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DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Agenda item 4 of the current session of the CommissionWorking paper: Non-aligned Countries

1. The UNDC notes with deep concern that the recommendations and decisions of the FD of the SSOD-I have not been implemented and that in the five years since then no real progress in the field of disarmament has been achieved. Furthermore, it is a matter of deep regret and concern that the SSOD-II was not able to achieve its main objectives. Multilateral negotiations on priority items of disarmament as established by consensus in the Final Document of SSOD-I have yet to start while bilateral negotiations have produced no discernible results. At the same time, the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, continues and even intensifies in both quantitative and qualitative terms. The growing accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear ones, far from contributing to international security, on the contrary, weakens it. Open threats, pressures and military interventions against independent States and violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations are taking place, posing the most serious threat to international peace and security. The conflicts in various parts of the world are intensifying; international tensions are on the increase; the differences between opposing military alliances are exacerbated. The sense of insecurity among all States is widespread. The arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, threatens also to stall the efforts aimed at reaching the goals of development, to become an obstacle on the road of achieving the new international economic order and to hinder the solution of other vital problems facing mankind.

2. The UNDC considers that the most urgent task is to halt and reverse the arms race and to undertake concrete measures of disarmament, particularly in its nuclear aspect. It reaffirms that disarmament and in particular nuclear disarmament is a question of human survival. It reiterates that the renewed intensification of the nuclear arms race and the reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence had increased the risk of a nuclear war.

3. Guided by these considerations the UNDC emphasizes the importance of the negotiation and adoption of effective measures for prevention of nuclear war as a matter of the highest priority, and, in that context, adopts the following recommendations:

1. All States are urged to contribute effectively to the strengthening of the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. In this context, the Committee on Disarmament, as a single multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, should be enabled to fulfil its mandate to negotiate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.
2. In order to implement the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of SSOD-I all States, particularly nuclear-weapon States and especially those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should urgently engage in multilateral negotiations to fulfil the priority tasks set forth in its Programme of Action;
3. A comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons should be speedily negotiated and concluded, since there are no more technical obstacles for its conclusion;
4. Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike;
5. A convention on prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapon by all nuclear-weapon States should be urgently negotiated and adopted, pending effective measures of nuclear disarmament;
6. Pending the adoption of such a convention, declarations by all nuclear-weapon States, collectively or individually, on non-first-use of nuclear weapons would be a means of strengthening the climate of confidence and a first step towards lessening the risk of nuclear conflict;
7. A freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons should be immediately imposed;
8. The nuclear weapons deployed by nuclear-weapon States outside their own territories should be withdrawn. In regions where the concentration of nuclear weapons has attained the most dangerous levels, as an interim measure, all tactical nuclear weapons in such regions should be urgently removed. No future deployments of any nuclear weapons should be carried out;
9. The nuclear-weapon States should refrain from military manoeuvres in which nuclear energy is used for non-peaceful purposes, especially in situations where nuclear armaments are deployed in close proximity of States not possessing nuclear weapons, thus endangering their security;
10. As an interim measure, the nuclear-weapon States should guarantee that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. Negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument of effective international

arrangements to assure all non-nuclear-weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

11. The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world on the basis of agreements and/or arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. Those agreements or arrangements should be fully complied with ~~and nuclear-weapon States should effectively respect the status of such zones,~~ thus ensuring that the zones are genuinely free from nuclear weapons;
 12. In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon States should abide by the commitments undertaken in relevant international treaties and adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race;
 13. Since the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects is a matter of universal concern, all States are jointly urged to take further steps to develop an international consensus of ways and means, on a universal and non-discriminatory basis, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons;
 14. The major nuclear-weapon States are urged to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour, and to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in these negotiations;
4. While nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, the following recommendations on other important measures of disarmament should also be pursued:
1. Efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty on the prohibition of chemical weapons. To this end, the Committee on Disarmament should expedite its work and submit the draft treaty at the thirty-eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
 2. The qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. Therefore, conventional disarmament must be pursued within the framework of general and complete disarmament under effective international control;
 3. The adoption of disarmament measures should take place in a manner that would ensure the right of each State to undiminished security. However, the policy of massive arms supply based on false security claims of certain States in order to obtain advantages over others as well as to enhance colonial domination and foreign occupation leads to the perpetuation of intolerable situations and the exacerbation of conflicts. Such a policy gravely endangers international peace and security and should therefore be ended.

4. The extension of the arms race into outer space should be prevented so that outer space is used exclusively for peaceful purposes;
5. The climate of confidence among nations would be significantly improved in proceeding with effective reductions of armaments leading to their complete elimination. The objective should be undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments;
6. In the context of the World Disarmament Campaign measures should be adopted in order that the public opinion would be aware of the unacceptability of a world system based on the continued development, possession and deployment of nuclear weapons.
