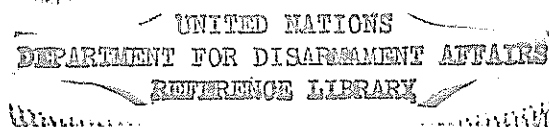




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CONSIDERATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE 1990s  
AS THE THIRD DISARMAMENT DECADE

Addendum

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[10 May 1989]

1. From the standpoint of the Byelorussian SSR, the Declaration of the 1980s as the Third Disarmament Decade should reflect the following elements:
2. The end of the 1980s is marked by the emergence and development of trends towards the normalization of the international situation. The movement towards disarmament has received a strong impetus, in particular, as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty between the USSR and the United States of America on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles. The process of disarmament is gathering its own momentum, helped by the measures taken by a number of countries towards the unilateral reduction of weapons and armed forces and by the beginning of negotiations in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe. The direct threat of a war involving the major Powers has receded. The world community is at an important stage of transition, from one of hopes to one of deeds. At the same time, in order to ensure full guarantees that the current positive trends will not be reversed, it is extremely important that the momentum should be maintained, that all should act on the basis of mutual good example, and that the current negotiations should be conducted in a constructive manner.
3. In this connection, the 1990s will to a significant degree be a decisive period.
4. The process of establishing an interrelated and united world depends on the possibilities for further world progress only through the search for a universal consensus in the movement towards a new world order, a comprehensive approach towards the strengthening of international security. The internationalization of the efforts of States and multilateralism are the most important factors here.
5. Force and the threat of the use of force can and must no longer serve as an instrument of foreign policy. This is the most important component of a non-violent world. It is clear that a policy of force, particularly of military force, does not lead to security, however great the arms build-up. The obligation to recognize and respect in practice the principle of freedom of choice has become one of the bases of universal peace.
6. The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the question of ensuring the security of States must be removed from the context of competition in military potential and be considered in the context of political interaction and strict compliance with international obligations.
7. In this connection, one task for the 1990s is to overcome the unfortunate distortion of international relations which has developed as a result of the arms race and the militarization of thinking. In the coming decade, it is essential to ensure a practical transition from the principle of over-armament to the principle

of a reasonable sufficiency for defence. Persistent joint efforts are required to establish a new model for ensuring security: not with the help of an arms build-up, but through a reduction of arms on the basis of the balance of interests. International relations must be demilitarized and humanized.

8. In the view of the Byelorussian SSR, the following priority goals should be included in the agenda for the 1990s in the field of disarmament:

- The implementation of a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive weapons by the United States and the USSR, in compliance with the ABM Treaty;
- Further progress towards general and complete nuclear disarmament with the appropriate involvement of all nuclear-weapon States;
- The achievement of the goal of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests, using all means and possibilities;
- Further steps towards the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation régime;
- Further steps towards the prevention of the use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of war altogether;
- The achievement of an understanding on effective international agreements concerning guarantees for non-nuclear weapon States against the use or the threat of the use of nuclear weapons;
- The strengthening of the régime of existing nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zones and zones of peace and co-operation, and the creation of new ones;
- The finalization, entry into force and implementation of a universal convention on the complete prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons;
- The working out and implementation of a comprehensive régime of peaceful activity in space which would preclude the use of weapons in space;
- The prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction;
- The working out and adoption of measures to prohibit radiological weapons;
- The working out and adoption of measures to prevent the use of scientific and technological advances for military purposes to the detriment of international security; the prohibition of the spread of dangerous military technology;
- The implementation of a phased reduction in armed forces and weapons in Europe to a level which is sufficient solely for defence;

- The affirmation in practice of military doctrines of an exclusively military character and the corresponding principles of military construction and the structure of the armed forces of States;
  - A shift towards multilateral, regional or bilateral measures for the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in other regions of the world;
  - The elimination of military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other States;
  - Restrictions on international arms deliveries;
  - The extension of the disarmament process to fields not previously covered, in the first place to naval forces;
  - The establishment of trust as an important factor in the strengthening of security; the development and improvement of measures of trust and their extension to fields and to regions not previously covered, a shift towards measures of trust among the new generation;
  - A reduction in military expenditures and a transition from an arms economy to a disarmament economy and towards the conversion of the military industry to peaceful purposes; the attainment and development of the goals of the Action Programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;
  - A shift towards a comprehensive system which would embrace measures to establish greater openness in military matters, strengthen trust, security and disarmament, introduce effective international monitoring in the broad context both of disarmament and of the settlement and prevention of conflicts, and strict compliance with existing treaties and agreements relating to the limitation of the arms race and disarmament;
  - The further strengthening of the role of popular diplomacy and the development of the World Disarmament Campaign to that end.
9. In achieving the basic priority goals of the international community, a multilateral approach should play an important part. Indeed, in the coming decade it is essential that the United Nations should have a role as a centre for agreement regarding the activities of States, for instance in such a key area as comprehensive security as well as in disarmament. The times dictate the need for the revitalization and further strengthening of the role of such important multilateral organs as the Conference on Disarmament and the United Nations Disarmament Commission, and the extension of the multilateral approach to new areas such as the creation of centres for the prevention of war and the monitoring of compliance with agreements.

10. The forward and irreversible movement of the international community along agreed priority lines, placed on the agenda by the very realities of the contemporary world, will make the 1990s, the last decade before the third millennium, a landmark in the building of a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

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