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DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

AGENDA ITEM 4 OF THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Working paper: China

1. As disarmament and international security are inseparable, disarmament efforts must be combined with efforts for the maintenance of world peace and security. In order to create a favourable climate and conditions for disarmament and to achieve real progress in this field, the Charter of the United Nations and the established norms of international law must be strictly observed in international relations. All countries should respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and refrain from committing any act of aggression, intervention or domination. All foreign occupation troops must be withdrawn without delay.
2. The super-Powers, which possess far more armaments, nuclear or conventional, than any other country, should truly assume their special responsibilities for disarmament in accordance with paragraphs 48 and 81 of the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
3. The fundamental approach to the prevention of nuclear war involves the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Pending the attainment of this goal, the countries possessing the largest nuclear arsenals should take the lead and stop testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons and reduce drastically their existing nuclear weapons. After that, corresponding measures should be taken by the other nuclear-weapon States according to a reasonable ratio and procedure.
4. Conventional disarmament should be carried out in conjunction with nuclear disarmament so as to reduce the danger of war, including the outbreak of nuclear war through conventional war. The super-Powers possessing the largest conventional arsenals should substantially reduce their heavy and new-type conventional weapons, especially those for offensive purposes. Thereafter, the other militarily-significant countries should also reduce their conventional armaments according to a reasonable ratio and procedure.

5. As the common heritage of mankind, outerspace should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Urgent measures must be adopted to halt the arms race in outer space pursuant to the principle of non-militarization of outer space. In the first instance, negotiations should be held on the prohibition of space weapons of all types, including anti-satellite weapons, with a view to formulating the necessary international legal instruments.

6. Negotiations on chemical weapons should be expedited on the basis of the progress already made, so as to conclude at an early date a convention on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of chemical weapons and to eliminate this dreadful weapon from the face of the earth once and for all.
