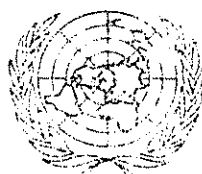


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~~DISARMAMENT COMMISSION~~

DECLARATION OF THE 1980s AS A DISARMAMENT DECADE

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	
Bangladesh	2
Greece	2

BAHGLADESH

/Original: English/
/3 July 1980/

The Second Disarmament Decade is conceived as an integral part of the more general efforts to restructure the world - economically and politically, to establish a New International Economic Order. It should, therefore, be linked to the Third Development Decade and the efforts of States to ensure international security. The objectives and the dimensions of the effort would require full participation and support of all States Members of the United Nations.

GREECE

/Original: French/
/30 June 1980/

The Hellenic Government joined in the consensus on General Assembly resolution 34/75 declaring the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade because it had long been convinced that balanced and duly verifiable arms limitation agreements could make an important contribution to national and international security.

The Hellenic Government believes that during this second Decade the entire international community must strive to set up a system that will contribute to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

To that end the goals and priorities for the second Decade must be those embodied in the final document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and in the elements of a comprehensive programme of disarmament drawn up and finalized by the Disarmament Commission.

Nevertheless, the Hellenic Government particularly wishes to emphasize that immediate priority must be given at the world and regional levels to both nuclear and conventional disarmament.

Furthermore, steps must be taken to halt the nuclear and conventional arms race which is increasing the imbalance and constitutes a staggering waste of economic resources.

However, in the view of the Hellenic Government, the maintenance and strengthening of peace and international security and the development of confidence among States form the essential prerequisites for progress in the field of disarmament.

In order to attain this goal, the rule of law must be restored in international relations under a system of collective security; this can be done only by satisfying the following conditions:

/...

First: Ensuring that all States respect the principles of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law and implementing those provisions of the Charter - such as those in Chapter VII - which have so far remained a dead letter.

Second: Establishing procedures for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the main organs of the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council, which holds the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and international security.

Third: Proceeding to conclude general disarmament agreements such as the Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests and the Treaty on the limitation of strategic arms. In this connexion it is also necessary that all States should accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, since this is a basic requirement for the reduction of armaments and general disarmament and at the same time provides adequate safeguards for the non-nuclear States, both as regards their security and the need to avoid placing them at a disadvantage in respect of the transfer of the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

Fourth: Strengthening the international legal procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Only through strict implementation of the above-mentioned conditions can international tension be reduced, disarmament be brought about and the resulting arms race halted.

Finally, provision must be made for the funds resulting from the reduction in armament - if that goal is achieved - to be applied for the benefit of mankind and particularly in favour of the economies of the developing countries.
