COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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I. General principles, main goals

1. A comprehensive programme for disarmament should be built on the broadest possible agreement of States. Taking into consideration the complex nature of disarmament - the political, military, economic and other factors - it should not be limited to a simple enumeration of all the desirable measures, but should create a comprehensive system of disarmament measures and agreements. Only thus may the programme prove to be a realistic framework for all disarmament efforts.

2. Political, technical and other conditions of disarmament may change with time. Therefore, the programme should be reviewed at intervals and updated when necessary - taking into consideration the results achieved and the changing conditions. Only thus may it be ensured that, while the final goal and the main characteristics of the road leading to it remain unchanged, the programme always correctly reflects the concrete tasks which are most ripe for solution and therefore enjoy priority in a given period.

3. In this context the ultimate goal of the efforts of States is general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In the light of experiences this goal can and should be approached gradually, by way of parallel negotiations aimed at a broad spectrum of measures.

4. The relaxation of international tensions, the building of confidence among States, the broadening of peaceful co-operation among peoples depend to a great extent on the results of efforts aimed at limiting arms and actual disarmament. At the same time the continuous progress of the disarmament process can be maintained only under conditions of political and military détente.

5. One of the main objectives of arms limitation and disarmament is the strengthening of international security, including a growing sense of security for each individual State. Therefore, through the realization of a comprehensive programme, in the subsequent phases of the disarmament process the security of any State should not be impaired, nor should any single State gain unilateral advantage over other States or groups of States.

6. Disarmament is a common cause of mankind, and all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in its success. Consequently, all States bear responsibility for the promotion of the disarmament process, and the widest possible circle of States should participate actively in the realization of measures contained in the programme. The absence of militarily important States, especially nuclear Powers from disarmament and arms limitation agreements is contrary to principles of universal responsibility and equal security, and may, therefore, hinder or even prevent the realization of the programme.

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7. The arms race absorbs enormous economic, scientific and technical resources, and great human potentials, hinders the solution of economic and social problems. It causes extremely great difficulties in developing States. In the course of elaborating the programme special attention should, therefore, be paid to the close relationship which exists between disarmament and development.

II. Nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction

A. Disarmament and arms limitation agreements

The greatest danger to international security, to the survival of mankind is posed by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The most urgent and important task, therefore, is to stop the further improvement and stockpiling of such weapons, to prevent their proliferation, to limit their deployment, to reduce gradually the existing stockpiles until they have been completely eliminated, as well as to prohibit new types of weapons of mass destruction. The achievement of these goals may be effectively promoted through the realization of the following measures:

(a) In the next phase of negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms the parties are expected to strive for the quantitative reduction and qualitative limitation of offensive strategic weapons. It would be an important step ahead if the scope of negotiations were enlarged to include, on the one hand, further types of weapons and, on the other hand, other nuclear Powers.

(b) Without any further delay negotiations should be started on a comprehensive treaty, whereby all States agree to stop the development of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, to end the production of nuclear weapon systems and fissionable materials for weapons purposes, and to start the gradual reduction of such stockpiles, leading to the complete elimination of the whole nuclear arsenals of all the nuclear Powers.

(c) The complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, covering all the environments and all the States, should be achieved through the speedy conclusion of a relevant treaty.

(d) The effectiveness of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the relevant system of guarantees should be further enhanced, and their force should be made genuinely universal. The international co-operation to promote the truly peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be also strengthened. At the same time greater attention should be paid to attempts by certain States to acquire nuclear weapon capacity.

(e) A treaty should be concluded without delay on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of States where such weapons are not being stationed at present.

(f) Negotiations should be started on the complete demilitarization of the sea-bed and the outer space, and all States should adhere to the treaties designed to keep those environments free from the nuclear arms race.

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(g) A convention should be urgently concluded to prohibit the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Parallel with such a convention separate agreements could be concluded on the prohibition of particular types of new weapons of mass destruction whenever political or technical conditions demand the individual treatment of specific types of such weapons.

(h) Negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons should be concluded without any further delay, and thereupon all States possessing chemical weapons potentials should start destroying their stockpiles of such weapons.

B. Political, international legal and security measures

Efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament and arms limitation can be successful only if they are complemented with parallel political, international legal and security measures. In this field the following steps would be of particular value:

(i) Negotiations should be pursued on a treaty on the renunciation of the use or threat of force in international relations. The treaty should include the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons.

(j) An international convention should be concluded on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States. All the nuclear Powers should undertake not to use nuclear weapons against States which do not possess such weapons and do not have them in their territories.

(k) With the participation of all the nuclear Powers effective measures should be taken, bilaterally or multilaterally, to further reduce, and ultimately to avert, the danger of outbreak of nuclear war through accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons, or failure of communication.

(l) In harmony with the principles of equal security and universal interest in disarmament further efforts should be made to have all States accede to existing international disarmament and arms limitation agreements. In this respect the nuclear Powers and other militarily important States bear particular responsibility.

III. Regional measures to curb the arms race

With due consideration to specific politico-military conditions that have developed in various regions of the world relevant disarmament and arms limitation agreements can be elaborated for different regions. The regional approach and solution of certain disarmament problems could be valuable complements to multilateral and bilateral efforts.

A. Regional disarmament and arms limitation measures

(m) The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different regions of the world can contribute to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons,
strengthen the security of States within such regions and international security in general. It can create favourable conditions in such regions to further measures of similar nature.

(n) It would be a complex application of the regional approach if an agreement could be reached to freeze military activities in the Indian Ocean, which could be followed by the elimination of all such activities and foreign military bases in that area, and finally by turning the region into a zone of peace.

(o) Due to the extremely heavy concentration of traditional and nuclear forces and armaments in the area, the security of the European region and international security as a whole would be greatly strengthened if an agreement, based on the principle of equal security, could be reached on the mutual reduction of the confronting armed forces. Such an agreement could then be followed by negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear forces stationed in the region.

B. Regional political, international legal and confidence-building measures

(p) The strengthening of peace and security, and the reduction of military confrontation in the European region would be promoted if the States signatories of the Helsinki Final Act undertook treaty obligations not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other.

(q) The readiness of the interested parties to take regional disarmament and arms limitation measures would be enhanced if the States members of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO agreed not to increase the membership of those politico-military groupings.

(r) The reduction of the danger of military confrontation as well as the increase of the level of trust among States in the European region could be brought about by a series of measures such as the limitation of the scale of military exercises, prior notification of major movements of military forces, and other similar confidence-building measures.

IV. Reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, disarmament and development

The greater part of world military expenditure goes for the maintenance of armed forces equipped with conventional armaments. Therefore, efforts should be made to limit and reduce the size of armed forces and conventional armaments, to reduce military expenditures, and to establish a close relationship between disarmament and development. From among a series of measures in this respect special attention should be paid to the following ones:

(s) The permanent members of the Security Council and other militarily important States should agree not to increase the size of their armed forces and their conventional armaments.

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(t) Foreign military bases in the territory of other States should be eliminated, and foreign troops should be removed from such States.

(u) Negotiations should be started on the prohibition of the development and production of certain conventional weapons with extremely destructive power or with particularly inhuman effects.

(v) International legal norms should be established with the aim of restricting the international trade and transfer of conventional armaments.

(z) All States, but first of all the permanent members of the Security Council and other militarily important States, should agree on the gradual reduction of their military expenditures, and on the methods of allocating a part of the resources thus saved for development purposes.