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Peace and International Security

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

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

The 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

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

(8) *Concerned* that after twelve years since its opening for signature, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has yet to enter into force,

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

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

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

(12) *Disappointed* that after over a decade, the Conference on Disarmament, the United Nation's multilateral disarmament negotiation body, has yet to agree on a program of work and resume its important mandate,

(13) *Welcoming* the cuts made by some nuclear weapon States to their nuclear arsenals but *urging further* deeper, faster and irreversible cuts to all types of nuclear weapons by all nuclear armed States,

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

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

1. *Calls on* all nuclear armed States to make deeper, faster and irreversible cuts to all types of nuclear weapons;
2. *Urges* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and combat proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction;
3. *Emphasises* the vital role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as part of a framework for achieving nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and *expresses* disappointment that after twelve years since its opening for signature, the Treaty has yet to enter into force;
4. *Stresses* the vital importance and urgency of signature and ratification, without delay and without conditions, to achieve the earliest entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;
5. *Calls upon* the parliaments of all States yet to do so exert pressure on their governments to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty;

6. *Especially urges* parliaments of all remaining States listed in Annex 2 of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, whose ratification is required to bring the treaty into force, that have not yet done so to urge their governments to immediately sign and ratify the treaty;
7. *Urges* all nuclear armed States to adopt confidence-building measures including the de-emphasising of nuclear weapons in national security doctrines and the removal of all nuclear weapons from high alert status;
8. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving universal accession to the NPT, and of States not party to the NPT acceding to it promptly and unconditionally as non-nuclear weapon States, and of all States party to the NPT fulfilling their obligations under the treaty;
9. *Calls on* national parliaments to ensure state compliance with all their disarmament and non-proliferation obligations, including under the NPT;
10. *Calls on* parliaments to provide strong and effective support to all resolutions and recommendations on peace, disarmament and security previously adopted at Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences and Assemblies;
11. *Calls on* parliaments to monitor closely national implementation of all arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament treaties and UN resolutions, to engage their publics on nuclear issues and to report back to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly on progress made;
12. *Calls on* parliaments to encourage governments to increase support for the International Atomic Energy Agency and to negotiate and bring into force required Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements as well as the Additional Protocol;
13. *Recommends* that the United Nations, especially the Office of Disarmament Affairs, further strengthen cooperation with the Inter-Parliamentary Union;
14. *Invites* the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to contact on an annual basis the parliaments which have not ratified the international treaties mentioned in the present resolution with a view to encouraging them to do so;
15. *Urges* all parliaments to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level and, where in a position to do so, to promote adherence to the Treaty through bilateral and joint outreach, seminars and other means.