# Review of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

## Addendum

## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Replies Received From Governments</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

85-21775 5556f (E)
FINLAND

[5 July 1985]

The Government of Finland considers the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade as a reflection of the widespread international concern about the continuing arms race and the present status of disarmament. It has to be admitted that the objectives of the Disarmament Decade are far from being satisfactorily achieved. During the first half of the Decade the general international situation has been characterized by an escalating and expanding arms race. States have sought to improve their security unilaterally by increasing their armaments. Negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms as well as of intermediate nuclear forces have been conducted in an atmosphere which has reflected a deep controversy. At the same time, the rapid development of nuclear weapons technology has brought about changes in military doctrines. The accelerating arms buildup has become a threat to the security of all.

Finland believes that the most urgent task of the international community is to halt the arms race and to reduce nuclear arms and the threat created by them. The two leading nuclear Powers carry the main responsibility in this field while the promotion of disarmament is a duty shared by all countries.

Finland warmly welcomes the opening of the new United States-Soviet negotiations on nuclear and space arms, with the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth. We hope that the negotiations will lead to concrete results towards limiting and reducing nuclear arms and strengthening strategic stability.

Finland, for her part, pursues an active policy in all fields of disarmament in all forms available to her, the United Nations, the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament in Europe. Finland has wished to play her own role in the field of disarmament by specializing in some specific issues, well adapted to her active policy of neutrality.

In respect of regional arrangements Finland promotes the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-weapon-free zone. Over the years, Finland has had a continued exchange of views regarding the zone idea with other States, particularly with her Nordic neighbours. Finland has also consistently emphasized the importance of the continuity of the process of security and co-operation that began in Helsinki in 1975. In our view, the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe has proved its viability and usefulness.

Finland considers it urgent that a comprehensive test ban (CTB) could be concluded soonest possible. As a member of a seismic expert group set up by the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, Finland has actively taken part in the work to develop the seismic verification of nuclear tests. Also the elements for a comprehensive treaty on chemical weapons seem to be now at hand. Finland continues to take an active part in the endeavours towards the conclusion of the treaty through her longstanding scientific project on chemical weapons verification, which aims at facilitating the negotiation of the treaty.
The Third Review Conference on the non-proliferation Treaty, to be held this year, has caused special attention by the international community to be devoted to the prevention of nuclear arms proliferation. Finland regards the non-proliferation Treaty as one of the most significant single achievements in the field of disarmament and hopes that the régime created by it will be further strengthened.

It is important also to search for other means designated to build confidence and security, to improve stability, to promote crisis management and to diminish the risk of accidental wars. There should be increased international co-operation towards these ends. According to the Finnish view, security cannot be strengthened through increasing armaments, but through their effective limitation and reduction. There should be a search for security through co-operation and negotiation instead of conflict and confrontation. Therefore the Government of Finland is ready to support all sensible and feasible proposals in the field of arms control and disarmament.

INDIA

[Original: English]
[18 June 1985]

1. In the five years since the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, the world has witnessed the most massive arms buildup, quantitatively and qualitatively. According to the 1980 United Nations study on nuclear weapons, the total number of nuclear warheads in the world then was about 40,000. The number today is far in excess of 50,000 and the projected production for the current decade indicates a further accretion before 1990. Qualitatively, modernization of global nuclear arsenals is under way with the newest and most deadly missiles being planned for development and deployment on land and sea as well as on aircraft. Although this was not bad enough, the latest quest for development of space-based defence systems against nuclear weapons cannot but trigger a still more formidable arms race. Nuclear weapons today have become more accurate, faster in delivery and are diversified in many more types and categories of destructiveness and lethality, ranging from the ICBMs to shoulder-carried weapons and from neutron bombs to cruise missiles. The disposition of the nuclear forces of the major nuclear Powers is at present far more menacing than it was at the end of the 1970s. Warning times between launch and attack by intermediate range nuclear missiles have come down to just a few minutes. The danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war has steadily grown with the addition of each new weapon system.

2. The period under review has, therefore, been anything but the first half of a "disarmament decade". The record in regard to the implementation of the goals and priorities of the Second Disarmament Decade, as mentioned in paragraphs 7, 12, 13 and 14 of the Declaration, shows no progress at all. In particular, the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament completely failed to fulfil any of the substantive tasks on its agenda. The failure of the second special session was all the more regrettable because of the inability of the General Assembly to do even minimal justice to the utmost concern and anxiety of people all over the world about the threat of a nuclear war.

/...
3. This dismal record cannot be attributed to any fault in the existing institutional machinery on disarmament but only to the lack of political will on the part of the nuclear-weapon States and their allies to come to grips with the main issues. The attitudes and security doctrines of the nuclear-weapon Powers have come in the way of negotiation of any new disarmament agreement. Allegations and counter-allegations about violation of past agreements by the two major nuclear-weapon Powers have endangered even the existing treaties and agreements in the field of disarmament. Negotiations which were under way at the turn of the last decade on crucial issues in disarmament, e.g., a comprehensive test ban, banning of ASAT weapons, etc., have been suspended and rigid positions adopted by some of the negotiating States, causing stagnation in their efforts to resume negotiations on these issues in other forms. In spite of the repeated endorsement of an overwhelming majority of the Member nations of the United Nations, some of the nuclear-weapon States and their allies have persisted in their refusal to respond to the recommendations of the General Assembly to engage in serious disarmament agreements. The consensus rule has been used to paralyse the work in the deliberating and negotiating forums of the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament. The latter body, the sole multilateral negotiating forum, has not been able to take even the most basic steps towards initiating negotiations on items 1, 2, 3 and 5 of its agenda - prevention of nuclear war, cessation of the arms race, conclusion of a treaty on a nuclear test ban and prevention of an arms race in outer space - which have a bearing on the central issues of our times.

4. The bilateral negotiations between the two major nuclear-weapon States have continued only intermittently and have been severely limited in their scope. They have failed to halt the nuclear-arms race because the negotiations have a priori ruled that out. The importance of these bilateral negotiations has been exaggerated to the exclusion of all other efforts in the field of nuclear disarmament. Moreover, the United Nations has not even received so much as a report on these negotiations. Indeed, the net outcome of the actions of some of the nuclear-weapon States and their allies has been the marginalization of the multilateral process in the field of disarmament.

5. In the face of such a dismal record of failures at international forums during the past five years, the peace movements and the ground swell of public opinion all over the world against the nuclear-arms race have constituted the only hope for mankind. The peace movements have demonstrated an unprecedented unity of purpose and the grave concern of ordinary people from all walks of life and from different societies and cultures to stop the nuclear-arms race and to proceed towards elimination of nuclear weapons.

6. The World Disarmament Campaign set into motion by the General Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament has tried to focus the efforts of the United Nations towards this crucial aspect, i.e. public awareness of the dangers of the continued arms race. Although a modest effort so far, the World Disarmament Campaign has demonstrated considerable promise and deserves all support.

7. The absolute minimum which the international community must do in the remainder of the "Second Disarmament Decade" is to take concrete action for
agreement or agreements incorporating appropriate and practical measures for prevention of nuclear war, immediate conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive nuclear-weapon-test ban and for prevention of extension of the arms race into outer space. The Delhi Declaration, adopted by leaders of six nations in January this year, drew the attention of the nuclear-weapon States and the international community in general to the immediacy of this task at the present moment when the survival of mankind has been put in jeopardy because of the ever-increasing destructiveness of the nuclear-weapon arsenals. All efforts should be made to ensure that the Second Disarmament Decade does not fail to record substantive achievements on the issues mentioned above. The nuclear-weapon Powers must be reminded of their special responsibilities in this respect.

SURINAME

[Original: English]

[8 July 1985]

The Armed Forces of Suriname do not possess nuclear weapons and denounce any use of such weapons. The Republic of Suriname supports all initiatives of the United Nations aiming at the prohibition of the use of weapons that pose a serious threat to the survival of mankind.