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OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

JORDAN

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The issue of disarmament in all its many aspects is complex and perplexing. But the world will not begin to be secure and peaceful until it begins to unravel its complexity.

The strengthening of the role of the United Nations in this field is basic and essential to enhance international co-operation and ensure international peace and security.

It is most suitable and appropriate for Jordan, a small developing country, to show eagerness about the need to control this unimaginable destructive power and avert possible mutual annihilation. Like all small and developing countries, it has an intimate knowledge of insecurity and the sense of vulnerability to superior technology of destruction and unchecked massive force and of the present incredible waste of resources on armament at a time when the question of development is in the forefront of national and international concern.

The United Nations efforts in the field of disarmament and arms control through the past years have not achieved a major break-through in spite of the real progress in dealing with different aspects of the general problem of this issue. My country has the following observations to make on the subject:

1. While the United States and the Soviet Union have been engaged in bilateral negotiations on strategic arms limitation, the progress seems comparatively limited. No qualitative limits have been agreed upon. No reductions have been agreed upon or seem impending.

2. Jordan is of the opinion that there is an urgent need to implement the non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference recommendations relating to safeguards including those measures relating to peaceful nuclear activities.

3. Jordan believes that non-proliferation and containment of the spread of nuclear weapons involves the concept of nuclear-power-free zones which must be further developed in all its legal, practical and technical aspects. This concept is of vast potential for narrowing and isolating the "nuclear epidemic" and cannot be isolated from the measures concerning the safeguards.

4. For defining and promoting disarmament objectives, all nuclear States in their capacity as permanent members of the Security Council must bear their responsibilities in the field of disarmament and refrain from supplying any nuclear weapons and any delivery weapons with a nuclear capability to any State

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which has not acceded to the non-proliferation Treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. There is special urgency about applying these principles to the region of the Middle East.

5. On the more conventional level, it is obvious that the use of incendiary and chemical weapons in many areas of the world has a more widespread effect than does the present controlled, if ever imminent, danger of nuclear weapons. Therefore, the task of reinforcing the Convention on bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons by an instrument applying to chemical weapons should be given urgent consideration.

6. International attention must be focused on the important issue of disarmament, and it is the duty of the United Nations and of all the Member States to inform their public opinion on the disarmament decade and its objectives and goals.

SENEGAL

/Original: French/
/7 July 1976/

The Republic of Senegal, as an active member of the movement of non-aligned countries, subscribes to the Lima Declaration on disarmament in its entirety, as adopted by the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima from 25 to 29 August 1975.

The Declaration states that:

"The Conference notes with great concern that the arms race, especially of nuclear weapons, is being accelerated and intensified, thus threatening peace and security, particularly of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

"Although initial results have been achieved in the field of the control of strategic nuclear armaments and bacteriological weapons, steps towards a genuine cessation of the arms race and initiation of the disarmament process are still lacking.

"The Ministers for Foreign Affairs agree to co-ordinate the action of the non-aligned countries within the framework of the United Nations in order to promote the holding of a world conference on disarmament, with as little delay as possible, with the participation of all States on an equal basis, during which universal disarmament guidelines, in particular with respect to nuclear disarmament, would be approved, together with the utilization of resources thus freed for international economic co-operation.

"If it becomes evident that it will not be possible to convene a world disarmament conference, the Foreign Ministers consider that a special session

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of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament issues should be convened, as proposed in the Declaration of the first summit conference of non-aligned countries.

"Likewise, they agree to pursue the action of the non-aligned within the framework of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in order to expedite the work of that body and to achieve agreements on the prohibition of chemical armaments, the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and, above all, to progress in disarmament."
