegation considered it essential to intensify international co-operation in order to slow down the arms race in space and to establish peaceful use of the new field opening up before mankind.

Militarization of outer space was inextricably linked to armaments production and expenditure. Research and the development of space weapons had an impact on the development of weapons in general. It was therefore difficult to come to an agreement to end the arms race. It was impossible to halt the militarization of space without the political will of those powers with space programmes. At the United Nations Disarmament Conference, Mexico had spoken in favour of establishing an ad hoc committee for that purpose. It was necessary to confront the nuclear powers with their grave responsibilities, as the six signatories of the New Delhi Declaration had done.

On the other hand, the Mexican delegation considered that the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was the appropriate body to promote international co-operation.

All nations should benefit from the progress made in space technology and should have access to the knowledge acquired in that field, especially concerning the construction and use of

telecommunications satellites. Mexico advocated that type of co-operation and supported any proposal aimed at intensifying the exchange of information.

Mr. O. WULFF (Federal Republic of Germany) said that the Inter-Parliamentary Union had been founded a hundred years ago partly as a result of a universal longing for lasting peace. Countless peace movements had influenced parliamentarians who had joined together to form the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He quoted Kant's dictum that the state of peace was not a natural state but one which must be created. That epitomized the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Entire nations were affected by technological research in space. It was therefore necessary to be aware of the dangers involved and of the need for international regulation. The prospects for disarmament on Earth must not be damaged by conflict in space.

Mrs. C. PLAZA (Philippines) explained that it was difficult, as a representative of a developing country whose resources had to be channelled towards providing the necessities of life for its people, for her to participate in a debate on the development of space. Nevertheless, the Filipino people were concerned that space should be developed only for peaceful purposes and they supported the United Nations' programmes in that field. As 1989 marked the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the United Nations, it was timely to discuss progress made following the Committee's recommendations. She was pleased that, despite the difficulties, progress had been made on reaching a consensus on remote sensing satellites. More frightening was the military use of space. The INF Treaty between the United States of America and the USSR had reduced the world's nuclear arsenal by a mere 4 per cent. That figure should be increased to somewhere near 50 per cent. She feared the possibility of the arms race moving from the northern hemisphere to the Pacific or to outer space. She concluded by considering the implications of the improper use of space for the environment and argued that measures to strengthen environmental protection, such as the United Nations' resolution on space debris, should be encouraged.

Mr. N. ANASTASIADES (Cyprus) said that the pace of technological progress in space was extremely rapid. However, the use to which space technology was put depended entirely on human attitudes. It could open new horizons, or could be used destructively. The benefits of space, particularly in meteorology and in remote sensing for the purposes of resource management, were limited only by human imagination. However, space could also be used to further the arms race. It was a grim reality that the consequences of the misuse of space would affect everybody. It was therefore of the utmost importance to establish a legal régime which would ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights and the rights of developing countries in all matters which concerned the exploitation of space.

International space law was in its infancy, and would inevitably evolve slowly. International law reflected changes in the international climate, and there had to be a concerted effort to establish a code of behaviour in terrestrial matters before any coherent code of law for space could be established. Humanity was faced with the choice of moving to a higher plane or destroying itself totally.

Mr. A. HÄNSENBERGER (Switzerland) said that Switzerland was a small country whose international importance was related neither to the number of its inhabitants nor to its area but to the hardworking nature of its population, which had made Switzerland one of the world's major exporting nations. It had no space programme of its own but participated in nearly all of those of the European Space Agency. Berne University had conducted its own studies on solar winds prior to the Apollo programme. However, to safeguard its neutrality Switzerland was not participating in the Columbus programme.

The conquest of space was of course expensive and dangerous but it was also a harbinger of the future and might help to explain how the universe had been created and the Earth born.

Switzerland belonged to no military alliance but had a purely defensive army. He was convinced that space could only be used for peaceful purposes, and that meant banning all offensive weapons from space. Switzerland and Sweden had taken measures to that end and he hoped that they would be approved.

Mr. ZAHOR-UL-HAQ (Pakistan) said that developing countries had an immediate interest in the development of peaceful uses of technology in space. In particular, the development of satellite communication and remote sensing to aid resource management, were of the first importance to developing countries. The focus of Pakistan's space programme were, and would continue to be, the peaceful application of space technology and international co-operation.

The arms race, however, ran directly counter to efforts to improve international co-operation and relax international tension. The militarization of outer space would only increase international tension. The factors working towards militarization included an atmosphere of international mistrust due to the wealth gap, lack of communication between nations and the easy availability of weaponry.

Pending a comprehensive treaty on the demilitarization of outer space, interim measures were needed, such as a ban on anti-satellite weapons and ballistic missile defence systems used in outer space. As a matter of priority, the developed countries should also embark on a comprehensive aid programme to enable developing countries to become fully self-reliant. Co-operation was needed both between East and West and between North and South to create a new climate of opportunity for the peaceful exploitation of space.

Mr. A. VIDIGAL AMARO (Portugal) said that since Yuri Gagarin's journey into space, the space adventure had led to new scientific discoveries which had radically changed international life. In the future no country could tackle research on its own and co-operation was necessary if only to exploit results. Unfortunately the peaceful use of space was threatened by the "Star Wars" programmes. Transferring war into space would have incalculable consequences for mankind, yet that possibility was far from being purely theoretical.

Everything should therefore be done to halt the arms race. Space research expenditure should henceforth be limited to peaceful uses. In that way, scientific and technological progress would contribute to the strengthening of peace.

Mr. S. EFFENDI (Indonesia) said that, in the interests of time, he would withdraw his name from the list of second speakers.

THE PRESIDENT said that the debate on item 3 was concluded. The draft resolutions on the item would be referred to the 1st Committee for study and report. The next sitting would start the following day, Wednesday, 6 September, at 9.30 a.m.

The sitting adjourned at 9.05 p.m.

SITTING
OF WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER
MORNING

*The sitting opened at 9.30 a.m. with Mr. M. Marshall
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

Item 4 of the agenda

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR
RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF
THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT

THE PRESIDENT announced that during the forthcoming debate on item 4 only 7 minutes would be allocated to each delegation. Already 83 speakers had registered for the General Debate and he therefore proposed to close the list of speakers at 3 p.m. He reminded delegates that they should take their seats at 2.15 p.m. to hear the address by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. E. SAOUMA (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO) thanked the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the honour of having been invited to address the 82nd Conference, which coincided with the Union's Centenary. For 100 years the Union had been working to serve mankind. It had always been concerned with the well-being of the whole of mankind, as was witnessed once again by the subject currently under discussion. The objectives of developing general well-being, raising the nutritional level of peoples, improving their living conditions, stimulating agricultural production, contributing to the expansion of the world economy and freeing mankind from hunger exactly coincided with those of the FAO.

The first major problem concerned the population and food equation. In terms of world population, the figure of 5,000 million had been reached in 1988, and it had doubled since 1950. By the year 2000 it would exceed 6,000 million and would not stabilize before 2100 to 2110. By then the planet would have 10,500 million inhabitants. In spite of birth control policies, the coming years would see the largest rates of growth the world had even known. Ninety per cent of that increase would be in the developing countries. Taking the world as a whole, agriculture was nowadays, generally speaking, in a position to meet food requirements. In order to maintain that state of affairs, it would be necessary to increase production by 40 per cent in the next 15 years. By the time world population had stabilized, agricultural production should have almost tripled. That did not seem to be beyond reach in spite of the fact that there were and would continue to be very substantial inequalities between individual regions and countries. Usually it was in areas where

the population was increasing the most that there was the greatest difficulty in achieving progress in production. A study carried out by FAO in 1983 had assessed the food production potential of 117 developing countries. It emerged that with systems of production using few inputs there were 54 countries whose resources in terms of land did not even enable them to feed their existing populations. If nothing changed except the size of the population, that figure would reach 64 by the year 2000. Even by using more fertilizers, which was rather unlikely, there would still be 36 countries in a critical situation. The first idea that came to mind was that those 36 countries should seek to secure for themselves returns in stable currencies and slow their population growth, but that was easier said than done. There were in fact levels of agricultural production that should not be exceeded for fear of harming the environment. Rational development of agriculture should not damage the land, or it would not be sustainable. Likewise, the intensive use of inputs led to pollution levels which had serious consequences. However, in developing countries the greatest threat came from the extensive use of land. With few exceptions, all cultivable land was already under cultivation. Already visible on the horizon like the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse were deforestation, soil degradation, drought and desertification. The solutions were not merely technical, but also political, economic and social. The battle had to be waged on all fronts, giving pride of place to improving food security and the fight against poverty.

Food security required that developing countries direct their policies for economic progress towards the agricultural sector. To encourage producers, many countries had been led to raise agricultural prices while at the same time abandoning consumer subsidies. As a result, the poor had more and more difficulty in acquiring the food they needed. In reality, prices were just one element in a series of vital measures which FAO termed the "four i's" of agricultural development: infrastructure, institutions, inputs and incentives. One should even add a fifth "i", namely investments.

Food security also presupposed supply stability, which implied the establishment of food and currency reserves. A better distribution of the ownership of the means of production, particularly the land, seemed to be essential. There should be an increase in the number of rural jobs that were outside the agricultural sector, and small industries should be encouraged to establish themselves in country areas.

Unfortunately, such reforms were difficult to implement and were only effective in the long term. In the meantime, how was it possible to prevent the poor suffering from hunger? Through social aid programmes, naturally, but greater imagination had to be shown.

Food aid was essential provided that it was integrated into the development plans of the beneficiary countries. In any

event, in the long term, financial aid was preferable. The priority was to promote economic progress in developing countries. That meant that a solution had to be found to the problem of indebtedness and the unfavourable trade situation. The Uruguay Round should lead to the liberalization required. At the same time, investment financing should be strengthened.

FAO was taking an increasing number of measures in all those fields, but its possibilities were limited while development aid needed to progress in parallel with needs. It was especially important for industrialized countries to stop subsidizing their agricultural exports. Rather than supplying poor countries with food aid; it would be preferable to provide them with additional agricultural supplies such as fertilizers, pesticides, veterinary medicines and equipment. That would be more beneficial to all parties.

The Earth had sufficient resources to meet future needs provided that land was managed to maximum effect and food circulated freely. Parliamentarians should work effectively towards the adoption of enlightened policies in their respective countries. FAO would always be ready to help them in their efforts.

Mr. T. COX (United Kingdom) said that representatives of both rich and poor nations were present at the Conference. Much had been heard of the hunger of the Third World and much was known of the food surpluses in the rich countries. Developed countries were often told that they must help the poorer countries to develop their agriculture. He accepted that. Technology had made it possible to develop crops in all types of climate. The rich nations must be the first to extend advice. The growth of the world's population was another important issue and a difficult one to resolve because of deeply-held convictions; but unless countries faced the problem, steady progress would not be achieved. He hoped that improvements in education, health care and other areas would be accompanied by a better understanding of the need to slow population growth.

Third World debt was an issue that must be faced and real help should be given to the indebted countries. It was the poorest countries and peoples who suffered most as they sought to repay the debts by reducing education, health and other expenditures. That situation could not continue. Often it was the actions of rich nations that harmed the poor. The amount of real aid was far too low. Rich nations - and the EEC was a classic example - developed trade agreements to the detriment of market access for the Third World. Little had been said about Third World access to the Single Market which would open in 1992. How had the rich nations contributed to stabilizing commodity prices or interest rates? The problems of unemployment were even greater in countries where people were already poor.

It was for bodies such as the IPU to develop and promote policies to help countries forge a future for themselves. Interdependent global economic policy would benefit the whole world,

but especially the poorer nations. Wealthier nations must be prepared to help the poorer countries to develop.

Mr. D. POPOVSKI (Yugoslavia) said that the right to food was one of the most basic human rights. Hunger was the most tragic manifestation of inequality. It was clear that the objectives set at the 1974 World Food Conference would not be achieved, which indicated the need to evaluate the World Food Programme and the flow of resources to the International Fund for Agricultural Development. That would encourage developing countries to give the necessary priority to increasing food production and achieving a higher level of self-sufficiency as the most effective means of reaching a lasting solution.

Turning to the issue of Third World debt, he said that the oil crisis of the 1970s had affected the economic development of developing countries most, completely reversing the flow of financial resources. The debt crisis had resulted in a reduction of new lending and, since 1984, in a continuing negative flow of capital. Despite the difference in the nature of debts, the prolonged debt crisis had had some uniform effects. It had led to an enormous widening of the gap between industrialized and developing countries, with the result that human and political tolerance were reaching breaking point.

He mentioned some of the many analyses of the causes and effects of the debt crisis and listed some of the solutions proposed, which ranged from regular servicing of debt and various forms of rescheduling to a boycott of payments and the establishment of a debtors' cartel. He commended the report of the independent group of experts headed by Mr. Helmut Schmidt and set up by the seventh UNCTAD session in Geneva. The report had concluded that political leaders in developing countries had now recognized their past mistakes and were taking steps to correct them. It was time that political leaders in the creditor countries did likewise. It would be appropriate for an IPU resolution to draw the attention of Parliaments in both developing and developed countries to those conclusions.

Mr. J.H. SCHEUER (United States of America) said that his delegation would be happy to give a copy of the Congressional report on the fragile balance between population growth, food production and environmental degradation to any delegate who requested it. That issue had been neglected for far too long. It was most appropriate that the IPU had made it a centrepiece of the Centenary Conference. In 1889 the population of the world had been one billion. It had increased five times in the following century. The staggering implications of that growth could not be ignored.

There was a danger that food production would be jeopardized by agricultural methods such as the over-use of chemicals. All the experts giving evidence to the Congressional hearings had agreed that efforts to increase food production must be consistent with the conservation of precious natural resources.

They had also agreed on the need to reduce the rate of population growth. Annual population growth was three and a half to four per cent in much of the developing world, while food production was growing by only one and a half to two per cent. Simple arithmetic showed that there was thus a deficit of two per cent per annum in the availability of food. The enormous growth in food production in the 1960s and 70s - the Green Revolution - was unlikely to be repeated. Some of the technologies which had produced the Green Revolution had been found to damage the environment. Man had over-pumped and over-ploughed and lands had been over-grazed. He concluded by referring the assembly to his delegation's draft resolution which suggested solutions to those problems.

Mr. C.F. Lowzow (Norway), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mrs. M.M. FOU DA (Cameroon) drew attention to the theory advanced by the English economist Malthus whereby the population tended to increase faster than resources. The current situation showed that he was right. A large number of countries, particularly developing countries, could no longer satisfy their needs because of an excessively high birth rate. The situation was exacerbated by the debt burden and by the fall in prices of exports. She therefore welcomed the measures taken by some creditor countries which, aware that peoples were interdependent, had lightened the burden borne by Third World countries. It was to be hoped that other States and bodies would follow their example.

The Cameroon National Group proposed other measures contained in its draft resolution submitted to the Conference. Cameroon had always made every effort to adapt its natural resources to its demographic potential: a national commission had been given responsibility for collecting and disseminating demographic data to be used as indicators for economic and social planning.

Cameroon had established a number of mechanisms to promote food production, including pricing policies and better food marketing.

In conclusion, she expressed the hope that the Conference would look favourably upon the proposals submitted by her country in its draft resolution.

Mr. R. ROCO (Philippines) said that the problems of population, food and the search for a rational and efficient solution to the problem of the Third World debt highlighted the conditions in which peoples and nations were oppressed, humiliated and deprived of the most basic human right - to live and survive with dignity and pride. There had been a time when convicted debtors were imprisoned, but the warrant for their arrest could not be served on a Sunday. The Anglo-Saxon legal tradition did not allow any person to be imprisoned for debt.

There were no warrants for the arrest of nations in debt, but nor were there any Sundays.

He acknowledged the efforts of the North to reduce debt and to transform loans into grants. But the Philippines, for instance, carried a debt burden of 29 billion dollars. For its wealthy neighbours that might not be even one day's interest on income, but the Philippines set aside 25 per cent of its annual budget to service foreign debt. Next year that debt would increase to more than 30 billion. By 1990 the Philippines would be setting aside 27 per cent of its budget to service debt, and by 1991 the debt would have increased to more than 31 billion dollars. The people of the Philippines would pay more and more and eat less and less as the years went by unless there was a radical change in circumstances. Yet all that those people could see for their efforts was an improvement in the financial statements of the global banks.

The foreign debt of the Philippines had been accumulated by a dictator who had ruled the country for 20 years. There had been little democratic participation while the debt had accumulated, but the people now had to pay for the sins of their oppressor. It was to be hoped that those who loved freedom would protest about that state of affairs and that the great democracies and even the banks and financial institutions would not allow that inequity to continue. Developing countries were told to liberalize imports and remove trade barriers, but they found that there were barriers raised against them. The import of food was supposed to alleviate hunger and yet their own farmers were becoming hungrier.

Mr. A. GHALANOS (Cyprus) said that with the improvement in the international climate and progress in disarmament and détente, the time had come for humanity to make a determined attack on the problems of the Third World, especially economic destitution, poverty, famine and disease. Every day the situation in the Third World deteriorated and in some areas, particularly Africa, had become dramatic because of failing crops, drought, and unscientific cultivation methods. It was appalling that more than 700 million people lacked sufficient food and that every year millions of children died from hunger. However terrible, the statistics were eloquent and told a sad story of how man could reach the distant universe while being unable to solve the problems of survival.

While there was no substitute for breaking down backward traditions and correcting internal defects and introducing modern scientific methods, it had to be asked whether the rich and developed countries were helping to improve the situation or bore some responsibility for such a tragic state of affairs. The worsening international environment for primary commodities and basic foodstuffs had resulted in a net outflow of resources from the developing countries and the creation of the enormous debt of the Third World, quite apart from the continued economic exploitation of the weak by the strong. It was not only

humanitarianism but realism to appreciate that that state of affairs would boomerang on the developed countries.

Despite its problems and the continued division and occupation of the country, Cyprus was sensitive to the problems of the Third World and had undertaken many initiatives to create the necessary climate and to promote decisions to reverse the situation. In 1988 Cyprus had launched an initiative against world hunger. The Cyprus delegation believed that urgent implementation of some of the proposals of the Fourteenth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council would go a long way to improve matters.

Significant progress would be made if creditors and debtors could reach an understanding to reduce the Third World's overall burden. In the longer term, more equitable international trade practices should secure a more equitable distribution of wealth and resources, and that would go a long way to alleviating hunger and economic destitution.

Every day the communications revolution made the world smaller and more interdependent; and insensitivity to the plight of others came too close to home for comfort.

Mr. A. LEMSIQUI (Morocco) thanked the British Group for its hospitality and the excellent way it had organized the Conference.

The imbalance between food production and population trends was growing. The depletion of natural resources was leading to degradation of the soil, deforestation, salination and desertification. It was imperative to establish a genuine food strategy adapted to the individual needs of each country with a view to remedying the food deficit while at the same time protecting the environment. In developing countries, priority should be given to agriculture, whether through investments, the establishment of co-operatives, the development of agronomic research or incentives for farmers. A balance should be sought between increasing food production and increasing agricultural exports.

Population growth should be slowed by means of family planning policy.

Sustainable land use required protection of the environment through a series of measures to curb deforestation, desertification and drought.

Finally, it was necessary to put a halt to the deterioration of the terms of trade by regularizing raw material prices, dismantling the protectionist practices of the developed countries, cancelling a large part of the debt owed by developing countries and rescheduling the rest. Those were the measures which, taken together, should constitute a programme for fighting poverty.

Mrs. M. TAUFUQ KIEMAS (Indonesia) said that population growth in Indonesia was being met by food production, but to

minimize the problems, population growth and food distribution must be managed through government policy. Indonesia's strategy was to promote an increase in the production of food and particularly of rice, in order to reach food self-sufficiency. It had the ability to produce sufficient rice not to have to import any, and that would help the national economy to grow and thus ensure a more equitable distribution of income, which would benefit the rural poor in particular. The strategy gave particular importance to the introduction of new technologies, incentives to farmers, the setting up of infrastructures and the strengthening of institutions. The Indonesian Government's efforts to reduce population growth had been very successful and in 1987 Indonesian farmers had engaged in an effort to contribute to assisting Africa which had been in the throes of a severe drought.

Falling prices of primary commodities had reduced the chance of economic growth for developing countries and had contributed to their growing debt burden. Debt servicing obligations had placed constraints on development. Enough food was produced to meet the world's need but it must be properly distributed. Countries suffering from famine should be relieved from their debt burden. Future development strategy should be agriculture-led. The funds used to finance protectionism in developed countries should be used to improve the productivity of all developing countries' agricultural sector. That would enable all peoples of the world to enjoy a better life in the future.

Mrs. L. FISCHER (Federal Republic of Germany) said that within the next ten years the population of developing countries would increase by 22 per cent while the population of the developed countries would grow by only 5 per cent. It was clear that the population crisis was a matter for immediate action. Slower population growth and economic progress without irreversible damage to the environment would depend on investment in women, which would involve providing them with health care and family planning services. Recent figures revealed that 37 of the poorest countries had cut health spending by 50 per cent and education expenditure by 25 per cent in the last four years. The burden of the Third World debt was mainly to blame. The South now had a net outflow of 20 billion dollars a year to the North, as compared to a 40 billion dollar inflow ten years earlier.

The number of starving people in the world was still growing. Poverty and famine were rooted in the economic misery of the Third World countries, which was further aggravated by their oppressive debt servicing obligations. Many developing countries had to produce cash crops in order to service their debts rather than supply food for their own populations. Export opportunities for developing countries were being reduced by protectionism in the industrial countries. Co-operation and advice, especially in crucial production areas, should be aimed at more careful use of natural resources with a view to avoiding the dangers of salination, desertification and erosion.

More intensified agricultural research was needed. More environmentally appropriate and sustainable models of agricultural development were required for the benefit of all countries.

Mr. T.A. ESMAIL (Egypt) said that 15 years after the World Food Conference, the number of people suffering from hunger had increased despite the growth in food production and the grain surpluses in a number of countries. The situation would only get worse unless the policies in force were amended and given a global perspective. At the present time 750 million people suffered from hunger and 14 million children under the age of 5 died from malnutrition each year.

In order to change the situation, it was necessary to act in two fundamental areas: population and indebtedness. First of all, it was necessary to implement the resolution adopted by the World Food Council, the Beijing Declaration, The Cyprus Initiative and the recent declaration of 25 May 1989. For a number of years, Third World countries had tried to solve their demographic problems. Unfortunately, the role of women, of whom 1,300 million were of child-bearing age, was still too limited.

The developed countries bore considerable responsibility for solving the problem because of the economic and financial links they had with developing countries. The increase in the latter's debt was tragic.

Mr. C. GUIDO CHAVEZ (Nicaragua) congratulated the British Parliamentary Group on the organization of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centenary Conference. Since its creation, the Union had contributed to solving many crises. Today, its members had to deal with problems of malnutrition, poverty and hunger that affected many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The causes were well-known: the fall in raw material prices, protectionism, over-exploitation of land and, above all, indebtedness which amounted to 600 billion dollars, half of which was owed by Spanish-speaking America. The critical situation in Third World countries was exacerbated by domestic problems: strikes, civil wars, kidnappings. All those difficulties could only be overcome by global measures; partial settlements could only prolong the peoples' suffering.

The Nicaraguan delegation supported the Montevideo Declaration of 2 October 1985 according to which Latin America's external debt should be declared exempt from repayment. The problem of indebtedness required a political solution and Latin American countries should join together in seeking such a solution. The Nicaraguan delegation would submit a draft resolution to the Conference calling upon the developed countries and international financial institutions to take concrete measures such as adjusting the amount of the debt, reducing annual repayments, cancelling the debt of the poorest countries, reducing interest rates, rescheduling, defining new methods of financing, ending trade protectionism and prohibiting sales of arms to poor countries. How was it possible to spend astronomical sums on

weapons when 14 million children under the age of 5 were dying of hunger? All peoples should unite to ensure their survival. A new political ethos had to be defined.

Mr. R. du LUART (France) said that throughout the world 35,000 children were now dying every day from hunger and curable diseases, and the same number were seriously handicapped through infant malnutrition. For some 40 countries, mostly the least developed countries, the 1980s had been the "lost decade for development". Other countries, particularly in Asia, were breaking out, albeit slowly, from the vicious circle of under-development. But in the majority of African countries and some Latin American and Asian countries a substantial section of the population lived in extreme poverty compounded by major threats to the environment.

States whose budgets had been reduced by structural adjustment policies were no longer in a position to provide basic health and social services. Action should therefore be taken to deal with the main factors which were external constraints and low levels of internal development. The debt burden prevented the increase in investments needed to step up exports.

The idea was gaining ground that it was in the interests of the rich countries to find solutions to that situation. The decisions taken in Toronto in 1988 and in Washington last April should enable the debt burden of the poorest countries to be alleviated. In a few weeks' time the French Parliament would be debating a bill cancelling, without compensation, all the debts owed to France by 35 States. It was now up to every industrialized country and international financial institution to follow suit.

The second condition for establishing food security in the developing countries was the regulation of raw material prices. There too, there were many difficulties owing in particular to the developed countries' agricultural support policies. However, as the GATT had proposed, ways should be sought to phase out such policies and to develop, as the European Community had done, a system of generalized preferences.

But improving the situation of the developing countries did not depend only on external factors. Coherent domestic policies should be designed which established genuine priorities that would favour development. Miracle cures were now a thing of the past. The priority should now be the development of traditional food production, giving consideration to the part played by small farmers and women, whose role in rural life was fundamental.

Finally, available resources should be managed with respect for the environment and thereby for the future conditions of development.

Those priorities should be included in local development policies drawn up in close collaboration with the competent

authorities and with the participation of peoples and non-governmental organizations. That was the direction taken by France's co-operation policy, and the one to be followed in order to help developing countries acquire their own food security.

Mrs. ATTIYA INAYATULLAH (Pakistan) began by saying how appropriate it was for the IPU to be discussing the present agenda item at its Centenary Conference. It was the noblest of parliamentarians' dreams that human beings should have enough food and a decent life. But that dream would only come true if the population explosion was attenuated by curbing fertility and husbanding human and natural resources. The progress made in the third quarter of the present century had lost momentum. Social unrest, political instability and economic problems in the Third World made it impossible for developing countries to concentrate on building a future in which the population and food equation balanced. She put forward several proposals for dealing with the Third World debt crisis. They included writing off loans which could never be repaid, ensuring that rates of interest never exceeded the rate of inflation in creditor countries, and stopping aid for large but merely prestigious projects in developing countries.

With regard to food security, she recommended the establishment of a food bank and that all creditor nations should agree to food import assistance and loans for improving agriculture being granted at special low interest rates. Population growth should be given higher priority in development programmes and creditor institutions should ensure the active involvement of the non-government sector in the delivery of family planning programmes. She concluded by proposing that the IPU should establish an appropriate body to follow up the important deliberations of the Conference.

Mr. Y.N. BELENKOV (USSR) said that feeding the peoples of the world had become a major political and economic problem. The inability to feed the world could not be explained by population growth alone. Since the 1970s enough food had been produced to feed the world population but many people still went hungry. The reason for that was to be found in social and economic factors. Soviet parliamentarians believed that the best way of solving food shortages in developing countries was to improve their economies and ensure fairer distribution of their products. Developed countries with food surpluses should assist developing countries, but food aid should be untied. A solution to the problem involved not only aid, but also the removal of protectionism and the instability in the international monetary system.

The USSR favoured an international approach to solving the debt problem. It was ready to grant a moratorium of a hundred years on the repayment of some debts, and in certain cases would waive the debts altogether. He suggested that other countries might adjust the level of repayment to the level of economic

development, and that UNCTAD and private banks should do more to assist repayment. Disarmament would also contribute by allowing developing countries to spend money on food production rather than on arms.

Mr. H. EDWARDS (Australia) said that the central, sad and wholly perverse fact was that there had been a net flow of wealth from the poor to the rich countries. Living standards in many developing countries were now lower than the already low level of a decade ago. Not only for humanitarian reasons but for reasons of long-term economic and political self-interest, that flow could not be allowed to continue. Australia welcomed the Baker proposals to write off debt in return for economic reform and the Brady proposals to ensure that debt reduction was linked to new money flows. The IMF and the World Bank had entered the scene, and the recent large contribution from Japan in support of the debt reduction programme was to be applauded.

In Australia's own region, East Asia and the Pacific, in some instances the debt problem was as pressing as it was in Africa and Latin America. In Indonesia the proportion of debt to GDP was 80 per cent and in Papua-New Guinea nearly 100 per cent. That highlighted the need for East Asia and the Pacific region to be accorded equal treatment in proposals concerning debt reduction and new flows.

Non-governmental organizations should play a much greater role in combating poverty and there should be increasing awareness of the crucial part that millions of ordinary people could play in stimulating development and alleviating poverty. What was needed was grassroots capitalism fostered by programmes of revolving credit for the development of micro-enterprises.

Mr. A.R. PIERRI (Argentina) said that the external debt problem could not be dissociated from the problem of development. Developing countries sold their commodities at low prices and purchased the equipment they needed at very high prices. Unless the vicious circle was broken, the situation would not improve. Indebted countries would continue to be ignored by investors and young people would leave to seek their fortune elsewhere. Following the oil crisis, which had increased the debt, the serious military situation in Central America made the outlook even more sombre. It should be added that many Governments had used the funds they received to finance inefficient production systems or prestigious building projects. Agricultural economies found it very difficult to subsist and they did not generate employment. Modern structures required increasingly high levels of financing, and technological development in industrialized countries influenced the price of commodities sold by the developing countries. It was therefore indispensable for the latter to have access to external financing in order to develop their industries. The Argentine Government was well aware of the situation. It wished to respect its international commitments and had accepted the

Brady Plan despite the difficulties it faced. The richer countries could not remain indifferent to the future of developing countries. They should do more to remedy the serious problems of food resources and development.

Mr. B. HALLIDAY (Canada) said that it was timely that the Centenary Conference should be discussing three critical challenges - population, food and international debt. An instructive triangle could be drawn with population occupying one angle, food, resources and environment a second and poverty the third angle. One then saw how the three were related. Security, whether national and international, economic, social or political, was contained within that triangle.

Too rapid population growth was the core issue. Neither parliamentarians nor spiritual leaders had found the complete answer and it seemed reasonable to bring the two groups together to discuss subjects such as population, food supply, poverty and environment. With global population increasing by 80 million a year, 93 per cent of it in developing countries, it was imperative that the IPU should give increasing thought to the matter. It had been shown that when the status of women was raised, in education, health, employment or legal rights, there was a marked decrease in fertility rates. Similarly, when aid was transferred from donor organizations to democratic local groups in recipient countries, the benefits were more dramatic than when aid flows were from Government to Government.

He could use no more perceptive words than those of James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, who had said that in any civilization morality must march in step with capacity. It must be asserted unequivocally that it was unacceptable for so many millions of children to die of needless malnutrition and infection. Mass deaths of children must be placed alongside slavery, racism, colonialism and apartheid as being no longer acceptable to humankind.

Mr. R. PEZ FERRO (Cuba) said that the Cuban delegation was glad to be celebrating the Centenary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The best tribute that could be paid to the Union was to note that it was devoting part of the present meeting to discussing the problem of under-development, a vital problem for mankind.

The current economic crisis was the main cause of under-development in poor countries. The result was an increase in the external debt that drove poor countries into an impasse. Indebtedness was the result of traditionally unjust commercial structures and of the disorder reigning in the international monetary and financial situation, manipulated by a group of Western countries solely for their own profit. In short, the external debt of poor countries was the ultimate expression of the current international economic order which should be replaced by a new order.

A few figures illustrated the disastrous situation. From 1982 to 1988, the debt of countries in the Caribbean region had risen from 851 to 1,240 million dollars despite the payment of 1,000 million dollars in interest. In Latin America, where the crisis had emerged, the debt exceeded 400 billion dollars while countries of the region had reimbursed 178 billion dollars since 1982. The present management of the debt could not continue; living conditions and development possibilities in indebted countries were already in jeopardy. Renegotiation and other measures taken to solve the problem had only saved the banks from losing too much, but they had aggravated still further the economic situation of debtor countries. If the economies of developing countries were to recover, the developed countries had to take the initiative. That was the objective of the plan drawn up by the Caribbean countries, and was their only hope for breaking free from the current difficult situation.

Mrs. N. SADIK (United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA) said that 1989 was a very special year for the United Nations Population Fund as it marked its twentieth year of operations. Much had been achieved and much was hoped for in the future; but success would be obtained only if the gains made in the population and development fields to date were consolidated.

At the beginning of 1989 world population had reached 5.2 billion, of whom more than three-quarters lived in developing countries. The most recent United Nations estimate was that the total world population would exceed 6.2 billion by the year 2000. The increased expansion in world numbers was mainly attributable to a slower than anticipated decline in the fertility rate of developing countries. Moreover, the young age profile of developing countries meant that population would continue to grow, and the gap in population growth between developed and developing regions would continue to widen. Between 1990 and 2000 the population of developing countries was expected to grow by 22 per cent, while the population of developed countries would grow by 5 per cent. By the year 2025 the population of developing countries would be 84 per cent of the world total. The imbalance was even greater between regions. The population of Africa was expected to increase by 35 per cent by the year 2000 while in Europe it would grow by only 2 per cent. Apart from general population growth, the most significant demographic variable in the future would be urban population growth - the world's urban population had increased by 29 per cent between 1979-1989.

The impact of those population figures in terms of future demand for food, housing and various services was daunting. Every year, the world's farmers would have to produce food for an additional 90 million people. In Africa, for example, farmers would have to triple their food production growth-rates merely to keep pace with population growth. In the least developed countries, gains made in economic growth were being nullified by population growth. Population growth and concentrations had negative repercussions for the availability of

common natural resources, such as loss of agricultural land to urban growth and the deterioration of upland watersheds due to deforestation.

A new approach to development based on the recognition of the interdependence of the different spheres of life was needed. Population considerations were an integral part of development planning. Well over 80 per cent of the population of the developing world lived in countries in which the Government viewed the rate of population growth as too high; and several of those countries had been successful in reducing population growth. Balanced development was most difficult to achieve in areas of rapid population growth. Countries which had achieved economic success had invested at an early stage in their development in the means to slow down population growth. The success of population programmes was linked to the extent to which women were free to make decisions affecting their lives. One of the crucial challenges in the future would be involving women in development.

Investments made for the welfare of women, and for population and the environment - would be as decisive as any others for the future. Success depended on all people working together. The UNFPA was committed to meeting the challenge and urged the entire international community to join it.

Mr. A. DUARTE (Cape Verde) said that he was proud to note that, in its 100 years of existence, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had acquired recognition as an institution of high standing in the service of peace, justice and fellowship between peoples. He thanked the British Parliamentary Group for its warm welcome.

The imbalance between the growth of production and the growth of population was still a reality for developing countries. Production was stagnant in most developing countries but populations were continuing to grow, and the result was a severe decrease in per capita income. More than 700 million human beings were living in absolute poverty and nearly 75 per cent of them were Africans.

The African countries were particularly affected because of persistent drought, a plethora of natural disasters, large numbers of refugees and glaring shortcomings in management. To cope with the crisis they had devised population policies based on the Bucharest Programme and the Kilimanjaro Programme.

The food shortage was at present being remedied by food imports, which had an adverse effect on investments, and by direct food aid. Food aid was essential for the poorest countries.

However, the situation might worsen in the long term unless the solution of the food problem was included in a global policy of economic and social development. The point was that the

solution of Africa's food problem was inextricably linked to the development of agriculture. That question lay at the heart of the anxieties of African leaders in discussions on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990. Stimulating agricultural growth meant increasing the volume of agricultural investments, stepping up food production, enhancing storage capacities and modernizing the marketing machinery.

Foreign debt was another of the serious problems confronting the African continent. The recent attitudes of some creditor countries should be encouraged and followed by other industrial countries. Long-term debt had risen considerably since 1982 from 390 billion dollars to almost 1,400 billion in 1987. Most of the solvency indicators had worsened steadily until 1986 and despite the improvement of 1987 were still below their 1982 level. The situation therefore called for structural adjustments compatible with the individual situation of each debtor country. But there could be no lasting solution unless the developed countries had the political will to provide Africa with the financial resources essential for its development.

The problems were so acute that the African Heads of State had reiterated on many occasions, most recently at the latest OAU summit, the need to convene an international conference on Africa's foreign debt.

Mr. M.J. MONTALVAO MACHADO (Portugal) considered it shameful that man still had to concern himself with the problems of hunger in the world and deal with the balance between population and resources. How could one be proud of new space and military technologies, knowing the food problems that existed in certain countries? Those questions had been of concern to world leaders for a long time. However, in the absence of any real determination to succeed, no concrete progress could be made. More than 50 per cent of children under the age of 5 were underfed and malnutrition led to the death of 15 million children a year. The figures were shocking and an indictment of the human race if one considered that the situation had resulted from deliberate actions by men. The problem was a human one but it was linked to the policies followed by States.

How could one not protest at the ways land was abandoned and production limited so as to maintain prices at an artificially high level? Agriculture, the agri-food industry and fisheries should become the foremost priorities for the economies of developing countries. At the same time, rich countries should limit production subsidies and all forms of wastage.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that words would be translated into deeds and mutual aid would become the rule. It would not be possible to eliminate the major difficulties from one day to the next. But it was necessary to remain optimistic about the future. Mankind's survival was at stake.

Mr. S. DALLMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that the solution of the problems of food, population and indebtedness required common efforts and the active participation of all peoples. He therefore welcomed the fact that the issue had been placed on the Conference agenda. By the year 2000 the population of the world would have grown to 6 billion. All those people had the right to work and eat, to have access to health care and education. A glance at the economic situation of developing countries revealed a horrifying picture. Eight hundred million people lived in extreme poverty. Half a billion suffered from hunger. Millions of children died from malnutrition. He advocated a step by step programme to improve their situation. Eventually developing countries should be in a position to solve their own problems, but certain pre-conditions would have to be met to enable them to do so. The rest of the world could help by supplying technical assistance in such areas as soil and water management. However, a solution to the external debt crisis was absolutely vital. Their present debt burden threatened not only the socio-economic structure of developing countries but also their political structure. The delegation from the German Democratic Republic affirmed that a just solution to the debt crisis called for global measures. He welcomed the efforts of many developing countries to improve their situation and to settle regional conflict peacefully. In conclusion, he advocated business-like discussions to find a just settlement of the debt problem.

Baroness DAVID (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association - CPA) said that in the next century, finite Earth, which was now ridden by poverty, environmental decline and growing inequalities, would be required to sustain a world population of 10 billion - and 90 per cent of population growth would occur in developing countries. The planet would be required to sustain a world economy five to ten times larger than the present one. A continuation of present patterns was not possible. How was the world to provide energy for a world population twice its present size in the face of increasing soil erosion, deforestation, desertification, acidification and the threat of climatic change? How was it to provide education when even today its capacity was inadequate? How would it provide water, sanitation and health services for all when present expansion could not match world population growth? Africa suffered the worst food deficits but was producing 20 per cent less per capita than in 1965.

The unprecedented rate of population growth must be brought under control through the adoption of family planning policies. The role of women in family planning and in agricultural and environmental activities was critical. In developing countries women undertook between 60 and 90 per cent of agricultural activities but their role was too frequently overlooked in assistance programmes, to the detriment of economic development. They must be encouraged through family planning to stand up for their rights.

Tribute should be paid to the many organizations endeavouring to educate people in family planning. She commended work being done in Mexico, where a programme among lower income factory and rural workers placed a special emphasis on male-oriented family planning. Although Mexican men were renowned for their "macho" image, the project had gained great support from the Church, the Government, the medical profession and the public. It was important that aid for such projects should be maintained and she appealed to the United States of America to restore the volume of aid to the level that had existed before it had cut back aid programmes.

Mr. N. MASSALHA (Israel) said that in Israel some 40,000 overseas students had participated in courses, study tours, workshops and seminars in addition to the tens of thousands of students who had attended courses conducted by Israeli experts in their own countries.

In many developing countries agriculture was still the main economic activity. Population growth presented enormous problems for food production. The chaotic growth of the urban megalopolis which had no real chance of developing a satisfactory infrastructure made it essential to seek adequate rural development in order to slow down the rural exodus. Israel had acquired great experience in that respect, applying an integrated regional approach to urban and rural areas and introducing industries and services to rural districts. The scientific community had made important contributions to agriculture and the introduction of industrial plants into rural areas had permitted more rational employment of local manpower.

It was important to recognize the need to regard the farmer not only as a producer but as a consumer and to endeavour to promote standard of living improvements that were commensurate with economic possibilities. The task of the Third World was to augment its capacity for self-sufficiency in food production. It should do so by concentrating on the rapid development of its human resources. Israel's experience proved that accelerated comprehensive development was possible.

Mr. R. KRUISINGA (Netherlands) said that in 1945 the world population had been approximately 2 billion but by the year 2025 it would be about 8 billion. All those human beings would demand to be fed but in the meantime the increasing population would require clean air and clean water. Resources were limited. Man was the great polluter and the great energy consumer and expected all his desires to be met. He thought that the sky was the limit and indeed it was, for the greenhouse effect would be keenly felt and indeed its consequences were already serious.

Human beings also diminished natural resources. Millions of hectares would become barren owing to desertification, which threatened one-third of the planet. Rivers were heavily polluted, which meant that millions more hectares would be lost to production. Forests were being destroyed at the rate of more

than 10 million hectares a year and by the end of the century more than 10 per cent would probably have been destroyed, with the resulting acceleration of the greenhouse effect. Millions of hectares more were being lost by soil erosion.

That negative picture was not sufficiently recognized. Although some measures were being taken, there was no ground for optimism. GATT rounds and trade negotiations did not produce food and to stimulate food production further measures were necessary. The terms of trade should be improved, and prices should not be determined only by monopolies. The prices of commodities should be higher, particularly at producer level. Natural resources had to be protected and ecological factors must therefore play an important part in policy decisions. World-wide plans were needed to prevent deforestation and desertification, which required co-operation with the United Nations and its agencies. Water and land resources had to be administered and the price for that had to be paid. Accordingly, polluters should compensate for their pollution and would have to make their products more expensive. Agricultural methods had to be improved, which called for a qualitative analysis of resources, higher levels of technology in agriculture, and the most rational use of the best varieties and species adapted to the different climatic conditions.

Mr. V. VALKOV (Bulgaria) said that, although unforeseen progress had been made in the 20th century, the world still faced the urgent problem of ensuring food for hundreds of millions. There had been a fall in per capita output of food-stuffs despite continuing increases in total production. It was for the populations of the developing countries that access to food supplies was the most difficult. Bulgarian parliamentarians believed that the reasons were rooted not just in population growth but in the underdevelopment of the Third World, especially with regard to the production and distribution of food and the distortions in international economic relations.

Government aid increases had not matched the decreases in aid from private sources and aid was increasingly associated with political conditions. The foreign debt of developing countries continued to grow, with a resulting increase in the imbalance in the world economy accompanied by wide fluctuations in exchange rates.

He proposed the following courses of action to help ensure availability of food for starving people. First, national attention should be directed to accelerating development of the agrarian sector. Second, special attention should be attached to guaranteeing means of livelihood for the entire population. Third, attention should be directed to the development of the local population with particular stress placed on education and the expanded participation of women. Fourth, conditions should be created for the introduction of the most recent agro-technical advances in farming. Use should be made only of the most advanced, ecologically clean and productive methods of

agriculture. Fifth, the payment of foreign debt should be decreased. Both creditor and debtor nations should agree on a way of reducing foreign debts and interest payments in such a way as to provide an influx of capital to developing countries. Such funds should be directed initially to food production. Sixth, further efforts should be made to improve the trade conditions of developing countries and to facilitate their access to the markets of developed countries.

A significant role must be played by international organizations in that field. In addition, a bilateral contribution could be made whereby each country could promote the development of the agricultural sector in Third World countries. Bulgaria was ready to share its experience and to provide practical aid. All nations should work together to ensure a better future for mankind.

Mrs. J. MEIER (Switzerland) found it deplorable that as she was speaking hundreds of children were dying of hunger in the poor countries of the South - a scandalous state of affairs!

She was well aware that in some regions food production was increasing more slowly than population, food distribution was not always adequate and some agricultural technologies might endanger land use, raw materials were underpaid by developed countries and debt produced a vicious circle. Setting up a fairer world economic order was therefore essential, but who would pay?

In 1976 the Swiss had passed a law on development co-operation which gave priority to the poorest countries, agriculture and the distribution infrastructure. It provided for high quality aid to meet stated requirements. Unfortunately Switzerland devoted only 0.34 per cent of its GNP to development loans.

She stressed the importance of the advancement of women and the need for education and rural development. Population policy could not be restricted merely to birth control, an area where traditions and religious beliefs made any intervention delicate. However, Switzerland intended to strengthen its action to popularize natural methods of fertility control.

Having participated in a survey mission to southern Africa she had been able to observe with her own eyes the squalor of Mozambique's refugee camps, the archaic methods of cultivation in the mountains of Lesotho, the land shortage in Zimbabwe and the difficulties women have in making their husbands understand that they could space births further apart.

She concluded with an appeal to the men representing the developing countries - their wives and daughters needed their understanding if population strategy was to evolve from theory into reality.

THE PRESIDENT said that there was a possibility that the afternoon sitting might have to be prolonged. He asked all delegates to be present by 2.15 p.m. in readiness for the Prime Minister's speech at 2.30 p.m.

The sitting adjourned at 1 p.m.

SITTING
OF WEDNESDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

*The sitting opened at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. M. Marshall,
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

THE PRESIDENT welcomed Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He said that she was not only a senior statesman in world affairs but was President of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Mrs. MARGARET THATCHER, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, said that the Great Hall of Westminster where the Queen had opened the Conference represented with its 900 years of history the continuity of the British parliamentary tradition. Britain's peaceful constitutional revolution of 1688 had formally established Parliament's rights and privileges and since that time Parliament's sovereignty had been firmly established and was central to the country's life.

As Prime Minister she answered questions in the House twice a week on the whole range of business for which the Government was responsible. She was a wholehearted supporter of the system, noisy though it sometimes was. The detailed preparation necessary meant that she found out about all sorts of things in Government departments that might not otherwise have reached her ears.

But freedom in Britain was rooted not just in Parliament but in the development of the common law and the law of equity administered strictly and impartially by independent judges and applying to Governments as much as to individuals. Secondly, it was founded on certain fundamental human rights. A challenge to the rule of law and any effort to replace it by rule of force was an attempt to overthrow both democracy and liberty. That was what was now being witnessed in Colombia and all parliamentarians should make clear their support for President Barco and for Colombia's judges and the security forces in their fight against the drug barons.

Those who produced and those who sold drugs were waging war against the young of all countries and everything possible must be done to stop that evil trade.

With nearly 800 million people, India was a democracy, proving that, however large, a country would choose and maintain democracy when its people were freely allowed to do so. The recent Congress of the People's Deputies in the Soviet Union had been a milestone and a triumph for President Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika. It had also shown that people would not be persuaded to make the sacrifices necessary for economic reform unless they were given their political rights and the opportunity to take part in decisions about their future.

Great encouragement could be drawn from what was happening in parts of Eastern Europe. In Poland the appointment of a Prime Minister from "Solidarity" was a landmark on the road to full parliamentary democracy. In Hungary electors had been offered a genuine choice of candidates. Steps of that magnitude would have seemed inconceivable only a short time ago and it was now up to the democratic countries to come forward with the necessary help to match and sustain the vision of the brave people who had fought so long for their beliefs. What was happening in Poland was an experiment that must not fail.

In the past year, democracy had been restored in Pakistan; and Namibia was moving towards its first free elections. In Latin America more than three quarters of the population now lived in countries committed to democratic principles. A glaring exception was Panama where the will of the people was still being ignored. The time was now overdue for General Noriega and his cronies to accept the verdict of the people and stand aside. In Hong Kong there was a steady development of representative government so that as 1997 drew closer democratic institutions would be firmly established and maintained for at least another 50 years. She congratulated the IPU on the important and influential part it had played in strengthening parliamentary institutions worldwide.

It was good that the IPU was paying so much attention to the environment, an issue of special interest to young people. Environmental problems would be one of the major issues in the years ahead. Voyager II's remarkable 12-year flight had reminded the world that planet Earth had the unique privilege of life. It was essential to ensure that industrial and agricultural development did not damage the global atmosphere. The greenhouse effect was needed to sustain life, but it was needed only in the right proportions. It was also necessary to deal with regional and local pollution which affected natural ecology. A special problem was the destruction of tropical forests, a matter requiring sensitive treatment because it directly affected the economic interests and sovereignty of individual countries. Britain and Brazil had set an example by agreeing to co-operate in rain forest conservation.

No less sensitive was the need to renew efforts to restrain population growth. In the last 150 years the world's population had grown from one billion to 5 billion and the associated

increase in agriculture, improvements in medicine, colossal increase in the use of fossil fuels and widespread industrial development had changed life beyond recognition in a short time. The list of what needed to be done was daunting - reducing emissions of other toxic substances, more efficient use of energy, reforestation, population control. Contacts among Parliaments and parliamentarians through the IPU could greatly help to bring countries together to face those problems and jointly to overcome them. They could also convey four important messages: first, the critical importance of a sound scientific base to enable the adoption of effective policies and remedies; second, it was prosperity that generated the wealth needed to tackle new problems; third, a better environment entailed accepting the costs involved; fourth, climatic change and failure to address the environmental consequences of development were by no means problems affecting only the industrialized countries.

Although the Conference would cover many subjects, she hoped that time would be found to discuss the problem of drugs. President Barco had said that one way to stop production would be to stem the demand for drugs. There was to be a major conference in London in 1990 on that subject.

The dividing line between domestic and foreign affairs no longer had much relevance. The world of the next 100 years would necessarily be very different from that of the present century. She hoped that all parliamentarians present would take new inspiration and resolve from the Conference, the better to discharge the enormous privilege of being elected representatives of the people, especially at a time when democracy was on the move.

THE PRESIDENT thanked the Prime Minister for addressing a number of the themes which were before the Conference. The Conference appreciated her willingness to submit herself to international scrutiny as well as to that on Westminster.

Mr. N. Morales Ballesteros (Colombia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Item 4 of the agenda

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR
RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF
THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT

Resumption of the debate

Mr. KIM SU MAN (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that the food deficit in the developing countries was critical. About 30-40 million people were dying of hunger each year. The food shortage was most acute in Africa and if its problem of hunger was to be solved, that continent would need at least 5 million tons of food annually for emergency assistance.

The food crisis in the developing countries was the criminal consequence of the policy of imperialism. The imperialists had turned the developing countries into markets for their surplus food products and were hampering their agricultural development by constantly increasing the prices of farming materials. Solving the food problem by developing agriculture was important to the independent development of developing countries. They could attain self-sufficiency in food if agriculture were developed properly.

Agricultural development required a material and technical foundation. Food production could be trebled through irrigation and quintupled through the use of improved seeds and technology. His country had started to develop agriculture from a backward system inherited from a colonial society and then destroyed by war. Thanks to irrigation, mechanization and more intense research designed to improve seeds and other inputs, the country was now self-sufficient in food.

Developing countries should co-operate with each other in developing their agriculture. They could solve the question of food shortages without having to depend on the expensive technology of developing countries if they achieved collective self-reliance. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was helping some developing countries with the management of agricultural science and irrigation projects and by training agricultural experts. It intended further to develop South-South co-operation in accordance with the action programme adopted in Pyongyang.

The question of foreign debt was a major political problem in international relations. The aggregate debt of the developing countries had risen from 600 billion dollars in 1980 to 1,300 billion in 1988. Forty billion dollars per year had to be paid in interest. That gravely hindered their socio-economic development.

Many attempts to solve the debt problem had been made in international organizations. The Central American countries had advocated the cancellation of all debt. The African countries had called for lower interest rates and an extension of repayment periods. The Parliamentary Group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supported the Latin American and African proposals and the measures already taken by the USSR.

Mr. O. WASZ-HOCKERT (Finland) wished to stress the biological aspect of the population control question. Family planning would only be accepted in practice when infant mortality in developing countries had been significantly reduced. He called on the IPU to use its influence to increase the resources made available for the World Health Organization's family planning programmes and UNICEF's Child Care Programme. He ended by referring to calculations made by an international organization for the prevention of nuclear war, which showed how many children's lives could have been saved if the money spent on nuclear weapons had been used for family planning and child-care programmes.

Mr. J. BRUTON (Ireland) said that, as an Irishman he had a special understanding of the problems of famine and national indebtedness. He had been struck by the deep pessimism of the statements made to the Conference. It appeared that the Green Revolution had run its course. Protectionist policies, including the Common Agricultural policy of the European Community (from which his own country greatly benefited) contributed in no small way to the problems of Third World hunger. The growth of agriculture was also reaching its ecological limits. Fertilizers drawn from the soil were a non-renewable resource. He was aware that the monetarist anti-inflation policies of the industrialized countries could cause suffering in the developing world because of the high interest rates they generated.

He put forward four measures which might help to solve the debt problem. First, an international convention should be concluded which would allow countries to declare themselves insolvent. Second, developed countries should change their tax systems to provide an incentive for banks to write off debt. Third, GATT's rules should be incorporated in the domestic law of each contracting party. Fourth, extra capital should be made available to the World Bank and the IMF, which were currently starved of resources. He concluded by supporting the Pakistani delegation's suggestion that the IPU should set up a permanent body to monitor the debt issue.

Mr. R. KEY (International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPF) said that it was a paradox that in order to ensure population stability it was necessary that children survived. Individuals in developing countries could not be expected to understand that what was rational behaviour for them was not necessarily rational for the whole world. By far the best way of curbing population growth was to prevent the death of so many infants. Poverty was at the root of the problem. He called on delegates to help unlock the resources necessary to educate the populations of the developing world about birth spacing and AIDS prevention. He wondered why certain wealthy countries did not support the IPPF programmes. Was it because their effects were not visible to voters at home? When would the United States, the richest country in the world, join the other member countries of the IPPF? Recent press reports had illustrated the stark contrast between the developed and the developing world. In the Federal Republic of Germany, intense economic activity had a negative impact on procreation, and the country now foresaw a population shortage. In one Asian country administrative inefficiency had led to a shortage of condoms. If the Inter-Parliamentary Conference was to be more than a mere social gathering it must take immediate steps to solve those problems.

Sir Hugh ROSSI (Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Sea - ACOPS) thanked the IPU for inviting ACOPS to participate in the Conference. It was impossible to separate the need to meet world food requirements from the need to protect the environment from degradation caused by human activity. ACOPS was one of the oldest non-governmental organizations concerned with

the environment. It had been established in 1952 to formulate international legislation on marine pollution. It now had a global membership, its vice-presidents came from many countries and it was recognized by many international organizations. It conducted research into the legal and scientific aspects of marine pollution and disseminated the results. Its current concern was the transport and disposal of toxic waste, with special reference to developing countries, which did not have the financial means to dispose of toxic waste safely. Unscrupulous operators took advantage of the situation to dump waste both in developing countries and in the sea. There was an urgent need for action. As recently as 22 March 1989 a convention had been signed in Basle on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste. However, the convention could not enter into force until it had been ratified by 20 countries. ACOPS was holding a conference in the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre in early October at which ratification would be considered. He called upon parliamentarians attending the Conference to urge their Governments to ratify the Basle convention and to support paragraphs 14 to 16 of the British draft resolution.

Mr. G.F. TERENCE (San Marino) said that his country had always striven to develop democracy, freedom and peace both at home and in its relations with other States. San Marino was deeply concerned at the effects of world population growth and the shortage of food resources. It was essential to remedy the dramatic situation of the developing countries, and that would mean realigning economic relations between nations. All the peoples of the Earth had the same right to live and express themselves, and should enjoy the same respect and be able to maintain their independence and attain full development.

The international community had a duty to provide food resources for the hungry and to remedy Third World indebtedness. He felt sure that strategies could be found to solve all those problems if all States participated, both large and small. Fellowship was therefore the watchword and San Marino would support any initiatives in that direction.

Mr. P. PADRON (Andean Parliament) said that the voluntary death of Bobby Sands, who had carried his hunger strike to the bitter end to try to obtain for himself and for his fellow detainees the classification of political prisoners, had raised considerable emotion in the world in 1981, but while he had been letting himself die, 9,600 people had starved to death because food had not been available, without arousing public attention. During his own brief statement 66 humans would die for the same reason. Four hundred people in the world died of hunger every hour.

In the early twentieth century Josué de Castro in his book "Black Book of Hunger" had highlighted the ills of undernourishment. At the close of the century the situation appeared to be even worse. Hunger claimed more victims than two world wars had done. It not only killed but it weakened, caused disease, crippled

and its victims could not react to escape its embrace. They could place hope only in the fellowship of other men.

The situation was now the more dire because the world population was still growing; by the end of the century there would be two billion more people in the world and 80 per cent of the world population would be living in developing countries. Food aid was therefore becoming more essential daily, but it should be multilateral rather than bilateral, because bilateral aid could be a temptation for donor countries to increase their influence over recipient countries.

The foreign debt burden exacerbated the hunger problem, and the gap between rich and poor countries was widening. Words were no longer enough. A programme for eliminating hunger had to be devised and the Inter-Parliamentary Union should help to prepare it and to solve the problem of over-indebtedness. It was to be regretted that Mrs. Thatcher had not mentioned that point in her address. Admittedly, the funds hitherto granted to countries in difficulties had not always been properly used, but that should not be a pretext for not assisting countries which were in desperate need of aid and where people were dying of hunger.

Mr. M. TREMAGLIA (Italy) expressed concern at the effects of the imbalance between population and food resources in Third World countries. They were particularly apparent in the labour sector and had led to mass emigration. The latter was particularly serious in the Mediterranean basin and gave rise to serious moral and political problems. The presence of large numbers of immigrant workers sometimes led to unacceptable racist reactions. The Conference should give thought to the difficulties facing the Mediterranean populations whose means of livelihood had been eroded and to the shortcomings of the aid policies hitherto applied. He drew attention to the disparity between the birth rates of North and South.

Those conditions had led to mass migration movements in which irregular immigrants were ten times more numerous than legal immigrants. It was not possible to end that trend by adopting protectionist measures. It was better to boost the economies of the poorer countries. In Italy, for example, only 100,000 of the 1,300,000 Third World immigrants had benefited from the law of 31 December 1986 giving legal immigrants the same rights as Italian workers. Rather than adopting short-term policies, countries should adhere to the fundamental principle whereby no person should be obliged to leave his country to find work. In March 1987, in Tunis, ten countries from Africa and Europe had tried to ensure that that principle was implemented and he proposed that, in the near future, an international conference on labour in which European and African Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Labour would participate should be organized. The Tunisian Prime Minister and representatives of the Tunisian and Algerian Governments and Parliaments fully supported that proposal. The objective of the conference would

be to draw up a 30-year investment plan for Africa financed by European Community countries so as to create 20 million jobs for Africans in Africa. Africa would thus become an important producer, the labour exodus would be halted and there would be wide-ranging political and economic co-operation between North and South.

That was the only way to set in motion genuine development, to achieve a balance between population growth and food production and to guarantee a tranquil and dignified future for all.

Mr. C. KAPPOS (Greece) said that the serious economic difficulties facing developing countries were the cause of grave problems, of which one of the most pressing was hunger. Every year 50 million people, including 17 million children under the age of 5, died from starvation caused by the economic backwardness of their countries, which was the result of the huge profits taken by the monopolies established in those countries and inequitable trade between the developing countries and the developed capitalist world. While millions in the developing countries died from starvation, in the industrialized countries agricultural produce was destroyed. Such a state of affairs was not acceptable.

The problem had become more acute as a consequence of Third World debt. With the help of the International Monetary Fund, the creditor countries had formed a front to push the burden of the crisis onto the debtor countries, thereby increasing their dependence. It was therefore imperative for the developing countries to form their own common front and for arrangements to be made enabling them to settle their debts and buy the food surpluses of the developed world at low prices. It was also essential to reduce armaments and establish more democratic international economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Mr. U. HOLTZ (Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe) said that grouping together three such distinctive themes as demography, food resources and the Third World debt problem might seem contrived, but the issues were connected, for solving any one of them involved solving the other two. Everyone in the world should have enough to eat, because without freedom from hunger there could be no human dignity. The Council of Europe Member States should spare no effort to build a new international system which, through stronger global institutions, would help to create a world free from hunger, oppression and discrimination, in which all children were offered equal chances for a better future.

Achieving balance between population growth and food resources meant not only increasing those resources but ultimately stabilizing the world population. He was not suggesting a return to the nightmarish predictions of Malthus, whereby food production would increase arithmetically whereas population would increase geometrically. It was not yet known what

technological breakthroughs might be made in agriculture. However, soil erosion, deforestation and possible climate changes were reasons enough to sound the alert. The task ahead involved not only increasing food production but bringing population growth under control.

In order to balance the food supply and demand, the traditional emphasis on urban expansion and large-scale industrial projects should be abandoned for a policy of rural development. Agrarian reform was required, based on the recognition that access to resources should be more equitable and that more of the revenue should go to those working the land. Agricultural production should be aimed at meeting domestic or regional needs. Special support should be given to building socio-economic infrastructures in rural areas. Any successful agricultural policy would need the active participation of the farmers themselves, or at least of their representatives.

Such a development was hard to imagine when the external debt situation was so critical. He was in favour of a considerable increase in development assistance from the North to the South and of reshaping the international order to secure greater justice, equality and efficiency.

Mr. M.J. MALLA (Nepal) said that there were three major issues that mankind must resolve before entering the 21st century. They were world peace, economic stability and population growth. Already, the Earth was gradually becoming a desert. The atmosphere was contaminated and acid rain and the greenhouse effect were increasing. All those problems were closely related to the rapidly increasing population. A campaign to reduce population growth was therefore crucial. Progress could not be made so long as population growth outstripped the capacity to provide food, shelter, clothing, health and education. Failure to provide productive employment for the growing number of young people led to frustration and disillusion and sowed the seeds of social upheaval.

Nepal was aware of the staggering dimensions of those problems. The pressure of population on land and forest had already started to produce a catastrophic effect on the environment. Food production had not kept pace with population growth, which had made it increasingly difficult to provide and sustain education, health, drinking water and sanitation, and the transport and communication vital to national development. The Government of Nepal had formulated a comprehensive strategy to integrate population programmes in all activities relating to the environment, forestry, agriculture and rural development.

To reverse the trend of declining self-sufficiency, the drive to increase agricultural production had to be stepped up. That meant that constraints on demand and production must be tackled effectively. Improving production required substantial resources, which implied that more external and internal funds had to be mobilized. As low-income countries had only limited

capacity to generate additional resources, they had to rely heavily on external sources until they had acquired the capacity to generate their own.

The crushing debt burden had drastically cut essential capital imports and had tightened economic policies. If that state of affairs were allowed to continue, programmes designed to secure self-sufficiency would be severely hampered. The time had come to redesign the old debt strategy in order to improve the situation of the heavily indebted developing countries.

Mr. K.A.K. ABDULRAZZAK (Iraq) said that the increase in food resources in developing countries had not kept pace with population growth. Those countries were becoming increasingly dependent on the industrialized nations. The international organizations had addressed the problem but the results obtained so far were modest. The developing countries were using part of their financial resources to buy food, and were becoming all the more indebted as the prices of the raw materials which they were in a position to sell were abnormally low. Thus they could neither invest nor develop agricultural production. Their economic development was therefore in jeopardy. The problems generated by indebtedness were admittedly complex, but it was essential to ensure at the very least that debt servicing did not exceed a certain proportion of national revenue. The rise in domestic prices should also be limited, but that implied that the countries concerned would have to receive the necessary funds from the international community to implement development plans.

Mr. D. SENE (Senegal) drew the Conference's attention to the seriousness of the food situation in the sub-Saharan and Sahelian countries of Africa. Between 1975 and 1982, agricultural production had fallen by 6.6 per cent per annum and the per capita coverage was no more than 78 per cent. The average calorie intake was below the minimum required. Cereal imports had staved off famine, but their cost, added to the cost of the debt, left hardly any resources for economic development. The rural exodus was growing, and Senegal had also had to accept 130,000 people from Mauritania. Furthermore, the urban population was increasing three-and-a-half times as fast as the rural population. In order to reduce the food dependence of developing countries, efforts were directed mainly at increasing production and policies to slow down the increase in population were contemplated with great caution.

To buy the products he needed, the consumer required a minimum of financial resources which he did not always have. Purchasing agricultural equipment meant official aid, but there too there was a lack of financial resources. Senegal's debt amounted to 20 billion francs, and its servicing amounted to 2 billion francs per annum. As a result the agricultural development programme had come to a halt and fertilizer purchases had fallen.

Sweden, Canada, France, Belgium and the United States of America had all either totally or partially given up any idea of being reimbursed what they were owed. But that would not be sufficient, and nothing would be solved as long as the terms of trade between primary and industrial products continued to deteriorate.

The speaker concluded by thanking the British Parliamentary Group and the Government of the United Kingdom for hosting the Conference and organizing it so well.

Mr. W.A.K. PANNI (Bangladesh) said that the 1980s had ushered in an era of increasingly interdependent and complex economies. There was great awareness of the major world problems, namely the increasing imbalance between population growth and food production and the escalating foreign debt burden. In 1987 the amount transferred to creditors abroad in debt repayment and interest exceeded new lendings and absorbed the resources needed for domestic investment. There was now a demand for relief for those developing countries whose economic growth was blocked by external debt. Bangladesh had always maintained that the United Nations system should be the focal point for multi-lateral co-operation and development.

World agricultural production had increased over the past three decades. Yet nearly 800 million people still lacked sufficient food. The problem was one not only of production but also of distribution. Nearly 60 countries which currently depended on subsistence farming would be able to feed their growing populations by the end of the century. Bangladesh was one of the most populous countries in the world and its Government was strongly committed to solving the population problem. There was an increasing awareness of the need to integrate population policies into socio-economic planning. The International Conference on Population in 1984 had adopted a momentous declaration on population and development which, he was proud to acknowledge, had been proposed by Bangladesh during the initial stages of that Conference. The Government of Bangladesh was deeply committed to mobilizing all its national efforts towards population planning and economic growth. The crucial issue was the balance between population and available resources on the one hand and the rate of population growth and of economic development on the other.

Increasing agricultural resources had its own problems. It was important to ensure that food was produced where it was needed. The FAO and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis had carried out a study in 117 countries which showed that together they could produce enough to feed one-and-half times their projected population for the year 2000. The picture was less hopeful, however, where individual countries were concerned. The situation was made more complex by the debt crisis of food-deficit countries, which was jeopardizing their socio-economic development and draining away whatever growth they had been able to achieve.

Mrs. E. HENNICOT-SCHOEPGES (Luxembourg) expressed surprise that the title of the agenda item under discussion contained the words "Third World"; she feared that they did not show the respect due to developing countries. Was there therefore a First or Second World? In rich countries, the words "Fourth World" were used for those who were marginal to an industrialized society. All people were citizens of the same world and should respect the distinctive characteristics of other persons and countries rather than giving a uniform label to all those who, for one reason or another, had not managed to raise their standard of living. Such generalizations merely intensified the egoism of the inhabitants of rich countries: institutions existed to help the poor. What political party could win elections by placing development aid at the top of its programme?

The wealthiest countries should be made to understand that they had to change their attitude if they were to give practical effect to economic policies based on the principles of more equitable distribution of resources and respect for the ecological imperatives of today's world.

The developing countries' debt burden made their situation unbearable, but it was also a serious threat to the stability of the world economy as a whole. People today were aware of the dangers of such a situation: the 1930s depression that had facilitated the rise of facism and led to a world war had been the result of a debt problem. Indebted countries were not able to develop. The protectionist trends that had become more marked since 1980 prevented developing countries from selling their products on favourable terms on world markets. As a result, losses in export earnings amounted to double the sum they received as development assistance. Development aid policies must be reviewed from a macro-economic perspective, taking into account the new rules to be applied for managing natural resources and preserving the environment. It must not be forgotten that poverty was an explosive force and the maintenance of security required more than mere military measures. Peace would not prevail in the world while hunger continued to cause devastation.

Yet initiatives to help poor countries improve their situation were not lacking. The United Nations, in particular, had established a number of aid mechanisms, but the task forces involved resembled firemen with no water for their hoses, and the programmes suffered from insufficient funds. For example, the High Commissioner for Refugees, whose budget was 420 million dollars, had a deficit of 85 million dollars because some countries, particularly in the West, delayed paying their contributions. The ratio between the operating budget and aid in the field should be reviewed in a number of organizations; furthermore, the organizations should agree on priority action and should better co-ordinate their activities.

Bilateral aid and official assistance played an important role and the amount of contributions to development aid was increasing. However, the efforts of some countries fell short

of what was needed. It should be universally recognized that development aid was an investment in world peace.

In order to break the deadlock, developing countries should implement realistic economic policies and should facilitate the repatriation of capital. They were also responsible for their future demographic development. Respect for life was closely linked to the right to live in dignity and the population explosion could only be controlled if women's status was improved.

Pious words would be to no avail if they were not followed by deeds. The heads of State of the seven most industrialized countries and of the European Communities had drawn up a satisfactory overall programme. It was up to parliamentarians to ensure that it was implemented.

Mr. P. HORN (Hungary) said that the drive to develop agriculture had resulted in a marked increase in world food production which on average could now keep pace with population growth. However, the many regional imbalances between food production and population growth posed problems for the transport of food from surplus to deficit areas. Those distribution difficulties were closely allied to the global debt situation.

He shared the view of many experts that the food production explosion recently experienced could never be repeated. The reasons for that were many but the main limiting factor was the environment: the condition of the soil, water and atmosphere. It should not be forgotten that the present generation had only borrowed the world from its children. Advanced, agriculturally developed countries had now achieved the highest possible levels of productivity but that did not solve the global problem. Structural changes were necessary in both developed and developing countries. Agricultural production had to take account of ecological circumstances. Internationally co-ordinated agricultural policy adjustments and the liberalization of trade in agriculture were also necessary. Agricultural subsidies led to long-lasting environmental damage and encouraged the amassing of unreasonably large surpluses. Those surpluses had eventually to be disposed of, and the countries that obtained them at minimal cost, or even free, were tempted to abandon agricultural activities. The move towards an urban environment could cause heavy ecological damage. That was the beginning of a vicious circle.

Mrs. I. SUNDBERG (Sweden) said that the population was growing by 1.6 per cent each year. The population growth rate could be reduced by almost 40 per cent if all unwanted births were prevented. Yet out of a world total of 1 billion couples of reproductive age, some 50 per cent did not practise family planning. Fertility rates were closely allied to the level of economic development. Once a sufficiently high level of development was reached, the fertility rate fell.

When the International Planned Parenthood Federation had been founded in 1952 the world attitude had been one of general indifference.

Conferences on world population had been held in 1962 and 1982. Another important milestone had been the proclamation by the United Nations Conference on Human Rights in 1968 that knowledge of family planning and access to family planning services were basic human rights.

During the past decades millions had demanded the services that would make the basic human right to regulate fertility a practical reality. In many countries access to family planning did not exist. Yet, at the same time, AIDS was spreading. Women were demanding an alternative to constant childbearing or the abortions which so many millions of them underwent every year. Many Governments neglected those problems. Family planning must be a priority in any reforms.

Mr. A.B.C. KATOTOBWE (Zambia) said that Zambia's population was approximately 7 million and with the country's good climatic conditions and large tracts of arable virgin land, it was capable of feeding itself. Zambia even exported surpluses at times of bumper harvests. But when harvests were poor owing to natural disasters it had to import its staple food requirements. The major obstacle to food self-sufficiency in Zambia was the country's huge external debt, most of it owed to the IMF and the World Bank, neither of which lent the Third World money to increase agricultural production or manufacturing. If a country's capacity to produce and export was limited, IMF and World Bank loans became an albatross around its neck.

Repaying those loans in addition to commercial loans became a nightmare because interest rates were so high that the debt could only be serviced, not repaid. Nearly 60 per cent of Zambia's exports were required for the bottomless pit of external debt, with the result that it was not able to modernize farming methods. If that situation persisted the world's capacity to produce food would be reduced or food would be so costly that the majority of the world's population would not be able to eat.

In order to avoid deficit financing, creditor nations must suspend if not forego entirely their wish to perpetuate the "dependency theory" which pandered to their ego as the masters in relations between North and South. Third World countries would then obtain fair and economical prices for their commodities and raw materials, which they themselves would fix as producers and exporters and, with increased export earnings, the debtor nations would be able to repay their debts. The IMF and the World Bank should start lending for increased production. Failure to do so would increase the suspicion that those institutions were used as tools for the economic strangulation of the poor countries and for recolonization. After all, it was the pursuit of economic activity that had led to colonization.

Mr. S. BIRINDA (Gabon) expressed the gratitude of his delegation to the British Parliamentary Group and the Secretariat of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the organization of the Conference.

In its 100 years of existence the Union had consistently strengthened and diversified its activities in order to keep abreast of the many aspirations of the peoples of the world. Parliamentarians had always been keenly aware of the need to renew acquaintance with a view to seeking solutions to the world's major problems, which went beyond ideological considerations.

In that connection his delegation was happy to note the inclusion of the present item in the agenda since the choice of topic was evidence of the Union's concern with the fundamental problems of the end of the present century. After the world Population Conferences of Bucharest (1974) and Mexico (1984) there was greater awareness of the need to find a rapid solution to the problems of population, food and debt which were the main anxieties of developing countries.

In the present situation of economic stagnation Gabon's public authorities remained aware of man's primordial role in the country's economic and social development. Thanks to the dynamic approach of President Bongo a set of measures had been adopted and a set of practical steps taken to improve the living conditions of the urban and rural populations. Special emphasis had been placed on health, education, training and housing. Gabon had also set up substantial basic welfare infrastructures.

However, there was still a long way to go to meet the challenges facing Gabon, whose export income was still affected by low commodity prices and which still had a worrying debt problem.

His delegation hoped that the parliamentarians of the Union would support the endeavours of Third World countries to guarantee the welfare and progress of their peoples.

Mr. S. KOO (United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF) said that food security was a meaningless expression unless everyone had access to food. Sufficient food at the national level did not guarantee minimum daily subsistence for every household. The needs of children and their families struck closer to home every day, not only every few years during the spectacular famines that made the headlines and the television reports. Every day the staggering number of 40,000 children died as a direct result of starvation and the childhood diseases that malnutrition turned into child killers. Many others were left permanently disabled by blindness or other ailments resulting from lack of nutrition.

To meet that less visible but ongoing emergency UNICEF was working to achieve household food security to ensure provision of the essential proteins, calories and vitamins needed for growth, especially during the first five years of life. In many

countries vast areas were given over to export crops to produce foreign exchange for development, thus depriving families of the local harvest necessary for basic nutrition. Distribution of food was often unsatisfactory: when development plans did not take the entire population into account, the earnings of heads of household were insufficient to buy food.

Local food production might be sufficient, but lack of elementary knowledge about storage and pest control could result in periods of deprivation. Even fashion had ill effects, for mothers abandoned breast-feeding in the belief that bottle-fed formula foods were preferable. When the formula was expensive they diluted it. Infants fell sick when bottles were not sterilized and were denied the natural immunization provided by breastfeeding. Within the family children and women were often the last served when there was not enough food for all.

Over the last four decades it had become clear that there must be an increase in traditional staple foods, an improvement in local storage and processing, support for income-generating activities for women, more extensive education in nutrition and primary health care, the creation of local food and nutrition surveillance systems, and growth monitoring of infants and small children.

The selective recession in recent years had hit hardest at the most impoverished areas and the poorest families. Fortunately the means now existed to inform parents everywhere of simple measures to improve their children's chances of survival and growth.

Mr. S. ALBARAKANI (Yemen) thanked the British Group for its fine organization of the Union's Centenary Conference. The IPU had facilitated the solution of many problems in various regions of the world.

The problem now under discussion was a particularly serious one since it concerned the growing imbalance between world population and food production. Increased poverty in Asia and Africa was to be feared, especially since drought had taken hold in many countries. The International Planned Parenthood Federation was engaged in research to establish the ideal relationship that should exist between population and available resources. Yemen was participating in studies designed to develop international co-operation to promote a civilization in which peace and security prevailed. But at present the gulf between the developing and the industrialized countries was widening. The developing countries were witnessing rapid population growth and economic stagnation. In countries whose economies were based mainly on agriculture, national revenue was even falling, for lack of good equipment. The international community had a duty to grant financial aid to those countries to facilitate their economic development.

Mrs. HU DEHUA (China) said that population, food and debt were issues of the greatest concern to the contemporary international community and had a direct impact on social and economic development. With a population of 1.1 billion, China was the most populous country in the world and therefore understood the problems of inadequate cultivated land and per capita natural resources. China's population had increased by 560 million in the last 40 years. There had been a tenfold increase in the national income over the same period, but that meant that per capita income had multiplied only by 4.8.

China had been conducting a family planning policy since the 1970s, which had been very successful and well supported. The birthrate had decreased from 33.5 per thousand in 1970 to 20.78 per thousand in 1988 and the natural population growth rate had fallen from 25.83 per thousand to 14.2 per thousand over the same period. It had been calculated that if the population growth rate of 1970 had continued, 210 million more infants would have been born. Many countries had shown understanding towards China's policy. They appreciated that China had to feed 22 per cent of the world's population with only 7 per cent of its cultivated land. China had a policy of increasing grain production which had outpaced population growth in the last 40 years. Average annual population growth had been 1.5 per cent whereas the average annual growth in grain production had been 3.7 per cent. Although China had now basically solved the problem of feeding 1.1 billion people it was aware that it had a long way to go in economic and agricultural development. All countries had a common responsibility to meet the basic needs of mankind by improving food and agricultural production. She proposed three steps: priority to the development of food and agricultural production, a favourable international environment for the settlement of the food question, and international co-operation in the transfer of food technology. She concluded by calling on both developing and developed countries to join forces in solving the problem of Third World debt.

Mr. H. PELAEZ GUTIERREZ (Latin American Parliament), speaking both as President of the Latin American Parliament and as a Colombian, thanked the Spanish Group and all the countries that had expressed their solidarity with Colombia, which was going through a very difficult period.

The developing countries, particularly in Latin America, were burdened with extremely heavy debt servicing. Inflation, financial disorder, the absence of economic growth and acute social problems combined to create a situation which the World Bank had recognized as a source of great concern. How would those countries be able to meet the needs of their populations and modernize their structures? Debt servicing far exceeded borrowings. The industrialized countries had to change their attitude towards them and put an end to their protectionist practices. The financial crisis was undermining world equilibrium.

It was to be hoped that the current difficulties, which were particularly serious in developing countries, especially in Latin America, would be remedied without delay. In Latin America, the pace of development had slowed significantly. Public expenditure was vast, but it was outstripped by needs and investment was inadequate. Indebtedness was such that debt re-scheduling would serve no purpose. What was required was debt reduction so that the debtor countries could resume investment and revive economic development. The creditor countries must have the wisdom to accept such a solution, whatever form it took. If they did not, the situation would grow worse by the day.

The Latin American Parliament had taken a stand on the question at a number of international conferences, and particularly at Montevideo. Its representatives had visited Washington to confer with officials of the World Bank and the IMF. They had consulted representatives of the other debtor countries which the Latin American Parliament was ready to assist through solidarity. He congratulated the industrialized countries on their success, but reminded them that renewed international co-operation was vital if all nations were to survive.

Mr. S.D. HILL (Liberia) expressed gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen for recognizing the role Liberia had played in the formation and development of the IPU. It would continue to support the work of the IPU because it shared the ideals on which the Organization was founded.

One billion people were joining the human race every 12 years and the rate of consumption of the world's resources was higher than the population growth rate. As a result there was continuous pressure on those resources. In Africa, land was no longer yielding enough food to meet basic requirements. The problems caused by the increase in the population growth rate were compounded by economic and ecological factors. Moreover, in developing societies people were migrating from rural to urban areas.

The need to solve the population and food equation could not be over-emphasized. Sustainable agricultural programmes must be designed, coupled with concerted action by Governments and international organizations. The elimination of hunger through agricultural programmes was a priority. In 1986, the Liberian Government had set up a national population commission whose purpose was to advise on population matters and their socio-economic impact on Liberian society. In addition a parliamentary council on population and development had been established. It was to be hoped that the two bodies would encourage policies to promote population control and assist the achievement of a balance between population growth and the amount of food produced. His delegation would support any resolution aimed at creating such a balance.

The African countries' efforts to revive their economies continued to be frustrated by debt service obligations. Earnings

from major exports had dropped considerably with the result that many African countries were unable to service their debts. The trend must be reversed. Creditor Governments should waive the repayment of loans for those countries pursuing adjustment policies and facing severe financial constraints. There was also a need for debt rescheduling. It was important for the developed world to assist the developing world more positively.

Mr. K. TANIGAWA (Japan) said that the debt problem of developing nations was most serious. Repayment had become a major burden in the economic adjustment process. Debtor nations had fallen into a vicious circle in which their economic adjustment became even more delayed. In order to break that circle the Group of Seven had agreed on a new debt strategy at its meeting in April. Implementing measures based upon that strategy was the key to solving the debt problem. He hoped that the agreement between the Government of Mexico and commercial banks would inspire further negotiations with other debtor nations.

Greater self-reliance and efforts on the part of the debtor nations were required, and creditor nations should support such efforts. Japan had been recycling official and private capital and had recently announced that it would expand such recycling to more than 65 billion dollars over a five-year programme. Out of that money more than 10 billion dollars would be provided to those nations meeting the necessary conditions to qualify them for coverage by the new strengthened debt strategy.

In the seven years since the debt problem had surfaced great efforts had been made by all concerned. He believed that parliamentarians should pursue their efforts to cope with the debt problem so as to promote stable growth in the world economy. He hoped that the debt problem would be resolved as soon as possible.

Mr. M.C. BONELLO (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - UNCTAD) said that for most developing countries the 1980s had been a decade of almost uninterrupted financial stringency with several of them transferring more capital to developed countries than they received. One dramatic consequence had been that many countries had been pushed several rungs down the development ladder. Two major factors had contributed to financial stringency. The first had been the loss of foreign exchange earnings because of lower exports of food and agricultural commodities. Supply and demand imbalances, which had depressed prices, had been aggravated by support and protection policies by developed countries for their own agricultural sectors. On the import side, a variety of restrictions, both tariff and non-tariff, had been applied. Furthermore, the interests, and particularly the "traditional" interests of the developing countries, were not receiving adequate attention in the Uruguay Round.

The second cause of financial stringency was the continuing transfer of funds from developing to developed countries due to high debt-service payments. The lack of progress evident from several debt indicators was reflected in the fact that debt-

burdened countries were caught in a vicious circle linking inflation and budget deficits to debt and socio-economic stagnation so that Governments were caught in a policy dilemma. Attempts to check domestic demand reduced government income from taxes and import duties, while currency depreciation raised the domestic cost of debt service obligations and imports and thus exacerbated inflationary pressures. Stability in indebted countries would at best be precarious, therefore, until the debt overhang was greatly reduced and productive capacity and living standards were made to increase. Buoyancy in the world economy alone was not sufficient to ease the financial constraints of debt-burdened countries.

The efforts of developing countries to rationalize economic structures and introduce appropriate policy reforms must continue, but they could not succeed without an external financial and trade policy package, a key component of which must be a frontal attack on the debt overhang.

The debt burden could also be eased if the agricultural exports of developing countries were allowed greater access to world markets. For too long agriculture had escaped the disciplines of GATT. If developing countries were to enhance their food security through trade, it was necessary to liberalize trade in agricultural products and remove subsidies in developed countries. The interests of food-importing developing countries would have to be protected.

Mr. A.M. AL AMRI (United Arab Emirates) said that the world's population, which had been 4 billion in 1975, was expected to reach 6 billion at the beginning of the 21st century and that, at the end of the 20th century, the inhabitants of the Third World would account for 80 per cent of the global population. Those figures were impressive.

Man was the objective of all development efforts and the demographic issue could not be dissociated from social, economic and political problems. Demographic growth was like a spiral whose curves were moving closer together and it would not be easy to meet food needs, prevent unemployment and a drop in living standards. Famine sometimes had natural causes such as desertification, but it was mainly due to economic and social factors including the growing external debt which constituted a grave threat to international trade as well as a cause of domestic crisis.

Any solution to the world's problems implied awareness of the real situation. It was indispensable for Third World countries to tackle the problem of their population growth before the danger point was reached. It was urgent to adopt practical solutions so that each new-born child could have the opportunity to live a decent life.

No improvement could be envisaged without an increase in aid from North to South. The Third World should combat the

arms race, reduce its external debt and struggle to maintain peace. However, some States did not accept a policy of peace, for example, Israel, which still wished to liquidate the Palestinian people by massacring pregnant women and burying children alive. Parliamentarians should act together to secure well-being and security for mankind.

Mr. D.A. ONYANCHIA (Kenya) said that the causes of food shortages and increased population growth were numerous and diverse. Most developing countries had serious debt problems coupled with a high population growth rate and therefore found it difficult to feed themselves. More than two-thirds of the world's population lived in developing countries and their quality of life was low and depressing. Equipment for agricultural production was poor and the appropriate technology was out of reach for most countries. That meant that costs were high and unaffordable for a large section of the developing world. In some instances climatic conditions were also unfavourable. All those factors systematically led to poverty structure.

The debts of developing countries should be reduced to manageable proportions. Creditor nations should be willing to write off more than 75 per cent of debts if the relief needed by the burdened developing world was to be realized. That would give developing countries a breathing space to reorganize and reactivate their economies. The financial flows to developing countries should be systematically increased. The most serious shortcoming of the past five years had been the failure to recognize and address the dramatic reversal of capital flow. The industrialized nations should appreciate that any sluggish growth in the developing countries would have serious repercussions for the world economy.

The stress should always be on the transfer of appropriate technology that developing nations could assimilate into their socio-economic and political fabrics. The developing world needed an aggressive agricultural revolution to feed its population. Each developing nation should be completely self-sufficient in food.

Agriculture was the mainstay of the developing countries' economies. The guiding principle should be that each developing country should be helped to achieve food self-sufficiency. Another important area was education. High-quality education, particularly in the fields of technology, medicine and agriculture was the key. The economic problems of developing countries were aggravated by their international debts. Until creditor countries broke the vicious circle of debt by writing off such debt, either in full or in part, it would remain the greatest single obstacle to economic growth in the developing countries.

Mr. C. CORNET D'ELZIUS (Belgium) thanked the British Group for the magnificent organization of the Conference.

With regard to the balance between population growth and food resources, as long as there was a single starving child in the world any measure aimed at reducing food production was a collective crime against humanity. In many developing countries poor soil, drought and transport difficulties caused a situation in which shortage was endemic or permanent, whereas some other countries did not know what to do with their surpluses and their Governments were resorting to quotas and set-asides. How could that situation be altered, bearing in mind that each individual country was, in practice, a special case? As the Chinese proverb so rightly said, it is better to teach a man to fish than to give him a fish. In fact only the really poor countries should receive food aid. Action to reduce agricultural production in rich countries should be stopped and stocks of easily storable products built up. Milk powder, for example, was a complete food. Because of the low purchasing power of poor countries a generous solution was called for as an expression of world solidarity.

Mr. H. KAHLOUCHE (Algeria) said that at the end of the Third United Nations Development Decade the situation of the Third World had never been so precarious. Endeavours by developing countries to increase their production had been nullified by an unfavourable environment resulting from the worsening of the terms of trade and from the protectionism of the rich countries. The indebtedness of the developing countries was increasing, per capita production in nearly all of them had decreased and the need to channel more and more resources into food imports had adversely affected their balance of payments.

The FAO estimated that twelve billion dollars a year in financial aid were necessary to develop agricultural production in the developing countries. The debt, which had reached 1,300 billion dollars in 1988, could of course never be repaid. That was a political problem. Since the responsibilities of debtors and creditors were shared, a global solution was needed which would guarantee every country a capital flow sufficient for it to develop its economy. That implied restructuring the world monetary system and revaluing and stabilizing the prices of the goods exported by developing countries. Global negotiations were therefore needed if every human being was to eat his fill and live in a world in which he could realize his full potential.

THE PRESIDENT said that the debate would be resumed at 9.30 a.m. the next day.

The sitting adjourned at 6.25 p.m.

SITTING
OF THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER
MORNING

The sitting opened at 9.30 a.m. with Mr. S. Treacy (Ireland), Vice-President of the Conference, in the Chair.

Item 4 of the agenda

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR
RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF
THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT

Resumption of the debate

THE PRESIDENT asked delegates to observe the allotted speaking time, especially as there was a strong possibility that the current sitting would continue until well after 1 p.m. The Steering Committee had decided that the time limit for each delegation in the General Debate, item 5, would be eight minutes. That debate would start in the afternoon.

Mr. J. RAJTAR (Poland) said that the world was divided into the rich and well-fed, and the poor and hungry. Technological and economic imbalances had accentuated that division. Wealthy countries increased co-operation among themselves while raising protective barriers against low-income countries, and shifted to those countries the costs of market, financial, inflation and investment fluctuations.

Poland had experience of how heavy losses could be caused by unfavourable terms of trade, import restrictions, high rates of interest and fluctuating exchange rates. For Poland, as for many developing countries, debt servicing created great problems. The transfer of wealth to the more wealthy had meant a reduction of capital formation and the rate of growth in developing countries. Poland supported radical debt and interest reductions, for without them the most indebted countries would never reap the benefits of improved food supplies or economic growth.

The developing countries, with 20 per cent of the world's gross product, fed and supplied 75 per cent of the world's population. Account had to be taken of the low productivity of farms in developing countries. Elimination of trade barriers and other constraints could accelerate the increase in food production and the wide use of accessible and proven technologies could increase production by three to four times. But there was a danger that the privatization of research and patent restrictions would impede the transfer of innovations to the least wealthy.

Although the scale of the problem in Poland was considerably smaller than in many other developing countries, its experiences and expectations were none the less similar. The present situation in Poland was a direct consequence of the implementation of erroneous concepts of socio-economic development, influenced by ideological and political premises.

Mr. G.H. HAARDE (Iceland) said that his delegation brought greetings from the oldest Parliament in the world, the Icelandic Althing, which had been funded in 930 AD.

The world was progressing politically and truly representative institutions were gaining ground. It had come a long way since the grim events in Poland 50 years ago. Recent developments in Poland were a cause for great optimism and Polish parliamentary colleagues should be wished success in their endeavours to transform their society.

Two major problems needed urgent attention. The first was disarmament, and the second, controlling population growth and ensuring adequate food supplies. There was a direct relationship between population growth and the demand for food. Medical improvements had reduced death rates while birth rates had failed to decline in the same proportion. The solution of economic problems required sound economic policies, but political solutions were often also necessary. In some countries, unsound economic systems had made matters worse. It was no coincidence that a pluralistic system of democratic government more often than not went hand in hand with the most successful economic and food production policies. Agricultural production had risen faster than the rate of population growth; but it was also clear that the averages concealed the disparity between different regions. It was predicted that by the year 2000, 530 million people would be undernourished or starving.

Poverty must be attacked through a concerted development strategy, which should perhaps focus particularly on the agriculture sector of the less developed economies. A favourable international trading environment was crucial for the poorer countries, but there could be no substitute for sound domestic policies. The more developed economies should be willing to improve access for the exports of the less developed. Freer international trade could be of tremendous importance.

Individual countries must improve their infrastructures and their methods of transportation and storage. The population problem could not be ignored. For parents in many parts of the world, a large family was a form of old-age insurance; and improvements in education and family planning facilities must be geared towards the greater economic wellbeing of the individuals concerned.

Mr. B.P. DISSANAYAKA (Sri Lanka) said that although it was now accepted that the right to food was a basic human right, the poorest segments of the populations of developing countries

lived in conditions of absolute poverty, and were beset by hunger and malnutrition. The international community should come to their aid by providing financial and technical assistance. Meeting basic requirements was an enormous problem for the developing countries. Sri Lanka had given high priority to family planning programmes and projects throughout the country.

The external debt problem of developing countries was a manifestation of the malfunctioning of the international economic system and had now assumed serious international political dimensions. Special concessions should therefore be made such as the conversion of loans to grants, and they should be supplemented by reasonably favourable international economic arrangements - particularly more liberal trading arrangements. The protectionism of the industrial countries was costing developing countries more than they received in aid.

Donors must not ignore the political realities facing the Third World when they laid down economic programmes as a condition for support. If aid were increased from its current 0.3 per cent of GNP to the desired 1 per cent, debtor countries could achieve substantial growth. The population and food equation and the elimination of Third World debt and hunger should not be approached as an essentially Third World problem. Such an isolationist approach was no longer tenable. There could be no world peace and security until that problem was solved; and the international community must therefore make a renewed collective effort to solve it.

Mr. MANENG ma KONG (Zaire) thanked the British Government and Parliamentary Group for their warm welcome.

The imbalance between population and food resources, which was placing all developing countries in a difficult position, was due mainly to the scarcity of modern production technologies and to the population explosion, but was aggravated by indebtedness. In view of that situation the Zairian public authorities had prepared a family planning programme called the "programme of desirable births. Overfrequent confinements were dangerous for mothers and might adversely affect the health of children. Parents must therefore learn to shoulder their responsibilities and avoid all unwanted births.

The rural exodus was another factor heightening the imbalance. When they abandoned rural areas young people left farming in the hands of tired parents who used out-of-date cultivation methods.

Until its population and agricultural policy produced results Zaire had to make good its food shortage by debt-financed imports. How was it possible to escape from the dilemma, which was shared by all developing countries? First, the multilateral financial institutions must be provided with sufficient resources to be able to play their part fully in financing productive investments. The debt problem also had to be solved from an

economic growth angle and in the light of the repayment abilities of debtor countries. Zaire was happy to note the debt-easing measures which some countries had taken and which went beyond the Toronto agreements. The international community should avoid all discrimination in allocating aid to underequipped countries. A more open trading system would help to revive exports provided that prices were fairer.

Mrs. V. NECULAU (Romania) said that the question of the relationship between population and food resources was a particularly important and complex one. The first World Population Conference organized by the United Nations in Bucharest in 1974 had contributed to a better understanding of the problem. Ten years later, the conference in Mexico City had reaffirmed the priority of development in solving population problems. For its part, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had devoted itself actively to studying the matter and had concluded that a pessimistic view was not justified. Mankind was capable of dealing with population growth provided that international economic relations were changed.

On the other hand, all measures taken in that regard should respect the sovereign right of States to decide on their population policies in accordance with their own situation. Nevertheless, broad international co-operation was required. In particular, the sums of money devoted to armaments should be reduced and the funds thereby released used to alleviate debt. Access should also be guaranteed for all to the progress achieved by agricultural technology, and a fairer relationship should be established between the price of finished products and that of raw materials.

For Romania, population was the key factor in the progress of a society. Thanks to the powerful economy Romania had developed, the country had been able, last March, to pay off its external debt, which in 1980 had exceeded 11 billion US dollars. At the same time, Romania had invested 200 billion US dollars to ensure the balanced development of all sectors of its economy. It had also achieved a new agrarian revolution which should change the attitude of mind of the peasantry. All that had resulted in a substantial rise in the standard of living of the population.

In conclusion, she said that Romania was in favour of intensifying the co-operation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other international organizations with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to a problem that was decisive for the future of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT drew the Conference's attention to the excellent exhibition of children's art on the 4th floor of the Conference Centre.

Mr. R. DUE (Norway) said that despite the increase in world agricultural production, famine was far from having been

eliminated. Global population would probably exceed 6 billion by the year 2000. It was urgent to bring the increasing birth rate under control. In most developing countries food production lagged behind population growth. Under-nutrition was aggravated more by poverty than by a physical absence of food. Individuals and nations must have the means to procure the food they needed.

There was a vicious circle of poverty and balance of payments difficulties. Third World debt had totalled 1,300 billion US dollars at the end of 1988 and some developing countries were net capital exporters. The problem of foreign indebtedness must be settled on a global basis. In that connexion he welcomed the Brady Plan which focussed on real debt reductions. Some of the poorest countries also needed immediate assistance to overcome the food crisis, but without structural adjustment food aid would have only a limited effect. Sustained availability of adequate food had to be assured by increasing production and employment and, hence, purchasing power. Better conditions in industrial trade were essential. There was also a need to pay attention to basic environmental concerns.

Politicians had a responsibility to introduce initiatives leading to efficient solutions to the problems of Third World debt to ensure that the world could eat.

THE PRESIDENT took particular pleasure in welcoming Mr. Dhillon, a former President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, to the rostrum.

Mr. G.S. DHILLON (India) said that the vicious circle of debt and poverty had entrapped almost the entire Third World. The export earnings of developing countries were used mostly to service external debts rather than to improve their economies. The rise in external debt constituted a serious challenge to the stability of the international financial system. He illustrated the scale of the problem with some statistics. For example, the proportion of debt to GNP had increased from 20.6 per cent in 1980 to 35.4 per cent in 1986. Developing countries, which had to contend with deteriorating terms of trade and growing protectionism in the industrialized countries, now had to resume growth while dealing with the debt burden. That required a co-operative approach and better access to markets in industrialized countries. He criticized the Brady Plan of March 1989 because it applied only to market borrowers and not to official borrowers. It sought to transfer risk from private lenders to multilateral institutions. That would pre-empt part of the latter's resources which could otherwise be used to help countries that had managed their debt efficiently. India was a country whose recent economic performance had been impressive and whose investment programme was largely financed from its own resources. He concluded by pointing out that inadequate foreign exchange could have an adverse impact on the availability of food. Many countries striving to become self-

sufficient in food production were seeing their efforts thwarted because they had to resort to imports, which added to their external debt.

Mr. H. LUCENA (Brazil) paid tribute to the work done by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which he regarded as an effective tool in the service of world peace. Quoting Pope John Paul II who had said "development is the new name for peace", he described the poverty of the majority of Third World countries, which was exacerbated by their indebtedness. Debt servicing cost Brazil between 15 and 20 billion US dollars a year, and prevented it from developing its economy.

External debt was the most serious of the Third World's ills and would only be remedied if a new international economic order was successfully established. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was undoubtedly the most appropriate organization to induce Governments and bankers to take the decision to establish such an order.

However, in adapting population size to available food resources it would not be possible to do without birth control. It was also necessary to ensure that debt servicing did not reach too high a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product of debtor countries, and to disarm so that the resources freed as a result could be fed into an economic and social development fund for the poorest nations. The contribution made by international agencies would remain vital. Part of the funds could be used to implement effective birth control programmes which were particularly necessary in the most backward regions, whose inhabitants were led to believe children were the joy of those in want.

Finally, he invited the Conference to make a solemn commitment to narrow the gap between rich and poor so that everyone had a place in the sun.

Mr. A. FRANK (General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade - GATT) thanked the Inter-Parliamentary Union for asking him to speak at its Conference and congratulated it on its work over the last century to promote international understanding. He wished it every success in the pursuit of its mission.

The Conference was at present debating some of the most basic and urgent problems which mankind had to solve. They were so vast that he could do no more than evoke those aspects which had been tackled in the multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round.

Agriculture was one of the central items of the Uruguay negotiations. In the past, GATT had given more of its attention to trade in industrial goods even if it had treated trade in agricultural goods differently. It was abnormal that trade in agriculture, which concerned mankind's most basic requirements, should to a large extent remain marginalized in the only framework of multilateral trade rules at present in existence. That

was why in 1986 the members of GATT had committed themselves to further liberalization of trade in agricultural products. They had confirmed that commitment in April 1989 and made arrangements to help advance the negotiations; a bold but realistic programme of work had been prepared.

As the agreement resulting from the mid-term review showed, negotiations so far had revealed that agricultural policies were very sensitive to market mechanisms, and so the support and protection of agricultural products should be progressively reduced. It was on that consensus that the "framework approach", comprising long and short-term elements and arrangements concerning sanitary and phytosanitary regulation, was based. The special interests of developing countries were specifically taken into account, particularly their anxiety about food security, in the negotiations on support and protection. The means used to provide that security varied considerably between countries. Some even claimed that the liberalization of agricultural trade ran counter to the search for food security. He disputed that interpretation, considering that food security was not necessarily synonymous with self-sufficiency. In fact, developing countries which were net food importers had benefited from the supply of subsidized food. However, in the longer term there were substantial risks in such an excessive dependence on imports.

Many developing countries were also agricultural exporters and they were the countries which would benefit most directly from liberalization. Unfortunately their share in world exports had been diminishing for the last 30 years.

The Uruguay Round negotiations could not provide a complete "rational and efficient solution" to quote the wording of item 4 of the agenda. Nevertheless the reform in agricultural trade, which was their main objective, should help developing countries to improve their agriculture and thus increase both their food security and their national income.

Mr: G.I. TRANT (World Food Council - WFC) said that the world now fed one billion people more than 15 years ago; but the total numbers of the hungry increased relentlessly every year as populations continued to grow. Most hunger and malnutrition derived not from food shortages or natural disasters but from the poverty inherent in under-development. The inexcusable truth was that most hungry people lived in the midst of adequate food supplies or potential food-producing resources and went hungry only because poverty deprived them of the means to purchase or produce enough food.

Those Governments that had made the most significant progress towards the elimination of poverty and hunger were the ones that had made it their key objective. The most successful had adopted policies to increase the incomes of the poor, to protect and improve nutritional levels, and to develop agriculture by giving it high priority. Foreign aid often played a

beneficial role, but only when it was designed specifically to do so. Aid not designed with the poor in mind, or which assumed some kind of trickle-down effect, was not likely to help and might even harm the poor. Neither debt reduction nor increased economic activity was sufficient to ensure that the hungry were fed.

Hunger was more than just a never-ending nightmare that killed thousands each day. It was a global monster that grew larger and more dangerous every day. Unless resources were marshalled to stop it now, it would become even worse. The vicious circle of hunger and under-development spun faster each day, relentlessly depriving millions of their health, strength, hopes and, ultimately, their lives.

Mrs. N. PERY (European Parliament) said that the European Parliament had always regarded the Community's co-operation and development policy as a priority. Under the Lomé Convention, European parliamentarians were called upon to undertake discussions with 66 countries affected by the subject being discussed.

The problems of population explosion, food resources and indebtedness required specific solutions which could be implemented only if the development process were accelerated. That was the basis for the approach adopted by the European Parliament.

First, the birth rate was still one of the most delicate subjects. Nowadays the great majority of developing countries recognized the need to gain control of their population growth. According to the forecasts made by the United Nations, Nigeria would have a larger population in the year 2025 than the United States of America. With that prospect in mind, the role of women remained decisive, particularly because of the relationship between a high level of education and better control of the birth rate.

On the basis of that analysis, food security remained a burning topic. For years the European Economic Community had been suspected of wanting above all to dispose of its agricultural surpluses regardless of the consequences for the populations of developing countries and at the risk of increasing their food dependence. Since the beginning of the 1980s, EEC food aid had become a real tool in aiding development. Triangular operations involving buying from one developing country and exporting in aid of another developing country in deficit seemed a better way of respecting food habits and encouraging South-South co-operation.

The continent of Africa would therefore be able to feed its population better if small producers were supported and essential investments, especially for irrigation, were made.

The European Parliament had taken note of the Baker and Brady plans and of the proposals of the President of France. It merely wanted those simple financial technical measures to be

extended and repayments turned into development project grants, or rules to be laid down linking debt repayment to export revenue. By strengthening its monetary policy, the European Community would have a more important role to play than in the past.

Contrary to what some developing countries thought, the European market would not become a fortress closed in upon itself. Even if the nature of North-South interdependence had changed, it remained a reality and the development of the Third World was still the key to mankind's common future.

Ms. A. COLLINS (New Zealand) said that New Zealand was a small country of just over three million people which was privileged to have an abundance of food and a manageable debt. She wished to address the Conference on an issue that was threatening a very important food source and natural resource in the South Pacific, namely drift-net fishing. It was a lethal technology which threatened salmon, tuna, whales and seals. The high seas belonged to the whole world; and she hoped that delegates would consider the possibility of banning drift-net fishing internationally. New Zealand's Prime Minister intended to raise the matter at the UN General Assembly.

Korea was to be congratulated on its voluntary abandonment of drift-net fishing; and she hoped that Japan and Taiwan, which were presently using drift-nets, would consider following suit. At a time when food supplies for a hungry world were being discussed it was obscene that 40 per cent of the drift-netting catch dropped out of the net dead on hauling. A ban on drift-net fishing without a management régime would be unfair on Japan and Taiwan; but for those two countries to continue their indiscriminate piracy would be unfair to everyone. She was confident that with the support of all the countries present drift-netting as a form of fishing would disappear in the very near future.

Mr. B. KUCERA (Czechoslovakia) thanked his British colleagues for the excellent organization of the Centenary Conference. Since the birth of the Inter-Parliamentary Union the world had suffered many vicissitudes but had also made progress. With the end of colonialism, and particularly since the 1960s, new members had entered the Union which had placed the problems of developing countries on its agenda. He was particularly glad that parliamentarians could today exchange views on such important issues as food sufficiency, the fight against hunger and galloping debt in developing countries.

The Czechoslovak delegation had set out its position in a memorandum, and so he would deal only with the essential points. The Czech representatives supported all initiatives to settle the debt problem, but the measures taken so far had been inadequate in view of the scale of the crisis and the difficulties of debtor countries. A lasting solution called for complete restructuring of the system of international economic relations. Debt in developing countries led to inadequate agricultural

production and made the attainment of food self-sufficiency impossible. The situation was further aggravated by natural disasters caused by the ecological changes at present occurring in the world.

Substantial progress would be made if the disarmament negotiations were successful. The money thus saved would be a useful contribution to increasing the production of food.

Czechoslovakia was actively participating in the UN to find a solution to the food problem. It offered its experience with agricultural co-operatives, the results of its research on agricultural technologies and the co-operation of its experts. It would actively support any action by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to solve the problems of the Third World.

Mr. A. ABDULLAH (Palestine National Council) said that all delegates had stressed the need to find a solution to the problem of world hunger. He wished to concentrate on the unique case of the Palestine people whose lands had been confiscated and whose resources had been destroyed by their occupiers. He appealed for help in finding a solution that would involve the least possible damage and suffering. His people were motivated by the words of President Lincoln, who had said that no man was good enough to govern another without his consent. Palestine wanted to be free of Israeli occupation.

Palestine was part of the Third World, and suffered the same problems of food scarcity and rising debts. But the problems were not solely those of the Third World. If developing countries did not receive sufficient income from their own commodities to purchase goods produced by the developed world, the industrial countries would face stagnation followed by unemployment and inflation. The Third World was indebted on paper, but many of its debts were inflated. Developing countries felt that they had paid too much for goods and services they received, and that they were having to pay more in interest than they actually owed.

Some developed countries had taken an exemplary course by cancelling part of the debt. Others had reduced interest rates, provided additional loans or given aid. What was needed was a global programme designed to help developing countries help themselves. Realistic prices for the raw materials produced by developing countries would enable the latter to borrow less, to achieve self-sufficiency more easily, and to increase their GDP. That in turn would help them to meet their obligations to creditors and to reduce their dependence on loans.

Finally, the industrialized countries had to recognize that it was their duty to take positive action to rectify the environmental pollution which they caused, and which affected developing countries. Remedial action was necessary to enable the world to eat.

Mr. H.O. DATO' Dr. AFFIFUDIN (Malaysia) pointed out that economic growth in developing countries had failed sharply in recent years while their populations had continued to grow. That meant that more mouths were waiting to be fed by economies which were shrinking fast. However, it was still possible to settle those problems by technological and political means rather than by the Malthusian solution. He attributed the present economic decline of developing countries chiefly to changes in the macro-economic policies of industrialized countries, although he was prepared to admit that some of the blame went to inward-looking policies of developing countries themselves. The Green Revolution had been the first step towards improving the situation of the world's poor, but the next step - reducing their dependency on agriculture and primary production - had not occurred. In some countries the process had even gone into reverse. Two countries which had become net exporters of rice had reverted to being net importers because of their heavy debt burden. The tight monetary policies adopted by the developed countries in the early 1980s were the principal cause of the current debt crisis in developing countries. The industrialized countries of the Group of Seven controlled international economic policy decision-making; but it was only in 1985 that they had begun to take account of the impact their decisions had on the Third World. He welcomed initiatives such as Japan's announcement at the 1987 Venice Summit of a 30 billion dollar recycling of debt; but such moves were not sufficient on their own. Developing countries needed to be consulted and involved in the formulation of policies which affected them. To that end he proposed a review of existing mechanisms such as the Interim Committee of the IMF, whose members represented developing as well as developed countries.

Mr. Y. AHMED (Ethiopia) expressed his delegation's gratitude to both the British Government and the British Parliamentary Group for organizing the Conference so successfully. The issues covered at the Conference were so important that they could not be confined to one meeting and should constantly be reviewed. Despite much activity in international organizations relating to the issues of population pressure, inadequate food security and debt burden, results had not been very encouraging. Developing countries needed to work out their own population and development policies, but lacked the necessary finance and knowledge to do so. Their problems were exacerbated by unbearable debt burdens. The Ethiopian Group therefore proposed that the Conference should pass a resolution urging developed and developing countries together to draw up a package covering population policy and economic strategy, an increased flow of capital to developing countries, transfer of technology, favourable trade and debt relief policies, and the creation of a supportive international economic framework. He ended by referring to Ethiopia's own national population policy study which had recently been finalized.

Mrs. H.B. JUNZ (International Monetary Fund - IMF) said that it was particularly important that parliamentarians from

many countries should reach a consensus on priorities in the issues under debate as it was they who could make any policy successful. She was aware that successful strategies required adequate finance and that in some cases the sheer size of external debt had become a structural impediment to growth. She pointed out that the IMF, in conjunction with the World Bank, had taken several steps to help countries reduce their debt burden in such cases. They could now provide direct financing on appropriate terms for relevant programmes. But solving the debt problem would not alone resolve the problem of inadequate food. Domestic policies which disregarded the importance of rural infrastructure, agricultural research and the foreign exchange needs of the agricultural sector were often to blame. The IMF, in its advice to Governments on how to adapt domestic policies, had been guided by the principle of comparative advantage. Food security did not necessarily mean self-sufficiency; it also involved an efficiently-produced global food supply matched by efficient markets. She concluded by saying that the opportunity offered by the Uruguay Round to bring trade in agriculture under GATT rules should not be missed.

Mr. N. MATOS (Mozambique) thanked the British Group for its hospitality and congratulated it on the excellent organization of the Conference.

In order to convey how important the issues under discussion were for Mozambique, he explained that his country had 15 million inhabitants of whom more than half were under 20 years of age and earned a living from subsistence farming. Industry was in its infancy and the rural population lived in particularly difficult conditions as it was widely dispersed and lacked hospitals, schools and social services. In and around the towns lived 3 million people for whom life was all the harder because they were far removed from the areas of food production. Mozambique had a number of the characteristics of under-developed countries: until recently, the infant mortality rate had been 159 per 1,000 and half the women of child-bearing age had borne an average of 6 children. The population suffered from a number of endemic diseases.

After independence in 1975, the Government had drawn up and implemented a balanced development programme focusing essentially on the development and rationalization of agriculture and concentrating the population in fertile areas. As a result, between 1975 and 1983, almost one-fifth of the rural population had grouped together in villages; literacy and vaccination campaigns had started and the people had begun to receive health education. Rural hospitals had been built, roads opened, thereby facilitating the transport of the necessary agricultural inputs and agricultural produce. For the first 8 years of its independence, the People's Republic of Mozambique had seen its economy develop. At the same time, the people's living condition had improved: the infant mortality rate had decreased, disease had abated, and new agricultural methods had become more widespread. But Mozambique had also suffered from serious

natural disasters, especially floods. It had also experienced drought which had led to forest fires. A reafforestation programme had therefore been drawn up. Generally speaking, from 1975 to 1983, Mozambique had developed mainly as the result of the training programme carried out in rural areas. Food aid and an energetic vaccination campaign had also proved successful. A balance, however fragile, between the birth rate and the increase in food resources had been achieved.

Despite all that, today Mozambique was in a critical situation as a result of the destabilizing terrorist-like actions carried out from South Africa. The United Nations mission that had visited Mozambique in February 1989 had seen the situation for itself. More than 1.7 million people had been displaced as a result of war, leaving their homes and abandoning their lands. The massive rural exodus had had disastrous consequences in terms of the uncontrolled development of urban centres.

The Government of Mozambique's strategy focused on the search for food security and self-reliance. The difficulties arising from the activities of South Africa's apartheid régime were delaying the achievement of those goals. Peace had become an indispensable factor in Mozambique's economic recovery. In conclusion, he thanked parliamentarians for the understanding they had shown with regard to his country's struggle.

Mr. E. Menem (Argentina), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. O. KUMBARACIBASI (Turkey) said that no one could be happy at the way the problem of foreign debt had been allowed to become so serious. Developing countries, particularly in Latin America and Africa, had been adversely affected by deteriorating terms of trade, high inflation and unemployment. The debt spiral was a pest eating into the economic fabric of society and threatening international banking and monetary systems. Regional and international efforts had produced only limited results. However, there were some recent encouraging signs. Political will was required for a more comprehensive approach to discovering the root causes of Third World debt.

The IPU should call for international co-operation to solve that problem. Some of the elements to be considered were the elimination of protectionist measures in world trade, the adoption of measures to improve international terms of trade, especially in agricultural products so as to help developing countries, the implementation of an effective strategy to deal with special aspects of similar groups of debt-burdened countries, and increased development aid and technical assistance to developing countries. Turkey was happy to be implementing a modest technical assistance programme for sub-Saharan countries.

Mr. L. TUDEV (Mongolia) said that although man had reached high levels of scientific, technological and economic development, his behaviour prevented him from solving many of his problems. Collective changes conducive to real improvement in the overall conditions of the developing world were needed. Despite all efforts, the situation was far from having been remedied. The world population was increasing by more than 90 million a year, and all but 6 million of those people lived in developing countries. That unabated growth placed a great strain on the world's resources and aggravated the food crisis. World cereal production had constantly declined since 1984 and climatic disasters had meant that for the second year running harvests had not met requirements. Developing countries would have to pay nearly twice as much for cereals in 1989 as in 1988.

Unjust international economic relations resulted in widespread malnutrition. The foreign debt burden called for urgent attention and was now widely recognized as being a global political problem. The weight of debt servicing was suffocating economic growth in developing countries, thus undermining any solution to the food problem. Moreover the situation was worsening. Any solution must take account of the interests of both creditors and debtors and must give priority to the long-term welfare of developing countries.

Mongolia was a developing Socialist country and attached great importance to the solution of the food and foreign debt problems. With its vast unused resources and its shortage of manpower, Mongolia had always encouraged population growth, but now it was shifting the emphasis to qualitative improvements, especially in mother and child care and labour conditions. Many efforts were now being made to overcome insitutional and technological deficiencies in agricultural production.

Mrs. L. LERKSAMRAN (Thailand) said that while there was a surplus of food in some areas famine prevailed in others. Most of the least-developed countries were severely affected by drought and desertification, which had considerably reduced their potential for agricultural production, which was their main source of income. On the other hand, in several developed countries agricultural production was over-protected. That led to food surpluses and distortions in commodity trade. Agricultural protectionism hurt the poorest countries most. It led to depressed commodity prices and a decline in market shares and often resulted in increased external debt.

Poverty and famine were the outcome of a breakdown in the development process, exacerbated by the debt problem and the consequent shortfall of funds. The deteriorating economic situation had made the debt crisis more severe threatening the economic, social and political stability of the debtor countries. With the growing interdependence of the world economy, all countries - creditor and debtor alike - could be affected.

It was time for the non-indebted countries to lend their support. They should begin by implementing a short-term plan to increase aid, particularly emergency food aid. A medium-term plan should aim to improve the flow of resources, and a long-term programme provide for the donor countries to support scientific and technological training and to strengthen international co-operation in the transfer of agricultural technologies.

The problem had to be resolved through economic growth, additional finance, and domestic reform in the debtor countries. The measures must be practical and offer a rapid solution. Developed countries should reduce trade barriers in order to enable debtors to earn more foreign exchange. The world economy could not afford the negative transfers, protectionism and low commodity prices that contributed directly to the current disparity. The time had come for North and South to make a concerted effort to ensure that everyone had enough to eat.

Mrs. D. SAURI-RIANCHO (Mexico) said that the debt problem had grown to such an extent since the start of the decade that its solution had become very complex. There had of course been negotiations but how could the very narrow-minded attitude of the financial institutions towards rescheduling be condoned? In view of their economic and social position developing countries could not be expected to make any further efforts.

External debt had become a joint problem and global strategies had been devised by Governments with the help of parliamentarians. Latin America was therefore prepared to negotiate with its creditors on the basis of the political nature of its indebtedness. Mexico had been involved in all the decisions on debt-rescheduling and had concurred with the aims of the Latin-American strategy: a reduction in interest rates and access to new loans.

The international private banks had accepted an agreement based on a 35 per cent reduction of the principal of the debt, a reduction of the interest rate to 6.5 per cent and the granting of new loans amounting to 25 per cent of the present debt. The agreement had been endorsed by the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Mexico's experience showed that rescheduling and an agreement were possible, but the agreement could not be regarded as a model for other Latin American countries, each of which had its own specific problems. In any case it was insufficient to revive the economy. All endeavours would be in vain unless there was a change in the international economic order. That was what Mexico was requesting; it could not dispose of its goods on international markets unless price stability and the continuity of development financing were assured.

Mr. H.-S. KWON (Republic of Korea) said that the food problem was still unsolved. It was the most important of the world's unsolved problems. It was partly attributable to shortages caused by the increasing population and a decrease in

the available agricultural land. Natural disasters had also contributed to the shortage of food. However, the real problem was not insufficient production but an imbalance between supply and demand. He wished to propose some solutions to the problem.

The most important short-term measure was to step up food import capacity in areas experiencing food shortages. Most developing countries had limited access to the world food market, largely because of the heavy burden of foreign debt and the shortage of foreign reserves. Measures were therefore essential to curtail foreign debt and improve the purchasing power of the Third World. Simultaneously, food aid must be provided in order to help solve the problems of famine. Long-term efforts to control population numbers and increase food supply in developing countries were also required. Heavy investment in agricultural development was necessary, as was technical assistance.

Korea had experienced rapid population growth, which meant that it was producing insufficient food to feed its own population. Its major goal was the achievement of self-sufficiency in food production. The Government had placed great emphasis on measures such as increasing staple food production, investment in irrigation and improved research. As a result Korea had achieved self-sufficiency in 1977. The Government had also tried to encourage farmers spiritually through the New Community Movement. Korea was willing to share its experiences with developing countries and to assist them in solving their food shortage problems.

With existing knowledge and technology it was possible to feed everyone in the world. The problem lay in the lack of commitment and willingness to utilize existing resources effectively. He urged everyone to join together in building a world free of famine.

Mr. C. ESSAYED (Syrian Arab Republic) said that according to the UNICEF report published at the end of 1988, Third World children were the first victims of debt which was the source of all the economic difficulties of Third World countries. According to the same report half a million children had died as a result of the economic recession and the tragedy was occurring as the world stood by and watched. The industrialized countries bore a large share of the responsibility as it was they who had derailed the development train. It was debt that reduced the average per capita income. Debt service represented a quarter of the value of the exports from developing countries. While newly independent countries were encountering all kinds of difficulties, capitalist societies were maximizing profits by manipulating market prices. The loans from the industrialized countries had not led to lasting development. Their effects were nullified by the cost of imports and by arms purchases. If aid loans amounted to 20 billion dollars, the rich countries recovered 40 billion dollars by manipulating prices. Yet indebtedness was still growing and now stood at 1,200 billion dollars. What was the remedy for such a situation? Purely and simply to cancel the debts, as proposed at

the Non-Aligned Conference, or extend repayment over a very long period, as suggested by the Soviet Union. In any event, the world financial system would have to be changed.

Mr. J. RAMALLO (Spain) expressed his satisfaction at celebrating the Centenary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in London and wished the Union success and prosperity.

The combined themes of global hunger and the indebtedness of developing countries were likely to receive the Conference's unanimity, which was not always the case. There was general agreement that, if there were no solution to the problem of indebtedness, the problem of undernourishment could not be solved. Spain was convinced of that and it was also aware that, in the absence of a solution, democratic institutions all over the world could be in jeopardy. It therefore wished to see joint action by the international community and it welcomed the decisions taken by the European Council under the presidency of Felipe Gonzales. There had recently emerged a consensus that the debt problem should be the subject of individual arrangements with each country; the problem was no longer seen from the global point of view. In any event, debtor countries must undertake to improve their economies, they must be able to count on external aid and their debt must be reduced. In addition, the IMF and the World Bank should act in secondary markets and all debt should be renegotiated. It was necessary to act at all levels and all interested parties should fulfil their responsibilities. If that was not done, the future of creditor countries would be no better than that of debtor countries.

Mrs. F. PETRALIA-PALLI (Greece) adapted a well-known phrase of Churchill's by saying that never in history had so many changes happened in so short a time as those taking place today. She referred particularly to developments in Eastern Europe and pointed out that no distinction should be made between debt problems in the Third World and in Poland, or malnutrition in Ethiopia and in Siberia. The World should be regarded as a whole; and it was wrong to single out developing countries for attention. She did however agree that developed countries had a particular responsibility to attack the monster hunger wherever it raised its head. To do so, they had two weapons: their food surpluses and the development process.

Turning to the problem of external debt, she said that it was an issue of both economic and political concern because it could become a threat to political stability in countries with democratic régimes. The debt crisis was complex; and an equitable and durable solution could only be reached if countries agreed on a development programme which recognized the individual circumstances of different countries. The international debt strategy adopted in 1985 had been based on three pillars: internal adjustment and policy reform in developing countries, adequate external financing, and favourable conditions in world markets. Unfortunately, the international community had not responded as generously as expected, and two of those pillars.

had not been built. She ended by describing the radical steps taken by Solon in ancient Athens to solve the economic problems he had faced on coming to power. Those measures had laid the foundations of a "golden age". The modern world needed a Solon.

Mr. O. SOININVAARA (Finland) compared population growth to a train that took a long time to stop. It was therefore important to apply the breaks now. Many speakers had pointed out that the world produced enough food to feed five billion people. The current problem was one of inequality. The real problem lay in the future. If present trends continued, the world's population would reach 10 billion within 5 years and would be impossible to feed. The birthrate declined when living standards improved, but they improved far too slowly. Amongst the many pessimistic figures presented to the Conference there had been one optimistic one. Apparently 40 per cent of births were unwanted. Family planning could, therefore, reduce the future population by 40 per cent. He asked the United States delegation why its country denied financial support to the UN Population Programme. Abortion was a minor matter in a world where 15 million children died every year from malnutrition. No country, rich or poor, had the right to encourage its people to raise the birthrate. China's experience had shown that voluntary policies to reduce the birth rate would not suffice to solve the population problem. The ultimate question was whether the individual's right to have an unlimited number of children should prevail to the possible detriment of all other human rights.

Mr. A. SANCHEZ-BUENO (Venezuela) welcomed the discussion taking place on the situation of developing countries, which were confronting poverty, illiteracy and unequal distribution of wealth. That inequity had been exacerbated by the situation of developing countries' export earnings. Many difficulties continued to exist. For Venezuela, debt servicing absorbed almost 60 per cent of its oil earnings. That burden had been a factor in the development of Venezuela's serious economic and social crisis. Venezuela and other developing countries must formulate new methods for repaying their debts. Bearing that in mind, it was necessary to promote meetings among representatives of States, banks, international financing institutions and the World Bank. Despite efforts undertaken to find new solutions, the debt burden remained heavy and some creditors were little inclined to lighten it. The world Parliament constituted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union should condemn their reluctance and should support the negotiations taking place.

Venezuela was trying to limit debt repayment to 50 per cent of its sum. Mexico had succeeded in obtaining cancellation of 35 per cent of its debt.

Marketing of products from developing countries to rich countries was starting to improve. Nevertheless, he wished to submit two proposals to the Centenary Conference: the first

was to set up a special committee to follow up the debt problem; the second was to establish a permanent technical secretariat on the issue. That was the objective of the draft resolution that Venezuela was submitting for the Conference's approval.

Mr. M. PAPAPETROU (Cyprus) said that the item being discussed involved issues that endangered the survival of mankind. The problems of population growth, access to food, and the debt crisis might affect developing countries most, but they were problems without boundaries and their solution required a common effort. The transition to a period of détente and demilitarization had been beneficial. World security, the strengthening of peace, and an international atmosphere of co-operation and understanding were basic prerequisites for dealing with those serious problems.

The world's inability to deal with starvation could not be fully explained by the rapid growth of population. It produced more food than was necessary. The answer was to be found in the grievous legacy of the past, in the socio-economic backwardness and poverty of developing countries, in the fact that the world consisted of exploiters and exploited and that countries were forced to export resources that they themselves needed. The industrialized countries must recognize their responsibilities and provide additional financial and technological assistance.

However, such assistance should sincerely and honestly aim to deal with the problem and promote development. Unfortunately, in the past, aid had been a cover for political intervention to promote ideologies. The establishment of a new international economic order could be the turning point. The plight of the developing countries must be at the centre of global attention.

Mr. B. HARRADINE (Australia) said that it had been suggested that the world would be nicer and cleaner if there were fewer Nigerians, fewer Kenyans, fewer Mozambiquans, fewer Sri Lankans and fewer Indians. Stripped of its rhetoric, that was the objective of the population control establishment. He was tired of hearing the diagnosis that population growth was the problem and population control the solution. The population control lobby did not trust parents to make responsible decisions and thought that those decisions should be influenced by the policies of politicians, outside agencies and Governments, no matter how dictatorial. Were the newest members of the human race to be regarded as a disease for which a vaccine was required? The chemical weapons of the population controllers were being launched against women whose bodies were the battlefield. The fertility of poor women in developing countries was being made the scapegoat for a range of problems.

Global food production was not a problem now or in the long term, but distribution was. Parliamentarians must shed pessimism and exude hope.

Mr. S.I.A. BOKHARI (Pakistan) said that the problem of overpopulation and food shortage was the natural outcome of the inequitable distribution of resources. With 76 per cent of the world's population, the Third World subsisted on only 27 per cent of global income. The consumer of the developed world used 16 times the resources used by his counterparts in the Third World. The developed nations should curtail their consumption of resources as much as developing countries should control their birth rates.

The race between population growth and increased food resources had seemed to remain fairly close until the breakthroughs in food production technologies, known as the Green Revolution; but an increase in food production was possible only if a larger area were cultivated and yields increased.

Mr. F. LEBLANC (Canada) said that one of the most serious problems facing developing countries was indebtedness. According to the World Bank, it amounted to 1,300 billion dollars. The situation was just as serious for developed as for developing countries. More than half of the latter could not reimburse the principal nor could they service their debts, which endangered international financial stability.

In Canada, private banks had reduced the total of some debts, thereby decreasing their profits, their shareholders' dividends and lowering their share prices on international stock exchanges.

It was necessary to face the cruel truth that the major part of the Third World's debt would never be repaid and that rich countries must none the less continue to take part in the Third World's development. In 1987, the Canadian Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee had recommended a certain number of measures to lighten the debt burden, such as lowering interest rates and providing easier access for the exports of indebted countries to foreign markets. At the summit of French-speaking countries in 1987, the Canadian Government had announced a reduction of 671.9 million dollars in the debt of the poorest countries of Africa. In addition, Canada's aid to the poorest countries was now being given in the form of subsidies and no longer as reimbursable loans.

Mr. A. FERRUFINO (Bolivia) deplored the fact that the contemporary world was living through a period of cruel paradox in which the mortality figures for malnutrition were reaching critical levels in two-thirds of the planet, while millions of dollars were being wasted in the highly industrialized countries in combating over-eating. While an effort was being made to reduce population growth in the backward areas of the world, there was a tendency to forget that between 15 and 30 of every 100 children died before their first birthday, as was the case in Bolivia. Would it be indecent to ask how much money was spent every year in the rich countries to feed and look after

domestic animals? It was said that the sum involved would be equal to the annual budget of a country like Bolivia.

The countries of the Third World were struggling in a diabolical vicious circle, and if it were not broken as a matter of real urgency a real holocaust was in store. The terms of trade were impoverishing the economies of the raw material producers. For centuries the peoples of Latin America had supplied the wealth of the industrialized countries with the complicity of authoritarian leaders who were not accountable to anyone. Today the crisis, which had been made worse by the waste involved in military expenditure, was a very deep one. To resolve it, the International Monetary Fund had discovered the miraculous formula of "structural adjustment"! That meant a drastic reduction in public expenditure on health and education, the privatization of numerous enterprises, redundancies and new taxes, on the pretext of rehabilitating debtor economies. Of course, such policies had the inescapable effect of recession, unemployment and impoverishment of the population. For the past four years the mortality rate in Bolivia had been on the increase. Furthermore, the social difficulties resulting from those policies had been crushed by force, involving an increase in military and police spending. Such a state of affairs was unacceptable.

As for food aid, which had already been much debated, its effects were contradictory. While it was true that it contributed to combating the scourge of hunger, it would also have catastrophic consequences for domestic food production.

In conclusion, he wondered why parliamentarians, who for the past ten years had been in agreement on the measures to be taken to solve the problems of population and debt, could not induce their Governments to take the appropriate decisions. He feared that democracy itself might soon be the victim of that impotence.

Mr. J. P. BERGER (Switzerland) underlined the complexity of the problem of famine and malnutrition. Despite action by many organizations, the objective of global food security was far from being achieved and harmonization of methods was proving difficult.

Switzerland believed that it was necessary first of all to make the States concerned aware of their responsibilities and to demand that they should provide their populations with the necessary foods. Notwithstanding, the international community must give support to the most disadvantaged countries and should establish a series of regulations for world trade in agricultural products. The action undertaken by GATT in that field should be supported.

Global agricultural policy undoubtedly needed to be reformed, but in the meantime it was necessary to define priorities so as to reach a solution to the problem of hunger.

Mrs. L. TAKLA (Egypt) said that all the principles of freedom and equality referred to by world leaders had their source in the teachings of the prophets from her part of the world. What mattered was not what those leaders said but what they did. Nations which had occupied countries militarily were now trying to occupy them economically. The result was the same - dependence. The natural resources of the developing world had made the economically advanced countries rich. It was now their duty to repay the debt. Developing nations were drained by their burden of debt. The priority must be to secure the welfare of all peoples. There were no Third World people, only Third World countries. It was essential that the North-South dialogue be resumed, otherwise the consequences would be disastrous.

Mrs. A.B. WADIA (International Planned Parenthood Federation - IPPF) said that obstacles must be turned into opportunities. International leaders had followed a policy of self-interest while giving token recognition to the failure of their policies to improve the human condition. Development had failed in many countries because the people themselves had not been properly involved. The IPU should avoid that trap and should seek the interests of the people. It should continue to deplore the senseless waste of human life caused by disease, poverty and hunger, and monstrous discrimination against women. People's creativity was the key to world progress.

Action to achieve sustainable development must be taken within the broad framework of global efforts. Only if each country seriously addressed its own family planning concerns would the conditions for a sustainable future be created. The IPPF comprised a group of voluntary, non-profit family planning organizations in 127 nations. It believed that the global community must aim at the very least, to double the number of contraceptive users so that it reached at least 700 million by the year 2000. International funding must be increased. The people in developing countries were willing to accept such challenges but the problem lay in mobilizing political will and action at national and international levels. Planned parenthood was no longer the exclusive concern of the rich industrialized countries. There was also a strong commitment to it in the majority of developing countries. Politicians were aware of the population problems but action was slow. Sustainable development in the next century would depend on prompt action in the next few years.

She hoped that the collective wisdom of the IPU in its approach to the interlinked issues of population, development, poverty, use of resources and women's rights would demonstrate that parliamentarians were pragmatic visionaries.

Mrs. D. LUUK (Federal Republic of Germany) pointed out that the Brandt Report published in 1980 had predicted that the dismaying rate of growth of world population would be one of

the strongest influences on the future of society. Population growth in the Third World was now alarming and placed an impossible burden on their economies. She contrasted butter mountains and milk lakes in Europe with famine in Africa, Latin America and Asia. The countries of Western Europe had realized for some time that reform in their agricultural policies was overdue but had failed to take action to improve the situation. In addition, the international banking community continued to insist that developing countries increase their own efforts to solve the debt crisis. That neo-imperialist financial and economic policy had increased North-South tensions instead of easing them. It was true that the IMF and the World Bank were now offering new approaches. But it was imperative for creditor banks to cancel, partly or entirely, some of the Third World debts. She concluded by stating that famine was not a natural state of affairs. The developed world knew how to alleviate the problem and would bear a heavy burden of guilt if it did not use that knowledge to do so.

THE PRESIDENT declared the debate on item 4 closed. Discussion on item 5 would start at the beginning of the next sitting at 2.30 p.m., and he recalled that each delegation would be allotted 8 minutes' speaking time.

The sitting adjourned at 1.15 p.m.

SITTING
OF THURSDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

The sitting opened at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. A. Zielinski (Poland), Vice-President of the Conference, in the Chair.

Item 5 of the agenda

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD

THE PRESIDENT said that because of the length of the list of speakers the Steering Committee had decided to limit speaking time of each delegation to eight minutes.

Mr. J. KOMIYAMA (Japan) said that the historic progress made in disarmament since 1987 should not be regarded as stemming only from changes in the relations between the Super Powers. The IPU had been founded 100 years ago with the aim of establishing a court of arbitration to mediate in international disputes. Since then parliamentarians, following the principles of the Union's founding fathers, had pursued peace and, by creating awareness and enlightening public opinion, had produced the results that were seen today.

However, there were reportedly some 50,000 nuclear warheads in existence, and it must therefore be recognized that much remained to be done before full disarmament and true peace were attained.

The progress of science and technology had engendered new dangers such as the destruction of the ozone layer. That problem called for swift international action to ensure that the manufacture and consumption of freon gas, the main cause of the trouble, were abolished before the end of the century.

Mr. A. AL-LOZI (Jordan) said that his delegation was delighted that the Centenary Conference was being held in London, since the United Kingdom was the home of the mother of Parliaments.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union had passed resolutions affirming the right of all men to live in safety and well-being. The IPU Secretariat should prepare a kind of yearbook listing persistent problems and human rights violations. Such problems included the demographic explosion which caused population growth to exceed the increase of food production; the use of nuclear energy for military purposes rather than for the betterment of mankind, and pollution of the environment.

Over the last century numerous armed conflicts had been responsible for enormous waste, and some of them persisted. The Israelis had been occupying the lands of the Palestinians since 1967 and disregarded the latter's rights, despite Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist. Iran had failed to apply the United Nations resolution to which it had subscribed and Iraq should contribute to restoring peace. Lastly, the war in Lebanon had now lasted for 15 years and the major cause of its prolongation was Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. A concerted effort was needed to solve those problems.

Mr. A. ALMEIDA-SANTOS (Portugal) said that although the risk of nuclear war had diminished and the process of decolonization was nearing its end, the rich countries were not yet fully aware of the poorer countries' need for social justice. Angola and Mozambique were still struggling to obtain true independence. The situation in Namibia was still not satisfactory and Lebanon resembled Lazarus in the Gospel - but where was the Christ who would raise him?

Furthermore, the time had come for action to fight the threat of drug abuse. It was also important to fight the threats of environmental deterioration and over-population for the warnings of Malthus could not be ignored. Although the era of dictatorships seemed to have ended some dictators unfortunately survived.

He hoped to see greater world solidarity. He asked if the time had not come for man to strengthen his ties with his fellows, or in other words to incline more towards socialism and less towards liberalism, while maintaining his freedom.

Mr. A.K. AL SHAMSY (United Arab Emirates) noted that the arms race had slowed down and the number of conflicts had diminished. The détente between the two great powers had led to peaceful settlement of several conflicts. Soviet forces had withdrawn from Afghanistan. Namibia was about to become independent and free elections would soon be organized there. With regard to Kampuchea, the Paris Conference had endeavoured to find a solution. In Central America, finally, five States had agreed to a peaceful settlement of their internal disputes.

In the Middle East, on the other hand, peace appeared impossible because of Israel. The Palestinians had accepted the United Nations Security Council resolution, but Mr. Shamir had called for the assassination of Yasser Arafat. Such methods belonged to the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, the children of the Intifada had not renounced their uprising, which was entering its 21st month.

In order to settle the Lebanese problem, all countries should unite their efforts. But Israel had abducted a religious leader, forgetting that action leads to reaction. The Security Council had justifiably called upon all participants in the

conflict to lay down their arms: it was time to let the Arab Tripartite Committee act.

The conflict between Iran and Iraq had been brought to an end as a result of United Nations Security Council resolution 598 and Iraq had expressed its desire for an era of peace.

Other questions needed to be studied, for example, external debt, which continued to increase thereby lowering the standard of living in developing countries. In that connection, the decision by some countries to cancel the debts of the poorest countries should be welcomed. It was also necessary to discuss pollution and drug abuse.

Mr. D. dos R. CANHO (Mozambique) noted that the Conference was being held at a time of a global political trend towards dialogue and détente. The agreement to eliminate short- and intermediate-range missiles had enabled new relations to be established between the great powers and had opened up the prospect of a lasting peace in the world.

Interesting events were unfolding in southern Africa. Following the Harare meeting, all the countries concerned should combine their efforts in pursuit of peace and coexistence. The preparation of the elections in Namibia was being followed with emotion and interest, and no stone should be left unturned in ensuring that they were run satisfactorily. In South Africa, the change of leadership was an opportunity to restore the climate of peace and eradicate apartheid which should not be lost. Immediate measures should be the liberation of Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

In Mozambique the war of aggression continued: bandits in the pay of foreign forces were massacring innocent and defenceless people and destroying the country's infrastructure. The Government, true to its peaceful calling, declared itself ready to engage in dialogue with the leaders of those bands in order to put an end to the violence. Bishops had made certain contacts in that regard, and the Presidents of Kenya and Zimbabwe had also been approached.

Mr. M.S. BADINAR (Democratic Yemen) thanked the British Group for its hospitality and welcomed the fact that, for a century, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had contributed to a better understanding among peoples. The world today was at a turning point. Settlements had been reached in a number of conflicts.

The Middle East was still in a state of crisis due to Israel's intransigence. Peace could only be re-established when the rights of the Palestinian people were recognized and they were allowed to build an independent State. Democratic Yemen fully understood their reaction in the face of Israeli repression and it supported their struggle under the leadership

of the PLO. He expressed the hope that an international conference would be convened under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all those concerned, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council.

Unfortunately Lebanon continued to bleed to death; he hoped that the Conference would express its support to those who were trying to re-establish peace and liberate Lebanon from Israeli occupation.

Racism was a blight on humanity and he hoped that it would be wiped off the face of the Earth and that the rights and dignity of all people would be respected.

He placed his hopes in the Geneva Agreement on Namibian independence, which should facilitate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, but stressed that SWAPO could not be ignored in the solution to be adopted.

The external debt of developing countries amounted to half their GNP, and it was deplorable that indebtedness was compromising their growth, social progress and even their political stability; he was convinced that only agreement among debtor and creditor countries would allow the problem to be solved. While welcoming the measures already taken in that respect, he hoped that further steps would be taken.

Mr. B.R. JAKHAR (India) said that the subject being discussed had been exhausted. All the essential points had been made, and the debate could be summed up in Shakespears's immortal question "To be or not to be...?" There were three aspects to the discussion: political, economic and social. Those three factors must be brought into harmony, otherwise chaos would result.

Had progress continued after the INF Treaty? The answer must be "no". Throughout the world, political time bombs were ticking away: South Africa and Afghanistan were but two examples. Mr. Gorbachev's efforts deserved the highest praise, as did Mr. Bush's fight against drugs.

A Bulgarian astronaut had said that from space, no barriers were visible on Earth. The removal of all barriers was the only hope for true peace in the world.

Mrs. N. MAZHOUH (Tunisia) paid tribute to the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and described Tunisia's progress towards democracy. She listed the reforms undertaken and laws passed to improve the safeguarding of human rights and freedoms since a new era had dawned in Tunisia. International economic and political relations needed readjusting and nations would have to co-operate with one another to solve the problems which were still outstanding despite the efforts of international organizations, particularly the UN.

She was glad to note recent signs of an easing of tension, particularly the agreements on a beginning to disarmament; however, much remained to be done although missions of good offices had managed to settle several regional conflicts.

Unfortunately Israel's obstinacy was hindering a Middle East settlement. Israel had prevented the Inter-Parliamentary Union from succeeding in the initiative it had taken at the Sofia Conference. Parliamentarians should take effective action to persuade all the parties to hold an international conference.

Another factor adding to the complexity of the world situation was the problem of Lebanon whose unity was seriously threatened. Action was also needed to promote reconciliation between the disputing parties.

The continuing imperialism in South Africa should be condemned.

Mr. B. STAM (Netherlands) said that the world situation provided cause for optimism. He urged that talks about further disarmament should not be delayed and said that it would be regrettable if the true value of the Soviet Union's gesture were not recognized. Europe was entering a new political phase, with shared security, disarmament and co-operation being generated in many areas.

The situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, was a source of concern and every peace initiative deserved support. He hoped that an international conference on peace in Lebanon would be convened to end the war.

International economic relations had become unstable and unjust, with increasing conflicts in trade and monetary issues. A large number of developing countries had endured a lost decade during which the position of their poor had worsened. The search for peace and security in the world could not ignore the gap between North and South. The quest for a solution to Third World debt had so far been limited to mere words. In the 1990s deeds would have to follow.

Other issues that demanded attention were the universal problems of the environment and the continuing large-scale violation of human rights.

Mr. A. ZAIMIS (Greece) said that the international situation had improved in the last two years. Relations between the United States of America and the USSR had developed positively and in Europe the CSCE Follow-up Meeting in Vienna had been successful. Much remained to be done but the movement towards restoring confidence seemed irreversible. People became better acquainted when they were no longer separated by barriers. The improvement in East-West relations should facilitate the search for an equitable solution of regional crises. There had been clear signs of progress towards a peaceful settlement in

Afghanistan, of the war between Iran and Iraq and in Namibia and Angola. The situation in Lebanon, southern Africa, central America, Cambodia and Cyprus still had to be improved and the efforts of the UN Secretary-General to revive the dialogue in Cyprus should have universal support.

The world was increasingly interdependent. The European Community, to which Greece belonged, was showing a new dynamism on the road to integration. The single market of 320 million people wanted to be a partner and not a fortress and it would contribute to economic growth and the fight against poverty.

It was important to struggle vigorously against the two scourges of terrorism and narcotics.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms were being appreciably strengthened and awareness of violations reinforced the conviction that they must be respected.

It was a special privilege to be addressing the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in the United Kingdom - the home of the mother of Parliaments. The forms of political life and society in the countries represented in the IPU were the result of parliamentary activity. It was encouraging to witness the acceptance of democratic procedures in a growing number of countries. Parliamentarians should support such efforts. Freely elected Parliaments reflected the interests of the people; and it was thus understandable that the agenda of the Conference should cover such a wide range of subjects.

Mr. B. NDIAYE (Amnesty International) recalled that, in 1988, the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Amnesty International had called upon parliamentarians at the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference to encourage States to accede to human rights treaties. The treaties were the result of years of effort; they provided the legal framework for one of the most important achievements of the second half of the 20th century. It had even been proposed that the perpetrators of the worst violations of human rights, such as torture, could be brought before the courts anywhere in the world.

Amnesty International had welcomed the Inter-Parliamentary Union's appeal in 1988 to all States that had not yet done so to accede to the treaties. Unfortunately, very few countries had responded to that appeal and it had fallen on deaf ears, but one should not lose hope: the wheels of national bureaucracies were slow to turn. Parliamentarians could ensure appropriate action by encouraging discussion within their own institutions as they had promised in Sofia. If they did so immediately upon their return from London, the speaker considered that he would not have wasted his time and that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would have contributed to improving protection of human rights.

Mrs. K. EINARSDOTTIR (Iceland) said that the preservation of peace and the environment were two issues of major importance. The arms race situation had improved. There had already been negotiations on the reduction of nuclear arsenals; and she hoped that that would be followed by a decrease in conventional weapons. At present however, the production of weapons was still increasing. That not only intensified the arms race, but wasted natural resources, thus contributing to the environmental problem now confronting the world.

It was only 25 years since the world had been first alerted to environmental problems. Those problems had now become more serious. Pollution by chemicals had caused severe damage to land, sea and air. Pesticide use had increased, leading to the destruction of useful insects and the pollution of food. Use of growth hormones and similar drugs could have a negative impact rather than the hoped-for benefits. Oceans were in danger because of denser settlement on the land and increased dumping at sea. Eventually everyone would be adversely affected.

Similar arguments applied to air pollution, which could lead to deforestation and the greenhouse effect. She wondered whether the world was on the verge of catastrophe such as the one that wiped out the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Too many people lived only for the present and failed to envisage that possibility. National accounting failed to take in the value of natural resources. Proper accounting would show deforestation, air and river pollution as deficits. The costs of cleaning up oil spills, for example, would then be seen as necessary expenditure to prevent a fall in potential future production. She ended by stressing the importance of women's role in protecting the environment. As mothers, women were more aware of the dangers that faced the young and of the urgency of preserving the world for the sake of future generations.

Mr. H. AL-HUBAISHI (Yemen) thanked the British Government on behalf of the Parliament of Yemen for its welcome and wished the Conference every success in its work. He said that Yemen had always practised dialogue and co-operation, and had taken initiatives in establishing friendly relations with all peoples of the world and working in harmony with Democratic Yemen.

He expressed the hope that the current détente in international relations would be sustained, but he deplored the fact that some countries were employing methods worthy of the Middle Ages. That was the case with Israel which was responding to the uprising of the stone-throwing children in Palestine with gunfire and blood. Yemen condemned that inhuman attitude, just as it was hostile to the arms race, and called for the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

While political relations were improving, economic relations were worsening. Whereas some countries were enjoying an extremely good life, others, in the South, were experiencing

poverty and famine. Their frustrated peoples were turning towards dictators who were trouble-makers on the international scene.

In conclusion, he noted that a certain consensus was emerging on the essential values of mankind and expressed the hope that the resolutions adopted by the Conference would contribute to the consolidation of peace, well-being and freedom in the world.

Mr. N. THORNE (United Kingdom) said that he was delighted to welcome all the delegates to London for the Centenary Conference. He had thought it a good idea to read some of the news reports of 1889 and had found that the burning issues a century ago had included drugs and the environment. There were articles condemning the ease with which farmers grew opium poppies and the King of the Belgians had banned the hunting of elephants in the Congo. Today's burning issues, in his opinion, were drug misuse, terrorism, AIDS and the environment. He would concentrate on drugs, which led to crime, prostitution, degradation and death. It was impossible not to have some sympathy with poor farmers in developing countries who found drug production economical. Production was only the first phase of the drug trail. Trafficking and consumption also had to be considered.

He related a story he had heard from a parliamentary lawyer colleague, of a man convicted of drug trafficking who had said that he would not have dreamed of trading in drugs had he been living in a country where that crime was sanctioned by the death penalty. It was important to support all-out action to tackle the problem, and to persuade Governments to co-operate in confiscating all earnings from drugs and to eradicate drug production and trafficking by improving surveillance and policing and the treatment and rehabilitation of misusers.

The Colombian drug barons had declared war on their Government. They had, in fact, declared war on humanity and they must be defeated. Parliamentarian must do everything in their power to ensure that that end was achieved.

Mr. J. MULIRO (Kenya) said that the present-day situation called for concerted efforts, on the part of parliamentarians in particular, to bring peace and prosperity to mankind. International negotiations should endeavour to find common ground to enable coexistence and development to flourish.

Parliamentarians had a duty, above all, to ensure the eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid. Delegates should call for the unconditional release of all political detainees in South Africa, and in particular Mr. Nelson Mandela. Kenya fully supported the efforts of the United Nations to achieve decolonialization and end apartheid.

The impact of apartheid on South Africa represented a holocaust that few outside the region could know about or comprehend.

The Conference should endorse the efforts of the United Nations to ensure that the people of Namibia regained their rights and freedoms. The international community should give aid to an independent Namibia to assist in the reconstruction of its economy.

Oppression and exploitation were structural problems that had their roots in colonialism. Courage and determination were required to eradicate the evils of colonialism, just as they had been to end feudalism and slavery.

Mrs. I. MARTINEZ-HERNANDEZ (Mexico) said she was delighted that the Conference was offering the Inter-Parliamentary Union an opportunity to try to solve the difficult problem of the food deficit in developing countries which was affecting millions of people. In other countries, people were too well-nourished and the inequality stemming from differences in geographical and social origins was growing. Meeting in the country of Darwin, parliamentarians could not allow the law of natural selection to apply to the human race, permitting the survival of only the fittest; they were well aware that it was their common responsibility to reduce such cruel inequalities between men.

The effects of malnutrition continued to worsen in countries which were devoting 4 or 5 per cent of their GNP to paying interest on their loans. In an attempt to relieve their plight, the nations concerned had to accept the courageous measures which their representatives must adopt; there was nothing more to be expected from national or international financial authorities which had so far merely made the situation worse. A lasting solution required understanding and co-operation on the part of the international community, and particularly those people living in countries whose financial institutions had granted huge credits to Governments which were now proving incapable of repaying their debts. Too frequently those insolvent Governments shifted the debt burden on to the backs of the working classes, provoking economic and social disorder whose effects could be every bit as serious as those of an armed conflict. A realistic analysis of the crisis was essential. It should not be forgotten that the primary products which developing countries continued to export were less and less in demand in the rich countries which were also using synthetic products; so market outlets were decreasing while the cost of production continued to rise.

Admittedly, mistakes had been made. Some programmes had been badly planned: they aimed to produce a short-term balance of payments surplus in insolvent countries, and that was incompatible with sound economic development. It would have been better to demand that international banks offset the losses. In any event, an interim system would have to be found to

provide relief for the debtor countries. The mistake had now been acknowledged, and it had been admitted that developing countries could not repay their debts and that the sum total of those debts should be reduced.

With the guidance of experts, political leaders in the debtor countries should tackle the problem by desisting from any pursuit of non-profitable production, avoiding cuts in education and health expenditure and by stopping the reduction in productive investments. Measures contemplated should enable the economy to resume growth, and it would be advisable to make use of the services of the United Nations as a specialized institution.

Mr. T. UREN (Australia) said that he was making what was probably his last speech before the Inter-Parliamentary Conference but was glad to be ending his parliamentary days as leader of the Australian delegation. After 31 years in the Australian Parliament he still held his collective ideals. He had learned during his experiences as a prisoner of war working on the Burma-Thailand railway that the principles of socialism, not the law of the jungle, provided the key to survival. In the present era personal and collective well-being had attained unprecedented levels yet, despite the immense material prosperity, suffering and despair continued, and tyranny, hatred and poverty prevailed. In a world that had much to offer there was so much yet to be gained. Conditions must be created to allow humankind to develop its potential; but that was not an easy task. The old colonial powers had given political freedom to nations in Africa and Asia but had been reluctant to give them economic freedom and independence.

The efforts of the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to create new, humanist communism had to be encouraged. While the Super Powers were finally acknowledging their duty to disarm, they and the other economically advanced States must go further and share their wealth with the less fortunate and the emerging nations to create a world in which all could live in peace and security.

Mrs. M. KINDO (Côte d'Ivoire) expressed her gratitude to the British Group and to the Government and people of Great Britain. The official opening of the Conference by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at Westminster, mother of Parliaments, had conferred special significance on the current meeting. Delegations had felt that Her Majesty's recommendations concerned important world problems and they had also listened with great interest to the Prime Minister. The impressive number of parliamentarians participating in the Conference gave rise to hopes that the resolutions to be adopted would prompt the concern of many Governments and her delegation was convinced that Parliaments would exert pressure to ensure that Governments strove to achieve the objectives set.

The Conference had been right to include the problem of drug abuse in its agenda because it was a scourge that spared no

nation. Her delegation supported the measures proposed. The Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire had recently adopted a law strengthening enforcement measures and the Government included a Minister responsible for combating drug abuse.

Regarding the problem of the population and food equation, very relevant suggestions had been made by a number of delegations and by the Director General of FAO, who had called on industrialized countries to help developing countries rather than subsidizing their own agricultural exports and sending food aid. As the Chinese proverb said: it was better to teach a man to fish rather than give him a fish. It was essential to improve distribution and utilization of farming land and, in that connection, the authorities of Côte d'Ivoire had undertaken a large-scale campaign to promote awareness among young people. However, man only gave of his best when he received recognition for his efforts and that raised the problem of a fair price for developing countries' products.

The Ivorian delegation supported peaceful rather than military use of space for the benefit of all nations.

She welcomed the Conference's unanimous decision to include the additional agenda item on Namibia. As a result of dialogue, pressure by international organizations and, above all, the heroic struggle of its people, Namibia would shortly join the family of free nations.

Her delegation would leave the Conference with the firm conviction that parliamentary institutions in the world would be strengthened for the greater good of democracy.

Mr. P. BUFALINI (Italy) said that a new phase of international relations had begun and new ways of life had emerged. The United States and the Soviet Union had reached a historic turning point and had jointly committed themselves to peace. In that connection, the contribution of peoples and States was precious and the role of the UN had become more important. Although emerging threats and dangers gave rise to concern, there were new opportunities to strengthen peace, human rights and social progress.

With regard to the arms race, there had been a major political shift and a reversal of trends with the beginning of reductions in nuclear weapons and negotiations for a balanced reduction of other kinds of weapons. That change of policy must be followed by incisive reductions in defence expenditure and redeployment from military to civilian jobs. In the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries a process of renewal was under way. A recent example was Poland where Parliament now played an essential role. Effective disarmament could contribute to those changes and help overcome destabilizing pressures. All countries shared the duty to redress the international imbalance, to respect boundaries, the freedom of

peoples, the necessary autonomies, the security of States and human rights. Further concerted initiatives to reduce military expenditure would be welcomed. They would permit the Socialist countries to get rid of some of their rigid budgetary ties and release resources for peaceful uses.

Mr. M. ALCALAY (Andean Parliament) thanked the British Group for its hospitality. He welcomed the opportunity given to the Andean Parliament to speak at the Conference because it strengthened the concept of parliamentary diplomacy.

He considered that all subjects related to the international situation came under four headings. The first was social debt. In February 1989, the seventh session of the Andean Parliament had issued a document entitled "The Quito Commitment" which dealt with meeting the challenge of poverty.

Secondly, external debt had been the subject of another meeting and the "Lima Commitment". The debt affected 200 million people in Latin America, of whom 40 million lived in the Andean region. As a result of indebtedness, in the year 2000, 7 million children in those countries would be living below the absolute poverty line and many would die.

The third heading was political debt. The Andean Summit held two weeks previously in Caracas to celebrate the organization's tenth anniversary had been devoted to that question. When the Andean Parliament had been established, very few people had had faith in its future. However, it still existed and, in 1994, it would be elected by direct suffrage.

Finally, there was moral debt, in other words drug abuse, which would be the subject of a meeting to be held before the Cyprus Conference and had been proposed by Spain for inclusion in the agenda of the London Conference as a matter of urgency. As the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, had said, all countries should join together in combating the scourge. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should take part in that combat.

Mr. M. SZUROS (Hungary) said that there had always been Governments that trampled on individual and collective human rights and freedoms and imposed their dictatorial régimes on their people and on others. Such régimes still existed, even in Europe. But the world was entering an age when real or perceived differences of interest among nations could no longer be settled by force and called for political solutions.

Crucial changes were taking place in Hungary, which was building a democracy. The outcome of the efforts of the countries in the region would effect the whole world.

Many Hungarians lived outside the borders of Hungary. They had not left the land of their forebears - it was the borders that had changed. Hungary believed it had a responsibility to concern itself with the well-being of Hungarians

living beyond its borders. It was also important to safeguard the identity of the different nationalities living within its boundaries.

Hungary aimed to catch up with the more advanced part of Europe in every sphere. Every country had the right to choose the pace of its own development; but everyone shared responsibility for fundamental matters such as human rights, which transcended national boundaries. Hungary was willing to take part in negotiations and maintain contacts with any organization ready to contribute to the existence of a co-operative Europe.

Mr. M.A. MARTINEZ (Spain) said that he was glad that the Inter-Parliamentary Union was in such good health on its 100th birthday and hoped that its influence would increase.

Time was too short to paint a full picture of the international situation, which was continuing to evolve satisfactorily, so he would sketch just a few features. He was glad that his delegation's draft resolutions on Namibia and drugs had been selected and hoped that a joint resolution could be adopted unanimously. He noted that progress had been made in disarmament and détente; the new United States administration was more receptive to the initiatives of perestroika.

In such a climate the settlement of local conflicts like those in Afghanistan and Cambodia should proceed faster. Also, a number of conflicts which had seemed to be deadlocked appeared to be moving towards a settlement. That was the case in the Near East and South Africa.

Unfortunately that positive scenario was marred by black spots such as Lebanon. Small countries and the non-aligned countries should be able to influence the course of events. They should also oppose anything likely to imperil perestroika, such as the tensions between Bulgaria and Turkey. Détente should be exploited to solve all North-South problems. That was the road that Spain was following.

Mr. J. MARKO (Czechoslovakia) believed it would be a mistake for members of the IPU not to consider how they wished the future of their organization to be shaped. Although it was composed of representatives of different social systems and outlooks the Union had largely succeeded in finding a common approach to major issues. That achievement was encouraging. But it was important to remember how much energy had been expended and how many misunderstandings had arisen in securing acceptance of the universality of the IPU. The present was free of such difficulties, but new ones were emerging.

He intended to concentrate on two problems: the continued attempts to modernize nuclear armaments, along with the dangerous anachronism of the strategy of nuclear deterrence which had again been endorsed at the recent session of the NATO Council; and the dissemination of inaccurate information which poisoned

understanding. Tensions were easing and political dialogue increasing. However, the current positive trends which the IPU had helped to promote were not irreversible, and they must therefore be fostered in the interests of the human race.

Czechoslovakia was making sincere efforts to contribute to the positive processes of peace and mutual understanding. The Czechoslovak Parliament actively supported the establishment of a zone of confidence and co-operation by the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Unilateral reductions in the numbers of troops and weapons were being made. Czechoslovakia was seeking constructive economic co-operation with the EEC countries and other nations and was promoting international co-operation in the humanitarian field through science and technology, and cultural exchanges.

The IPU should seek to assert itself. That could be achieved if representatives exerted their influence in individual Parliaments. It should also examine the way its activities had been publicized in the world as well as the continuing inadequacy of its position vis à vis the United Nations. Finally, it was imperative to resolve the IPU Statutes and Rules issues which had been under consideration since the early 1980s.

Mr. YANG HYONG SOP (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) hoped that the Centenary Conference would contribute to accelerating the disarmament process. There were at present many encouraging signs of a relaxation of international tension but they were threatened by the manoeuvres of imperialist forces. His Parliamentary Group supported the disarmament initiatives of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Mongolia. It also supported SWAPO and the Namibian people in their struggle for fair elections. It considered that the problems of Central America could be solved peacefully without foreign interference in accordance with the Central American Treaty and the Tella agreement. The Middle Eastern problem should be settled in the interests of the peoples of the Arab countries and of Palestine. The current movement towards reconciliation should be extended to the Korean Peninsula. As different social systems had existed in the North and South of Korea for more than 40 years, the only solution was the formation of a federal union which would bring together two regional autonomous Governments and leave the two different systems in place. His Government had already proposed such a union - the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo - in 1980. His country had invited leaders from South Korea to Pyongyang to discuss that proposal earlier in the year. But what was really needed was a tripartite agreement between North Korea, South Korea and the United States. His Parliamentary Group reiterated its proposal for talks with the United States Congress on the question of guaranteeing peace in the Korean Peninsula. That would involve the withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. He ended by describing the participation in the 13th World Festival of Youth

and Students held in Pyongyang of a South Korean student, Miss Rim Soo Gyong, as a symbol of the ardent desire of the Korean people for reunification.

Mr. R. SOLIS CERDA (Nicaragua) pointed out that the need to speak in favour of peace, democracy and development might seem surprising. Unfortunately, despite all efforts, much remained to be done in those three areas and the Inter-Parliamentary Union was in duty bound to pursue its mission. Peace would reign only when the arms race had been ended, the problem of external debt settled and neo-colonialism completely eradicated.

The Nicaraguan delegation welcomed the agreement reached in Geneva because it contributed to guaranteeing mankind's survival. His delegation was watching with great interest the changes taking place in the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary, which were aimed at strengthening the participation of the people and building socialism more effectively. The Nicaraguan delegation hoped that the efforts to bring peace to Cambodia and reunify Korea would be resumed or pursued. It deplored the measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories and hoped that elections would be held there without the control of the Israeli army. His delegation approved of the agreement on Namibia and supported the action of SWAPO. It hoped that the United Nations would be in a position to guarantee the freedom of the elections which would be taking place in Namibia.

With regard to Panama, the Nicaraguan delegation disagreed with what had been said the day before by Mrs. Thatcher. It felt that it was for the Panamanians to decide freely for themselves without foreign interference; but it would welcome negotiations between the Organization of American States and the Panamanian Government and political opposition, to facilitate the conclusion of an agreement for the benefit of the Panamanian people. The Nicaraguan delegation declared its firm support for the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas issue, and hoped that discussions with Great Britain would enable the problem to be settled. With regard to the drug problem, his delegation was in favour of the United Nations Convention being applied and hoped that the Colombian authorities would receive assistance in their struggle against the drug traffickers.

Peace was fragile and the Nicaraguans wished to work together with all those who sought to promote it. In Central America, the peace process continued. Revolutionary forces in Honduras had been disbanded. In Nicaragua, elections in which several parties would participate would be held under United Nations auspices and the latter would send representatives as observers.

He hoped that parliamentarians the world over would pursue their efforts to achieve peace and strengthen the Inter-Parliamentary Union; his delegation was always ready to help those who sought to attain those objectives.

Mr. D. SHILANSKY (Israel) said that the previous week, the world had commemorated the outbreak of World War II, which had engulfed the entire world and cost the lives of 6 million Jews in the Holocaust. The end of that war had led to hopes of a new era of peace, but even now conflicts were causing bloodshed in many parts of the world.

The plight of children was one of the most distressing problems. At least half a million children under the age of five had died the previous year, while over 100 million received no education whatsoever. That was distressingly reminiscent of what the children of the Holocaust had endured.

Refugees constituted an enormous problem. There were over 12 million of them in the world, and that figure was increasing steadily.

Other pressing problems included the debts of developing countries, AIDS, drug abuse, and the threats to earth's environment.

The IPU provided a forum for constructive discussion of such serious problems; and it was regrettable that it had often been used as a platform for attacks on Israel. The State of Israel invited the IPU to hold one of its future conferences there, and all delegates would be welcome.

He concluded by quoting Isaiah's prophecy: "they shall beat their swords into ploughshares ... neither shall they study war any more". He hoped that that prophecy would be fulfilled. He ended with the traditional blessing: "Shalom", meaning "peace unto you".

Mr. A. EL-HAFEZ (Lebanon) said that the prosperity, democracy and culture for which Lebanon had been renowned had been wiped out by 15 years of war. Its people were literally living underground, deprived of safety, water, bread and medical treatment. Bombing was so heavy that ambulances could not reach the wounded, and funerals could not be held because of the fighting.

Lebanon had become the battlefield of an international power-struggle and 4 million Lebanese were paying the price. There were two connected problems in Lebanon. The first was that it was caught up in the Middle East problem and was constantly the target of attacks and occupation. The second was related to its internal conditions and to inter-Arab relations. The problems of internal reform had rightly been entrusted to a tripartite Arab committee, but the Israeli presence, both direct and indirect, had been a major complicating factor. The major powers had a duty to put pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, and Israel's principal ally, the United States of America, should fulfil its obligations in that connection.

The Canadian delegation had submitted a draft resolution concerning Lebanon aimed at restoring peace and independence and

the withdrawal of all foreign forces. The Lebanese delegation extended warmest thanks for that initiative but was disappointed that the rules of procedure had prevented the item's inclusion in the agenda. He called on the Super Powers to support the tripartite committee which would be unable to resume its activities if all the parties to the dispute did not agree to its plans.

Mr. M. SIMSEK (Turkey) said that man had always aspired to peace and security. That was why Turkey had welcomed the Inter-Parliamentary Union's efforts in the field of human rights.

Despite positive and encouraging events, on the international scene there were regions where man still suffered from both natural disasters and violations of his rights.

Surely it was a crime to oblige a person to change his name, to forbid him to speak his own language, to destroy his cultural and religious heritage. And such a crime was more serious when it was the result of state policy. Actions of that nature were sadly reminiscent of the era of Nazi concentration camps. The State in question was Bulgaria. The Inter-Parliamentary Union could not remain indifferent to the atrocities that were taking place in the 20th century before the eyes of the whole world.

Mr. A. BELKHADEM (Algeria) said that the United Nations was currently playing a leading role in the settlement of regional conflicts, for example, the conflict in Western Sahara, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the dispute between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

The process of détente went beyond US-Soviet relations. The entire world welcomed the beginning of a real disarmament process, and it was to be hoped that conventional arms would also be the subject of agreement.

Being prey to economic difficulties of all kinds, war was the last thing the Third World wanted, but foreign interference, persistent racism, the continued exploitation of peoples and the maintenance of dictatorships had encouraged the emergence of conflicts.

Fortunately the United Nations was involved in the political settlement of the Western Sahara conflict: the process begun by resolution 104 had just reached a decisive stage with the acceptance by the two parties of the plan presented to them on 11 August 1988.

As for the front-line and neighbouring States, Algeria roundly condemned the acts of destabilization and terrorism perpetrated by South Africa and requested the international community to help those countries.

Resumption of the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus, and the developments in southern Africa, Afghanistan and Cambodia were helping to establish a more serene climate. For confidence

to be fully restored the UN must exercise all its prerogatives. It must not relegate the Palestinian question to the sidelines.

The situation in Palestine merited a lucid analysis. Far from being a transient phenomenon the popular rising of the Palestinians was proving to be a generalized movement of revolt against foreign domination. The ferocious repression of the Palestinian people and Arab populations clearly showed Zionism in its true colours: hegemony and annexationism. The only spokesman for the Palestinian people in their times of trouble was the PLO and the attempts of certain circles to keep the PLO out of the peace dialogue were pointless. Like all peoples the Palestinian people should have their right to self-determination and independence recognized. The international community should do everything in its power to end their martyrdom.

Before concluding the speaker stressed the need for solidarity with the people of Lebanon who were suffering from the Zionist occupation and their own internal dissensions.

Mrs. M. GEIGER (Federal Republic of Germany) said that it was no accident that the seven countries accounting for the largest percentage of world trade and meeting every year for a world economic summit all had freely elected and independent Parliaments. In 1989 the Federal Republic of Germany was commemorating two anniversaries, one sad and the other encouraging. The first was the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War. The second was the fortieth anniversary of a new, stable and strong democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany, dedicated to international understanding.

The Second World War had created deep wounds that had been slow to heal, not least for the Germans, whose country had since been divided. That sad anniversary continued to serve as a constant incentive to preserve peace, establish the rule of law and solve differences by peaceful means. Old prejudices had to be eliminated and the emergence of images of potential new enemies prevented. That could best be achieved by the unhindered exchange of ideas and opinions.

The Federal Republic of Germany was determined to use the opportunities offered by new thinking in parts of Eastern Europe and to take up credible offers of co-operation. The challenges of the time could be solved only by joint actions. It was not mere coincidence that 1989 marked a new beginning in East-West relations. The new atmosphere in Poland and Hungary merited sympathy and support; and the developments in those countries should serve as an example to others where a new spirit had not yet emerged. A political course which forced people who wanted to live in freedom to leave their homeland, could not be the right one.

The forces of parliamentary democracy were growing steadily though, unfortunately, reversals still occurred as events in China and Lebanon had shown. By contrast, tensions in most

regional crisis areas of the Third World were easing. There was the prospect of further disarmament which would release significant resources for the major tasks facing mankind.

The sitting adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

SITTING
OF FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER
MORNING

*The sitting opened at 9.30 a.m. with Mr. M. Marshall
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

Item 5 of the agenda

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD

Resumption of the debate

THE PRESIDENT reminded delegates that there were still 68 speakers to take part in the debate and it was therefore essential to maintain a strict limit of 8 minutes per delegation.

Mr. C. ESSAYED (Syrian Arab Republic) noted that Israel was persisting in its expansionist policy in the Middle East. It continued to occupy the Golan Heights and its savage action was an attack against the Arab population as a whole. Israel received the support of the United States of America and South Africa.

The young people of the Intifada were struggling to obtain their independence and respect for their dignity. An international conference must be held under United Nations auspices to obtain recognition of the just rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish an independent State in Palestine.

In Lebanon, Syria's position remained unchanged: its aim was to halt the civil war and to achieve a national understanding that guaranteed Lebanon's independence. Syria had always supported efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis. It was ready to confer with any party to secure implementation of the resolution adopted at the Arab Summit in Casablanca.

Syria supported the patriots of Namibia and South Africa and expressed concern at the size of the external debt which was hampering the social and economic development of Third World countries. It was essential to review the problem of indebtedness and to create a new international economic order.

Mrs. L. GYLDENKILDE (Denmark) said that all agreed that it was impossible for the countries of the Third World to eradicate hunger and pay back even a fraction of their debt without aid. The problems had existed for many years but only sporadic

attempts to solve them had been made. There was no magic formula that could solve them once and for all.

Debt problems could not be solved independently of food supply problems; and the food problem must be solved first. Relief measures, although important, were not enough. A preventive effort must be made. The industrialized countries, too, were facing major change. It was vital that they decrease their energy requirements by half. At the same time world resources must be shared more equitably otherwise the Third World would never escape from poverty and famine.

Despite the many attempts to emancipate women, it remained a regrettable fact that day-to-day housekeeping and family care were assumed entirely by women. That situation must be changed if the unequal distribution of food resources were to be permanently rectified. Heavy investment was needed in women's education to enable them to run their households with maximum efficiency, using the least resource-intensive, most ecological and least polluting means. Assistance should be aimed at women, for everything depended on them and their skills.

Initial steps to alleviate the debt burden should be to release the poorer countries from interest payments and to write off debt and by following the UN recommendation to set aside one per cent of their Gross National Product for assistance to the developing countries. Without a better distribution policy, the world ran the risk of war and disturbance which the poor would see as a necessity. Development strategy went beyond mere foreign aid. It also involved a genuine security policy.

Mr. L. LARA (Angola) said that he had listened with particular interest to the speech given by Her Majesty the Queen at the opening of the Centenary Conference. It had contained seeds of hope that the world would evolve towards prosperity and peace.

It was the tradition in the Inter-Parliamentary Union to discuss issues of global importance and to set up special committees to study them. That was a good method of work. The climate of dialogue and co-operation had led to the beginnings of a peace process in southern Africa. With regard to Angola, South Africa had agreed to withdraw its forces and to implement United Nations resolution 435. It had therefore been possible to start withdrawing the Cuban troops which had gone to Angola to help the population resist apartheid. The Angolan Government now had to end a war that appeared to be a civil war but was in fact sustained by South Africa, which armed UNITA with the support of the United States. The Angolan Government had drawn up a peace plan that had been approved by seven African countries at a summit held in Luanda in May 1989. The President of Zaire had agreed to act as mediator and had persuaded the leader of UNITA to accept the peace plan. It had

therefore been possible to hold a further summit in June with the participation of 18 African Heads of State at which the UNITA leader had reaffirmed his agreement.

Despite the cease-fire agreed upon, UNITA had immediately resumed its terrorist activities; it continued to receive arms from South Africa. Under such conditions, it was surprising that a representative of the United States had expressed the desire to see the UNITA leader join the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. It was also surprising that Voice of America allowed UNITA to use its frequencies. The Angolan Government could but protest against such interference, which violated the New York agreements.

The elections that had recently taken place in South Africa constituted an electoral farce designed to deceive world opinion. South Africa's Black population rejected the reforms proposed; it only wished to exercise the rights that belonged to it as the majority.

In Namibia, the South African Government was hampering preparations for the future elections. Impartial observers had noted the existence of South African military bases on Namibian territory, and the demobilization of soldiers belonging to the South African Territorial Force was fictitious. The situation was such that it was doubtful whether elections could take place. The Inter-Parliamentary Union should insist on the implementation of resolution 435.

In many countries, in particular in Africa, poverty was widespread and children were the first to feel its cruel effects. The Governments concerned had frequently adopted courageous economic measures, but economic relations between rich and poor countries must be improved.

Mr. N.C. MAKOMBE (Zimbabwe) said that peace and co-operation could not be achieved while a number of political, economic and social problems persisted. Despite achievements in the area of nuclear arms reduction and the solution of certain regional problems, tension still existed in many areas. The continued non-compliance with the provisions of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan by certain parties threatened the prospects of peace. In the occupied Arab territories and the Gaza Strip, Palestinians faced great suffering as a result of actions of the Israeli forces. The Palestinians required international support to enable them to achieve self-determination. He called upon the United Nations to intensify its efforts in that respect.

In southern Africa there was hope for a peaceful solution to the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique. But there could be no hope of lasting peace while South Africa pursued its apartheid policy. Recent events in Namibia demonstrated South Africa's wish for a puppet government to emerge after the

election. It had enacted laws enabling foreigners to register as voters and simultaneously made it almost impossible for about 50 per cent of Namibian refugees to register before the deadline. The notorious Koevoet Unit created by South Africa had neither been disbanded nor confined to base. It roamed the countryside killing and torturing SWAPO supporters. In South Africa itself, the recent change giving De Klerk leadership of the minority régime was not significant. De Klerk talked of reforms to bring about an end to White domination, while arguing that there could be no majority rule or universal suffrage in South Africa. Another "Whites only" general election had been held on Wednesday while many patriots remained incarcerated. At least, all Western countries should cease supporting or sympathizing with South Africa. At best, they could join the rest of the international community in applying mandatory comprehensive sanctions. There was an obligation to call for the dismantling of apartheid; and no better way of doing it than in unison.

Mr. M. JALAL ESSAID (Morocco) congratulated and thanked the British Group and the President of the Conference on behalf of the Moroccan Group.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union had been set up a hundred years ago to disseminate the ideas of peace and the peaceful settlement of disputes and it had helped to set up The Hague Court, conclude the Geneva Conventions and found the League of Nations. The Union still had the same aim but the international community now seemed to be sharing its intentions, which was very satisfactory.

Regional conflicts were tending to die out. For example, the process of Namibia's accession to independence had begun, there had been an agreement to restore peace and effect national reconciliation in Angola, a conference on Cambodia had opened in Paris and the UN Secretary-General was continuing his mediation to end the Sahara conflict. Building upon the reconciliation between the Maghreb countries and the establishment of the Arab Maghreb Union. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had made a tour of the region last June to prepare the implementation of the peace plan which he had devised, involving the organization of a referendum for self-determination in the Sahara. He had expressed satisfaction at the results of his journey.

Unfortunately, other conflicts were still raging, in the first place the Israeli-Arab conflict, due to the obstinacy of Israel which was stepping up its repression of the Palestinian people and refused to grant them all their rights. At their most recent summit the Arab States had approved the setting-up of a high committee chaired by the King of Morocco and responsible for revitalizing the peace process and helping to prepare for an international conference on the Middle East. However, Israel was refusing any offer of peace. At their Paris meeting the representatives of the seven most industrialized countries had also spoken out in favour of an international

conference. That was to be welcomed, but the conference should be held as soon as possible and include all the parties concerned, including the PLO with all the permanent members of the Security Council. Pending such a conference the United Nations must take action to stop the aggressive acts of the Israeli authorities and place the Palestinian lands under UN mandate for a short time in order to protect the Palestinians and guarantee the exercise of their right to self-determination.

Security had deteriorated in Lebanon. The special Arab summit meeting held in Casablanca in May had appointed a three-member committee, consisting of King Hassan II, King Fahd Ben Abdelaziz and President Chadli Benjedid, with a view to reaching a comprehensive solution. That committee had set to work immediately, adopting a plan of action and making numerous contacts with the parties concerned. Unfortunately, the intransigence of some parties had hindered progress and the Moroccan Group therefore considered that it was the duty of all peace-loving and justice-loving forces to make every effort to persuade the recalcitrant parties to end their intransigence and help re-establish a free and united Lebanon.

In South Africa the minority racist régime of Pretoria was increasing its repression of the South African people.

Mrs. N. Mazhoud (Tunisia), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. Y. TAVERNIER (France) recalled that the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference for international arbitration had opened in Paris on 29 June 1889 and he paid tribute to William Randal Cremer and to Frédéric Passy who had taken the initiative to set up that body whose centenary the United Kingdom was celebrating in magnificent style.

The two founders had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and the speaker wished to associate the Union's Centenary with the bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. It was an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of parliamentarians to achieving universal freedom of thought, expression, conscience and religion.

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity demanded much effort and determination in the present-day world. Unfortunately, centres of war and tension persisted, particularly in the Middle East.

It was essential that the unity and independence of Lebanon, with which France had had close relations for many years, be re-established within internationally recognized frontiers. France was determined to help all the Lebanese communities, whatever their faith. The French delegation reiterated its utter hostility to the apartheid system of South Africa.

The economic imbalances in the world and distortions in international trade were among the most serious threats to fundamental human rights. France was taking steps to ensure that aid went exclusively to development, with priority for the training of human resources, food self-sufficiency and health protection.

At the Toronto and Paris summits of the industrialized countries commitments had been made to alienating the debt of the poorest countries. France had cancelled the entire official development debt of the 35 poorest countries, thus writing off obligations totalling 16 billion francs. That commitment made by President Mitterand at the Dakar summit would be submitted to the French Parliament in the autumn of 1989 and would take effect on 1 January 1990. France hoped that its example would be widely followed.

Humanity was confronted with a third issue on which its future depended - the environment. A Convention had been signed at Montreal two years ago and The Hague appeal of March 1989 represented further progress.

France had celebrated the bicentenary of the French revolution on 14 July 1989 and intended to remain faithful to the message of the Rights of Man and the Citizen. Much remained to be done, for today that struggle involved the duty to provide humanitarian aid, the protection of minorities and the respect and dignity of members of a different people or race. Parliamentarians should also fight hostage-taking, the most barbarian activity of all. For five long years hostages in Lebanon had been living in chains.

Parliamentarians should remain faithful to the wish of the Union's founders to ensure that its aims were achieved.

Mr. S.S. AL OMAR (Iraq) said that his delegation welcomed the celebration of the Union's Centenary; it hoped for a new world without discrimination and supported the positions adopted by non-aligned countries as well as all liberation movements. His delegation also called for the banning of nuclear weapons so as to free more resources for food, and the reduction of the debt of developing countries.

With regard to the Iran-Iraq conflict, certain interpretations of the Security Council resolution had created a deadlock, which was a threat to peace. Iraq called for comprehensive implementation of the resolution and of the corresponding agreement reached on 8 August 1989. However, the latter did not provide for the liberation of prisoners of war, as proposed by the Iraqi Government on 3 March 1989. The Iraqi Government had freed prisoners, demobilized 230,000 soldiers and was rebuilding the country, thus proving its desire for peace in contrast to Iran's attitude. Iraq was capable of defending itself, but it sought lasting peace in the region.

Parliamentarians should support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. Iraq called for the convening of the peace conference proposed by the United Nations. Iraq continued to support the Palestinians in their struggle against the Israeli Zionist racists. With regard to Lebanon, he called for an end to all aggression. Lebanon should be allowed to rebuild itself and exercise its sovereignty without foreign interference.

He concluded by thanking the British Group for its hospitality and the excellent organization of the Conference.

Mr. N.R. SUBEDI (Nepal) said that since the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Budapest some encouraging trends and a growing understanding between the Super Powers had emerged. Those trends were gaining momentum and should not be allowed to slip by. One was the continuing process of decolonization, with Namibian independence about to be realized.

With the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, prospects for peace in the area had improved; but the persistent fighting not only jeopardized peace efforts but was a source of concern for all those who wanted to see the region free of tension and conflict. It was regrettable that the Paris Conference had been unable to resolve the Cambodian problem. Difficulties persisted in the Middle East. Nepal regarded Palestine as the core of that problem and had consistently recognized the right of the Palestinian people to statehood.

It was distressing that the world economy continued to present a gloomy picture, with the crushing burden of the developing countries' external debt, trade imbalances and poverty, as a result of which many economies had been crippled and efforts to improve living standards jeopardized. The economic aspirations of developing countries were far from having been fulfilled. Economic problems should be addressed jointly. International trade should benefit all trading partners.

The unilateral action of the Government of India had caused the Nepalese people hardship and suffering. The earthquake of last August had been devastating; and the setback to the recovering economy that had resulted from the embargo was difficult to justify. Economic co-operation was constantly discussed, but deeds had not followed words. Land-locked countries had an inherent right of access to the sea; and Nepal looked to the international community for help with its difficulties in that regard.

The King of Nepal had proposed that Nepal should be declared a zone of peace. That was an innovative way of building confidence among nations, and the proposal had already gained the support of 109 countries.

Mr. E. MENEM (Argentina) said that the election of the new President of Argentina underlined the people's determination to consolidate democracy and republican institutions. The President had chosen his Ministers from the whole political spectrum. A page had been turned and it was to be hoped that relations between the United Kingdom and Argentina would be normalized. However, Argentina could not be asked to renounce its right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. For 25 years, the United Nations had been calling for their decolonization and a decolonization committee had even been set up. Today, there was hope of negotiations. Argentina had lifted the trade restrictions in force since 1982 and called upon the United Kingdom to show greater flexibility. Argentina believed it enjoyed the support of the international community. It was facing a serious economic crisis and such support was vital to it. There was an urgent need to improve North-South relations and to act to resolve crucial problems such as the environment, drug abuse, terrorism and external debt. Everyone wished for peace, but everyone also knew that it was fragile. Argentina had extended its hand to the United Kingdom and proposed that the two countries should open negotiations so as to settle their differences.

Mr. G. CAMACHO RODRIGUEZ (Latin American Parliament) said that Latin America was going through a very difficult and dangerous period. The drugs problem was causing growing concern and it was to be feared that mankind would be destroyed if the situation was not reversed. In Bolivia, vast areas were used to grow coca leaves. The international convention of December 1988 on drug control provided that coca production should return to its traditional level. But how could that be done without substituting other crops and without large-scale international aid? Bolivia was extremely poor. It was struggling to survive and had to cope with deteriorating terms of trade and an external debt burden. It must be helped to overcome the present dramatic situation. Like all small countries, Bolivia was feeling the impact of the debt problem acutely and was incapable of revitalizing its economy; poverty was so extreme that the lives of many of its people were threatened. It hoped that the World Bank and international financial institutions would cancel its external debt.

Mr. C. SILAPA-ARCHA (Thailand) said that a new world order of peace and justice would require all countries to observe the principles and rules of international law, to bridge the North-South gap and the gap between words and action. That could be achieved only through understanding and the willingness to compromise. Recent months had shown the value and effectiveness of the United Nations and its ability to function in an environment of international co-operation between the Super Powers and between the permanent members of the Security Council.

The Afghanistan Peace Accords brought the withdrawal of forces from Afghanistan nearer. The ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq

war offered renewed hope for peace in the Persian Gulf. There was the hope of peace on the island of Cyprus and an end to the Western Sahara conflict. The recent breakthrough in the Namibian question offered the prospect of self-determination for the Namibian people. He expected that progress towards peace in the Persian Gulf and in other regions of the world would help to revitalize the peace process in the Middle East.

There had been some progress towards a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea. The international conference in Paris had brought together the conflicting parties, representatives of other countries in the region and the permanent members of the Security Council. He believed that a comprehensive solution to the problem was possible.

Verifiable arms limitation leading to general disarmament was a prerequisite for international peace and security. His delegation welcomed the recent success in bilateral negotiations between the two Super Powers and the resulting agreement to move towards a 50 per cent reduction of strategic weapons. It also welcomed the ratification of the treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and short-range nuclear weapons. He hoped that the momentum provided by those actions would lead to further progress in the multilateral disarmament process.

There was, however, no ceasefire in the ongoing trade wars. If economic problems were not resolved they would affect international security. International trade should be conducted on the basis of comparative advantage. He urged countries pursuing protectionist policies to reverse the protectionist tide. The current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations should be given full support.

Another serious problem facing the world was that of drugs. Illicit drug trafficking, hitherto a threat to individuals, could endanger public order. It would jeopardize not only economic and social development, but society as a whole. Parliamentarians must urge their respective Governments to take firm steps to tackle that problem.

Generally speaking, recent political and economic developments were encouraging. The world seemed to be moving towards an era of détente. All nations must work together to maintain that momentum.

Mr. L. TUDEV (Mongolia) said that the IPU had contributed much to the gradual maturing of the international community. The positive changes of the last few years had given reason to hope that the world was entering a new era of peace and co-operation. The past six months had strengthened those hopes. Substantial progress had been made in the area of disarmament, with steady progress towards a Soviet-US treaty on a 50 per cent cut in strategic defensive weapons, initiatives concerning the

reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe and progress towards drafting a convention to eliminate chemical weapons. He supported the Soviet Group's proposal that the drafting of a convention on the elimination of chemical weapons should be discussed at a future Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Positive results were also being achieved in the Asia-Pacific region. The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations was of paramount importance. Mongolia welcomed developments in military détente on the continent and had itself started to reduce its armed forces and armaments. Three-quarters of the Soviet forces deployed in Mongolia would be withdrawn in 1989-1990. Mongolia welcomed the holding of an international conference on the question of Cambodia and supported the recent proposals put forward with the aim of achieving a solution in Afghanistan. It was essential to consolidate the positive developments in the region. An important event was the forthcoming conference of the countries of the region on ecological problems.

Mongolia was in favour of a conference of Asian and Pacific countries being held within the IPU on questions relevant to the region. It would also be useful to create a permanent mechanism for dialogue between the countries of the North Eastern part of the region, taking into account their strategic, military and economic interests.

Mongolia was engaged in active efforts to promote political dialogue, and to expand trade and economic and technical co-operation. It hoped to share in all the benefits of international co-operation, in particular the opportunities it offered to foreign investment and develop research and manufacturing.

Mr. E.M. PRIMAKOV (USSR) said that the IPU had been created as a forum for discussing ways to improve international relations. Its aim was to protect the interests of people and nations. The First World War had confronted man with the prospect of his own extinction, the Second World War had increased the likelihood of such an occurrence which, by the 1980s, had become a strong possibility. Thermo-nuclear weapons were not only a threat to individual countries, but a sword of Damocles hanging over all mankind. The need to agree on the means to improve international relations was more vital than ever.

Considerable progress had been made in recent years and the first steps had already been taken towards a real reduction in deadly weapons. But it was not enough to be satisfied with what had so far been accomplished. There was an alarming trend to compensate for the losses that military-industrial circles had sustained through arms reduction, by evolving new instruments of war. Threats to the environment remained to be overcome. No way had been found to bridge the gap between industrial countries and the Third World. It was impossible to over-

estimate the role that Parliaments could play in seeking solutions to those vital questions. Efforts to reduce armaments appeared to have lost momentum. The IPU could revive the process by calling on all nuclear-weapon powers to stop nuclear tests. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR had already made such a proposal to the United States Congress. A ban on chemical weapons was a priority in ensuring international security. The Soviet Parliamentary Group had recently made an appeal in that connection. Regional conflicts were another urgent problem, and could only be solved by compromise between the parties concerned, without interference from outside. The present encouraging trends in international relations were closely linked to the new thinking within the USSR. He ended by stressing the important role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in bringing together parliamentarians from all over the world, regardless of their ideology.

Mr. J.S.P. CHEN (Singapore) drew attention to the debt problem of the least-developed countries. Although there had been some progress in solving that problem, highly indebted countries were still beset by hyper-inflation, capital flight and declining per capita GDP. Their interest repayments had been estimated at some US\$ 6 to 8 billion per annum. That figure was the result of rising interest rates and led to a sharp increase in the transfer of resources from debtor to creditor countries. The United States had recognized that debt had become as much a geopolitical problem as a financial one, and had therefore adopted the Brady Plan in March 1989. He outlined some of the debt reduction proposals contained in the Brady Plan. To date, Japan had pledged US\$ 5.5 billion and the IMF and World Bank, US\$ 12 billion each: but that represented less than 10 per cent of the total debt of the highly indebted countries. He was pessimistic about the prospects for extensive debt reduction in those countries.

A more fundamental and difficult issue was the question of how to return to normal market-based financing through voluntary new lending and a return of capital. He feared that industrial countries would not help the highly indebted countries as their growth rates were likely to slow down and protectionism was on the increase. He concluded by urging IPU members to support the UNCTAD Secretary-General's appeal to creditor Governments to extend their role in reducing developing countries' debt.

Mr. C.F. LOWZOW (Norway) said that although the Centenary Conference was a happy occasion for the IPU, it was a sad one for him as it was the last Inter-Parliamentary Conference that he would attend. He expressed his appreciation of the useful exchanges of view that he had had with other parliamentarians during his time as a delegate. His special interests had included the democratization process, human rights questions, and the environment. He was therefore encouraged that there had recently been improvements, especially in Eastern Europe.

Unfortunately, some Eastern European countries, particularly Bulgaria and Romania, still gave cause for concern. The CSCE process was a major step forward and a source of hope. He welcomed the opening of the CSCE Conference on the Human Dimension, in which the IPU had an important role. He was particularly pleased that the Union had decided to establish an environment committee.

Dr. V. LYSSARIDES (Cyprus) said that the need for a new international arrangement to avoid military confrontation was now widely recognized, but efforts to achieve that objective were still in their initial stage. Peace and security called for improvement in the transfer of technology, a more rational policy on international debt and co-operation at an official level.

Settlement of regional problems was slow even in cases such as that of Afghanistan where agreement had been reached under the auspices of the United Nations. Foreign intervention and violation of human rights should be the concern of all - wherever they occurred.

Cyprus had proposed the establishment of Mediterranean parliamentary co-operation to free the area from foreign fleets as a first step towards complete demilitarization. Fifteen years after its aggression against Cyprus, Turkey continued to occupy the island in defiance of United Nations resolutions. It was a gross misrepresentation to present the issue as an inter-communal feud. Turkish Cypriot rights were violated by Turkey which was importing settlers in an effort to change the demographic character of the island. Cyprus wanted to be free of foreign occupation, and to obtain respect for the rights of all Cypriot citizens, whatever their ethnic origin or religion.

Mr. J.F Lobo Dubon (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. S.H. CHAUDHURY (Bangladesh) said that his country had a surface area of 55 thousand square miles and a population of 110 million. Poverty was its biggest problem and the source of political difficulties. What was the remedy to a situation in which millions of educated people graduated from schools and colleges only to join the ranks of the unemployed? As the problems of food supply were solved, the employment issue must also be addressed. Education must be improved if the small and poor nations were ever to alter their circumstances. Mass illiteracy was still a major problem.

Bangladesh considered that the world's political problems should be solved multilaterally. They could not be solved by individual nations acting on their own. The larger nations had to recognize that the smaller and poorer had a right to exist; and that could be achieved only by multilateral thinking. Bangladesh received much help from other countries, but that

help went back in the shape of debt repayment. Aid flowed to developing countries but the transfer of resources favoured the developed.

The world economic picture was so gloomy that the only war that could now be afforded was a war against hunger, disease and natural disasters. The quest for peace was as old as the history of war. The days of imperialism were over and exploitation and aggression were ancient history. The world had now to prepare for friendship. Men should behave like beautiful butterflies flying over the globe and not like birds of prey. Could it be denied that even after the demise of the League of Nations and the birth of the United Nations war had not stopped? Global war had ended but the smaller countries constantly faced wars and deaths. There were still attempts by one country to subjugate another.

Mr. C.S. PARK (Republic of Korea) said that as tranquility returned to many troubled regions, the prospects for peace were brighter than they had ever been and the world had come closer to the realization of the dream of a global village of peace in which ideological and political differences were of no import. But, despite political progress, economic prospects were not bright. Poverty continued to beleaguer many nations and the debt problem was debilitating the world economy. Debt had not been created by any one nation and could not be solved by an individual nation acting on its own.

Korea had been through a process of important and dynamic political change. Democracy was now taking root. The so-called "Northern Diplomacy" had already resulted in the establishment of official relations with some other countries and steady progress towards diplomatic ties with others. However, inter-Korean relations remained unchanged and tension and distrust still prevailed. His Government's new approach to North Korea was designed to end confrontation and to lead to constructive exchanges in the pursuit of common prosperity and ultimate reunification.

The Republic of Korea would continue patiently to seek reunification by peaceful means, by pan-national independent efforts and by the establishment of a democratic State through democratic processes. He hoped that tension and enmity would soon give way to reconciliation and co-operation on the Korean peninsula.

Mr. S. AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO (Cuba) expressed the Cuban delegation's satisfaction at taking part in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centenary, an event that had been celebrated in Cuba: Cuban children had participated in an international competition and the postal services had issued a commemorative stamp.

Never before had it been so important to study global problems, because of the on-going conflicts and the poverty

that affected under-developed countries which were victims of their external debt and the injustice of international economic relations. However, it could not be denied that progress had been made along the path to peace: the agreements reached between the United States and the Soviet Union dissipated the threat of a global holocaust. Nevertheless, it was too soon to cry victory and lower one's guard, because partisans of military methods had not given up promoting the cold war and the arms race. He had little faith in those who, while signing peace agreements, at the same time supported action by counter-revolutionary groups in different parts of the world. Cuba supported negotiated political solutions that respected people's independence; for Cubans, peace, national sovereignty and independence were inseparable. They condemned the United States plan to broadcast a television programme to Cuba in order to disseminate the propaganda of a disintegrating capitalist society.

The world was facing a serious economic crisis that cruelly affected developing countries. Crushed by the burden of their external debt, Third World peoples were living in tragic conditions; in Latin America, the situation was explosive. Parliamentarians the world over should consider the consequences of an explosion of the people's wrath and should work to find a solution to the debt problem. But come what may, Cuba remained convinced that the united efforts of all peoples would one day make it possible for everyone to enjoy well-being. In conclusion, he wished the Inter-Parliamentary Union a "happy birthday".

Mr. J. MENEZES (Brazil) stressed that the gap between developed and developing countries was widening, due to a very uneven increase in the world's wealth. Approximately 40 per cent of the world's population lived in developing countries, which accounted for only 15 per cent of gross world production whereas developed countries, with only 19 per cent of the world's population, accounted for 78 per cent of gross world production. If the present policy continued and the methods of assisting development remained unaltered, the gap was likely to grow even wider. In 1970 the average per capita income in developing countries was one-twelfth of that in developed countries and might decrease to one-eighteenth by the year 2000. A radical change in economic relations was needed for the situation to improve; in addition, increased production of goods and services and a fairer distribution of incomes were necessary in developing countries.

In Latin America the standard of living was generally very low while the rate of population growth was 2.8 per cent. Industry was very undeveloped despite abundant mineral resources and the existence of oil deposits. Agricultural production for home consumption was nothing like sufficient and cash crop exports were insufficient to restore the balance of payments. The rich countries, fearing competition from the poor countries,

hindered their development and exploited their resources. The situation was akin to that of colonial economies. The debtor countries were paying the creditor countries vast sums which they could put to good use to develop their own economies. The rich nations urgently needed to reduce the interest rates they charged and facilitate the trade of the poor countries.

The rich countries should realize that they must provide poor countries with the means to achieve a level of development which would enable them to meet their external and internal obligations; and rather than dictating development methods, they should allow them to choose their own. Finally, competition from the rich countries must not be allowed to prevent the poor countries from producing enough to feed their inhabitants properly.

Mr. M. KHALID (Pakistan) said that the problems facing mankind required urgent attention. Man was facing an unprecedented threat of self-extinction in the form of massive stockpiles of weapons. Existing arsenals were more than sufficient to destroy all life many times over yet the arms race continued. Regional conflicts, environmental pollution, intolerance of different ideologies and social and economic systems, heavy debt burdens, high levels of population growth, and an unjust international economic order were a permanent source of problems. They had sharpened misunderstanding between nations and intensified fear, disease and hunger.

Pakistan welcomed the universal realization that the survival of mankind was paramount. In order to achieve world peace it was essential to strive for complete disarmament and the settlement of regional conflicts on a basis of co-existence. Unjust economic relations required the most urgent remedial action. The proposal by Prime Minister Bhutto for the formation of associations of democracies deserved the support of the IPU National Groups. There was also a need to establish associations for regional co-operation in all fields.

Pakistan wished to see peace restored in Afghanistan and hoped that the desired results would be forthcoming from the Iran-Iraq ceasefire in the Persian Gulf. The efforts to attain other objectives such as the reunification of Korea and peace in Lebanon needed the support of the Conference. Pakistan demanded the restoration of the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and hoped that the peace efforts of Mr. Yasser Arafat would be supported. Pakistan backed the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence and strongly condemned apartheid. Racial discrimination negated fundamental human rights.

A solution to the worsening economic situation in the world was needed. Developing countries were subjected to discrimination in their economic relations with developed countries. That was a threat to international peace and Pakistan

therefore sought the establishment of a just international economic order. Solutions to the worsening economic situation in the world included debt relief, free access to the markets of the North, and stable commodity prices. International co-operation should be institutionalized. A global economic strategy was essential to the fight against injustice, discrimination, hunger, disease, and the menace of drug addiction. He concluded by expressing his delight that the IPU was celebrating its Centenary; and pleaded for even closer co-operation to achieve full compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mr. R. COLIGNON (Belgium) said that he was moved and proud to be addressing the Centenary Conference as head of the Belgian Delegation, and thanked his British colleagues for hosting and organizing it.

The world situation seemed to be pervaded by hope, which was reflected in the desire of nations to settle problems through dialogue.

Although Iran and Iraq had put an end to their deadly war, the risk of war remained and it was essential for the former belligerents to reach an agreement to end the state of permanent tension in the Gulf.

At present, most of the world's conflicts were civil wars between government and so-called liberation or resistance forces. The main victims were generally the civilian populations which the two sides claimed to be defending or liberating. Any effort to achieve compromises would be welcomed.

Few continents were spared from conflict. In Asia, despite attempts at reconciliation, Afghanistan and Cambodia were still theatres of war. In Africa, Ethiopia and Angola were scenes of continual battle. In Central America, both Nicaragua and El Salvador could hope to see peace in the near future.

It would be better to prevent conflict rather than quench the flames of war. There was no doubt that South Africa should put an end to its heinous régime. In the Middle East, the creation of a Palestinian State living side by side with the State of Israel would make a great contribution to peace throughout the region. Lebanon was a scene of desolation and horror, and the Lebanese must regain their independence and sovereignty without losing their cultural diversity.

It was appropriate that the Conference had turned its attention to the use of space for peaceful purposes, because there was too great a tendency to develop modern technology for warlike purposes.

The wisdom currently being displayed by the great powers should be turned to good use to help mankind. The continuing

dialogue between Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev was most welcome, but other countries should be associated with the agreements they reached.

The debt, hunger and population problems were potentially a serious danger. The industrialized countries had a responsibility towards the less fortunate nations, but in tackling the problems the political leaders of the latter should act in the interests of their people rather than in their own personal interests.

The task of parliamentarians in the years ahead would be to contribute to bringing nations closer together and to improving the lot of all men without exception.

Mr. H. OTT (Switzerland) said that his country, which hosted the headquarters of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, wished to present its views on the Organization's future. If the Union managed to use its intellectual and political potential in the right way, it could play an essential role in the present historic period of transition. The potential of the Inter-Parliamentary Union lay in the frequency of its meetings, the breadth of its scope covering 112 countries and the fact that parliamentarians represented nations and not Governments. They were patriots who were independent of both Government and public opinion. Committed only to their consciences and their reason, they were free to engage in dialogue and able to conduct themselves in a constructive and friendly manner in doing so. It was with that idea in mind that Cremer and Passy had founded the Inter-Parliamentary Union 100 years ago. The most important feature was the personal contact, displayed for example in a drafting committee as it sought to resolve an issue, where friendship or at least mutual respect could develop.

Why could subjects not be dealt with more in smaller committees, which would then report to the plenary, and why not conduct important debates in parallel in the large committees rather than in succession in the plenary? A lot of time would be saved. Why not introduce a rule whereby nations in conflict with one another or between which there was a problem would be associated in the same drafting committee and obliged to negotiate, as might be the case with North and South Korea or Bulgaria and Turkey?

The idea of Cremer and Passy was perhaps utopian, but it remained a realistic utopia and was on the right lines. In the second century of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that was now beginning, parliamentarians should now eschew the inexhaustible potential of dialogue, reason, encounters and friendship.

Mrs. M.C. LOBREGAT (Philippines) summarized her long-term ambition for the world as peace, freedom and prosperity. There had been many encouraging developments in recent years: a cessation of the Iran-Iraq hostilities, the withdrawal of Soviet

forces from Afghanistan, and the formation of a new Government in South Africa, to name but a few. She hoped that money saved by the reduction in nuclear and conventional forces would be used to assist poor countries. The civil war in Lebanon, the Indo-Chinese problem, and Third World economic problems now needed to be solved in a similar way. She was particularly concerned by the staggering debt problem which faced Third World countries. A recent AIPO Conference in Manila had revealed fears that the emergence of a single European market in 1992 would be detrimental to the Third World. She called on the European Community to conform to the GATT principles of more favourable treatment for less-developed countries. She urged the developed countries to transfer more technological information to the less-developed ones to help them solve social and ecological problems. She supported co-operative efforts to deal with the rising incidence of AIDS and the drug menace. An integrated approach was essential if mankind were to achieve peace, freedom and prosperity.

Mr. T. SANFORD (United States of America) said that one area where there was urgent need for more co-operation among Parliaments and Governments was the fight against the growing evil of narcotics and the pedlars of those deadly substances. The President of Colombia had said, "Colombia's survival as the oldest democracy in Latin America is now at risk, but so is the safety of your streets". The IPU had sent a message of support to Colombia and that was a good beginning. How could Parliaments help to bring an end to the terrors of the narcotics mafia?

The United States had declared war on drugs and all the evil empires that they created. It was a war that it did not intend to lose. The initiatives of President Bush included strategies to stop the growth and production of drugs, to prevent their shipment, vigorously to prosecute their sale, and to stop their use. Congress would insist that it became an all-out war.

Every nation was a victim, or would be, in due course, if the enemy were not eradicated. One useful step would be rapidly to update extradition treaties covering narcotics violations. Another would be to make the profits of drug traffickers a target by correcting bank secret laws; and a third would be to conclude or implement mutual legal assistance treaties. The judicial systems of some countries could benefit from improved laws, trained police, better investigative techniques, and a strong and determined judiciary. In the long run, help would come from the modernization and economic development of the so-called drug-producing countries, and the elimination of drug production by establishing a more secure environment through sustainable economic development. All countries must perceive the threat to their own national well-being and security. They needed to work together to win that war.

Mr. MANENG ma KONG (Zaire) said that on the occasion of the bicentenary celebration of the French Revolution, the seven richest countries had held a summit in Paris to review developments in the international situation. In East-West relations, détente had replaced the cold war. It was time to provide the world with democratic institutions and the means of survival. However, three-quarters of mankind were mere spectators as far as economic growth was concerned and Mr. Gorbachev was not mistaken in wishing to separate ideology from development. A desire for peace meant solving the problems of malnutrition, raw material prices, external debt, deteriorating terms of trade and disinvestment. Zaire had a wealth of natural resources and it launched an appeal to investors. The future of developing countries depended upon international solidarity, particularly with regard to debt and investment. Zaire had striven for peace: President Mobutu had managed to bring together the adversaries in Angola. The process embarked upon should be continued. Namibia must become independent and it was time for the international community to do all in its power to make South Africa understand that it must now break with the past.

Peace and democracy implied economic development and prosperity on a global scale. At the beginning of its second century, the Inter-Parliamentary Union should pursue its action to improve the situation of the weak and oppressed.

Mr. H. FECHNER (German Democratic Republic) thanked the British Group for its hospitality. The celebration of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centenary was an appropriate occasion to point out that the IPU was increasingly becoming a forum for those who were working for peace, security and co-operation. The Union should do more to put an end to the arms race, secure peaceful settlement of conflicts, restructure international economic relations and protect the environment.

The socialist countries were doing much to consolidate détente. The member countries of the Warsaw Pact had recently confirmed their determination to pursue that policy and to work for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armaments. But, unfortunately, in the West there were still forces that clung to outmoded concepts, as had been clearly seen at the last NATO summit. The socialist countries condemned all attempts to impede the developments that were underway and demanded that the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act be respected.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union should take a firm stand against chauvinism and any resurgence of fascism, and against any attempt to undermine the territorial integrity of States. Peoples expected their elected representatives to defend their interests and to ensure that nothing undermined their unity; they hoped for dialogue and co-operation leading to global solutions to the problems that had arisen.

The German Democratic Republic would shortly be celebrating its fortieth anniversary. Its objective in foreign policy had always been to safeguard peace, put an end to armed conflict and facilitate international co-operation. Its Inter-Parliamentary Group would continue to support the Union's activity in guaranteeing the future of the world.

The sitting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

SITTING
OF FRIDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

The sitting opened at 2.33 p.m. with Mr. A. Duarte (Cape Verde), Vice-President of the Conference, in the Chair.

Item 5 of the agenda

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD

Resumption of the debate

Mr. L. FONKA SHANG (Cameroon) said that events since the Budapest meeting had shown that where nations could muster the political will and courage to tackle problems, success could be achieved. The dire economic circumstances of Third World countries had meant a further decline in their living standards. Their huge debts were depriving them of precious resources, and he called on the international community to co-operate in the quest for solutions.

Since the Budapest meeting there had been relative calm in some of the world's troubled spots. The UN plan for Namibian independence had entered into force despite the obstructive manoeuvres by South Africa. At their spectacular summit on the Angolan conflict, the African Heads of State had shown that the African countries were determined to seek to solve their problems without foreign interference. He was heartened by similar moves to settle the conflict in Mozambique.

But it had not all been plain sailing. Apartheid persisted in South Africa, that bastion of racism. South Africa had yet to convince the world of its genuine intention to seek a peaceful settlement. If the régime there failed to hearken to the appeal for such a settlement, the Black South Africans would have no alternative but to continue to fight apartheid by all means, including armed struggle.

Mr. U. HOLTZ (Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe) said that at the Budapest Conference he had announced the intention of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, which currently comprised 23 European countries with multi-party democracies, to create a special guest status for European States which satisfactorily implemented the Helsinki Final Act and the two 1966 United Nations Human Rights Covenants.

In May 1989, the Assembly had introduced the status and granted it to the Assemblies of Hungary, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Parliamentary delegations from those four countries had participated in Strasbourg in the historically important meeting at which President Gorbachev had given a speech on the "common European home". Those four delegations welcomed their inclusion in the European family and he was happy to see them in London on the occasion of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centenary; he would also be happy to see them again in Strasbourg at the end of the month. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe was becoming the parliamentary element in the "common home". Nevertheless, the Council of Europe would remain intransigent regarding defence of the values that constituted its justification: multi-party democracy, the principle of the rule of law and respect for human rights. The four countries that had been given special guest status had made remarkable progress, but that was not enough to allow the Council of Europe to carry out fully its historic mission to eliminate the arbitrary divisions of the post-war era.

The architectural plan of the "common home" was not yet complete. However, at Strasbourg President Gorbachev had drawn the broad outlines by laying emphasis on democracy, the European legal framework, environmental protection, trade and exchange of technology, peaceful co-existence without interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Those were foundations which all Europeans accepted without reserve, with one exception: human rights. The Council of Europe considered that there was no such thing as interference when human rights were at stake either in its member States or in any other country.

Europe owed much to both the United States and Canada and it could not build its future without them. That long-standing co-operation had resulted in common participation in the CSCE process. The "common home" should be extended to the rest of Europe and he expressed the hope that soon Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Romania would find the necessary courage to undertake the reforms that would allow them to join the European family, which was their natural place. At its sitting in the autumn, the Assembly of the Council of Europe would discuss two reports on the situation of minorities in two of those countries, namely, Bulgaria and Romania: forced assimilation and repression could never provide lasting solutions. Finally, Europe had always remained attached to development of the Third World and it would be a long-term undertaking. That was why Europe must not close in on itself like a fortress but must extend its hand to other countries in the world.

As a German he wished to add that his fellow citizens were particularly interested in the constitution of a common European home where all Germans could live together under the same European roof, and hoped that the house would have many open doors so that all could co-operate without difficulty.

Germany had been largely responsible for the two World Wars and many atrocities; and even as a post-war politician he was ashamed of that. The two Germanies had to learn the lesson that Germany would never be the starting point of war but would always be committed to peace, democracy, tolerance and co-operation.

Mr. A. ABDULLAH (Palestine National Council) said that there were many encouraging signs in the world: economic, social and political. The benefits of détente were already visible and there was growing co-operation between the Super Powers. Some progress had been made in the solution of regional conflicts. Namibia was less than two months away from electing its first legislative body and developments in South Africa were promising.

But problems remained. He hoped that a solution would soon be found to the problems of the Islamic minority in Bulgaria. Drug abuse was a growing danger. Censure should not be confined to drug traffickers but should also be directed at those who protected the drug barons and provided the wherewithall to assassinate those who opposed them.

The war between Iraq and Iran must be ended so that peace between them became the norm and so that prisoners of war could be exchanged, thus closing a sombre chapter in relations between those two countries. The carnage in Lebanon remained a cause for serious alarm; it was an unacceptable human tragedy which should be ended so that the Lebanese people could lead normal lives and see their country united and independent. The resolutions of the United Nations should be implemented without delay, and sanctions applied against Israel if it rejected their application.

It was now 21 months since the Palestinian uprising had begun. The world was marking the 50th anniversary of the Holocaust; but in Palestine a piecemeal Holocaust was occurring every day, with two or three Palestinians killed and ten or 20 injured with homes destroyed and individuals expelled, while the whole society was the victim of the domination and racial discrimination practised by the occupiers of the country. The daily murder of Palestinians was as repugnant as the Holocaust. Palestinian schools had been closed for the second academic year. The double-talk must stop if real peace was to be achieved.

Mr. A. MOUSSA (Egypt) recognized that the Inter-Parliamentary Union had contributed to the praiseworthy progress made in solving many problems and he hoped that its future action would lead to further successes. The Union ought to be regarded as the right arm of the United Nations.

Egypt had always wished for détente between the major powers. Developing countries hoped that détente would spread into the economic and social fields and that the developed

countries would respond to the appeal of Egypt, Senegal, Venezuela and India for a resumption of the North-South dialogue. In particular, greater attention should be paid to the questions of debt and scientific and technological progress.

He approved of the resolutions adopted by the 25th Arab Summit and the Non-Aligned Summit and requested the Inter-Parliamentary Union to support them.

Since the last Conference the Palestine question had been the subject of numerous initiatives to convene an international conference. Unfortunately, Israel persisted in its refusal to comply with the wish of the international community. The Palestinian people had recognized Israel's right to exist, and Israel should in turn respect the principles of international law. The situation in Lebanon was a source of acute concern and was torturing consciences. As the Casablanca summit had recommended, there must be resolute action to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

He welcomed the end of the fighting between Iran and Iraq and looked forward to a rapid resumption of negotiations. He reaffirmed his support for the statement issued on 22 August 1989 by the Southern Africa Committee.

Mr. FU HAO (China) said that after a prolonged period of tension and turbulence, the world was now witnessing a period of détente. The Chinese people were ready to join others in eliminating destabilizing influences and reaching a more relaxed international situation. China had always believed that all countries had the right to choose social systems and ways of development that suited their own conditions. No country was entitled to interfere in the domestic affairs of another, much less to impose on others its own systems and values.

International relations should be guided by the five internationally recognized principles: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. Only adherence to those principles would enable a new international political order to be established and world peace to be safeguarded.

Regrettably, the Paris Conference on Cambodia had failed to reach agreement. China was ready to work with those concerned to settle the question and to bring about a comprehensive, just and reasonable political solution. It supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of North and South Korea.

China supported the efforts of the Palestinians and other Arab peoples to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East question. It welcomed the start of the process leading to

Namibian independence, and hoped that the parties involved would honour their commitments.

The Chinese delegation regretted that the IPU had been used as a platform for countries that wished to interfere in China's internal affairs. Now that the situation in Beijing had stabilized, China would continue to implement its basic policies of reform and opening up to the outside world. It would continue with its independent foreign policy of peace, and would continue to work with Parliaments of other States in order to contribute to international peace and co-operation.

Mr. W. KYD (New Zealand) said that in 1990, New Zealand would celebrate 150 years of nationhood. In 1840 the Treaty of Waitangi had guaranteed the Maoris possession of their land, and full civil rights. In return, the Maoris had ceded sovereignty to the United Kingdom. The Treaty was a major civil rights document, and was still in full force and effect. New Zealand had started out as a colony in 1840, but had soon achieved self-government. In many respects, it had given a constitutional lead to the rest of the world, for example in granting women the vote in 1893. Proposals for reform were still being made, and the questions of proportional representation, four-year rather than three-year legislatures and the reinstatement of the upper chamber, abolished some 30 years ago, were under discussion. The restoration of an upper chamber would allow Bills to be considered in greater detail before they were passed.

A major issue facing New Zealand was drift-net fishing, a problem shared by many countries in the southern hemisphere. The decision of South Korea to ban drift-net fishing was to be applauded. Drift-nets up to 5 kilometres long were an extravagant and wasteful way of fishing, as only 40 per cent of the catch was harvested, while the other 60 per cent was either killed or damaged. Species such as albacore, whales, seals and tuna were all threatened. He hoped that Japan and Taiwan would consider banning drift-net fishing.

Another major problem facing New Zealand was access to world markets. Free access to the British market had been drastically affected by Britain's accession to the European Community. Exports of products such as cheese, butter and lamb had been drastically reduced. Despite that, New Zealand's farmers had continued to diversify and innovate, and products such as kiwi fruit and deer had been developed.

He concluded by appealing to the developed countries to give Third World and food-producing countries access to their markets by abolishing tariff barriers and ending subsidies to their own farmers.

Mr. J. ONYSZKIEWICZ (Poland) said that the place of democracy in the world was a central issue. Democracy was not simply a system of values; more often than not it went hand in

hand with a successful economy. No war had taken place between two democratic countries for 70 years.

After the First World War, democracy had been in the ascendant; but that trend had been suddenly reversed and even halted by the rise of totalitarianism, which had only been stemmed by a conflict of apocalyptic dimensions.

Now, the situation was changing again. Democracy was continuing to spread in Europe, Asia, and Latin America, and Central and Eastern Europe were also experiencing dramatic changes. That process was of vital importance to world peace, and particularly to Europe. Europe had been divided in many ways, partly as a result of two world wars; but recent decades had seen reconciliation between France and Germany, and the present East-West dialogue was likely to bring about reconciliation between Poland and Germany. Now, the most important task was to start an East-East dialogue in which the legitimate interests of countries would be understood and respected. Dialogue could only take place between equal and sovereign nations. Europe's task was to create a house with its windows and doors open to the world.

Mr. J. VIROLAINEN (Finland) said that in 1989 there had been progress towards peace, with an end to armed conflicts in many crisis areas even though final peace had not been reached. That had enabled small nations to improve their situations without having to fear for their safety. There was a worldwide tendency to promote national cultures, which enabled small nations better to preserve their identities. The Finnish Group regarded that development as most encouraging and was ready to make every effort to strengthen it.

The survival of mankind depended largely on the relationship between man and his culture, the environment and the production of food. If it continued to grow at the present rate the world population would reach 6 billion by the turn of the century. The population explosion in Third World countries was leading to serious imbalances between the needs of the peoples and the supply of food. Unless the situation changed, food production would be unable to keep pace with the increasing population.

National Parliaments and the IPU should devote serious attention to that crucial question. No effort should be spared in providing for increased food production and the transfer of food surpluses to developing countries. But all such measures would fail without drastic population control.

Mr. J. HOCHTL (Austria) said that the IPU had always sought to promote freedom and human rights, and the information from Mr. Onyszkiewicz on the newly-formed Polish Parliament had therefore been one of the highlights of the debate.

He had made a remarkable statement about the values of democracy and human rights, and he and his colleagues were to be congratulated on the developments that had taken place in Poland.

But declarations were not enough. Poland was embarking upon a new chapter in its history and faced many economic and political problems. All those who wished that country success must have the courage and the will to assist it wherever possible. The tasks and objectives of the IPU could be summed up in a few words: freedom, democracy and human rights.

Remarkable developments were also taking place in Hungary. The fact that the foreign ministers of Austria and Hungary could tear down the iron curtain between them was of enormous significance and a source of great encouragement for the future. All border problems should be resolved in that fashion. There was, for example, no reason for the German Democratic Republic to keep its people in with the obnoxious Berlin Wall. He appealed to Romania to reconsider its treatment of minorities. The same appeal was addressed to Bulgaria. The view of the Chinese delegation that China's domestic affairs were not the business of other countries was unacceptable in that the violation of human rights and the elimination of the movement for democracy in Beijing were of great concern to the whole world.

Mr. N. NURGITZ (Canada) said that a series of tragic events since the last Inter-Parliamentary Conference had caused him to reflect upon the fragile nature of democracy. The struggle for that ideal and the endless striving for liberty, justice and power had been the history of peoples everywhere throughout the ages. But democracy was not an ideal that could be realized once for all, or a blueprint that could be reproduced around the world.

Canada was concerned about democratic development throughout the world; and three years ago the Canadian Parliament, in a review of Canada's international relations, had recommended support for programmes to encourage human rights through democratic development. Clearly, Canada could not simply export its institutions; but could share its experience with others as they developed their own. The struggle for democracy was not an easy one, but it was up to parliamentarians to mould and shape the world in order to strengthen democracy. That was the challenge facing the Union as it celebrated its Centenary. The quest for liberty and justice was deeply rooted in the human heart.

Mr. J.P. SILVA (Cape Verde) said that the centenary year of 1989 was an important milestone in the Union's existence. On behalf of his Group, he congratulated the IPU on the successes it had achieved since its creation and encouraged it to pursue its work for peace and justice in the world. He thanked the British Group for organizing the Conference and for its warm welcome.

A process of rapid change had begun in the world, which had political and economic consequences for all countries. New centres of decision-making were emerging, interdependence was growing, and new economic needs were being created by the technological revolution. Such developments required permanent negotiations between peoples to enable the system of international relations to adjust to the changing situation. Attempts had already been made in that direction, both in the North-South context and in South-South relations.

The disarmament agreement between the great powers had opened up a new era for the whole of mankind, and its repercussions could not yet be measured. Détente had already enabled some conflicts to be settled, while others were well on the way to being solved, such as those in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Central America. In the Middle East, efforts were being pursued to convene an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the permanent members of the Security Council.

Southern Africa was witnessing historic developments, with the forthcoming independence of Namibia and the November elections. The re-establishment of peace in Angola had unfortunately encountered obstacles: UNITA persisted with its cease-fire violations. The maintenance of apartheid in South Africa was another obstacle to peace in that region of the world; international pressure and economic sanctions, however, could be effective.

Africa was facing severe economic difficulties. It was acutely affected by protectionist measures in the industrialized countries, the reduction of financial flows to the Third World and the problem of debt. The African countries must therefore work out new development strategies and restructure their economies.

Social problems - illiteracy, poverty and hunger - were equally a source of concern, and they were compounded by natural disasters.

Cape Verde had adopted a development strategy based on non-alignment, and had established links for co-operation with more than 50 countries.

In conclusion, he paid tribute to the founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and appealed to future generations of parliamentarians to live up to the example of their great forebears.

Mr. A. WABERI ASKAR (Djibouti) said that the Inter-Parliamentary Union had been established in the Hotel Continental in Paris on 29 June 1889. That date had coincided with the first centenary of the French Revolution which had left the world a legacy of liberal and democratic ideas. London too was a symbol of the ideals of freedom. He paid tribute to the organizers of the outstanding ceremonies of the Centenary and thanked the British Group for its hospitality.

Djibouti had acceded to the Inter-Parliamentary Union shortly after acquiring its independence on 27 June 1977. On the far-seeing advice of its President, the Republic of Djibouti had adopted a liberal and non-aligned policy which had led to stable and lasting development by making Djibouti into a land of encounters and exchanges.

Djibouti was also a member of other international organizations and respected the great principles of national sovereignty and the self-determination of peoples.

The Parliamentary Group of Djibouti, wishing to acquire a library and train staff for the Parliamentary Assembly, had appealed to other Parliaments for co-operation. The Italian Parliament had provided the required books and documents, thanks to funding from the Social Studies Centre of the Italian Government. Records and documents staff had also been trained. That kind of co-operation should continue.

Mr. M. MEJAK (Yugoslavia) said that Jawaharlal Nehru had made a visionary pronouncement about the second half of the twentieth century, when he had said, "we are engaged in a desperate race, a race between achieving progress and heading off violent revolutions". The race continued. Although international relations were improving, economic, political and technological changes had not eliminated inherited obstacles to a more secure, more equitable, more democratic and more humane world.

The non-aligned countries insisted that the basis of inter-dependence must be equality. The present imbalances must be replaced by balanced development for the whole international community. The non-aligned countries strove for understanding and opposed confrontation. They sought to eliminate ideology in international relations. They wholly supported those who struggled for national liberation from all forms of colonialism, hegemony, or domination of weak by those who held economical or political power. They also supported those who opposed racial discriminations, interference in the internal affairs of others, national, religious and other forms of intolerance or subjugation. Lasting and stable peace remained the predominant objective. Lasting stability could not be achieved unless economic problems were solved.

The protection of the environment was becoming a universal priority. Yugoslavia supported measures to prevent further pollution and to preserve the environment and improve the quality of life for all. The less-developed areas had a special position in that regard.

Mr. M. IVASCU (Romania) said that the parliamentarians and the Inter-Parliamentary Union had a vital role to play in creating a new economic order, and ensuring the free and independent development of every nation. The Centenary Conference

was taking place at a time when significant measures were being adopted to strengthen détente, such as the Soviet/American agreement on intermediate missiles concluded by the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of conventional weapons, and the negotiated settlement of disputes in various parts of the world.

Yet despite such development the international situation remained serious and complex. The arms race continued, the policies of the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other States persisted. The Romanian Group considered that the most urgent priority was to find mutually-acceptable solutions to disarmament. Second, parliamentary action to establish a new international economic order should be increased. Third, disputes should be settled by negotiations, not by force. Fourth, Parliaments should work towards the elimination of colonialism. Fifth, Parliaments should take a firm stance against the emergence of neo-fascist and similar groups. Lastly, parliamentary organizations must safeguard the inalienable rights of all peoples to choose their own mode of economic and social development, without outside interference.

Mr. P. VOUTOV (Bulgaria) said that the world was about to enter the final decade of the twentieth century. That decade held the prospect of a move away from confrontation and ideological enmity towards a period of co-operation in solving the global problems facing mankind.

International relations had been steadily improving in recent years, in particular between the USSR and the United States of America, and between the USSR and China. The Vienna Meeting marked a new phase in East-West relations. In the Balkans, the February 1988 Belgrade meeting of Foreign Ministers from all the Balkan countries had marked a step forward, but it was regrettable that tensions still existed between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Sustained efforts were being made to resolve international conflicts, and international agreements were the only way to secure peace. The state of the world economy was a cause for concern, and vigorous efforts must be undertaken to create a new international economic order. Finally, the protection of the natural environment was of paramount importance.

Mr. T. ENRIGHT (Ireland) said that the week of the Centenary Conference also marked the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War. The current threat to the environment was less visible than the threat of tanks and guns, but it was as real and as dangerous. All forms of life on the planet were endangered. In her address to the Conference, Mrs. Thatcher had said that the environment presented one of mankind's greatest challenges.

Ireland had a healthy environment but it was not free of pollution. There continued to be widespread anxiety about the

operation of the nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield and its appalling record of over 350 accidents to date. It posed a genuine threat to all human life in Ireland and Britain and it was therefore imperative that Mrs. Thatcher should take the initiative in tackling that serious and urgent problem. He called for action by the British and Irish Governments to stop pollution of the Irish Sea and commence a clean-up operation. The Taoiseach and the Prime Minister should establish a working group to ensure that the necessary measures were taken forthwith.

The current campaign to protect and clean up the environment would not be easy to sustain. It would cost money; and vested interests would regard environmental protection as an addition to their production costs. Every year about \$100 billion were spent on military research and development. It was the responsibility of all parliamentarians attending the Conference to ensure that that money was instead channelled towards creating a clean and healthy environment.

Mrs. NGUYEN THI BINH (Viet Nam) said that on the solemn occasion of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's Centenary, the Vietnamese Parliament wished to convey to the Union and all its members its best wishes for success and happiness, and to thank the British Group for the excellent organization of the Conference.

The decade just ending had seen considerable efforts to achieve disarmament and détente. They included the INF agreement, the Stockholm Conference on European security, the Soviet-American negotiations in Vienna, the general rapprochement between East and West, the measures taken by a number of States to establish nuclear-free zones as well as the steps taken to find a political solution to regional conflicts.

However, they were not a guarantee against a reversal of the trend towards détente and disarmament. While the INF agreement had eliminated intermediate-range missiles, mankind still remained under threat from weapons of mass destruction as a result of programmes such as SDI. In the Asia-Pacific region, the number of weapons was growing daily and military exercises and manoeuvres aimed at installing new American bases meant that the region remained a dangerous zone of confrontation.

As far as regional conflicts were concerned, commitments had been undertaken and agreements had even been signed. Nevertheless, there were new indications that the situation was critical. In Afghanistan, owing to persistent interference by a neighbouring country, the war continued and threatened to become an even more serious regional conflict than before the Geneva agreements. In Namibia, despite the New York agreement, SWAPO was still the target of political and military action and of manoeuvres related to its role as representative of the Namibian people at the elections to be held in November 1989.

With regard to Kampuchea, following the informal meetings held in Jakarta, agreement had been reached on two principles for a political solution: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cessation of all foreign aid to the parties concerned, to prevent the return of the genocidal régime of Pol Pot. However, despite all efforts, the international conference recently held in Paris had not reached any political solution. The reason for that was clear: some countries were trying to support the Pol Pot clique by insisting on its inclusion in a future coalition government. The Kampuchean people would never accept that. In any event, Viet Nam would fulfil its commitments and Vietnamese troops would effect a total withdrawal from 21 to 26 September 1989. Viet Nam appealed to all countries involved in the conflict to halt all military aid, to take measures to prevent the subsequent outbreak of civil war, to reach a political settlement that would guarantee the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination and peace in the region.

In almost all the socialist countries important political and economic reforms were being carried out so as to enable socialism to be built under better conditions. However, certain circles that were hostile to socialism were taking advantage of the difficulties experienced by some of those countries to interfere openly in their internal affairs, although every country, whether large or small had the right to decide on its own future. The leaders of one particular Super Power were bent on gaining military supremacy and global hegemony. Peoples and parliamentarians should condemn such actions and encourage the development of the forces of peace, progress and justice for the good of mankind as a whole.

Mr. K.A. KULARATNA (Sri Lanka) said that there had been several encouraging and positive developments in the present international situation, particularly in East-West relations and the resolution of regional conflicts. However, perennial problems such as apartheid and the Palestinian issue continued. There had been some progress in nuclear disarmament, but general and complete disarmament still appeared to be a distant goal. East-West co-operation had made a significant contribution to the search for a solution to the conflicts in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Angola and Namibia, as had the United Nations which had played a key role in certain cases. That organizations' role in maintaining peace and security should be encouraged and supported by all countries.

Regrettably, the denial of the Palestinian people's right to nationhood sustained tension, and just and durable peace in the region could be ensured only by Israel's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. Sri Lanka fervently hoped that the world community would strive to solve that and other problems, otherwise there could be no world peace or security.

Mr. C. JUI MENG (Malaysia) said that he wished to address what was both a "micro" and a "macro" issue, namely the spread of HIV. In 1989 there were some 172,000 cases of AIDS in 178 countries. An estimated 5 to 10 million people were HIV positive. The worst affected country was the United States with 57 per cent of the world's total. AIDS had become a pandemic and respected no boundaries. With several hundred million people at risk, the next decades would see a multiplier effect. Particularly frightening was the fact that some 75 to 90 per cent of HIV infection and AIDS occurred in the 20-40 age group, so that people were being cut down in the most productive years of their lives. There were far-reaching economic implications. It was said that in some sub-Saharan countries almost 25 per cent of the population was infected with HIV. In the United States some 8.5 billion dollars would be required in direct medical costs and more than 55 billion in indirect medical costs by 1991.

Drug-taking played a major part in spreading the virus. An estimated 60 per cent of heroin users in New York were infected with HIV. Intravenous drug users gave most cause for alarm in the fight against AIDS. The Government of Colombia had declared war on the drug barons. It was to be congratulated, as was President Bush, for his support for the fight against the drug cartels.

Malaysia had declared total war on drug traffickers as long ago as 1983. Drug trafficking in Malaysia was subject to the death penalty. In every State in Malaysia there was a Security Council to fight drugs. Even if there was not sufficient evidence for a drug trafficker to be brought to trial, when the police had a sufficient dossier, the drug trafficker was detained. The proceeds from drug trafficking were seized and Malaysia had concluded treaties enabling overseas assets of drug traffickers to be impounded.

Mr. K. SUHUD (Indonesia) said that the Centenary Conference of the IPU was being held against a backdrop of an international situation which was still characterized by a spiralling arms race, particularly nuclear arms, aggression, regional conflict, intervention and a critical economic situation. However, a new climate of conciliation and mutual accommodation appeared to be asserting itself. Despite continuing uncertainties and ambivalence, there were signs of a general relaxation of tension, especially between the major powers. In some areas conflict and confrontation were giving way to dialogue and efforts to find a negotiated solution, while the world economy was being propelled towards ever-greater interdependence and integration. The complexities of the new trends called for a conscious commitment to multilateralism based on the imperatives of interdependence, common interest and shared responsibility.

Yet the major nuclear powers still seemed reluctant to accept that basic proposition, even with regard to matters of

such transcendental importance as disarmament and international security. There had been no substantial easing of the arms race, especially qualitatively or technologically.

The world economy was also changing and fundamentally transforming international relations. Patterns of production and consumption, trade and financial exchanges were being drastically altered; and those basic shifts had significant implications for the assumptions underlying present development strategies. In the light of the stark realities of North-South polarization, there was clearly an urgent need for the United Nations to put development and international economic relations back on the global agenda.

Mr. M. PRUD'HOMME (International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians) greeted the former President of his organization, Mr. Sow, currently the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, and on behalf of the President of the International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians, Senator Asslein, he wished the Inter-Parliamentary Union every success. He was delighted to be celebrating the Centenary of the Union which was the twin sister of the organization on behalf of which he was speaking. Since, in their objectives, the two associations had a spiritual kinship, their Presidents would surely be anxious to meet and to seek new methods of action. He was pleased that no rivalry had ever arisen between them, or with the association of English-speaking parliamentarians, but it was undoubtedly detrimental for any one of them to ignore the others; it would be better for them to agree to place the power represented by parliamentarians at the service of the world. Parliamentarians were men of dialogue although they could at times be reproached for talking about dialogue rather than engaging in it. It was their task, however, to talk to those to whom the Governments of the countries they represented did not talk. They could thus go on ahead and force Governments to advance along the path they had opened up.

Thus, it was incumbent upon them to urge Governments to put an end to the mad arms race. The agreement reached between the United States and the Soviet Union was encouraging; however, more had to be done not only to guarantee the security of mankind, but also to ensure that the enormous sums wasted on armaments went to assisting the poorest countries which could not be left in the dramatic situation in which they now were.

Parliamentarians could not remain indifferent to the manner in which minorities were treated in many countries. There could be no half measures: one was either for human rights or one was not; it was not possible to defend the rights of one man and allow the rights of another to be trampled under foot. Similarly, it was not possible to accept passively what was happening in Lebanon: Governments had to be encouraged to assist the Lebanese themselves to devise a political solution that would bring peace to their country.

Mr. F. GASPARIAN (Brazil) said that Brazil faced a crisis. After 40 years of rapid and sustained growth, the gross national product had begun to decline in the early 1980s and had continued to do so. The situation was extremely serious, and was compounded by the effects of Brazil's foreign debt.

Brazil was a country of paradoxes. On the one hand its people faced hunger, malnutrition and all the effects of poverty, while on the other, it was one of the biggest food producers in the world. Food exports contributed to securing the trade surplus needed to pay the foreign debt.

With that in mind, the head of the Brazilian delegation had proposed that at the next Inter-Parliamentary Conference the situation of the developing countries in the world economy, and their relations with the IMF should be debated. He warmly endorsed that suggestion.

Mr. M. MOREIRA (Portugal) said that the Portuguese hoped that United Nations action would restore peace in Angola and were pleased that there had been a meeting between the President of the Angolan Republic and the leader of UNITA. It was satisfying to see the commencement of national reconciliation in Mozambique. Portugal was prepared to help both countries rebuild their economies. It hoped that in South Africa progressive reforms would guarantee all races the free exercise of their rights. The whole of southern Africa would then be able to develop for its own good and for the good of the whole world.

The present trend in the eastern countries was interesting and it was to be hoped that all peoples would be masters of their fate; however, he deplored the situation in East Timor where half the population was threatened with genocide. He called on his colleagues to do their utmost to save them.

Mr. K. BOHLIN (Norway) said that the history of the world in the 100 years since the founding of the IPU had been full of contrasts. On the one hand, millions had been killed in devastating wars, world-wide democracy had not yet been achieved and man continued to destroy the natural environment. On the other, slavery had been abolished, freedom had gained ground, and injustice now attracted world-wide attention wherever it occurred. Communications had improved, and there was a much greater community spirit in the world. Those were positive indications that mankind was on the right track, and the IPU had played its part in those developments.

Parliamentarians had a duty to help the new democracies, which were very fragile and needed all the protection they could be given. The IPU had a leading international role to play in protecting the environment and preventing pollution.

Mr. M. ABDELLA (Egypt) said that peace and security depended not only on relations between the two Super Powers but also

on reducing economic and social tension and the gap between rich and poor countries. The growing debt burden had incited the majority of developing countries to pursue a policy of austerity that threatened social peace and political stability. Global negotiations were essential to elaborate a harmonious development programme for the 1990s. The United Nations had a special role to play and Egypt, together with other African countries, had called upon the industrialized countries that had recently met in Paris to resume the North-South dialogue so as to respond to the challenge of global famine.

It was also important to conserve the environment and the relevant resolutions adopted should be implemented through collaboration between industrialized and developing countries.

Mr. K.C. Wong (Singapore), Vice-President of the Conference, took the Chair.

Mr. L. FERNANDEZ-MADRID (Spain) said that, as a result of the new political climate, liberty had progressed. All democratic Parliaments had thus contributed to preparing the future. The struggle against terrorism, drugs and hunger allowed glimpses of peace for the future. Parliamentarians of the IPU could be proud of themselves: no other international organization had achieved such victories.

Finally, he expressed his gratitude to the British Group and all the participants.

Mrs. G. AUBRY (Switzerland) noted that during Inter-Parliamentary Conferences reference was always being made to lack of respect for human rights and the need to establish democratic régimes. While great progress had been made in those two areas, due in part to dialogue within the Union, a great deal remained to be done.

It was not the habit of the Union's parliamentarians to interfere in the internal affairs of a country. But could one, should one remain silent about the bloody repression of the demonstrations by students in Beijing, and the death sentences and executions that had followed? Governments and Parliaments all over the world had been virtually unanimous in condemning such acts of unimaginable cruelty. While colleagues in the Inter-Parliamentary Union had deemed it proper to distribute a pamphlet containing a report by the Mayor of Beijing on the massacre in Tiananmen Square, she herself had been given a film by a journalist who had witnessed the scenes and she would never be able to forget the pictures of tanks crushing Chinese youth. The Swiss Parliament had unanimously protested to the Chinese Parliament and the Swiss Government had strongly condemned the bloody repression of peaceful students, calling for mercy for those condemned to death, but without success.

The struggle for democracy and freedom knew no frontiers and increasing numbers of people were joining it: they should be encouraged and supported, the examples of Poland and Hungary

being positive proof that a single-party régime could not silence a people for several generations.

Chinese students had made only modest demands with the support of the people: an opening towards democracy and the suppression of corruption among their leaders. Was that a crime? In that case, all those present at the meeting were also criminals because they made the same demands in their own countries.

The relationship of trust that the People's Republic of China had established since 1951 with the majority of countries had been destroyed as quickly as it had been created. Who could or honestly even wanted to maintain relations of trust with leaders who destroyed their own youth, the future of their country? It was the people of China who would suffer from the economic situation in a country that desperately needed external aid. The countries of the Inter-Parliamentary Union could only offer such aid if the anti-democratic and repressive attitude of the Chinese Government changed.

Mr. R. SHIPTON (Australia) said there had been much talk about freedom, democracy and human rights. He directed his words to the United Kingdom and the Chinese delegations. They had a particular responsibility towards the people of Hong Kong in the wake of events in Tiananmen Square on 4 June. The United Kingdom delegates, in particular, had a duty to put questions to the Chinese delegates concerning the welfare of Hong Kong's citizens. They should be talking in terms of developing the so-called Basic Law into a model for democracy and developing a special democratic zone in the territory in which the Hong Kong people could enjoy freedom, democracy and human rights. He called on the People's Republic to grant clemency and fair treatment to those people who had been imprisoned and tried after the events of 4 June.

Mr. S. WATANABE (Japan) said that in Japan nature had an important relationship with the spiritual life of the people, and, as the urbanization process continued, there was more concern with spiritual rather than material wealth. Policies relating to the conservation of nature had assumed great importance. The keynote of Japan's nature conservation policies was a systematic classification of the natural environment implemented in a positive and infallible manner. Every five years basic natural environment studies were conducted and scientific information about the environment compiled. Measures to protect wild animals from the threat of extinction were being called for and a book specifying the status of practically all types of animals in Japan was being produced. It was hoped that such an approach would prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Owing to international pressure for action to prevent indiscriminate hunting and poaching, Japan, a major buyer of wild animals, was fully prepared to regulate international transactions and restrict domestic distribution. It was unremitting in its efforts to fulfil its responsibilities, and he was sure that those efforts would be redoubled in the future.

THE PRESIDENT announced that the list of speakers was complete but that six delegations had asked for the right of reply to the comments of other delegates. It was proposed that two minutes be allotted to a delegation that had made one such request, two and a half minutes to delegations having made two such requests and three minutes for each delegation that had made three such requests.

Mr. S. MARDHI (Indonesia) said that the people of East Timor, now more than ever before, were enjoying freedom, progress and prosperity and the prospect of a brighter future. The Portuguese colonial system had kept the people of East Timor in poverty, backwardness and ignorance and had violated their human rights. By making accusations against Indonesia the Portuguese were trying to conceal criminal acts that had lasted 400 or 500 years while they professed to champion human rights.

Mr. L. KOULISHEV (Bulgaria) regretted that the Turks had used the Centenary Conference to make untrue allegations while in their own country they applied a cruel policy of forced assimilation of all their minorities and claimed abroad to be the protectors of Muslim communities which were under no threat. The rights of Bulgarian Muslims were fully respected. The fact that many of them had left Bulgaria after liberalization of passport formalities did not mean that they had been expelled. Parliamentarians of the Council of Europe had been able to confirm that themselves in situ.

Equally unsubstantiated was the statement by the representative of Austria that the property of Bulgarian Muslims temporarily leaving Bulgaria would be confiscated. In fact such individuals retained not only their property but also their social insurance and their Bulgarian nationality.

On 22 August 1989 Turkey had made a unilateral decision to close its frontier, causing very severe difficulties for some Bulgarian Muslims. However, he was prepared to enter into an unconditional dialogue with Turkey.

Mr. A.A. ALBAYRAK (Turkey) said that the Greek Cypriot representative had repeated the well-known and well-rehearsed but baseless accusations against Turkey. The Turkish delegation had frequently said that the appropriate forum to discuss Cyprus was the intercommunal talks, not the IPU. Turkey had not invaded Cyprus in 1974 but had exercised its legal rights to restore law and order, to stop the massacre of Turkish Cypriots and the annexation of the island by Greece. Thanks to the intervention of Turkey, Cyprus had not disappeared from the world map and its people, Turkish and Greek Cypriots alike, continued to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was high time that the Turkish Cypriot Group took its lawful seat in the IPU.

Mr. D. GHISE (Romania) said that in his country minorities lived alongside other citizens without suffering discrimination of any kind, and the Romanian Government was very proud to have found a democratic solution to the nationalities question. It was therefore particularly regrettable that parliamentarians were echoing the untrue allegations of the western press.

The western countries themselves had problems and were not above criticism: 26 million people were without work, the right to housing was not guaranteed to all and there were glaring social inequalities. Telling others what they should do, playing the part of the uncompromising prosecutor and preaching to others was a strange role for a dispenser of justice, yet it had been played by two delegates.

Having heard such statements made in such a tone, it was difficult to believe in the offers of co-operation that had been made to Romania. Some people would prefer to impose upon Romania their own view of society. Such behaviour could only increase international tension.

Mr. A. ALMEIDO SANTOS (Portugal) considered that his delegation had not received the answer it wanted from Indonesia. It had been alleged that the attachment of Timor to Indonesia had helped Timor to progress. The truth was that Indonesia had invaded a former Portuguese colony and killed 350,000 inhabitants of a country which had its own language and its own history and which, until then, had led a peaceful life.

As one who had himself struggled against dictatorship in Portugal he could not accept the accusations made by the Indonesian representative. He would like the Inter-Parliamentary Union to realize what the true situation was in East Timor.

Mr. T. HADJIDEMETRIOU (Cyprus) recalled that the Turkish delegate had said that a people's culture should be protected. He agreed with that view, because the worst systematic destruction in the 20th century of monuments and archeological findings had occurred in the occupied areas of Cyprus. In that connection he mentioned the decision of the American courts against the Turkish thieves of Cypriot cultural treasures.

For every aggression, there had been attempted justification. Hitler had used a similar justification for his invasion of Austria, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

He agreed with the Turkish delegate that nobody had the right to expel people from their ancestral homes, but 30 per cent of the population of Cyprus had been expelled by the Turkish army.

The sitting adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

SITTING
OF SATURDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER
AFTERNOON

*The sitting opened at 2.30 p.m. with Mr. M. Marshall
(United Kingdom), President of the Conference, in the Chair.*

Item 6 of the agenda

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE PRESIDENT presented the proposal of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, firstly that Mr. Y. Tavernier (France) and Mr. P. Voutov (Bulgaria) be elected for a four year term to replace Mr. B. Friesen (Canada) and the late Mr. L. Tolkounov (USSR), and secondly that Mr. Fu Hao (China) and Mr. J. Onyszkiewicz (Poland) be elected to replace, respectively, the late Mr. Huan Xiang and Mr. M. Maciszewski, who was no longer a member of Parliament, until the expiry of their mandates in 1991.

The proposal was adopted by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT declared the new members elected and congratulated them.

Item 7 of the agenda

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 23.2 OF THE STATUTES
OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

THE PRESIDENT said that the Egyptian Group had announced, at the very beginning of the session in London, that the amendment was withdrawn. The item was therefore irrelevant.

THE PRESIDENT said that before inviting the Conference to consider the draft declaration on item 9 of the agenda, the emergency supplementary item, he would like to make a statement on the situation in Lebanon. Increasing time pressures on the Conference, and the choice of two supplementary items in addition to those already agreed on in advance had led to a very tight timetable. It had not been possible to include the Lebanese question on the agenda, but in view of the fact that so many delegations had approached the President to express their concerns about the situation in Lebanon, he would make a statement, which he hoped would meet with the approval of the Conference.

He said that the Conference united with those enduring pain and suffering in Beirut, and supported the call for an immediate cease-fire.

The statement was endorsed by acclamation.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES AND VOTES ON THE DRAFT
RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS PREPARED
BY THE COMMITTEES

Item 9 of the agenda

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
OF COLOMBIA WHICH ARE SERIOUSLY THREATENED
BY THE DRUG TRAFFICKING MAFIA

THE PRESIDENT drew attention to document CONF/82/9-DR.1, which contained the text of the proposed declaration by the Conference. He said that the text was the result of very broad consultations carried out, at the request of the Conference, by the President of the Spanish Group with a number of delegations during the week. He believed that it reflected the very deep concerns of the Union's members of the extremely serious situation prevailing in Colombia.

The declaration was adopted by acclamation.

(see text of the declaration in Annex III.)

Item 3 of the agenda

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR
THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

Mr. J.-P. LAPAIRE (France) Rapporteur of the 1st Committee, said that the 1st Committee had appointed a drafting committee composed of members of the Groups of Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico and the USSR who were joined by an observer from the United Nations. This group drew up a composite text chiefly on the basis of the drafts submitted by the Groups of Canada, Egypt, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the United Kingdom. That draft took account of the basic principles appearing in the 17 texts that had been presented on the subject, all of which were of the highest quality. It had been adopted in the Committee the previous morning after more than eight hours' work by the drafting committee.

The Committee had wanted to make some amendments and improvements to the text prepared by the drafting committee. One

change related to the reordering of the first four paragraphs of the draft. Also, the USSR delegation had proposed to add the adverb "exclusively" to paragraph 2 of the operative part and the Swedish delegation had proposed the addition of a new operative paragraph 5 inviting all States to support the efforts of the UN Disarmament Conference. That new paragraph had been adopted without objection. On the initiative of the Australian delegation the words "and debris" had been added to paragraph 7 (c). The Mexican delegation's proposal to make no reference to specific examples in the draft resolution had been rejected. Finally, on the initiative of the delegation of Ethiopia, the words "by national and international organizations" had been added to paragraph 13 of the operative part.

During the debate, the representatives of Tanzania and Turkey had made proposals which had been subsequently withdrawn. The draft resolution, as amended, corresponded to the aspirations of all the National Groups. It had taken account inter alia of the notion of space, which was the common heritage of mankind, of the necessary international co-operation and of the need to guarantee the access of all nations to space technologies. Finally, the draft resolution recalled that those new technologies had to be placed at the service of mankind and the environment and stressed the determination to refuse any militarization of space. He considered that the draft resolution should therefore be approved by the Conference.

The resolution was adopted without a vote.

(See text of the resolution in Annex IV.)

THE PRESIDENT said that the document containing the resolution relating to item 4 was not yet circulated and therefore suggested that the Conference proceed to item 8.

It was so agreed.

Item 8 of the agenda

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE PROCESS OF INDEPENDENCE IN NAMIBIA, THE HOLDING OF FREE AND EQUITABLE GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT REFLECTING THE POPULAR WILL

Mr. M.C.C. SATA (Zambia), Chairman of the IVth Committee, speaking on behalf of the Rapporteur, Mrs. J.T. Zvobgo (Zimbabwe), said that the drafting committee, composed of representatives from the Groups of Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe, had done excellent work and had produced a resolution taking all interests into account. He considered that it was the most

liberal resolution ever produced by the Committee and that the Conference would not have to discuss the question of Namibian independence again.

The resolution was adopted without a vote.

(See text of the resolution in Annex V.)

THE PRESIDENT said that the documents relating to item 4 were still awaited and he therefore proposed a short suspension.

The sitting was suspended at 2.50 p.m. and resumed at 3.15 p.m.

Item 4 of the agenda

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT

Mr. M. DARUSMAN (Indonesia), Rapporteur of the IIIrd Committee, described proceedings in the Committee on Economic and Social Questions which had drawn up the draft resolution. At its first sitting the Committee had elected a drafting committee with representatives from 11 National Groups. One delegation, that of Spain, had later been replaced by that of the Federal Republic of Germany. The drafting committee had considered draft resolutions from 21 National Groups. It had been greatly assisted in its deliberations by the information documents prepared by the UN Secretariat, the FAO and the World Food Programme. Twenty memoranda from National Groups had also been submitted. Expert advisers from the FAO and the UN Population Fund had provided valuable assistance to the drafting committee. The Yugoslav Group's draft had been chosen for a basis for discussion. The final draft resolution comprised elements from the resolutions submitted by many other delegations. He ran through all the amendments which had been proposed, adopted and rejected. In the end, the draft resolution presented to the plenary sitting of the Committee had secured unanimous approval. In drawing up the final version, the Committee had been guided by the need for brevity; but it had also tried to be comprehensive and to produce a synthesis of the various ideas which figured prominently in the drafts. Food, population and debt obviously provided the focal point of the draft resolution, but it also incorporated the role of women, the environment and the need for the establishment of a follow-up body within the IPU. He hoped that the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed in the drafting committee and the full Committee would be seen again in the plenary assembly.

Mr. B. HARRADINE (Australia) said that his amendment in the Committee had been designed to refer to the whole of the section of the draft on population which he believed to be

misplaced, open to misinterpretation and liable to divert attention from the problems of overcoming hunger. He did not intend to call a vote, but wanted to make clear his opposition to this section.

THE PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Harradine for making his point, which would have been noted, and for allowing the Conference to make progress.

The resolution was adopted without a vote.

(See text of the resolution in Annex VI.)

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE

THE PRESIDENT said that the formal work of the Conference had been concluded but he had received requests from representatives of various Groups to speak.

Mr. M.J. MONTALVAO MACHADO (Portugal), on behalf of the Groups of the "Twelve-Plus" and on his own behalf, thanked the British delegation for its friendly welcome. The United Kingdom had been determined to give the Conference great dignity, as demonstrated by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Prime Minister.

The Conference had dealt with very important matters concerning the defence of democracy and freedoms. Parliamentarians from all countries in the world had had very positive exchanges. The Groups of the "Twelve-Plus" wished to lay emphasis on the value of democracy, pluralism and mutual respect between countries. Parliamentarians must defend those whom they represented. When all people were free and no longer dying of hunger, they would be happy.

Mr. M. IVASCU (Romania), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Groups, expressed their warmest thanks and gratitude to the British Group, to Mr. Marshall and to the people of the United Kingdom for having provided the conditions in which to pass such a fruitful and interesting week. He thanked the Secretary General, the Secretariat and all those who were involved in organizing the Conference. William Randal Cremer and Frédéric Passy had participated in this week's Conference they would have been satisfied to see how fruitful had been their initiative in bringing together parliamentarians from all over the world. The London Conference had marked not only the end of the first 100 years of the IPU but the start of the next 100 years. Many delegates had said that their brand of democracy was the best, but socialist democracy was very good too. For the future the aim should be further to develop and improve democracy. The Conference had been a bright sign for the next century. He expressed the hope that the Nicosia Conference would be the first manifestation of that.

Mr. A. AL-LOZI (Jordan), in the name of God, the Almighty and the Merciful, said that the Arab Groups had done him the honour of asking him to be their spokesman. He praised the British Group for the excellent organization of the Conference. The inauguration by the Queen and the speech by the Prime Minister had been unforgettable. It would also be difficult to forget the hospitality of the British Group.

Over the past few days, the Inter-Parliamentary Union had listened to a wealth of ideas on problems of concern to mankind as a whole. The Conference had adopted wise resolutions: it was to be hoped that they would be implemented in defence of fundamental rights and freedoms.

He thanked all those present and hoped to see them in Nicosia.

Mr. L.E. NWALIPENJA (Cameroon) said that he had been delegated by the co-ordinator of the African Groups, Mr. L. Fonka Shang, to deliver a message of thanks to the British Group. The success of the Conference had been marked by the important resolutions that had been adopted. He urged delegates to hold ever before them the ideals for which the IPU stood, and to proceed imbued with the desire to engender peace by reducing conflict. Such peace should manifest itself in the individual, in the family, in the nation, and in the community of nations. Peace and progress were possible if nations sincerely willed it, if they mustered the courage to resolve problems by peaceful means. He thanked the President and asked him to convey to Her Majesty the Queen and the British Government the deep appreciation of all the delegates for what had been done to make the Conference and their stay in London so memorable.

Mr. J.A. SINGER (Uruguay), speaking on behalf of the Latin American countries, expressed his gratitude to the British Group for its hospitality and the efficient organization of the Conference. He also thanked the President who had guided discussions that were often difficult.

The Latin American parliamentarians were particularly satisfied with the resolution which had been adopted on drugs, but not with the one on the problem of debt, the main obstacle to development. They trusted that the Inter-Parliamentary Union would intensify its efforts to take more effective action on that point. It was difficult to return to the countries represented by the Latin American parliamentarians with no more than a declaration - they needed more. Future Conferences would hopefully tackle that fundamental subject so that the Inter-Parliamentary Union could elaborate effective solutions.

The Latin American parliamentarians were glad to have attended the Centenary Conference.

Mr. M. MEJAK (Yugoslavia), speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Groups, expressed their thanks and congratulations to the British Group for the flawless organization of the Conference. In its hundred year history, the IPU had grown from 9 members to over 100, and it had a long tradition of addressing the most fundamental problems facing the world. This Conference had followed in that tradition, and it was now up to parliamentarians all over the world to put into effect the resolutions adopted by the Conference. The IPU's work in the fields of human rights and justice was of crucial importance, and he was confident that the Union would continue to be a forum for increasing international co-operation in the future.

Mr. T. UREN (Australia), speaking on behalf of the Asian-Pacific Groups, thanked his British colleagues for their most

generous reception. Although not a royalist, he had been deeply impressed with the opening ceremony in the historic surroundings of Westminster Hall. The Asian-Pacific Group was an emerging group, and felt that the agendas for the Conference perhaps displayed a certain bias towards European concerns. However, the challenge was open to the Asian-Pacific Group to influence the agenda for future Conferences.

In the years since he had first attended an IPU Conference in 1965, he had gained an immense respect for the independent viewpoint of the IPU, and the forum it provided for the free expression of views by parliamentarians from around the world. The IPU should be a source of tremendous pride to all parliamentarians; in particular, the work of the Committee on Human Rights of Parliamentarians was deserving of the highest praise.

In this, his final speech as Chairman of the Asian-Pacific Group, and possibly his final speech in the IPU, he thanked the Conference organizers and looked forward to a decade of increasing hope for mankind.

THE PRESIDENT thanked all the speakers for their contributions, and all the delegates and accompanying persons who had made the Conference such a pleasure. Among the Staff, he thanked in particular the Secretary General whose team had ensured the smooth flowing of over one million pieces of paper during the week. The staff of the British Group had played a crucial role in the success of the Conference, and in particular, he thanked Captain Shaw, Donald Pike and Bridgett Wilson for their invaluable help.

The Conference had been successful, but one particular problem deserved attention. The noise problem in debates had not been solved, and it was important that delegates should be willing to listen to each other's point of view, as well as expressing their own thoughts.

In conclusion, as the Conference set sail for Cyprus, the IPU bell rang out a century of solid achievement, and rang in a bright, successful and relevant future for the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

He declared the 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference closed.

The Conference closed at 4.00 p.m.

REPRESSION BY FORCE OF THE PEACEFUL PROTESTS
MADE BY THE CITIZENS OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 335
Negative votes 393
Abstentions 509

	YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS		YES	NO	ABS
Algeria	-	14	-	Germany (Fed.Rep.)	18	-	-	Peru	-	6	5
Angola	-	12	-	Greece	11	-	1	Philippines	-	12	5
Argentina	-	-	15	Guatemala	5	4	3	Poland	15	-	-
Australia	13	-	-	Hungary	-	-	13	Portugal	-	-	12
Austria	12	-	-	Iceland	9	-	-	Rep. of Korea	-	-	16
Bangladesh	-	-	19	India	-	23	-	Romania	-	14	-
Belgium	12	-	-	Indonesia	-	-	21	Rwanda	-	-	10
Bolivia	11	-	1	Iraq	-	13	-	San Marino	8	-	-
Brazil	-	-	18	Ireland	11	-	-	Senegal	-	12	-
Bulgaria	-	12	-	Israel	5	-	6	Singapore	-	-	10
Cameroon	-	-	13	Italy	17	-	-	Somalia	-	-	11
Canada	10	2	-	Japan	-	-	20	Spain	-	-	15
Cape Verde	-	-	8	Jordan	-	10	-	Sri Lanka	-	-	13
China	-	23	-	Kenya	-	-	14	Sweden	12	-	-
Colombia	-	-	14	Lebanon	-	9	-	Switzerland	12	-	-
Costa Rica	10	-	-	Liberia	-	-	10	Syrian Arab Rep.	-	13	-
Côte d'Ivoire	-	-	12	Luxembourg	9	-	-	Thailand	4	-	13
Cuba	-	13	-	Malawi	-	-	12	Togo	-	10	-
Cyprus	5	-	4	Malaysia	-	-	13	Tunisia	-	-	12
Czechoslovakia	-	13	-	Mali	-	11	-	Turkey	3	-	14
Dem.Peo.Rep.Korea	-	13	-	Malta	5	-	4	Un.Arab Emirates	-	9	-
Democratic Yemen	-	11	-	Mexico	-	-	16	United Kingdom	15	-	2
Denmark	12	-	-	Monaco	-	9	-	Un.Rep. Tanzania	-	13	-
Djibouti	-	absent	-	Mongolia	-	10	-	Un.States America	22	-	-
Ecuador	-	absent	-	Morocco	-	-	14	Uruguay	-	-	10
Egypt	-	-	17	Mozambique	-	13	-	USSR	-	22	-
El Salvador	11	-	-	Nepal	-	13	-	Venezuela	13	-	-
Ethiopia	-	14	-	Netherlands	13	-	-	Viet Nam	-	-	18
Finland	3	-	8	New Zealand	-	-	10	Yemen	-	-	12
France	15	-	-	Nicaragua	3	7	-	Yugoslavia	-	-	14
Gabon	-	-	9	Norway	11	-	-	Zaire	-	-	10
German Dem. Rep.	-	13	-	Pakistan	-	20	-	Zambia	-	-	12
								Zimbabwe	-	absent	-

NB. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS OF COLOMBIA WHICH ARE
SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY THE
DRUG-TRAFFICKING MAFIA

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

Results of the vote

Affirmative votes 772
Negative votes 19
Abstentions 155
Total of affirmative and negative votes... 791
Four-fifths majority..... 633

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

NB. This list does not include certain delegations present at the Conference which were not entitled to vote by virtue of the provisions of Article 5.2 of the Statutes.

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF
COLOMBIA WHICH ARE SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY THE
DRUG-TRAFFICKING MAFIA

(Declaration adopted without a vote)

Events in recent weeks in Colombia, with the murder of the magistrate Carlos Valencia, Colonel Valdemar Franklin Quintero and presidential candidate Senator Luis Carlos Galán, are glaring evidence that the country is in a critical situation and under serious threat from the violence of the drug mafias. With their criminal campaign involving killings, physical violence, coercion, threats and placing bombs in public places, the drug traffickers have declared open war on Colombia's constitutional institutions and, ultimately, on the very society that gave those institutions their legitimacy.

This challenge, which aims to undermine the very foundations of the State based on the rule of law and the system of freedoms and is a threat to the lives of politicians, judges and journalists, civil servants, policemen and anyone else who dares question the power of the drug barons, has prompted a vigorous and courageous response from the Government of Dr. Virgilio Barco, which has earned it the support of the international community for the measures it has adopted to overthrow the drug barons.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union, a world organization bringing together parliamentarians in a common endeavour to ensure that States participate fully in consolidating and developing representative institutions and in promoting peace and international co-operation, cannot remain silent or impervious to the Colombian authorities' anguished appeal to the international community.

Accordingly, as it commemorates the Centenary of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and thus reaffirms its founding principles, the 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference solemnly declares that it:

- Condemns and deeply deplores the killings and the campaign of violence unleashed by the drug mafias in Colombia in recent weeks which threaten to destroy social order and cause the nation's disintegration;
- Stresses the particularly heinous nature of the murder of Senator Luis Carlos Galán committed in a public place while he was engaged in the wholly democratic exercise of addressing his electors;
- Supports unreservedly the appeal made by President Virgilio Barco and the Colombian authorities in defence of the

nation's constitutional institutions, the rule of law and the system of freedoms;

- Urges Parliaments, as institutions representing the people, to make their voices heard in condemnation of violence and in support of democracy and freedom in Colombia, and to press their Governments to take immediate steps, including measures to finance the conversion of land currently used for drug production, to co-operate effectively with the Government and people of Colombia and demonstrate their international solidarity.

PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV) of 1959,

Recalling also that in 1961 resolution 1721 (XVI) reaffirmed that the United Nations should be the main forum for international co-operation in the peaceful use of outer space,

Recognizing that substantial progress has been made since the adoption of UN General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV) in 1959, resulting in the conclusion of five international legal instruments:

- (a) The 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (referred to as the Outer Space Treaty);
- (b) The 1968 Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (referred to as the Agreement on Assistance);
- (c) The 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (referred to as the Liability Convention);
- (d) The 1975 Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (referred to as the Registration Convention);
- (e) The 1979 Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (referred to as the Moon Treaty);

Confirming the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space of 3 December 1986,

Aware that the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has made a series of recommendations on: exchange of information; encouragement of international programmes, especially in the field of space applications, including the UN Programme on Space Applications which was initiated in 1971; education and training, especially in the practical applications of space technology,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies to organize the development of space activities,

Recalling the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water of 5 August 1963, as well as further bilateral and international disarmament and arms control agreements,

Convinced of the value for economic and social development of the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming, on the one hand, the importance of international co-operation in strengthening the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and, on the other hand, the important role of such norms in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Taking note of the progress achieved in promoting peaceful space exploration and applications, as well as in various national and co-operative space projects which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Aware of the valuable contribution that the application of space technology has made to international understanding of the natural environment, the identification of natural resources in all countries, knowledge of the patterns of global climatic change, and management of the environment,

Considering that space technology can be an effective factor in accelerating development,

Committed to ensuring that all mankind, especially the peoples of developing nations, shares in the benefits of space technology and its applications;

Recognizing that the prevention of the militarization of space is of the utmost importance to international peace and security, and that it is incumbent on all States, particularly those with a space capability, to take an active part in efforts to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the 52nd, 66th, 69th, 71st, 73rd, 75th and 79th Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, concerning peaceful access to space and its use for the benefit of mankind,

1. Reaffirms that space is the heritage of all mankind and that access to it must remain open to all nations;
2. Recalls that it is in the interests of all mankind to ensure the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes, and calls on States to seek ways of making progress in this connection;

3. Recalls that co-operation in space activities promotes understanding between peoples and countries and makes an important contribution to peace in the world;
4. Affirms the importance of reinforcing international co-operation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind, through the concerted organization of regional, bilateral and multilateral co-operation activities;
5. Calls on all States to support the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament to prevent an arms race in outer space;
6. Also calls on all States which are not yet parties to international treaties governing the uses of outer space to ratify or accede to them;
7. Further calls on Parliaments to bring influence to bear on their Governments to take an active part in the work of the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space so that it may fulfil the following duties, bearing in mind the fact that it is in the interests of all States to:
 - (a) Continue to examine issues relating to the application of the principle that it is necessary to explore outer space for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, taking into consideration the needs of developing countries;
 - (b) Continue the elaboration of draft legislation on principles to govern the use of nuclear power sources in outer space;
 - (c) Pursue efforts to promote the juridical aspects of space law by the elaboration of additional studies and norms of international interest concerning, for example, remote sensing, direct broadcasting and debris;
 - (d) Develop applications of space technology as an instrument for combating environmental problems, particularly those of developing countries;
8. Considers that the participation of developing countries in the use of space must be promoted through the provision of services, co-operation activities and mechanisms for international co-operation;
9. Calls on all States with remote-sensing capabilities to use such technology to protect the earth's natural environment and preserve mankind from natural disasters;

10. Also calls on all States to support the efforts of the United Nations and other bodies to conduct space education and training programmes for specialists of developing countries;
11. Further calls on States to envisage introducing, as necessary, procedures, mechanisms and bodies for international co-operation so as to contribute to the advancement of space science and technology, to the strengthening of international security and confidence, economic and social development, and the prevention and handling of disasters and major threats;
12. Invites the United Nations General Assembly to declare 1992 as International Space Year;
13. Calls on all States to support the various activities by national and international organizations planned for that year.

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE PROCESS OF INDEPENDENCE IN
NAMIBIA, THE HOLDING OF FREE AND EQUITABLE GENERAL
ELECTIONS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT
REFLECTING THE POPULAR WILL

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Welcoming the fact that international attention is being focused on political developments in Namibia, so as to end its colonial status and the occupation of its territory,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, and Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recognizing the need to ensure authentic representation of the Namibian people in conformity with the relevant UN resolutions, and emphasizing the desirability of giving full support to SWAPO, in view of its pre-eminent role in the independence process, to enable it to compete on an equal footing with other parties,

Taking note of the resolutions on decolonization adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in particular by the 81st Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Budapest,

Seriously concerned that the racist South African régime persists with its tactics and manoeuvres to undermine the independence process,

Further concerned at the systematic harassment, torture and even murder of unarmed SWAPO supporters and cadres by the notorious Koevoet, a unit specially created by South Africa for this purpose and which persists with such acts although it should long have been disbanded,

Considering that the registration of thousands of people who are not Namibian citizens on the electoral rolls is unacceptable and should be universally condemned as prejudicial to free and fair elections,

Reiterating the principle of the territorial integrity of Namibia,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to, and the legitimacy of their struggle for self-determination and independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions, and further

reaffirms that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall be the legal Administering Authority for this Territory until independence;

2. Underlines its support for Security Council resolution 432 (1978) which stipulates that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured by the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory and that, in the interim pending early reintegration, South Africa must not use Walvis Bay in any manner prejudicial to the independence of Namibia or the viability of its economy;
3. Calls on the Inter-Parliamentary Union to lend full support to any initiative by the international community to exert pressure on South Africa under the terms of the preceding paragraph to ensure early reintegration;
4. Deplores economic activities and measures in Namibia designed to undermine and weaken the citizens' confidence in a future democratic government reflecting the people's will and respecting human rights;
5. Calls for the total and irreversible dissolution and confinement to base of the notorious Koevoet unit and the cessation of all repressive anti-SWAPO activities designed to undermine that liberation movement's success in the elections which should be free and fair;
6. Calls on the United Nations Special Representative in Namibia to ensure compliance by all parties, especially South Africa, with the provisions of UN Security Council resolution 435, and the effective deployment and utilization of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) force in Namibia;
7. Urges the Security Council and all member States of the United Nations to exert greater pressure on the South African régime so that it respects its commitments, desists from all actions which increase instability and personal insecurity in Namibia, repeals discriminatory legislation and releases all Namibian political prisoners;
8. Calls on the United Nations to do everything in its power to halt further registration of foreigners on the electoral rolls, to verify the nationality and citizenship of those already registered and to ensure speedy registration, before the September 15 deadline, of all Namibian refugees displaced during the struggle;
9. Further calls on the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the European Community, the Commonwealth and all relevant international organizations urgently to co-ordinate a comprehensive response to the

development assistance needs of newly independent Namibia in the process of reconstruction and economic and financial independence from South Africa;

10. Commends the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on its efforts in repatriating Namibian refugees and exiles;
11. Appeals to all Governments to pay their contributions to the United Nations in full, so that it may complete its mission successfully, especially in Namibia;
12. Welcomes the decision of the governing bodies of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to set up a mission of observers to verify the legality of the elections, the non-falsification of electoral rolls and the free access of the population to all sources of information, so that free and democratic elections may take place, and requests the mission to report back to the Inter-Parliamentary Council at its next session;
13. Renews its call for attendance by parliamentarians in large numbers from all over the world at the November elections in Namibia, in order to guarantee a fair and genuine electoral process;
14. Requests that the United Nations Secretary-General, the UN representative in Namibia and the local authorities offer all parliamentarians attending the electoral process as observers, the means and guarantees of entry into and free movement inside Namibia;
15. Calls for full respect for the equality of rights of all the political parties participating in the Namibian electoral process.

THE POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL
AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THIRD WORLD DEBT
TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT

(Resolution adopted without a vote)

The 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Stressing that the right to food is a universal human right and, for millions of people in the world, is synonymous with the right to life,

Noting that armed conflict and man's inhumanity to man constitute major threats to the food security of millions of human beings,

Expressing grave concern at the serious and steadily worsening situation of food and agriculture in many developing countries, particularly in Africa, where food production is outstripped by population growth,

Further expressing grave concern that while global food production is increasing at a faster rate than population growth, food aid has not increased,

Deeply concerned by the fact that over 500 million human beings throughout the world suffer from hunger and malnutrition, in particular children, pregnant women, women who have just given birth and the aged, who are the most vulnerable to this condition,

Noting with regret that the main goal of the 1974 World Food Conference, namely, to eradicate hunger in the world within a decade, will not be achieved even by the end of this century,

Recalling that the imposition of coercive economic measures constitutes a breach of international law and a violation of the United Nations Charter,

Emphasizing therefore that food and agricultural issues must remain at the core of global attention,

Stressing that the hunger and malnutrition affecting an increasing number of people are the most glaring evidence of the present inferior position of developing countries in the world economy and of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in international economic relations,

Recognizing that agriculture is a key sector in the achievement of social, economic and financial balance in developing countries for most of which food and agricultural self-sufficiency is a priority goal,

Concerned that the economies of developing countries are affected, inter alia, by an unfavourable international economic environment characterized by worsening terms of trade, a net outflow of financial resources from the developing countries as a whole, a growing debt burden, depressed prices for most commodities and rising protectionist pressures, which prevent their economic growth and development,

Emphasizing that the external debt problem of developing countries is a growing threat to their economic, social and political stability and that as a result of the increasing interdependence of the world economy, it would also have a negative impact worldwide,

Recognizing the need for effective international co-operation and consultation, primarily between debtors and creditors, in order to solve the external debt problem of developing countries on a lasting, fair and mutually acceptable basis,

Noting that a global strategy of debt relief for developing countries is long overdue,

Recognizing that creditor countries have already taken concrete measures regarding this matter,

Reaffirming the shared responsibility of all parties involved in resolving the external debt crisis,

Recognizing that dire poverty is generally coupled with major threats to the environment such as soil degradation and erosion, desertification and deforestation,

Stressing that sustainable protection of the environment should be an integral part of development planning,

Aware that the world population was 5 billion in 1988 and will reach an estimated 6.1 billion by the year 2000, that 90 per cent of the projected population increase will take place in developing countries, and that by the year 2000 there will be nearly 1.6 billion women of child-bearing age in developing countries,

Noting that population growth estimates for coming years reveal even greater challenges for the future,

Deeply concerned that the growing world population is placing a strain on food supply and security,

Noting that, although women carry out 60 to 90 per cent of agricultural production, their role in family planning, population, agricultural and environmental activities is often overlooked in development assistance programmes,

Also noting the role of women as mothers, wives and productive forces, and stressing the importance of their participation on an equal footing with men in social, economic and political life,

Further noting that the provision of adequate food supplies for the world's populations, particularly those in poorer countries, poses an intellectual, moral and logistic challenge for all peoples and all nations,

Also noting with concern that drift net fishing is likely to seriously affect fishery resources and the Third World's ability to obtain food supplements,

Recalling the following:

(a) United Nations General Assembly resolutions on:

- The recommendations of the World Conference on Population (1974);
- The International Development Strategy in the context of the Third United Nations Development Decade (35/56);
- The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;
- The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (35/205);
- Agro-food problems (33/134, 41/191, 43/190, 43/191);
- The Final Act adopted by the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
- The document on the African position with regard to Africa's foreign debt crisis;
- The strengthening of international co-operation in relation to foreign debt problems (41/303, 43/198);

(b) The Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

(c) The declarations and initiatives of the World Food Council concerning the struggle against hunger in the world (Beijing Declaration - June 1987, Cyprus Initiative - June 1988, Cairo Declaration - May 1989);

Further recalling the terms of the resolution adopted by the 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Rome, 1982), on hunger in the world,

Also recalling the resolutions adopted by:

- The 71st Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Geneva, 1984), on population problems;
- The 73rd and 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conferences (Lomé and Ottawa, 1985), on the problem of international debt;

- The 77th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Managua, 1987), on the establishment of equitable international trade;

Lastly recalling the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Agricultural Development and Food Security in Africa (Harare, 1986),

Noting the efforts made by UN agencies and bodies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Population Fund, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to solve the world's population and food problems,

Population

1. Affirms that family planning is a basic human right and that all persons should have access to information and education in order to exercise that right in determining their family size and birth spacing without outside intervention;
2. Also affirms the right of Governments to establish their own national population policies which should in no way prejudice the right to voluntary choice of family size;
3. Calls on all Governments to assume responsibility for providing the educational opportunities needed to secure economic, social and political equality and fundamental rights for women;
4. Recommends that service delivery systems be expanded to ensure that the 300 million women reported in the United Nations World Fertility Survey as not practicing family planning have access to it;
5. Calls on all Governments to place an emphasis on activities in the health sector, including measures to reduce infant and maternal mortality and to promote child care and birth spacing;
6. Further calls on all Governments to increase population activities in the educational sector, including family-life education in schools and educational programmes to encourage social and economic development within populations and to develop the local human resource base;
7. States that the creation of peaceful conditions of development for members of the world community, continuing demilitarization and humanization of international relations, progress in disarmament and the defusing and settlement of regional conflicts are essential pre-conditions for the

effective solution of global problems in the interests of all nations, and must take due account of the special needs of developing countries;

Food

8. Urges the Parliaments and Governments of all countries to make concerted efforts at the national and international level aimed at eradicating hunger in the world, and to view this objective as one of the priority tasks of the international community;
9. Stresses that there will only be a lasting improvement in the world food situation when the developing countries increase their food production and attain self-sufficiency;
10. Stresses also that the solution of the food problem in developing countries is their own basic and primary responsibility;
11. Recommends to all creditor nations that they agree to low interest rates for food import assistance and funds provided to strengthen the agricultural sector, including rural infrastructure, thereby helping those countries where production lags behind population growth to obtain food and, from a long-term planning point of view, to harness their considerable known reserves of potential arable land;
12. Calls for sustained and adequate international support and co-operation in order to establish food security in developing countries;
13. Stresses in particular that structural adjustment programmes to reduce subsidies for food products and inputs and cut back education and health budgets can only increase under-development in these countries and jeopardize their food security;
14. Welcomes the conclusions and recommendations of the 14th ministerial session of the World Food Council, held in Nicosia in May 1988 and, in particular, the Cyprus Initiative, as well as the Beijing Declaration (1987) and the Cairo Declaration (1989) affirming that the world possesses the technological means to combat hunger, and urges all Governments to contribute to the full implementation of these documents;
15. Notes with appreciation the activities and role of the United Nations, particularly those of FAO, in improving the world food situation and eradicating hunger, and supports the further development of FAO's Global Information and Early Warning System;

16. Urges Governments and Parliaments to establish a joint food reserve, such as those already set up by the member countries of the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (totalling between 200 and 300 thousand tons) and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (totalling 53 thousand tons);

Debt

17. Deplores the coercive measures frequently applied by certain developed countries against Third World countries as a means of exerting political pressure, and which create a critical economic situation in the countries concerned;
18. Calls for the adoption of the UN General Assembly draft decision sponsored by the Group of 77 on the establishment of an advisory International Debt and Development Commission, and for this Commission to develop appropriate mechanisms or modalities effectively to implement debt reduction schemes;
19. Stresses that the improvement of global economic conditions and more equitable distribution of income and wealth are fundamental preconditions for an effective solution to the problems of hunger and malnutrition;
20. Urges Parliaments to give strong and active support to current efforts made in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to reduce agricultural support and protection, particularly in developed countries;
21. Stresses that the debt crisis has a negative impact on the world economy, in particular on international trade, and that concrete measures and actions by both debtors and creditors are needed to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries and open up new avenues for the sustained economic growth and development of all countries, and of the developing countries in particular;
22. Expresses deep concern at the increasing external debt problem of developing countries, which represents the most serious hindrance to their economic growth and development;
23. Acknowledges the urgency of reducing real interest rates and extending payment, grace and consolidation periods so as to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries, and stresses that the official debts of the least developed countries should be cancelled or partly converted into grants;

24. Emphasizes that in providing assistance to developing countries so that they may pursue adjustment programmes, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should not use conditionality criteria that fail to take account of the particular economic, political and social situation and objectives of these countries;
25. Appeals to the Governments of the developed countries to accord exemption from debt repayment to countries suffering from famine and to show special appreciation to countries that have succeeded in meeting their international foreign debt obligations;
26. Stresses also the need to reverse the disquieting rise in protectionism in developed countries, points out that trade liberalization, as envisaged in the Ministerial Declaration launching the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, should confirm the validity of the principle of the differential, more favourable, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment of developing countries, thus contributing to national economic growth and social progress in these countries, and confirms the need for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration of Punta del Este concerning tropical products;
27. Calls for the effective elimination of protectionist market regulations in the industrial countries in order to provide genuine export opportunities for Third World countries;
28. Affirms that all forms of protectionism hamper the liberalization of world trade and deprive developing countries of outlets and, consequently, of a continuous supply of the resources they need to accelerate modernization of their agricultural sectors and increase food production and productivity;
29. Urges all debtors and creditors to continue to seek, through dialogue and on the basis of shared responsibility, a lasting, fair and mutually agreed solution to the external indebtedness of developing countries;
30. Also urges the United Nations Secretary-General to encourage the members of the international community to demonstrate the political will to convene an international conference on foreign debt under United Nations auspices in which all member States would participate fully and on an equal footing;
31. Welcomes as a positive development the evolution in approaches to the debt problem of developing countries on the part of creditor countries, including the latest initiative to reduce debts and debt service;

32. Recommends to the Parliaments of countries represented in the IPU that they place the food question and the debt problem of developing countries on the agenda of their sessions;

Food Resources and Sustainable Development

33. Affirms that the protection of the earth's environment and resource base for future generations is a collective responsibility;
34. Urges Parliaments and Governments to face the ecological threats affecting the production of food on our planet, including toxic wastes, soil degradation and erosion, desertification, deforestation and the depletion of the ozone layer, and especially urges the industrialized countries to decrease their consumption of natural resources as recommended in the Brundtland report;
35. Stresses that food should be produced in ways which do not disturb the ecological balance;

Follow-up

36. Recommends that the governing bodies of the Inter-Parliamentary Union consider the establishment of an appropriate mechanism/body within the Organization to follow up the deliberations on item 4 of the agenda of the 82nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference, and that such a body might be entitled the Group on Population, Food and Development.

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE

Michael Marshall
Chairman of the British Inter-Parliamentary Group

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

R. Bitat (Algeria), L. Lara (Angola), E. Menem (Argentina), T. Uren (Australia), H. Fischer (Austria), S.H. Chaudhury (Bangladesh), R. Collignon (Belgium), G. Valda Cardenas (Bolivia), F. Gasparian (Brazil), P. Voutov (Bulgaria), L. Fonka Shang (Cameroon), N. Nurgitz (Canada), A. Duarte (Cape Verde), Fu Hao (China), N. Morales Ballesteros (Colombia), E.P. Jimenez Piedra (Costa Rica), S. Aguirre del Cristo (Cuba), V. Lyssarides (Cyprus), J. Marko (Czechoslovakia), Yang Hyong Sop (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), J. Basaleh (Democratic Yemen), I. Noergaard (Denmark), Y. Ahmed (Ethiopia), J. Virolainen (Finland), Y. Tavernier (France), J. Kouamba (Gabon), H. Fechner (German Democratic Republic), Mrs. M. Geiger (Germany, Federal Republic of), A. Zaimis (Greece), J.F. Lobo Dubon (Guatemala), P. Horn (Hungary), G.H. Haarde (Iceland), B.R. Jakhar (India), M.K. Suhud (Indonesia), A.A. Al Janabi (Iraq), S. Treacy (Ireland), Mrs. E. Solodar (Israel), P. Bufalini (Italy), J. Komiyama (Japan), A. Al-Lozi (Jordan), S.K. Musyoka (Kenya), A. El-Hafez (Lebanon), S.D. Hill (Liberia), Mrs. E. Hennicot-Schoepges (Luxembourg), M.M. Lungu (Malawi), A. Sako (Mali), M. Borda (Malta), L. Tudev (Mongolia), M. Jalal Essaid (Morocco), F. dos R. Ganhao (Mozambique), N.R. Subedi (Nepal), B. Stam (Netherlands), W. Kyd (New Zealand), C. Nuñez Tellez (Nicaragua), C.F. Lowzow (Norway), M. Khalid (Pakistan), R. Roco (Philippines), A. Zielinski (Poland), M.J. Montalvao Machado (Portugal), S.-H. Cho (Republic of Korea), M. Ivascu (Romania), T. Sindikubwabo (Rwanda), S.L. Fall (Senegal), K.C. Wong (Singapore), M.A. Martinez (Spain), K.A. Kularatna (Sri Lanka), S. Ericson (Sweden), H. Ott (Switzerland), C. Essayed (Syrian Arab Republic), C. Silapa-Archa (Thailand), A. Polo (Togo), Mrs. N. Mazhoud (Tunisia), H.B. Dogu (Turkey), H. bin A. Lootah (United Arab Emirates), J.F. Mbwiliza (United Republic of Tanzania), T. Sanford (United States of America), E.M. Primakov (USSR), O. Lepage (Venezuela), Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh (Viet Nam), A.M. Alaqwaa (Yemen), M. Mejak (Yugoslavia), Maneng ma Kong (Zaire), A.B.C. Katotobwe (Zambia), T.A.G. Makombe (Zimbabwe)

**FORMER PRESIDENTS OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL AND
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION**

Mr. Rafael CALDERA (Venezuela), President of the
Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1979 to 1982

Mr. André CHANDERNAGOR (France), President of the
Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1968 to 1973

Mr. Gurdial Singh DHILLON (India), President of the
Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1973 to 1976

Mr. Izz El Din EL SAYED (Sudan), President of the
Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1983 to April 1985

Mr. Hans STERCKEN (Federal Republic of Germany), President
of the Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1985 to 1988

Mr. Pio-Carlo TERENCE, Secretary General of the
Inter-Parliamentary Union from 1970 to 1986

Mr. Johannes VIROLAINEN (Finland), President of the
Inter-Parliamentary Council from 1982 to March 1983

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Pierre CORNILLON

Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

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the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegationPresident of the National
People's Assembly

KAHLOUCHE, Hassen

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Vice-Chairman of the
Committee on Parliamentary,
Juridical and Human Rights
QuestionsMember of the National
People's Assembly

ZIARI, Abdelaziz

-

BELKHADEM, Abdelaziz

-

KETTAF, Abdelkader

-

MEZERREG, Mokhtar

-

SIFI, Maamar

Administrative Secretary of the
GroupDirector of Foreign
Relations of the National
People's Assembly

HAMAD, Larbi

Adviser

ANGOLA

LARA, Lucio President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	First Secretary and Member of the People's Assembly
FERNANDEZ, Mrs. Ines	Member of the People's Assembly
DILO, Pascoal Miguel Zombo	-
DISENGOMOKA, Elias Administrative Secretary of the Group	Director of the International Department
SAPRINHO, João Assistant	

ARGENTINA

MENEM, Eduardo President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Provisional President of the Senate
PIERRI, Alberto R.	President of the Chamber of Deputies
SOLARI YRIGOYEN, Hipólito Chairman of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians	Senator
AMOEDO, Julio A. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
MOREAU, Leopoldo Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
BRAVO, Leopoldo	Senator
STORANI, Federico T.	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
PUERTA, Federico R.	-
IRIBARNE, Alberto Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary of the Senate

ESTRADA, Juan	Secretary of the Chamber
Member of the Association of	of Deputies
Secretaries General of Parliaments	
CORA, Juan C.	Deputy Secretary General
Secretary of the Group	of the Presidency of the
	Chamber of Deputies
MENEM, Amado	
Assistant to Mr. Menem	

AUSTRALIA

UREN, Tom	Member of the
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	House of Representatives
Council, Leader of the delegation	
SHIPTON, Roger	-
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	
Council	
GORMAN, Russell	-
LAMB, Tony	-
EDWARDS, Harry	-
HARRADINE, Brian	Senator
POWELL, Ms. Janet	-
DIAMOND, Robert	
Secretary to the delegation	
PEPPINCK, Fred	
Adviser	

AUSTRIA

FISCHER, Heinz	Member of the
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	National Council
Council, Leader of the delegation	(S)
HÖCHTL, Josef	Member of the
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	National Council
Council, Deputy Leader of the	(V)
delegation	

FRISCHENSCHLAGER, Friedhelm

Member of the
National Council
(F)

MRKVICKA, Franz

Member of the
National Council
(S)

FASSLABEND, Werner

Member of the
National Council
(V)

RUCKSER, Reinhold

Secretary General of the Group,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Secretary General of
the Parliament

KLAUSGRABER, Adolf

Deputy Secretary General of the
Group, Member of the Association
of Secretaries General of
Parliaments

(S : Socialist Party)
(V : People's Party)
(F : Freedom Party)

BANGLADESH

CHAUDHURY, Shamsul Huda

President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

Speaker of Parliament

PANNI, Wajid Ali Khan

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of Parliament

NAHAR ZAFAR, Mrs. Qamrun

-

ALAM, Mahbubul

-

HAQUE, Khondoker Abdul

Administrative Joint Secretary of
the Group, Secretary of the
delegation

Joint Secretary of
Parliament

BELGIUM

COLLIGNON, Robert	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	(S)
KELCHTERMANS, Lambert	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	(C)
WYNINCKX, Jozef	Senator
	(S)
PAQUE, Gaston	-
HANQUET, Mrs. Huberte	Senator
	(C)
CORNET D'ELZIUS, Charles	Member of the House of Representatives
	(L)
BOSMANS, Jos	Senator
	(L)
DENEIR, Adhémar	Senator
	(C)
URBAIN, Robert	Minister
CUVELIER, Emile	Former Acting President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council
Special Guest at the Centenary Conference, Honorary Member of the Group	
CHABERT, Jos	Minister
BOEYKENS, Gustaaf	
Honorary Member of the Group	
DE CLERCQ, Constant	
NYS, Herman	Secretary General of the Senate
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
ORBAN, Robert	Deputy Secretary General of the House of Representatives
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
	(S : Socialist Party)
	(C : Christian Democrat)
	(L : Liberal Party)

HONDEQUIN, Marcel
Honorary Member of the
Association of Secretaries General
of Parliaments

DE FRAYE, Herman
Secretary of the Group

Counsellor at the Senate

VAN BELLINGHEN, J.P.
Ambassador of Belgium

BOLIVIA

VALDA CARDENAS, Gonzalo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

President of the National
Congress

LOPEZ COSSIO, Leopoldo

Vice-President of the
Chamber of Deputies

LANDIVAR ROCA, Jorge
Secretary General of the Group

Senator

GALINDO ANZE, Eudoro

-

FERRUFINO, Alfonso

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

MOREIRA, Gaston

-

PADILLA, Juan José

-

MONJE, Jorge

-

Parliamentarian accompanying his
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

VELASCO ROSALES, Hugo

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

BRAZIL

LUCENA, Humberto President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Senator (PMDB)
SOUTO, Humberto	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PFL)
PINHEIRO, Ibsen	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PMDB)
UEQUED, Jorge	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PSDB)
LOMANTO, Leur Secretary of the Group	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PFL)
DERZI, Saldanha Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator (PMDB)
MENEZES, João Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator (PFL)
LOBÃO, Edison	-
GASPARIAN, Fernando	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PMDB)
LOURENCO, José	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PFL)
SCHAEFER, Mrs. Karla Secretary of the Group and of the delegation	
OURO-PRETO, Affonso Ambassador of Brazil	

(PMDB : Brazilian Democratic Movement Party)
(PFL : Liberal Front Party)
(PSDB : Social Democratic Brazilian Party)
(PDS : Social Democratic Party)

ALBERTO, Carlos
Adviser

SANTOS, Homero
Adviser

RIBEIRO, Ary
Press Attaché

Parliamentarians accompanying their
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

BACELAR, Ruy	Senator (PMDB)
CHAVES, Leite	-
TAVARES, Ms. Cristina	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PSDB)
MINCARONE, Paulo	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PMDB)
MACHADO, Expedito	-
AGRIPINO, João	-
MULLER, Amaury	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PDT)
MAIA, José Luiz	Member of the Chamber of Deputies (PDS)
LINS, José	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
GADELHA, Marcondes	Senator (PFL)
REBOUCAS, Osmundo	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
CORDEIRO, Marcelo	-
ANDRADE, Ademir	-

BULGARIA

VOUTOV, Peter President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Assembly
VALKOV, Victor Vice-President of the Group	-
KOULISHEV, Lyuben Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
IVANOV, Georgi	-
PASTARMADJIEVA, Mrs. Reneta Administrative Secretary of the Group, Secretary of the delegation	
VENEV, Stoyan Adviser	
HALACHEV, Christo Adviser	
NOVACHKOV, Assen Adviser	
ILLIEV, Svilen Adviser	

CAMEROON

FONKA SHANG, Lawrence President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	President of the National Assembly
DAOUA, Youssoufa Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Assembly
NWALIPENJA, Lobe Ekwelle Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
KOLOKO, Levis	-
SHU, Solomon	-

FOUDA, Mrs. Marie Madeleine	Member of the National Assembly
EFOUA MBOZO'O, Samuel Administrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National Assembly
NCHANJI, Germanus	Director of the Office of the President of the National Assembly
HAYATOU, Ahmadou Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
CHUNGONG, Martin Secretary of the delegation	
EBANDA, Mrs. Isabelle Adviser	

CANADA

NURGITZ, Nathan Chairman of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Senator (PC)
FINESTONE, Mrs. Sheila Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Commons (LIB)
FRIESEN, Benno Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee	Member of the House of Commons PC)
LEBLANC, Fernand	Senator (LIB)
HALLIDAY, Bruce	Member of the House of Commons (LIB)
REIMER, John	Member of the House of Commons (PC)

(PC : Progressive Conservative Party)
(LIB : Liberal)

ROBITAILLE, Jean-Marc	Member of the House of Commons (PC)
NEIMAN, Mrs. Joan Vice-Chairwoman of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parlia- mentarians	Senator (LIB)
LUSSIER, Charles President of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Former Clerk of the Senate
BARNHART, Gordon Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the Senate
MARLEAU, Robert Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk, House of Commons
LAUNDY, Philip Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk Assistant, House of Commons
KIRBY, Michael Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Principal Clerk, Public Bills Office, House of Commons
KNOWLES, Stephen Executive Secretary of the Group, Secretary to the delegation	
HUCAL, Peter Assistant Secretary to the delegation	
REYNOLDS, Mrs. Barbara Adviser	
MACDONALD, Donald S. High Commissioner, Canadian High Commission	
BOURASSA, Jean First Secretary, Canadian High Commission	
LI, Lianguo Assistant	

CAPE VERDE

DUARTE, Abilio Leader of the delegation	President of the People's National Assembly
SILVA, Joaquim Pedro President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Second Vice-President of the Bureau of the People's National Assembly
FERREIRA BARBOSA, José Eduardo Dantas Vice-President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	First Secretary of the Bureau and Member of the People's National Assembly
DA SILVA, Tome	Member of the People's National Assembly Vice-President of the Standing Committee for Education, Culture and Sports
FERNANDES, Ovidio	Member of the National Assembly
DUARTE, Pedro Gabriel M. Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National People's Assembly
DA SILVA, Ms. Ana Jacqueline Administrative Secretary of the delegation	
TAVARES, Manuel Secretary	

CHINA

FU HAO Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Substitute Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
REN XINMIN	Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

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Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the Standing
Committee of the National
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Committee

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Foreign Affairs Department
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CHEN SHIQIU

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CHEN GUOMIN
Interpreter

LIU XIA
Interpreter

WANG XUE
Interpreter

MA XUESONG
Interpreter

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COLOMBIA

MORALES BALLESTEROS, Norberto
Leader of the delegation

President of the House of
Representatives

LOPEZ GOMEZ, Edmundo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Senator

VALDIVIESO SARMIENTO, Alfonso

OVIEDO HERNANDEZ, Humberto	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
POLANIA SANCHEZ, Hector	-
RIVERA DE HERNANDEZ, Mrs. Maria Cristina	Member of the House of Representatives
GAITAN, Carlos Julio	-
VALENCIA COSSIO, Fabio	-
LORDUY LORDUY, Luis	Secretary General of the House of Representatives

Parliamentarians accompanying their delegation on the occasion of the Centenary Conference

PAVA NAVARRO, Jaime	Senator
TURBAY TURBAY, David	-
GUERRA TULENA, Julio	Member of the House of Representatives
CUELLO DAVILA, Alfredo	-
GARCIA BEJARANO, Javier	-
PEREZ GARCIA, César	-
MORALES, Dario	-
MONSALVE, Luis E.	-

COSTA RICA

JIMENEZ PIEDRA, Etelberto P.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
Leader of the delegation	
LOBO SOLERA, José Antonio	-

COTE D'IVOIRE

BEDIE, Henri Konan President of the Group	President of the National Assembly
BOUAZO-ZEGBEHI, Edmond Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Vice-President of the National Assembly
KINDO, Mrs. Marie	Member of the National Assembly
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ADAMA, Coulibaly	
KOUASSI, Mathias Konan	

CUBA

AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO, Severo President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Vice-President of the National Assembly of the People's Power
PEZ FERRO, Ramon Secretary of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Assembly of the People's Power, Director of the International Relations Department
TAMAYO MENDEZ, Arnoldo	Member of the National Assembly of the of the People's Power
MARTINEZ CORDOVES, Mrs. Ada Administrative Secretary of the Group	Official in Charge of IPU Affairs
HERNANDEZ, Mrs. Maria Luisa Adviser	
VALDES, Jorge Adviser	

CYPRUS

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GHALANOS, Alexis Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee (DP)
ANASTASIADES, Nicos Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Representatives (DR)
PAPAPETROU, Michael	Member of the House of Representatives (AKEL)
HADJIDEMETRIOU, Takis	Member of the House of Representatives (EDEK S)
CATSELLI, Mrs. Rina	Member of the House of Representatives (DP)
HADJIOANNOU, Takis First Vice-President of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the House of Representatives
SOCRATOUS, Socrates Secretary of the delegation	
LANITOU, Mrs. Androulla Secretary	
AVRAAM, Diomedes Secretary	

(DP : Democratic Party)
 (DR : Democratic Rally)
 (AKEL : Progressive Party of the Working People)
 (EDEK S : EDEK Socialist Party)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARKO, Jan President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	First Vice-President of the Federal Assembly
KUCERA, Bohuslav Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Vice-President of the Federal Assembly
VLCEK, Eduard	Member of the Federal Assembly
GALAN, Mikulas Secretary of the Group	
HRONEK, Roman Counsellor, Embassy of Czechoslovakia	

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

YANG HYONG SOP Président of the Group, Leader of the delegation	President of the Permanent Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly
SONG HO GYONG	Member of the Supreme People's Assembly
LI SONG JIN Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
KIM SU MAN Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
YUN BYONG CHOL Secretary of the Group	Chief of the External Relations Department, Permanent Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

BADINAR, Mohamed Salem Leader of the delegation	Member of the Presidium, Secretary to the Supreme People's Council
--	--

BASALEH, Jaffer

Member of the Supreme
People's Council, Director
of the President's Office

RAJAMANAR, Mustafa Yassin Mohammed
Administrative Secretary of the
Group

Director of Western
Europe and International
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DENMARK

NOERGAARD, Ivar
President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Member of the Executive Committee,
Leader of the delegation

Member of the Folketing
(SDP)

KELM-HANSEN, Christian

-

FORCHHAMMER, Miss Pernille

-

HENRIKSEN, Ole Bernt
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the Folketing
(C)

GYLDENKILDE, Mrs. Lilli

Vice-President of the
Folketing
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SÖNDERBY, Peder

Member of the Folketing
(L)

ARNOLD, Mrs. Elisabeth

Member of the Folketing
(RLP)

CHRISTENSEN, Henning Lysholm

Member of the Folketing
(CDF)

HJORTDAL, Helge
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Secretary General of the
Folketing

EDLUND, Hans Henrik
Secretary and Treasurer of the
Group

(SDP : Social Democratic Party)
(C : Conservative Party)
(SPP : Socialist Popular Party)
(L : Liberal Party)
(RLP : Radical Liberal Party)
(CDF : Christian Democratic Party)

DJIBOUTI

WABERI ASKAR, Abdoulkader
President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council

President of the
National Assembly

DJILAL DJAMA, Djama
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
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Member of the
National Assembly

ISMAEL BILEH, Hubert

DAOUD, Bourhan Kanano
Adviser

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FERNANDEZ ZUCCO, Aristides
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Secretary General of the
Group, Leader of the delegation,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Member of the Chamber of
Deputies, President of the
Foreign Affairs Committee

ECUADOR

YANCHAPAXI, Reinaldo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the National
Congress

MALO, Jaime

JARAMILLO, Carlos

Secretary General of the
National Congress

EGYPT

MOUSSA, Ahmad
Leader of the delegation

Deputy Speaker of the
People's Assembly
(NDP)

AL-SHAZLY, Kamal
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the People's
Assembly
(NDP)

SHOUKRY, Ibrahim	Member of the People's Assembly (SLP)
SERAG EL-DIN, Yaseen	Member of the People's Assembly (WAFD)
ESMAIL, Tawfik Abdo	Member of the People's Assembly (NDP)
ABDELLA, Mohamad	Member of the People's Assembly, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee (NDP)
TAKLA, Mrs. Laila Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee	Member of the People's Assembly
RAGAB, Fathi	Member of the People's Assembly (NDP)
HASSAN, Mrs. Farkhonda Honorary Member of the Group	
BADAWI, Sarwat	Senior Adviser to the Speaker of the People's Assembly
MAHRAN, Samy Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the People's Assembly
EL SHERBERY, Ibrahim Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
ABDEL AZIZ, Mohamed Administrative Secretary of the Group	Assistant Secretary General of the People's Assembly

(NDP : National Democratic Party)
(SLP : Socialist Labour Party)
(WAFD: New Right Wing)

Parliamentarian accompanying his
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

SALAMA, Ahmed

Minister of State for
Shoura and People's
Assembly Affairs

EL SALVADOR

ALVARENGA VALDIVIESO, Ricardo
Alberto

President of the
Legislative Assembly

President of the Group, Leader of
the delegation

D'AUBUISSON ARRIETA, Roberto

Member of the Legislative
Assembly

GOMEZ, Edgar Enrique

-

GUEVARA LACAYO, Guillermo Antonio

-

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BODDIEN NGALO, Francisco

President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

President of the
House of Representatives
of the People

ELO NVE MBENGONO, Eloy

Member of the
House of Representatives
of the People, Minister of
State to the Presidency

ETHIOPIA

AHMED, Yusuf

Vice-President of the Group,
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Member of the National
Shengo

ARAAYA, Hailu

-

GONFA, Gameda Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Shengo
JEMBERE, Aberra Treasurer of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	-
MOCRIA, Mrs. Ellene	-

FINLAND

VIROLAINEN, Johannes President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Eduskunta (KESK)
AALTONEN, Markus	Member of the Eduskunta (SDP)
LAURILA, Mrs. Ritva Chairwoman of the Committee on Economic and Social Questions	Member of the Eduskunta (KOK)
HOLVITIE, Tapio	-
AHO, Esko	Member of the Eduskunta (KESK)
TENNILÄ, Esko-Juhani	Member of the Eduskunta (DEVA)
WASZ-HÖCKERT, Ole	Member of the Eduskunta (RKP)
SOININVAARA, Osmo	Member of the Eduskunta (GREENS)
SORSA, Kalevi Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Speaker of the Eduskunta

)
(KESK : Centre Party)
(SDP : Social Democratic Party)
(KOK : National Coalition Party (Conservatives)))
(DEVA : Democratic Alternative)
(SKDL : Democratic League of the Finnish People))
(RKP : Swedish People's Party)
(GREENS: The Greens)
(SMP : Finnish Rural Party)
(SKL : Finnish Christian League)

KETOLA, Erkki
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Secretary General
of the Eduskunta

HISSA, Jaakko
Secretary of the Group

Secretary for
International Relations

CARLANDER, Ms. Gunilla
Secretary of the delegation

Parliamentarians accompanying their
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

HELLE, Esko

Member of the Eduskunta
(SKDL)

ALMGREN, Esko

Member of the Eduskunta
(SKL)

KETTUNEN, Pentti

Member of the Eduskunta
(SMP)

PAASILINNA, Reino

Member of the Eduskunta
(SDP)

HUUHTANEN, Jorma

Member of the Eduskunta
(KESK)

FRANCE

TAVERNIER, Yves
President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Chairman of the Committee on
Parliamentary, Juridical and Human
Rights Questions, Leader of the
delegation

Member of the
National Assembly
(S)

FOSSET, André
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Senator
(UC)

BOURG-BROC, Bruno

Member of the
National Assembly
(RPR)

(S : Socialist Party)
(UC : Centrist Union)
(RPR : Rally for the Republic)
(UREI : Union of Republicans and Independents)

LAPAIRE, Jean-Pierre	Member of the National Assembly (S)
LORIDANT, Paul	Senator (S)
LUART, Roland du	Senator (UREI)
RAIN COURT, Henri de	-
CHANDERNAGOR, André Honorary Member of the Group, Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Former President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council
MAINVIALLE, Mrs. Marie Administrative Secretary of the Group	Counsellor at the National Assembly
RAULINE, Jacques Administrative Secretary of the Group	Division Chief at the Senate
AMELLER, Michel Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National Assembly
CHARPIN, Bernard Second Vice-President of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Fiscal Department of the Senate
LYON, Jean Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
LIOUS, Pierre Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
PAUTI, Jean-Yves Joint Secretary of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Administrator at the National Assembly
TOCANNE, Vincent ASGP Secretariat	-
SERVONNAT, Mrs. Chantal Secretary	

GABON

BIRINDA, Samuel	Member of the
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	National Assembly
Council, Leader of the delegation	
KOUAMBA, Jacques	-
VOULA SIMBA, Mrs. Philippine	-
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	
Council	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FECHNER, Herbert	Member of the
President of the Group, Member of	People's Chamber
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,	
Leader of the delegation	
POPPE, Eberhard	
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	-
Council, Vice-Chairman of the	
Committee on Political Questions,	
International Security and	
Disarmament	
DALLMANN, Siegfried	-
SCHELER, Manfred	-
KELLE, Herbert	Director of the
Member of the Association of	Secretariat of the
Secretaries General of Parliaments	People's Chamber
BECHER, Mrs. Inge	
Administrative Secretary of the	
Group	
STALTMEIR, Rolf	
Interpreter	
FRITZSCHE, Rainer	
Adviser	
SANDER, Gerhard	
Second Secretary, Embassy of the	
German Democratic Republic	
GADOW, Joachim	
Interpreter	

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF)

GEIGER, Mrs. Michaela Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)
HOLTZ, Uwe Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions, Deputy Leader of the delegation	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (SPD)
FISCHER, Mrs. Léni	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (CDU/CSU)
WULFF, Otto	-
LUUK, Mrs. Dagmar	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (SPD)
KLEIDJINSKI, Karl-Heinz	-
WOLFGGRAMM, Torsten	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (FDP)
EID, Mrs. Ursula	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag (GREENS)
STERCKEN, Hans Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Member of the Deutscher Bundestag, Former President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council (CDU/CSU)
MEERMANN, Mrs. Hedwig Honorary Member of the Group	
KOPF, Hermann Honorary Member of the Group	

(CDU : Christian Democratic Union)	
(CSU : Christian Social Union)
(SPD : Social Democratic Party)
(FDP : Free Democratic Party)
(DIE GRÜNEN : The Greens)

BÜCKER, Joseph Member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Director of the Deutscher Bundestag
WINKELMANN, Helmut Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Head of the Office for Parliamentary Law, Deutscher Bundestag
VOSS, Everhard A. Secretary of the Group	Head of the Division for Inter-Parliamentary Affairs, Deutscher Bundestag
BLOMEYER-BARTENSTEIN, Hans-Hennig Adviser	
SPIES VON BÜLLESHEIM, Freiherr Adolf Adviser	
PAULS, Christian Adviser	
BENTZ, Mrs. Annette Assistant	
KOLF, Mrs. Monika Assistant	
KONRAD, Mrs. Viola Assistant	
WEILAND, Mrs. Waltraud Interpreter	

GREECE

ZAIMIS, Andreas Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
PETRALIA-PALLI, Mrs. Fani	-
BASSIAKOS, Evangelhos	-
KALDI, Mrs. Meropi	-
PANGALOS, Theodoros Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-

AKRITA-SYLVA, Mrs. Catherine	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
PAPATHEMELIS, Stylianos	-
KAPPOS, Constantinos	-
PANTAZIS, Mrs. Anna Executive Secretary of the Group	
KALLIAS, Constantinos Honorary Member of the Group	
VLACHOS, Nicolas Substitute Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
SOTIRELIS, George Adviser	

GUATEMALA

LOBO DUBON, José Fernando Leader of the delegation	President of the Congress of the Republic
MULET LESIEUR, Edmund Auguste Vice-President of the Group	Member of the Congress of the Republic
ALEJOS CAMBARA, Roberto Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	-
MOLINA RUBIO, Mrs. Marina Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee	-
ALONSO BARILLAS, Alfonso	-
MAYORA DAWE, Hector	-
ARRIAGA MARTINEZ, Rafael	-
GUIROLA, Ms. Lily Adviser	

HONDURAS

MELARA MURILLO, Oscar Armando	First Secretary and Member of the National Congress, President of the External Relations Committee
CASTILLO, Roberto Ramon	Member of the National Congress

HUNGARY

SZÜRÖS, Mátyás President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	President of the National Assembly
HORVATH, Jenő Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Deputy Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Assembly
HORN, Péter	-
BIACS, Péter Substitute Member of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parlia- mentarians	-
SZABO, Mrs. Irén	-
SARDI, Péter Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Chief of the International Department
KOVACS, László Administrative Secretary of the Group	
KOVACS, Miss Eva Interpreter	
BELA, Juszél Adviser	

ICELAND

HAARDE, Geir H. President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Althing
BJÖRGVINSSON, Sighvatur Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
GUNNARSSON, Geir	-
EINARSDOTTIR, Mrs. Kristin	-
SOLNES, Júlíus	-
OLAFSSON, Fridrik Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Althing
OLAFSSON, Olafur Secretary of the Group	

INDIA

JAKHAR, Bal Ram President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Speaker of Lok Sabha
DAS, Bipin Pal	Member of Lok Sabha
DIGVIJAY SINH	-
DHILLON, G.S. Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Member of Lok Sabha, Former President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council
MARAN, Murasoli	Member of Lok Sabha
DEORI, Mrs. Omen Moyong	-
PRASAD, Yogeshwar Yogesh	-
KASHYAP, Subhash C. Secretary of the Group and of the delegation, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of Lok Sabha

AGARWAL, Sudarshan
Secretary to the delegation,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Secretary General of Rajya
Sabha

SINGH, Harbir
Private Secretary to Mr. Jakhar

INDONESIA

SUHUD, M. Kharis
Chairman of the Group, Leader of
the delegation

Speaker of the
House of Representatives

MARDHI, Susatyo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the
House of Representatives

SUDYATMIKO, Djoko

-

DARUSMAN, Marzuki
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

SIMATUPANG, Ombun

-

EFFENDI, Sukardi

-

TAUFIQ KIEMAS, Mrs. Megawati

-

TAUFIQ KIEMAS

-

BUDIMAN DARMOSUTANTO

-

AULIA RACHMAN

-

LOPA, Baharudin
Adviser

SOEJONO SOEVJOATMODJA
Adviser

SOELAKSONO
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Secretary General of the
House of Representatives

NOOR, Sjoefjan
Secretary of the delegation

FAUZI, Achmad
Secretary to Mr. Suhud

SUHARTOYO
Ambassador

IRAQ

AL JANABI, Abdulquader Abdulrazaq Secretary of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Secretary General of the National Council
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AL OMAR, Safa'a Salih Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Council
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AL-ADHAMI, Mohammed	-
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ISMAIL, Ajeel Jalal	-
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ABDULRAZZAK, Khatab Abdul-Kareem	-
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AL-JUBORI, Mrs. Nahidha	-
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AL-ALOUSI, Munthir	-
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ABDULATIF, Ala'a
Secretary to the delegation

MARDAN, Wajdi A.
Second Secretary, Embassy of Iraq

IRELAND

TREACY, Sean Chairman of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Chairman of Dail Eireann
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TUNNEY, Jim Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Deputy Chairman of Dail Eireann
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ENRIGHT, Tom Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of Dail Eireann
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BRENNAN, Matthew	-
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BROWNE, John	Member of Dail Eireann
BRUTON, John	-
CLOHESSY, Peadar	-
O'SULLIVAN, Toddy	-
RAYEL, Eamon	Clerk of Dail Eireann
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
McMAHON, Martin	Clerk-Assistant of Dail Eireann
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
COUGHLAN, Kieran	Clerk of Seanad Eireann
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
KILLEEN, Seamus	Principal Clerk
Secretary of the Group and of the delegation	

ISRAEL

SHILANSKY, Dov	Speaker of the Knesset
President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	
CORFU, Haim	Member of the Knesset, Chairman, House Committee
MASSALHA, Nawaf	Deputy Speaker of the Knesset
MATZA, Joshua	Member of the Knesset, Chairman, Internal Affairs and Environment Committee
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
PINHASI, Raphael	Deputy Speaker of the Knesset
PORAZ, Avraham	Member of the Knesset
SOLODAR, Mrs. Edna	-
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	

JACOBSON, Samuel	Secretary General of the Knesset
Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
MANOR, Uzi	
Adviser	
BEN-ELIAHU, Eitan	
Adviser	
LAHAV, Zohar	
Adviser	
GOLAN, Mrs. Miryam	Director,
Assistant to the Secretary of the Group, Secretary of the delegation	Inter-Parliamentary Relations and Parliamentary Friendship Leagues

ITALY

BUFALINI, Paolo	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
CRESCO, Angelo	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
DEL PENNINO, Antonio	-
MALFATTI, Franco M.	-
MARRI, Germano	-
TREMAGLIA, Mirko	-
VITALONE, Claudio	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
DE CESARE, Gianclaudio	Head of the Department of Parliamentary Information and External Relations
Secretary General of the Group	
DELFINO, Mrs. Daniela	
Secretary of the delegation	
GIFUNI, Gaetano	Secretary General of the Senate
Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	

MARRA, Donato
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Secretary General of the
Chamber of Deputies

CASTIGLIA, Giuseppe
Adviser

SERAFIN, Mrs. Elisabeta
Adviser

ACCARRINO, Mrs. Luisa
Adviser

DI PIETRO STACCIOLI, Mrs. Cristina
Interpreter

POLESE, Mrs. Elisabetta
Interpreter

SCARAMUZZI, Mrs. Angela
Interpreter

JAPAN

KOMIYAMA, Jushiro
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Member of the
House of Representatives

INABA, Seiichi
Deputy Leader of the delegation

-

SHIOZAKI, Jun

-

SHIMAMURA, Yoshinobu

-

TANABU, Masami

-

TANAKA, Keishu

-

TANIGAWA, Kanzo
Deputy Leader of the delegation
Chef adjoint de la délégation

Member of the House
of Councillors

ONO, Mrs. Kiyoko
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

WATANABE, Shiro

-

KUWAGATA, Akimasa
Secretary,
House of Representatives

YOSHIMURA, Yasuhiro
Secretary,
House of Representatives

KANKO, Ryuichi
Secretary,
House of Representatives

TAKEDA, Osamu
Secretary,
House of Representatives

HATANO, Yuzo
Secretary, House of Councillors

MAKIHASHI, Shunji
Secretary, House of Councillors

FUJIKAWA, Satoshi
Secretary, House of Councillors

URUSHIBARA, Ichiro
Interpreter

YAMAOKA, Seiji
Interpreter

MATSUO, Kazuyuki
Interpreter

NAKAO, Tsutomu
Interpreter

OSAWA, Shinichi
Private Secretary to Mr. Inaba

OSAWA, Mrs. S.
Private Secretary to Mr. Inaba

TANAKA, Miss Yayoi
Private Secretary to Mr. Tanaka

KOMIYAMA, Toru
Private Secretary to Mr. Komiyama

JORDAN

AL-LOZI, Ahmad
Chairman of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

President of the Senate

NUSSEIBEH, Hazem
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Senator

AL-SALEM, Khalil

-

KHAIR, Hani
Secretary General of the Group,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Secretary General of
Parliament

ZURAIKAT, Zaid

Head of the Parliamentary
Affairs Department

AL-LOZI, Mansour

RIFA'I, Halid
Secretary

KENYA

MUSYOKA, S.K.
Leader of the delegation

Deputy Speaker of the
National Assembly

ONYANCHIA, David Anasi
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the National
Assembly, Assistant
Minister of State

MULIRO, Joseph

-

ARAP CHEPKWONY, Ayub

-

GICHOHI, P.G.
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments, Secretary of the
delegation

Senior Clerk Assistant

LEBANON

EL-HAFEZ, Amin
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Member of the
National Assembly

BADRE, Chafic
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

CHAHINE, Rafic

-

LIBERIA

HILL, Samuel D. President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation de la délégation	Speaker of the House of Representatives
JANGABA, Tambakai	Senator, Chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Relations
SMITH, J. Samuel K. Secretary General of the Group	Member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the House Standing Committee on Foreign Relations
CHELLY, James K.	Senator
JOHNSON, Fayiah T.	Member of the House of Representatives
FISKE, Ivan Secretary to the delegation	
MAYSON, Henry D.	

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

AMAAAR, Abdulhamid Leader of the delegation	Member of Parliament
ABUSALAH, Ibrahim	-
EL BOUESHI, Ellafi Adviser	

LUXEMBOURG

HENNICOT-SCHOEPGES, Mrs. Erna Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	President of the Chamber of Deputies
ERR, Mrs. Lydie Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies
MEINTZ, Carlo	-

GRETHEN, Henri	Member of the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies
HENGEL, René	-
COLLING, François	-
WAGENER, Guillaume	Secretary General of the Chamber of Deputies
Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
WELFRING, Jean-Jacques	
Adviser	

MALAWI

LUNGU, Malani M.	Speaker of the National Assembly
Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	
MASANCHE, James Billiard	Member of the National Assembly
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
MATAKA, Daud	-
GONDWE, Roosevelt L.	Clerk of the National Assembly
Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
KHAUYEZA, A.A.D.	
Deputy High Commissioner, High Commission of Malawi to the United Kingdom	
MARUWASA, T.L.	
First Secretary, High Commission of Malawi to the United Kingdom	

MALAYSIA

VIJANDRAN, D.P.

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Member of the Committee
on the Human Rights of Parlia-
mentarians

Deputy Speaker of the
House of Representatives

DATO' Dr.AFFIFUDIN, Haji Omar

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the
House of Representatives

JUI MENG, Chua

-

**DATO' HAJI WAN ZAHIR, Sheikh Abdul
Rahman**

Secretary of the Group, Member of
the Association of Secretaries
General of Parliaments

Secretary of Parliament

ABDUL HAMID, Ahmad

Secretary to the delegation

MALI

SAKO, Abdoulaye

President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

First Vice-President of
the National Assembly

CISSE, Secou

Member of the
National Assembly

DIAKITE, Mamadou

Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Secretary General of the
National Assembly

MALTA

BORDA, Manuel

Leader of the delegation

Deputy Speaker of the
House of Representatives

FENECH, Joe

Member of the House of
Representatives,
Parliamentary Secretary
for Off-Shore Activities
and Maritime Affairs

SCEBERRAS TRIGONA, Alex
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the
House of Representatives

ATTARD, Philip
Secretary of the delegation,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

MEXICO

MARTINEZ-DOMINGUEZ, Alfonso
Secretary of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council

Senator

LUGO-GIL, Humberto
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

SAURI-RIANCHO, Mrs. Dulce

-

AGUIRRE-RAMOS, Alonso

-

MARTINEZ-HERNANDEZ, Mrs. Ifigenia

-

FERREYRA, Carlos
Press Attaché

MONACO

PRINCIPALE, Max
President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

Member of the National
Council, President of the
Legislative Committee

PASTOR, Jean-Joseph

Member of the National
Council, President
of the External
Relations Committee

MONGOLIA

TUDEV, Lodongiin
Chairman of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

Member of the Great
People's Hural

BATBOLD, Tserenpuntsagiin
Administrative Secretary of the
Group, Secretary of the
delegation

MOROCCO

JALAL ESSAID, Mohamed
Leader of the delegation

First Vice-President of
the House of
Representatives
(UC)

LASKY, Ahmed

Member of the House of
Representatives, Chairman
of the Committee for
Foreign Affairs, Border
Co-operation, National
Defence and Occupied
Territories
(RNI)

EL KADIRI, Ahmed

Questor of the House of
Representatives
(PI)

LEMSIOUI, Abdelaziz

Member of the House of
Representatives, Chairman
of the Committee for
Cultural and Islamic
Affairs
(UC)

(UC : Constitutional Union)
(RNI : National Movement of Independents)
(MP : People's Movement)
(PI : Istiqlal Party)
(USFP : Socialist Union of People's Forces)
(PND : National Democrat Party)

BIADILLAH, Mohamed Cheikh	Member of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Committee for Equipment, Telecommunications and Postal Services (PND)
SOUALHI, Bouzekri Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Representatives (MP)
RADI, Abdelwahed Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Representatives (USFP)
IDRISSI KAITOUNI, Mohamed Rachid Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the House of Representatives
BELKADI, Ahmed Administrative Secretary of the Group	Counsellor, Senior External Relations Officer

MOZAMBIQUE .

GANHAO, Fernando dos Reis Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the People's Assembly
MATOS, Narciso Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
SIBAMBO, David Zefanias Administrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the People's Assembly

NEPAL

SUBEDI, Nava Raj Chairman of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Chairman of the National Panchayat
THEBE, Bijay Prakash Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Panchayat

MALLA, Mohan Raj Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Panchayat
NEUPANE, Mrs. Kamala	-
SHAHI, Chakra Bahadur	-
SATYAL, Jeeban Lal Adminsitrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary of the National Panchayat
JOSHI, Rabindra Man Joint-Secretary	
UPRETY, Bishnu Dutta Secretary of the delegation	

NETHERLANDS

STAM, B. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the First Chamber of the States-General
GROL-OVERLING, Mrs. A.C. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
DE BEER, L.M.	Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General
KRUISINGA, R.	Member of the First Chamber of the States-General
RIENKS, H.	Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General
ROETHOF, H.	-
VREUGDENHIL, Th.O.	-
VAN DAM, G.C. Honorary Member of the Group	
BELLEKOM, Leo P.Th. Secretary/Treasurer of the Group	Clerk for Inter-Parliamentary Relations

SPREY, A.
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

Clerk of the
First Chamber of the
States-General

PLOOS VAN AMSTEL, Jhr. G.J.
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

KOOPS, W.
Honorary Member of the Association
of Secretaries General of
Parliaments

McWILLIAM, R.F.
Adviser

Member of the Staten of
the Netherlands Antilles

BIKKER, J.A.O.
Adviser

-

EISDEN, C.A.
Adviser

-

ABRAHAM, J.E.
Adviser

-

GUMBS, M.F.A.
Adviser

-

FLANEGIEN, F.B.
Adviser

Member of the Staten of
Aruba

GRÜNING, C.M.
Secretary

NEW ZEALAND

COLLINS, Ms. Anne
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Member of Parliament

KYD, Warren
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

CULLEN, Michael

-

DENTICE, Ms. Elizabeth
Secretary to the delegation

NICARAGUA

<p>NUÑEZ TELLEZ, Carlos President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation</p>	<p>President of the National Assembly (FSLN)</p>
<p>GUIDO CHAVEZ, Clemente Vice-President of the Group</p>	<p>Vice-President of the National Assembly (PCD)</p>
<p>HOOKEE, Ray Vice-President of the Group</p>	<p>Member of the National Assembly (FSLN)</p>
<p>DIAZ, Mauricio</p>	<p>Member of the National Assembly (PPSC)</p>
<p>SOLIS CERDA, Rafael Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments</p>	<p>Secretary and Member of the National Assembly (FSLN)</p>
<p>ACEVEDO VASQUEZ, Mrs. Angela Rosa</p>	<p>Member of the National Assembly (FSLN)</p>
<p>VARGAS ESCOBAR, Mrs. Maria Lourdes Administrative Secretary of the Group</p>	<p>Director General of the Juridical Advisory Department of the National Assembly</p>
<p>VALLE, Ms. Maria Esperanza Adviser</p>	<p>Director General of the International Relations Department</p>
<p>STOUPIGNAN, Ms. Mercedes Translator</p>	
<p>D'ESCOTO, Francisco Ambassador of Nicaragua to the United Kingdom</p>	
<p>ESPINOZA, César Adviser</p>	

(FSLN : Sandinista National Liberation Front)
(PCD : Democratic Conservative Party)
(PPSC : Popular Social Christian Party)

HERNANDEZ, Eleuterio
Adviser

PAGUAGA, Raul
Adviser

NORWAY

LOWZOW, Carl Fr. President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the Storting (CP)
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BOHLIN, Kjell Vice-President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the Storting (LP)
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KJELLMANN PEDERSEN, Mrs. Turid	-
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FREDHEIM, Kjell Magne	-
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RAMBERG, Åge	Member of the Storting (CD)
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HOVENGEN, Åge	Member of the Storting (LP)
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DUE, Reidar	Member of the Storting (CN)
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JANSEN, Jan Helge	Member of the Storting (CP)
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KARSTENSEN, Per

MO, Erik Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Storting
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HOLTER ERIKSEN, Björn
Adviser

HOLST HALVORSEN, Mrs. Inger
Secretary of the Group

BAARDSON HJELDE, Haakon
Minister Counsellor

(CP : Conservative Party)
(LP : Labour Party)
(CD : Christian Democratic Party)
(CN : Centre Party)

PAKISTAN

KHALID, Miraj President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Speaker of the National Assembly
JABBAR, Javed Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator, Minister
WAZIR ALI, Mrs. Shahnaz	Member of the National Assembly, Minister
ZAHOOOR-UL-HAQ	Senator
BOKHARI, Syed Iftikhar Ali	-
QURESHI, Riaz Hussain	Member of the National Assembly
MAJEED, Malik Abdul	-
KHALIQUE UZ ZAMAN, Makhdoom Ghulam Muhammad Alias	-
ATTIYA INAYATULLAH, Mrs.	-
JAMAL, Ghazi Said	-
QURESHI, Aziz Ahmed Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Senate
LUGHMANI, Abdul Rauf Khan Secretary of the delegation	Joint Secretary, National Assembly
GORAYA, Khan Ahmad Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary, National Assembly

PERU

CAVERO EGUZQUIZA, Miguel Leader of the delegation	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
NUÑEZ DEL PRADO, René	Second Vice-President of the Senate

VARGAS HAYA, Hector	Member of the Chamber of Deputies
DEBARBIERI, Justo Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator
EGUREN ORDOSGOITIA, Rafael	-
BRENA PANTOJA, Rolando	-
CARRANZA PIEDRA, Humberto Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-

PHILIPPINES

SUMULONG, Francisco Leader of the delegation	Member of the House of Representatives
GONZALES, Neptali Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator
ROCO, Raul Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Representatives
ZAMORA, Ronaldo	-
TANJUATCO, Emigdio	-
LOBREGAT, Mrs. Maria Clara	-
ORTEGA, Victor	-
PLAZA, Mrs. Charito	-
ABAD SANTOS, Quirino Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the House of Representatives
ROQUE, Ricardo Secretary of the delegation	
PASCUAL, Ms. Heidi Assistant Secretary of the delegation	

POLAND

ZIELINSKI, Adam	Member of the Diet
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	(PZPR)
Council, Leader of the delegation	
CIMOSZEWICZ, Wlodzimierz	-
JANOWSKI, Jan	Member of the Diet
	(SD)
ONYSZKIEWICZ, Janusz	Member of the Diet
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	(OKP)
Council, Substitute Member of the	
Executive Committee	
OSMANCZYK, Edmund	Senator
	(OKP)
RAJTAR, Jan	Member of the Diet
	(ZSL)
LABUDA, Mrs. Barbara	Member of the Diet
	(OKP)
WIROWSKI, Maciej	Chief of the Chancellery
Member of the Executive Committee	of the Diet
of the Association of Secretaries	
General of Parliaments	
OSKROBA, Piotr	
Substitute Member of the	
Association of Secretaries General	
of Parliaments	
ZANDECKI, Mieczyslaw	
Administrative Secretary of the	
Group	

(PZPR : Polish United Workers' Party)
(ZSL : United Peasants' Party)
(SD : Democratic Party)
(OKP : Civil Parliamentary Club)

PORTUGAL

MONTALVAO MACHADO, Mario Julio	Member of the Assembly of
President of the Group, Member of	the Republic
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,	
Leader of the delegation	

ALMEIDA SANTOS, Antonio Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the Assembly of the Republic
RODRIGUES, Guido	-
GOMES, Reinaldo	-
MOREIRA, Manuel	-
RAPOSO, Mario	-
GUTERRES, António	-
VIDIGAL AMARO, António	-
SOUZA BARRIGA, José Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Director General of Parliamentary Services, Assembly of the Republic
SILVA SANTOS, Mrs. Maria José Administrative Secretary of the Group	Chief of the Legislative and Parliamentary Information Division
LOPES ANDRE, Francisco Secretary	
SOUSA DIAS, Mrs. Olga Secretary	
SANTOS COSTA, Pedro Interpreter	

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PARK, Chung-Soo Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Assembly
CHO, Se-Hyung	-
CHUNG, Jey-Moon Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
CHO, Soon-Sung	-
LEE, Hee-Il	-
LEE, Sang-Hwe	-
DHO, Mrs. Young-Shim	-

KWON, Hun-Sung	Member of the National Assembly
YOO, Jong-Tack Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Secretary General of the National Assembly
LEE, Jae-Do Administrative Secretary of the Group	Director General of the Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Bureau, National Assembly
KANG, Jang-Seok Secretary	
BAHK, Tae-Jo Secretary	
BIN, Seong-Lim Secretary	
LEE, Jung-Hwa Secretary	
OH, Jay Hee Ambassador of the Republic of Korea	
CHOI, Choon Joo First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of Korea	

ROMANIA

IVASCU, Marin President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Vice-President of the Grand National Assembly
GHISE, Dumitru Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the Grand National Assembly, Vice-President of the External Relations and Economic Co-operation Committee
NECULAU, Mrs. Viorica	Member of the Grand National Assembly
BRAD, Ion	-
PETRICU, Gheorghe Administrative Secretary of the Group	Adviser to the General Secretariat of the Grand National Assembly

RWANDA

SINDIKUBWABO, Théodore President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	President of the National Development Council
BAKINAHE, Dominique Administrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National Development Council

SAN MARINO

STOLFI, Fiorenzo Vice-President of the Group	Member of the Great General Council
TERENZI, Gian Franco Secretary General of the Group	-
GASPERONI, Cesare Antonio	-

SENEGAL

FALL, Samba Laobé Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Assembly
DIALLO, Moussa	Vice-President of the National Assembly
FAL DIAGNE, Mrs. Léna	Member and Secretary of the National Assembly
SENE, Djibril Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions	Member of the National Assembly, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee
WADE, Mamadou	Member of the National Assembly, President of the Defence Committee
BADIANE, Mamadou	Member of the National Assembly
NDIAYE, Doudou Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National Assembly

SINGAPORE

WONG, Kwei Cheong	Member of Parliament
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	
ONG, Chit Chung	-
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
CHEN, John S.P.	-
ZULKIFLI Mohammed	-

SOMALIA

IBRAHIM AHMED, Jaalle Mohamed	President of the
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	People's Assembly
NOOR GALAL, Mohamed	Member of the People's
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Assembly, Chairman of the Political Committee
SHEIKH HASSAN, Mohamed	
Secretary	

SPAIN

MARTINEZ, Miguel Angel	Member of the
President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation	Congress of Deputies
FERNANDEZ-MADRID, Luis	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
RUBIALES de PEREZ, Mrs. Amparo	-
HUIDOBRO, César	Member of the
	Congress of Deputies
FRAILE, Modesto	-
ESPASA, Ramón	-
RAMALLO, Juan	-

ALBA, Manuel	Deputy Secretary General
Member of the Association of	of the Congress of
Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputies
PEÑA, Pedro	
Secretary General of the Group	
SANCHEZ MIEL, Francisco	
Administrative Secretary of the	
Group	

SRI LANKA

KULARATNA, K. Ananda	Member of Parliament,
Leader of the delegation	Minister of State for
	Highways
AMARASIRI, Upali	Member of Parliament
DISSANAYAKA, B.P.	-
NAVARATNAM, V.N.	
Honorary Member of the Group	
PANNILA, C.W.	Assistant Secretary
Member of the Association of	General of Parliament
Secretaries General of	
Parliaments, Secretary to the	
delegation	

SWEDEN

ERICSON, Sture	Member of the Riksdag
President of the Group, Member of	(SDP)
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,	
Leader of the delegation	
SUNDBERG, Mrs. Ingrid	Member of the Riksdag
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary	(M)
Council, Deputy Leader of the	
delegation	
HÅKANSSON, Per Olof	Member of the Riksdag
	(SDP)
HEDKVIST PETERSEN, Mrs. Ewa	-
MAGNUSSON, Göran	-

WENNERFORS, Alf	Member of the Riksdag (M)
JONSSON, Elver	Member of the Riksdag (L)
FISKESJÖ, Bertil	Member of the Riksdag (C)
PETERSON, Thage G. Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Speaker of the Riksdag
FÄLLDIN, Thorbjörn Adviser	
BJÖRK, Kaj Adviser	
GRENFORSS, Gunnar Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Riksdag
JOHANSSON, Sune K. Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
PALMSTIERNA, Jan Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Group	Deputy Secretary of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
LINROTH, Mrs. Monika Assistant Secretary	
PERSSON, Björn Journalist	

Parliamentarians accompanying their
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

HAMMAR, Bo	Member of the Riksdag (COM)
ROXBERGH, Claes	Member of the Riksdag (GREEN)

(SDP : Social Democratic Party)
 (M : Moderate Party (Conservatives))
 (L : Liberal Party)
 (C : Centre Party)
 (COM : Communist Party)
 (GREEN : Environment Party)

SWITZERLAND

OTT, Heinrich President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Council
MEIER, Mrs. Josi Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Substitute Member of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians	Member of the Council of States
AUBRY, Mrs. Geneviève	Member of the National Council
BERGER, Jean-Pierre	-
BIEL, Walter	-
COTTI, Gianfranco	-
HÄNSENBERGER, Arthur	Member of the Council of States
CLERC, John Secretary of the Group	
THOENE, Ms. Patricia Secretary	
SAUVANT, Jean-Marc Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Federal Assembly

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

ESSAYED, Chaker Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the People's Council, Chairman of Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee
AL-BOUNNI, Wael	Member of the People's Council, Chairman of Environment and Population Activities
NOFAL, Riad	Director of Public Relations

THAILAND

SILAPA-ARCHA, Chumpol Leader of the delegation	Member of the House of Representatives
LERKSAMRAN, Mrs. Lalita Secretary General of the Group	-
HOTRAKITYA, Sompob	Senator
NUSTHIT, Nampon Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
CHOONHAVAN, Bunditaya	-
MUSIKUL, Preecha	Member of the House of Representatives
KHUNKITTI, Suwit Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee	-
CHIEMCHAREONUDOMDE, Suvichai	-
PRASASVINITCHAI, Sudhee Adviser, Ambassador of Thailand to the United Kingdom	
DUANGVICHAI, Prasert Administrative Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the National Assembly
NAMWAT, Burirak Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Secretary General of the National Assembly
PHUMISINGHARAJ, Mrs. Suvimol Secretary to the delegation	Director of the Foreign Relations Division
RATANAPORN, Narong Assistant Secretary of the delegation	Foreign Relations Officer
SAYANHAVIKASITA, Pornpitak Assistant Secretary of the delegation	Protocol Officer
PREYACHITT, Prachuab	
MAHABUNPHACHAI, Chamnan	

IMPITHUKSA, Viruch

Parliamentarian accompanying his
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

SUNDARAVEJ, Sumit

Member of Parliament

TOGO

POLO, Arégba

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Vice-President of the
National Assembly

AGBOYIBOR, Yawovi

Parliamentary Secretary of the
Group, Member of the Inter-
Parliamentary Council, Member of
the Committee on the Human Rights
of Parliamentarians

Member of the
National Assembly

TUNISIA

MAZHOUD, Mrs. Naziha

Leader of the delegation

Second Vice-President of
the Chamber of Deputies

MOSBEH, Moncef Ben

Member of the Chamber of
Deputies, President of the
Agriculture Committee

LOUATI, Moncef

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

TURKEY

DOGU, H. Barlas

President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

Member of the Grand
National Assembly

ALBAYRAK, A. Akgün

Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

SIMSEK, Mehmet

-

BOZKURT, Onural Seref	Member of the Grand National Assembly
ERGÜDER, Orhan	-
KUMBARACIBASI, Onur	-
TÜTÜNCÜ, Enis	-
BORA, Ferit	-
DIVANLIOGLU, Ildeniz Ambassador, Adviser	
AKDOGAN, Miss Ayça Secretary of the Group	

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

LOOTAH, Hilal bin Ahmed Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Speaker of the Federal National Council
AL AMRI, Ali Mohammed Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the Federal National Council
JABIR, Obaid Saif	-
AL SHALI, Mohammed Rashid	-
AL SALAMI, Mohammed	-
KHALFAN, Obaid Khalfan	-
AL SHAMSY, Ahmed Khalifa	-
AL ZA'ABI, Mohd. Khamis	Assistant Secretary General of the Federal National Council
ABD AL MUNEEM, Hamdi Legal Adviser	
LOOTAH, Husain Ali Assistant Legal Adviser	
AL ANSARI, Hassan Secretary	
AL KEETOOB, Mohammed Secretary	

UNITED KINGDOM

THORNE, Neil Vice-Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Member of the House of Commons (C)
ANDERSON, Donald	Member of the House of Commons (LAB)
CLARK, Michael	Member of the House of Commons (C)
COX, Tom Vice-Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the House of Commons (LAB)
FAULDS, Andrew	-
HUGHES, Roy	-
MISCAMPBELL, Norman	Member of the House of Commons (C)
SIMS, Roger	-
WEATHERILL, Bernard Special Guest at the Centenary Conference	Speaker of the House of Commons
SHAW, Captain Peter Secretary General of the Group, Conference Organizer	
PIKE, Donald Conference Co-ordinator	
HOLT, David Adviser	
CLARKE, Miss Mary Anne Secretary	
SKINNER, Miss Judy Assistant Secretary	

(C : Conservative Party)
(LAB : Labour Party)
(SLD : Social and Liberal Democrats)
(UUP : Ulster Unionist Party)

SAINTY, Sir John Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the Parliaments
BOULTON, Clifford Member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the House of Commons
SWEETMAN, John Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk Assistant, House of Commons
WHEELER-BOOTH, Michael Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk Assistant, House of Lords
DAVIES, Michael Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Reading Clerk, House of Lords
SANDS, Roger Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Commons
POWNALL, Michael Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the Overseas Office, House of Lords
LIDDERDALE, Sir David Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
BRADSHAW, Sir Kenneth Honorary Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	
MILLAR, Douglas Honorary Secretary of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Principal Clerk, House of Commons
WILSON, Robert Honorary Secretary of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Principal Clerk, House of Commons
KENNON, Andrew Joint Secretary of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Senior Clerk, House of Commons

POWER, Miss Annie
Secretarial Assistant, ASGP

Parliamentarians accompanying their
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

ALEXANDER, Richard	Member of the House of Commons (C)
ASHLEY, Jack	Member of the House of Commons (LAB)
DAVID, Baroness	Member of the House of Lords (LAB)
KEY, Robert	Member of the House of Commons (C)
MACKIE OF BENSIE, Lord	Member of the House of Lords (SLD)
MONTGOMERY OF ALAMEIN, Viscount	Member of the House of Lords (C)
PAWSEY, James	Member of the House of Commons (C)
ROSSI, Sir Hugh	-
ROWLANDS, Edward	Member of the House of Commons (L)
SMYTH, The Rev. Martin	Member of the House of Commons (UUP)
TEMPLE-MORRIS, Peter	Member of the House of Commons (C)
TOWNEND, John	-
WARD, John	-

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MKWAWA, Adam Sapi President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Speaker of the National Assembly
MBWILIZA, J.F. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Assembly
NGULA, V.	-
EKINGO, E.H.M. Secretary to the delegation	Committee Clerk, National Assembly

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SANFORD, Terry President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Senator (D)
BURNS, Conrad	Senator (R)
SASSER, James P.	Senator (D)
ADAMS, Brock	-
BROWN Jr., George E. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Deputy Leader of the delegation	Member of the House of Representatives (D)
HAMMERSCHMIDT, John Paul	Member of the House of Representatives (R)
SCHEUER, James H.	Member of the House of Representatives (D)
BLAZ, Ben	Member of the House of Representatives (R)

(D : Democratic Party)
(R : Republican Party)

DERWINSKI, Edward J.
Honorary Member of the Group

STEWART, Walter J.
Executive Secretary of the Group,
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Secretary of the Senate

ANDERSON, Donnal K.
Adminstrative Secretary of the
Group, Member of the Association
of Secretaries General of
Parliaments

Clerk of the
House of Representatives

SLETZINGER, Martin
Adviser

LOVE, Ms. Judy
Adviser

ILLSLEY, Ms. Julie
Assistant

OLIVER, Spencer
Adviser

WELLMAN, Ms. Kathy
Adviser

WALSH, Ms. Sally
Assistant

FLETCHER, Ms. Ann
Assistant

LEE, Ms. Eileen
Assistant

DENDY, Dallas
Assistant

DESJARDINS, Marc
Adviser

URUGUAY

SINGER, Juan Adolfo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council, Leader of the delegation

Senator

GARCIA COSTA, Guillermo	Senator
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
ALONSO, Nelson	Member of the House of Representatives
AGUIAR, Julio	-
CARAMBULA, Gonzalo	-

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR)

PRIMAKOV, Evgueni M.	Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet
Chairman of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Substitute Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation	
BELENKOV, Yuri N.	Member of Parliament
ELISEYEV, Alexei S.	-
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	
MATVIENKO, Mrs. Valentina I.	-
PLATONOV, Vladimir P.	-
KUZMIN, E.L.	
Adviser	
EVSEYEV, V.V.	
Adviser	
MARKARIAN, R.V.	
Assistant	
YUROV, Y.I.	
Secretary of the delegation	
AGRACHEV, D.A.	
Interpreter	
KROKHALEV, O.A.	
Interpreter	
MIGACHEV, A.A.	
Interpreter	

ULASEVICH, Vladimir
Adviser

KARASIN, Gregory
Adviser

VENEZUELA

LEPAGE, Octavio
Chairman of the Group, Leader of
the delegation

President of the Senate
and of the National
Congress

CALDERA, Rafael
Special Guest at the Centenary
Conference

Senator, Former
President of the
Inter-Parliamentary
Council

CANACHE MATA, Carlos
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

TARRE BRICEÑO, Gustavo
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

-

HERNANDEZ GRISANTI, Arturo

Senator

SANCHEZ-BUENO, Armando

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

OBERTO, Luis Enrique

-

D'PAOLA, Victor Hugo

-

QUIROZ, Rafael
Member of the Association of
Secretaries General of Parliaments

MARTINEZ UBIEDA, Alejandro
Administrative Secretary of the
Group

Co-ordinator of the
Inter-Parliamentary
Relations Office,
National Congress

Parliamentarians accompanying their
delegation on the occasion of the
Centenary Conference

HOSPEDALES, Aristides

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

BRICEÑO FERRIGNI, German

Senator

GAMUS, Mrs. Paulina

Member of the
Chamber of Deputies

VIET NAM

NGUYEN THI BINH, Mrs.

President of the Group, Member of
the Inter-Parliamentary Council,
Leader of the delegation

Member of the National
Assembly, President of the
Foreign Relations
Committee

NGUYEN NGOC HA

Vice-President of the Group,
Member of the Inter-Parliamentary
Council

Member of the National
Assembly, Vice-President
of the Foreign Relations
Committee

NGUYEN THI LINH QUY, Mrs.

Administrative Secretary of the
Group, Adviser

Director of the Foreign
Affairs Department of the
National Assembly

HO QUANG TRUNG

Secretary

YEMEN

AL-HUBAISHI, Hosain

Leader of the delegation

Member of the Consultative
Council

ALAKWAA, Abdullah Mohsen

-

ALABSI, Othman

-

ALBARAKANI, Sultan

-

HAMOODRAGEH BIN SAAD, Abdorab

-

AL AWADI, Ahmad

Secretary

ALAZEIB, Ahmed D.

Adviser

YUGOSLAVIA

MEJAK, Miran President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	President of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, Member of the Assembly of the SFRY
POPOVSKI, Dusan Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the SFRY Assembly
MUSIZZA, Gianpietro	-
BULATOVIC, Ljubomir Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Assembly of the SFRY
MAJIC, Ms. Grusenka Secretary of the Group	
NAKARADA, Slobodan Secretary	

ZAIRE

MANENG ma KONG President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Leader of the delegation	Second Vice-President of the Legislative Council
KAHEMBA BATILA, Mrs.	Member of the Legislative Council
ILUNGA KABULU Member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Secretary General of the Legislative Council
MANDEME MBOKOSO N'GOBILA Administrative Secretary of the Group	Senior Adviser, Foreign Relations

ZAMBIA

MULIKITA, Fwanyanga Matale President of the Group, Leader of the delegation	Member of the National Assembly
--	------------------------------------

KATOTOBWE, Augustine Bernard Chanda Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Member of the National Assembly
CHONYA MULEYA, Aaron Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	-
SATA, Michael Charles Chilufya Chairman of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions	-
MWANZA, Mrs. Leticia	-
CHIBESAKUNDA, Mwelwa Ngona Honorary Secretary/Treasurer of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Clerk of the National Assembly
CHASUSA, Edson Secretary of the delegation	

ZIMBABWE

MAKOMBE, Nolan Chipu President of the Group, Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Member of the Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation	President of the Senate
MAKOMBE, Tranos A.G. Member of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Senator
ZVOBGO, Mrs. Julia T.	Member of the National Assembly
ZVOMA, Austin Muranganwa Secretary of the Group, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments	Deputy Secretary to Parliament
KASIRORI, Shelter Secretary	
MURERWA, Herbert M. High Commissioner of Zimbabwe to the United Kingdom	

MOYO, I.A.

Counsellor, High Commission of
Zimbabwe to the United Kingdom

GWENZI, S.

First Secretary, High Commission
of Zimbabwe to the United Kingdom

KATSANDE, Mrs. S.

Second Secretary, High Commission
of Zimbabwe to the United Kingdom

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

European Parliament

PERY, Mrs. Nicole
Vice-President

POEHLE, Klaus
Director

DEWAR, David
Division Chief

OPITZ, Hans Joachim
Honorary Member of the Association
Secretaries General of Parliaments

MCGOWAN-SMYTH, John
Honorary Member of the Association
of Secretaries General of
Parliaments

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

United Nations

JONAH, James O.C., Assistant Secretary-General for Research and
the Collection of Information, Office of the Secretary-General

JENSEN, Erik, Director

JASENTULIYANA, Nandasiri, Director, Outer Space Affairs Division,
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

YOUKEL, Eugène, Director, European Office

FABRE, Jean, Chief, Information Section, European Office

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

KOO, Samuel, Deputy Director, Information

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

SADIK, Mrs. Nafis, Executive Director

KUNUGI, Tatsuro, Deputy Executive Director

WAGENER, Hans, Senior External Relations Officer, European
Liaison Office, Geneva

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in
the Near East (UNRWA)

GAILLARD, William, Acting/Chief, External Relations Office

Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs /United
Nations Office at Vienna

MAHONEY, Thomas

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

SAOUMA, Edouard, Director-General

DUTIA, B.P., Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social
Policy Department

TROTTER, Miss M., Secretary

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

YAKER, Layachi, Coordinator for Special Activities, Personal
Representative of the Director-General

World Health Organization (WHO)

BRISSON, Lionel, External Relations Officer, Office of Planning,
Coordination and International Cooperation

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD - World Bank)

STANTON, J. William, Counsellor to the President

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

JUNZ, Mrs. Helen B., Special Trade Representative and Director,
Geneva Office

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

FRANK, Alain, Director, External Relations Division

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

BONELLO, Michael C., Economic Affairs Officer, Policy Development
and Communications Service

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND INTER-PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

KLEBES, Heiner, Clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly, Deputy Secretary of the Council of Europe, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

HOLTZ, Uwe, Member of the Deutscher Bundestag

DUFOUR, Guy, Administrator, Office of the Clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly

League of Arab States

OMRAN, Adnan, Deputy Secretary General

EL MOKADDEM, Assaad, Director of the League Mission in London

EL JAZAIRI, Mrs. Salma, League Mission in London

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

NSANZIMANA, Sylvestre, Assistant Secretary General

Latin American Parliament

PELAEZ GUTIERREZ, Humberto, President, Member of the Senate of Colombia, Leader of the delegation

LEON, Luis Agustin, Alternate President, Member of the Senate of Argentina

CAMACHO RODRIGUEZ, Guido, Vice-President, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia

TOWNSEND EZCURRA, Andres, Secretary General, Member of the Senate of Peru

THOMAS, Hilberto M., Vice-President, President of the Parliament of the Netherlands Antilles

RAMOS, Daniel, Vice-President, Member of the Senate of Argentina

GASS, Adolfo, Member of the Senate of Argentina

MARIN, Ruben, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina

RUBEO, Luis, Member of the Senate of Argentina

WERLEMER, Hedwiges A.

NISBET, Benedict J.M.

Andean Parliament

LUCERO, Wilfrido, President, President of the National Congress of Ecuador, Leader of the delegation

PADRON, Paciano, Vice-President, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Venezuela

CAMPERO PAZ, Javier, Vice-President, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of Bolivia

JARAMILLO, Carlos, General Secretary

ALCALAY, Milos, Executive Secretary

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)

GARRETT, Ted, Member of the Executive Committee, Treasurer

TONKIN, David, Secretary General

DAVID, Baroness, Member of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom

International Association of French-Speaking Parliamentarians

TAVERNIER, Yves, Member of the French National Assembly

PRUD'HOMME, Marcel, Member of the House of Commons of Canada

Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union

BOURAOUI, Abderrahmane, Secretary General, Leader of the delegation

BOUCHKOUJ, Nouriddine, Assistant Secretary General

MOKAYES, Ahmad, Interpreter

BDEWI, Elias, Interpreter

SAMHOURI, Zuhair, Interpreter

JALAL, Maurice, Interpreter

Union of African Parliaments (UAP)

ADOU SESS, Henri, Secretary General

CHEROUATI, S., Administrator

Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation (PAEAC)

KOTTHAUS, Hans Peter, Secretary General, Leader of the delegation

SWANN, Robert, Adviser

Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA)

SCHOLTEN, Jan Nico, President

ANDERSON, Donald, Vice-President

LÜHRMAN-FUCHS, Mrs. Barty, Director

SLUITER, Peter, Secretary-General

Assembly of the Western European Union

GOERENS, Charles, President

MOULIAS, Georges, Clerk, Member of the Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA)

DAVIES, Mrs. Myriel, Deputy Director of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

AUBERT, Maurice, Vice-President, Leader of the delegation

RIGOPOULO, Jean

MERIBOUTE, Zidane

League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

KENNEL, Karl, Vice-President

Amnesty International

NDIAYE, Bacre Waly, Vice-Chairperson of the International
Executive Committee, Leader of the delegation

MARTIN, Ian, Secretary General

RODLEY, Nigel, Head of Legal and Intergovernmental Organizations
Office

MEGALLY, Hanny, Head of the Middle East Region Research
Department

MARSLAND, Robert

HILL, Martin

BURLEY, Ms. Anne

JAMES, Ms. Mellif

LADUGUIE, Ms. Arlette

SMART, Malcolm

STAUNTON, Ms. Marie, Director of the British Section

COOPER, Ms. Jane

MORRIS, Ms. Jo

OTHER ENTITIES

Palestine National Council

AL-HASSAN, Khelid, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee,
Leader of the delegation

ABDULLAH, Abdullah

EOWADA, Fisal, Representative of the Palestine Liberation
Organisation in London

AL-JAMAL, Basem, Adviser

Organizations invited to the 82nd Conference in the light of the items placed on the agenda:

World Food Council (WFC)

TRANT, Gerald I., Executive Director

International Communications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)

TUDGE, David, Deputy Director General, Finance and Staff Support Services

International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT)

GIBSON, Roy, Special Advisor to the Director General

DONN, Philip

Advisory Committee on Pollution of the Seas (ACOPS)

ROSSI, Sir Hugh, Member of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom

South Commission

YAKER, Layachi, Ambassador

International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

COSSEY, Ms. Dilys

INAYATULLAH, Attiya

KEY, Robert

LASKIN, Mark

ZAKARIA, Mazidah

MAHLER, Halfdan, Secretary General

WADIA, Mrs. Avabai B.

AL TIKRITI, Sadoun Khalifa

ANALYTICAL TABLE

- ABDELLA (M.), speech in General Debate, 178
- ABDULLAH (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 21; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 111; speech in General Debate, 166
- ABDULRAZZAK (K.A.K.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 89
- AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO (S.), chairs third sitting, 41, 52; speech in General Debate, 156
- AGUIRRE-RAMOS (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 55
- AHMED (Y.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 112
- ALABSI (O.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 20
- AL-ALOUSHI (M.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 32
- AL AMRI (A.M.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 111
- ALBARAKANI (S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 95
- ALBAYRAK (A.A.), withdraws a request for the insertion of a supplementary item in the agenda, 7; exercises right of reply in General Debate, 181
- ALCALAY (M.), speech in General Debate, 136
- AL-HUBAISHI (H.), speech in General Debate, 131
- AL JANABI (A.A.), withdraws a request for the insertion of a supplementary item in the agenda, 6
- AL-LOZI (A.), speech in General Debate, 125; speech at Closure of the Conference, 188
- ALMEIDA SANTOS (A.), speech in General Debate, 126; exercises right of reply in General Debate, 182
- AL OMAR (S.S.), speech in General Debate, 149
- AL SHAMSY (A.K.), speech in General Debate, 126
- AL-SHAZLY (K.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 13
- AMARASIRI (U.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 46
- AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 23.2 OF THE STATUTES OF THE INTER-PARLIAM-
ENTARY UNION, 201; announcement by the President of the
withdrawal of the Egyptian Group's proposal, 183

ANASTASIADES (N.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 56

ATTIYA INAYATULLAH (Mrs.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 69

AUBRY (Mrs. G.), speech in General Debate, 179

BADINAR (M.S.), speech in General Debate, 127

BASSIAKOS (E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 37

BELENKOV (Y.N.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 69

BELKHADEM (A.), speech in General Debate, 141

BERGER (J.-P.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 122

BIRINDA (S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 94

BOHLIN (K.), speech in General Debate, 178

BOKHARI (S.I.A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 121

BONELLO (M.C.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 98

BROWN (G.E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 24

BRUTON (J.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 84

BUFALINI (P.), speech in General Debate, 135

CAMACHO RODRIGUEZ (G.), speech in General Debate, 151

CHAUDHURY (S.H.), speech in General Debate, 155

CHEN (J.S.P.), speech in General Debate, 154

CHO (S.-S.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 42

CLARK (M.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 9

CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE, 188

COLLIGNON (R.), speech in General Debate, 159

COLLINS (Mrs. A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 110

CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE REQUESTS FOR INCLUSION OF A SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM IN THE CONFERENCE AGENDA, request of the Iraqi Group withdrawn by Mr. A.A. Al-Janabi, 6; request of the Turkish Group withdrawn by Mr. A.A. Albayrak, 7; see Repression by force of the peaceful protests made by the citizens of the People's Republic of China; see Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general elections, and the

establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will; request for the insertion of an emergency supplementary item by the Canadian Group declared inadmissible - comments by Mr. Nurgitz, 37, 39; see Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia

CORFU (H.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 50

CORNET D'ELZIUS (C.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 100

COTTI (G.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 33

COX (T.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 61

DALLMANN (S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 75

DARUSMAN (M.), presents the report of the IIIrd Committee on item 4 of the agenda, 186

DAS (P.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 49

DATO' Dr. AFFIFUDIN (H.O.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 112

DAVID (The Baroness), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 75

DHILLON (G.S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 106

DISSANAYAKA (B.P.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 103

DONN (P.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 25

DUARTE (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 73; chairs tenth sitting, 164

DUE (R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 105

EDWARDS (H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 70

EINARSDOTTIR (Mrs. K.), speech in General Debate, 131

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE CONFERENCE,
6

ELECTIONS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 183

EL-HAFEZ (A.), speech in General Debate, 140

ELISEYEV (A.S.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 12

EL KADIRI (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 48

ENRIGHT (T.), speech in General Debate, 173

ERICSON (S.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 48

ESMAIL (T.A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 67

ESSAYED (C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 23; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 117; speech in General Debate, 144

FAULDS (A.), opposes the insertion of an emergency supplementary item entitled "Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia", 38

FECHNER (H.), speech in General Debate, 162

FENECH (J.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 51

FERNANDEZ-MADRID (L.), speech in General Debate, 179

FERREIRA BARBOSA (J.E.D.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 44

FERRUFINO (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 121

FISCHER (Mrs. L.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 66

FONKA SHANG (L.), speech in General Debate, 164

FOUDA (Mrs. M.M.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 63

FRANK (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 107

FU HAO, opposes the insertion of a supplementary item entitled "Repression by force of the peaceful protests made by the citizens of the People's Republic of China", 7; speech in General Debate, 167

GANHAO (F. dos R.), speech in General Debate, 127

GASPARIAN (F.), speech in General Debate, 178

GASPERONI (C.A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 54

GEIGER (Mrs. M.), requests inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Repression by force of the peaceful protests made by the citizens of the People's Republic of China", 7; speech in General Debate, 142

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE WORLD, Mr. Komiyama, 125; Mr. Al-Lozi, 125; Mr. Almeida Santos, 126; Mr. Al Shamsy, 126; Mr. dos R. Ganhao, 127; Mr. Badinar, 127; Mr. Jakhar, 128; Mrs. Mazhoud, 128; Mr. Stam, 129; Mr. Zaimis, 129; Mr. Ndiaye, 130; Mrs. Einarsdottir, 131; Mr. Al-Hubaishi, 131; Mr. Thorne, 132; Mr. Muliro, 132; Mrs. Martinez-Hernandez, 133; Mr. Uren, 134; Mrs. Kindo, 134; Mr. Bufalini, 135; Mr. Alcalay, 136;

Mr. Szürös, 136; Mr. Martinez, 137; Mr. Marko, 137; Mr. Yang Hyong Sop, 138; Mr. Solis Cerda, 139; Mr. Shilansky, 140; Mr. El-Hafez, 140; Mr. Simsek, 141; Mr. Belkhadem, 141; Mrs. Geiger, 142; Mr. Essayed, 144; Mrs. Gyldekilde, 144; Mr. Lara, 145; Mr. N.C. Makombe, 146; Mr. Jalal Essaid, 147; Mr. Tavernier, 148; Mr. Al Omar, 149; Mr. Subedi, 150; Mr. Menem, 151; Mr. Camacho Rodriguez, 151; Mr. Silapa Archa, 151; Mr. Tudev, 152; Mr. Primakov, 153; Mr. Chen, 154; Mr. Lowzow, 154; Mr. Lyssarides, 155; Mr. Chaudhury, 155; Mr. Park, 156; Mr. Aguirre del Cristo, 156; Mr. Menezes, 157; Mr. Khalid, 158; Mr. Collignon, 158; Mr. Ott, 160; Mrs. Lobregat, 160; Mr. Sanford, 161; Mr. Maneng ma Kong, 162; Mr. Fechner, 162; Mr. Fonka Shang, 164; Mr. Holtz, 164; Mr. Abdullah, 166; Mr. Moussa, 166; Mr. Fu Hao, 167; Mr. Kyd, 168; Mr. Onyszkiewicz, 168; Mr. Virolainen, 169; Mr. Höchtl, 169; Mr. Nurgitz, 170; Mr. Silva, 170; Mr. Waberi Askar, 171; Mr. Mejak, 172; Mr. Ivascu, 172; Mr. Voutov, 173; Mr. Enright, 173; Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, 174; Mr. Kularatna, 175; Mr. Jui Meng, 176; Mr. Suhud, 176; Mr. Prud'homme, 177; Mr. Gasparian, 178; Mr. Moreira, 178; Mr. Bohlin, 178; Mr. Abdella, 178; Mr. Fernandez-Madrid, 179; Mrs. Aubry, 179; Mr. Shipton, 180; Mr. Watanabe, 180; Mr. Mardhi exercises right of reply, 181; Mr. Koulishev exercises right of reply, 181; Mr. Albayrak exercises right of reply, 181; Mr. Ghise exercises right of reply, 182; Mr. Almeida Santos exercises right of reply, 182; Mr. Hadjidemetriou exercises right of reply, 182

GHALANOS (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 64

GHISE (D.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 27; exercises right of reply in General Debate, 182

GOERENS (C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 31

GORMAN (R.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 12

GUIDO CHAVEZ (C.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 67

GYLDENKILDE (Mrs. L.), speech in General Debate, 144

HÄNSENBERGER (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 57

HAARDE (G.H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 103

HADJIDEMETRIOU (T.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 16; exercises right of reply in General Debate, 182

HALLIDAY (B.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 71

HARRADINE (B.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 120; opposes a section of the resolution on item 4 of the agenda, 186

HENNICOT-SCHOEPGES (Mrs. E.), speech on item 4 of the agenda,

HILL (S.D.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 97

HÖCHTL (J.), speech in General Debate, 169

HOLTZ (U.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 41; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 87; speech in General Debate, 164

HORN (P.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 92

HORVATH (J.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 27

HU DEHUA (Mrs.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 96

HUIDOBRO (C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 36

INABA (S.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 43

INAUGURAL CEREMONY, 1

IVANOV (G.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 22

IVASCU (M.), speech in General Debate, 172; speech at Closure of the Conference, 188

JAKHAR (B.R.), chairs second sitting, 20; speech in General Debate, 128

JALAL ESSAID (M.), speech in General Debate, 147

JASENTULIYANA (N.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 26

JONAH (J.O.C.), speech at Inaugural Ceremony, 3

JUI MENG (C.), speech in General Debate, 176

JUNZ (Mrs. H.B.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 112

KAHLOUCHE (H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 101

KAPPOS (C.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 87

KATOTOBWE (A.B.C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 42; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 93

KEY (R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 84

KHALID (M.), speech in General Debate, 158

KHALIQUE UZ ZAMAN (M.G.M.A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 25

KIM SU MAN, speech on item 4 of the agenda, 82

KINDO (Mrs. M.), speech in General Debate, 134

KJELLMANN PEDERSEN (Mrs. T.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 19

KLEIDJINSKI (K.H.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 10

KOMIYAMA (J.), speech in General Debate, 125

KOO (S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 94

KOULISHEV (L.), exercises right of reply in General Debate, 181

KRUISINGA (R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 76

KUCERA (B.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 110

KULARATNA (K.A.), speech in General Debate, 175

KUMBARACIBASI (O.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 29; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 114

KWON (H.-S.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 116

KYD (W.), speech in General Debate, 168

LAPAIRE (J.P.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 14; presents the report of the 1st Committee on item 3 of the agenda, 184

LARA (L.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 30; speech in General Debate, 145

LEBLANC (F.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 121

LEMSIOUI (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 65

LERKSAMRAN (Mrs. L.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 115

LOBO DUBON (J.F.), chairs ninth sitting, 155

LOBREGAT (Mrs. M.C.), speech in General Debate, 160

LOOTAH (H. bin A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 50

LOPEZ GOMEZ (E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 54

LOWZOW (C.F.), chairs fifth sitting, 63, 79; speech in General Debate, 154

LUART (R. du), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 68

LUCENA (H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 107

LUUK (Mrs. D.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 123

LYSSARIDES (V.), speech in General Debate, 155

MAKOMBE (N.C.), speech in General Debate, 146

MAKOMBE (T.A.G.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 35

MALLA (M.R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 88

MANENG ma KONG, speech on item 4 of the agenda, 104; speech in General Debate, 162

MARDHI (S.), exercises right of reply in General Debate, 181

MARKO (J.), speech in General Debate, 137

MARSHALL (M.), speech at Inaugural Ceremony, 1; elected President of the Conference, 6; chairs first sitting, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12; chairs second sitting, 17; chairs third sitting, 35, 37, 38, 39; chairs fifth sitting, 59; chairs sixth sitting, 80, 82; chairs ninth sitting, 144; chairs eleventh sitting, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190

MARTINEZ (M.A.), requests inclusion of a supplementary item entitled "Support of Parliaments to the process of independence in Namibia, the holding of free and equitable general elections, and the establishment of a new government reflecting the popular will", 8; requests inclusion of an emergency supplementary item entitled "Support of Parliaments to the constitutional institutions of Colombia which are seriously threatened by the drug-trafficking mafia", 37; speech in General Debate, 137

MARTINEZ-HERNANDEZ (Mrs. I.), speech in General Debate, 133

MASSALHA (N.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 76

MATOS (N.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 113

MAZHOUH (Mrs. N.), speech in General Debate, 128; chairs ninth sitting, 148

MEIER (Mrs. J.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 78

MEJAK (M.), speech in General Debate, 172; speech at Closure of the Conference, 189

MENEM (E.), chairs seventh sitting, 114, 124; speech in General Debate, 151

MENEZES (J.), speech in General Debate, 157

MONTALVAO MACHADO (M.J.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 74; speech at Closure of the Conference, 188

MORALES BALLESTEROS (N.), chairs sixth sitting, 82, 101

MOREIRA (M.), speech in General Debate, 178

MOUSSA (A.), speech in General Debate, 166
 MULIRO (J.), speech in General Debate, 132
 MUSIZZA (G.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 28
 MUSYOKA (S.K.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 38
 NDIAYE (B.W.), speech in General Debate, 130
 NECULAU (Mrs. V.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 105
 NGUYEN THI BINH (Mrs.), speech in General Debate, 174
 NURGITZ (N.), comments the decision concerning the inadmissibility of the request for the insertion of an emergency supplementary item presented by his Group, 37, 39; speech in General Debate, 170
 NUSSEIBEH (H.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 46
 NUSTHIT (N.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 21
 NWalIPENJA (L.E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 13; speech at Closure of the Conference, 189
 ONYANCHA (D.A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 100
 ONYSZKIEWICZ (J.), speech in General Debate, 168
 OTT (H.), speech in General Debate, 160
 PADRON (P.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 85
 PANNI (W.A.K.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 90
 PAPAPETROU (M.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 120
 PARK (C.-S.), speech in General Debate, 156
 PEACEFUL ACCESS TO SPACE AND ITS USE FOR THE BENEFIT OF MANKIND,
 Mr. Clark, 9; Mr. Kleidjinski, 10; Mr. Robitaille, 11;
 Mr. Eliseyev, 12; Mr. Gorman, 12; Mr. Nwalipenja, 13; Mr. Al-Shazly, 13; Mr. Tanjuatco, 14; Mr. Lapaire, 14;
 Mr. Hadjidemetriou, 16; Mr. Tamayo Mendez, 17; Mr. Treacy, 18; Mr. Tudge, 18; Mrs. Kjellmann Pedersen, 19; Mr. Alabsi, 20; Mr. Vlcek, 20; Mr. Abdullah, 21; Mr. Nusthit, 21;
 Mr. Ivanov, 22; Mr. Thebe, 22; Mr. Essayed, 23;
 Mr. Rodrigues, 24; Mr. Brown, 24; Mr. Khalique Uz Zaman, 25;
 Mr. Donn, 25; Mr. Jasentuliyana, 26; Mr. Horvath, 27;
 Mr. Ghise, 27; Mr. Musizza, 28; Mr. Kumbaracibasi, 29;
 Mr. Ren Xinmin, 29; Mr. Lara, 30; Mr. Goerens, 31; Mr. Al-Alousi, 32; Mr. Cotti, 33; Mr. Musyoka, 34; Mr. T.A.G. Makombe, 35; Mr. Huidobro, 36; Mr. Zielinski, 36;

Mr. Bassiakos, 37; Mr. Vijandran, 40; Mr. Simatupang, 40; Mr. Holtz, 41; Mr. Cho, 42; Mr. Katotobwe, 42; Mr. Inaba, 43; Mr. Ferreira Barbosa, 44; Mr. Poppe, 45; Mr. Amarasiri, 46; Mr. Nusseibeh, 46; Mr. Vitalone, 47; Mr. Ericson, 48; Mr. El Kadiri, 48; Mr. Das, 49; Mr. Corfu, 50; Mr. Lootah, 50; Mr. Fenech, 51; Mr. Puerta, 51; Mr. Tudev, 52; Mr. Song Ho Gyong, 53; Mr. Ziari, 53; Mr. Lopez Gomez, 54; Mr. Gasperoni, 54; Mr. Aguirre-Ramos, 55; Mr. Wulff, 56; Mrs. Plaza, 46; Mr. Anastasiades, 56; Mr. Hänsenberger, 57; Mr. Zahoor-Ul-Haq, 57; Mr. Vidigal Amaro, 58; report of the Ist Committee presented by Mr. Lapaire, 184; vote on the resolution, 185

PELAEZ GUTIERREZ (H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 96

PERY (Mrs. N.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 109

PETRALIA-PALLI (Mrs. F.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 118

PEZ FERRO (R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 71

PIERRI (A.R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 70

PLAZA (Mrs. C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 56

POPOVSKI (D.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 62

POPULATION AND FOOD EQUATION AND THE SEARCH FOR RATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF THIRD WORLD DEBT TO ENSURE THAT THE WORLD CAN EAT (THE), Mr. Saouma, 59; Mr. Cox, 61; Mr. Popovski, 62; Mr. Scheuer, 62; Mrs. Fouda, 63; Mr. Roco, 63; Mr. Ghalanos, 64; Mr. Lemsioui, 65; Mrs. Taufiq Kiemas, 65; Mrs. Fischer, 66; Mr. Esmail, 67; Mr. Guido Chavez, 67; Mr. du Luart, 68; Mrs. Attiya Inayatullah, 69; Mr. Belenkov, 69; Mr. Edwards, 70; Mr. Pierri, 70; Mr. Halliday, 71; Mr. Pez Ferro, 71; Mrs. Sadik, 72; Mr. Duarte, 73; Mr. Montalvao Machado, 74; Mr. Dallmann, 75; The Baroness David, 75; Mr. Massalha, 76; Mr. Kruisinga, 76; Mr. Valkov, 77; Mrs. Meier, 78; Mr. Kim Su Man, 82; Mr. Wasz-Höckert, 83; Mr. Bruton, 84; Mr. Key, 84; Sir Hugh Rossi, 84; Mr. Terenzi, 85; Mr. Padron, 85; Mr. Tremaglia, 86; Mr. Kappos, 87; Mr. Holtz, 87; Mr. Malla, 88; Mr. Abdulrazzak, 89; Mr. Sène, 89; Mr. Panni, 90; Mrs. Hennicot-Schoepges, 91; Mr. Horn, 92; Mrs. Sundberg, 92; Mr. Katotobwe, 93; Mr. Birinda, 94; Mr. Koo, 94; Mr. Albarakani, 95; Mrs. Hu Dehua, 96; Mr. Pelaez Gutierrez, 96; Mr. Hill, 97; Mr. Tanigawa, 98; Mr. Bonello, 98; Mr. Al Amri, 99; Mr. Onyancha, 100; Mr. Cornet d'Elzius, 100; Mr. Kahlouche, 101; Mr. Rajtar, 102; Mr. Haarde, 103; Mr. Dissanayaka, 103; Mr. Maneng ma Kong, 104; Mrs. Neculau, 105; Mr. Due, 105; Mr. Dhillon, 106; Mr. Lucena, 107; Mr. Frank, 107; Mr. Trant, 108; Mrs. Pery, 109; Mrs. Collins, 110; Mr. Kucera, 110; Mr. Abdullah, 111; Mr. Dato' Dr. Affifudin, 112; Mr. Ahmed, 112; Mrs. Junz, 126; Mr. Matos, 126; Mr. Kumbaracibasi, 127; Mr. Tudev, 128; Mrs. Lerksamran,

129; Mrs. Sauri-Riancho, 116; Mr. Kwon, 116; Mr. Essayed, 117; Mr. Ramallo, 118; Mrs. Petralia-Palli, 118; Mr. Soininvaara, 119; Mr. Sanchez-Bueno, 119; Mr. Papapetrou, 120; Mr. Harradine, 120; Mr. Bokhari, 121; Mr. Leblanc, 121; Mr. Ferrufino, 121; Mr. Berger, 122; Mrs. Takla, 123; Mrs. Wadia, 123; Mrs. Luuk, 123; report of the IIIrd Committee presented by Mr. Darusman, 186; Mr. Harradine opposes a section of the resolution, 186; vote on the resolution, 187

POPPE (E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 45

PRIMAKOV (E.M.), speech in General Debate, 153

PRUD'HOMME (M.), speech in General Debate, 177

PUERTA (F.R.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 51

QUEEN (Her Majesty the), speech at Inaugural Ceremony, 1

RAJTAR (J.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 102

RAMALLO (J.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 118

REN XINMIN, speech on item 3 of the agenda, 29

REPRESSION BY FORCE OF THE PEACEFUL PROTESTS MADE BY THE CITIZENS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, request for inclusion of this item presented by Mrs. Geiger, 7; opposed by Mr. Fu Hao, 7; vote, 8

ROBITAILLE (J.-M.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 11

ROCO (R.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 63

RODRIGUES (G.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 24

ROSSI (Sir Hugh), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 84

SADIK (Mrs. N.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 72

SANCHEZ-BUENO (A.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 119

SANFORD (T.), chairs second sitting, 29; speech in General Debate, 161

SAOUMA (E.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 59

SATA (M.C.C.), presents the report of the IVth Committee on item 8 of the agenda, 185

SAURI-RIANCHO (Mrs. D.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 116

SCHEUER (J.H.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 62

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNION, 7, 8, 9, 38

SENE (D.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 89

SHILANSKY (D.), speech in General Debate, 140

SHIPTON (R.), speech in General Debate, 180

SILAPA-ARCHA (C.), speech in General Debate, 151

SILVA (J.P.), speech in General Debate, 170

SIMATUPANG (O.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 40

SIMSEK (M.), speech in General Debate, 141

SINGER (J.A.), speech at Closure of the Conference, 189

SOININVAARA (O.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 119

SOLIS CERDA (R.), speech in General Debate, 139

SONG HO GYONG, speech on item 3 of the agenda, 53

SOW (D.), speech at Inaugural Ceremony, 4; opens first sitting, 6; presents the candidature of Mr. M. Marshall as President of the Conference, 6; presents British Group with Centenary Bell on behalf of the Union, 6

STAM (B.), speech in General Debate, 129

SUBEDI (N.R.), speech in General Debate, 150

SUHUD (M.K.), chairs fourth sitting, 53; speech in General Debate, 176

SUNDBERG (Mrs. I.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 92

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF COLOMBIA WHICH ARE SERIOUSLY THREATENED BY THE DRUG-TRAFFICKING MAFIA, request for inclusion of this item presented by Mr. Martinez, 37; opposed by Mr. Faulds, 38; vote, 39; inclusion of this item, 39; report by the President, 184; vote on the declaration, 184

SUPPORT OF PARLIAMENTS TO THE PROCESS OF INDEPENDENCE IN NAMIBIA, THE HOLDING OF FREE AND EQUITABLE GENERAL ELECTIONS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT REFLECTING THE POPULAR WILL, request for inclusion of this item presented by Mr. M.A. Martinez, 8; vote, 8; inclusion of this item, 8; report of the IVth Committee presented by Mr. Sata, 185; vote on the resolution, 186

SZÜRÖS (M.), speech in General Debate, 136

TAKLA (Mrs. L.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 123

TAMAYO MENDEZ (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 17

TANIGAWA (K.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 98

TANJUATCO (E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 14

TAUFIQ KIEMAS (Mrs. M.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 65

TAVERNIER (Y.), speech in General Debate, 148

TERENZI (G.F.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 85

THATCHER (Mrs. M.), address to the Conference, 80

THEBE (B.P.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 22

THORNE (N.), speech in General Debate, 132

TRANT (G.I.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 108

TREACY (S.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 18; chairs seventh sitting, 102, 105, 106

TREMAGLIA (M.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 86

TUDEV (L.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 52; speech on item 4 of the agenda, 115; speech in General Debate, 152

TUDGE (D.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 18

UREN (T.), speech in General Debate, 134; speech at Closure of the Conference, 189

VALKOV (V.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 77

VIDIGAL AMARO (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 58

VIJANDRAN (D.P.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 40

VIROLAINEN (J.), speech in General Debate, 169

VITALONE (C.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 47

VLCEK (E.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 20

VOUTOV (P.), speech in General Debate, 173

WABERI ASKAR (A.), speech in General Debate, 171

WADIA (Mrs. A.B.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 123

WASZ-HÖCKERT (O.), speech on item 4 of the agenda, 83

WATANABE (S.), speech in General Debate, 180

WONG (K.C.), chairs tenth sitting, 179, 181

WULFF (O.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 56

YANG HYONG SOP, speech in General Debate, 138

ZAHOR-UL-HAQ, speech on item 3 of the agenda, 57

ZAIRIS (A.), speech in General Debate, 129

ZIARI (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 53

ZIELINSKI (A.), speech on item 3 of the agenda, 36; chairs
eighth sitting, 125