

Recommendation 382 of the WEU Assembly on disarmament (Paris, 15 June 1982)

Caption: On 15 June 1982, the Assembly of Western European Union (WEU) adopts Recommendation 382 on disarmament, in which it asks the WEU Council and the member governments to take concerted action to secure a substantial reduction in the level of nuclear weapons, to achieve the 'zero option' in Europe in the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces) talks, and also to establish a proper balance of conventional forces. The Assembly also recommends working to conclude an agreement on specific disarmament and arms control measures at world and European level.

Source: Assembly of Western European Union. 'Recommendation 382 on disarmament (Paris, third sitting, 15th June 1982)' in Proceedings: Twenty-eighth ordinary session: First Part, Vol. II, Minutes: Official Report of Debates. Paris: Assembly of WEU. June 1982, pp. 34-35.

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http://www.cvce.eu/obj/recommendation_382_of_the_weu_assembly_on_disarmament_paris_15_june_1982-en-a7f87943-81d1-41b2-b3cb-073fcb431d5d.html



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RECOMMENDATION 382***on disarmament***

The Assembly,

- (i) Considering that the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament opened on 7th June 1982 ;
- (ii) Aware that since the first special session in 1978 there is negligible progress to report on arms control and none on disarmament ;
- (iii) Aware that in the meantime world military expenditure has increased to more than \$ 500 billion a year ;
- (iv) Recalling its Recommendation 323 of 21st November 1978,

RECOMMENDS THAT THE COUNCIL

Urge member governments to take concerted action in all appropriate bodies with the following objects in view:

1. To promote disarmament:
 - (a) by fostering wider but balanced commercial relations between East and West, and between North and South ;
 - (b) by investigating the possibility of developing weapons systems that would be manifestly defensive ;
 - (c) by guaranteeing respect for the principles set out in the United Nations Charter, and in particular the peaceful settlement of disputes (Article 33), the right of security and legitimate defence (Article 51) and the right of peoples to self-determination;
2. To secure a substantial reduction in the level of nuclear weapons in the world as a whole, and in Europe the "zero option" in the INF talks and the establishment of a substantially-reduced level and a proper balance of conventional forces ;
3. To seek the earliest agreement on the following specific disarmament, arms control and confidence-building measures:
 - (a) at the world level:
 - (i) a complete ban on the production, stockpiling and use of chemical and mycotoxin weapons, through a resumption of the bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the first place ;
 - (ii) a complete ban on nuclear weapons testing, through a resumption of the trilateral talks between the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union in the first place, to conclude an agreement on the terms already agreed in 1980 ;
 - (iii) amendment of the 1967 outer space treaty to ban all weapons for use in or from outer space ;
 - (iv) the establishment of an international satellite monitoring agency on the lines of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General ;
 - (v) the establishment of a register to be prepared and published by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of international transfers of armaments ;
 - (vi) the appointment of a United Nations working group of experts to examine alternative defence systems excluding nuclear weapons ;

(b) at the European level:

- (vii) a phase one agreement on MBFR together with permanent measures of verification to remain operative for the duration of the agreement ;
- (viii) a conference on disarmament in Europe on the lines of the French proposal of 1978 ;
- (ix) enhanced confidence-building measures in Europe ;

4. To secure reductions in armaments in third world countries through the example to be set by the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in reducing their nuclear and conventional forces and dismantling and scrapping surplus or obsolete weapons, and, when measures of actual disarmament are implemented, in diverting to developing countries the funds thus released.