

**Fourth Review Conference
of the Parties to the Treaty
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE DEPUTY HEAD OF THE
DELEGATION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF
THE FOURTH REVIEW CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
TREATY ON THE NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

On behalf of H.E. Mr. Marko Kosin, Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the SFR of Yugoslavia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and
Co-ordinator of the Non-Aligned and Other States Parties, may I kindly ask
you Sir, to have the attached statement of the Non-Aligned and Other States
Parties to the NPT not taking part in the East European or Western Groups
circulated as the official document of the IV RC NPT.

Annex

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER
STATES PARTIES TO THE NPT NOT TAKING PART IN THE
EAST EUROPEAN OR WESTERN GROUPS BY THE CO-ORDINATOR
OF THE GROUP, AMBASSADOR MARKO KOSIN OF YUGOSLAVIA

1. The Non-Aligned and Other States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty not taking part in the East European or Western Groups stress the importance of the NPT as a legally binding multilateral instrument which confirmed the urgency of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and of nuclear disarmament. The full implementation of the Treaty is an important step towards nuclear disarmament, world peace, global and regional security. The NPT Treaty is not an end in itself. The declared aim of the Treaty is not only to achieve nuclear disarmament but also general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. The number of countries that have adhered to the Treaty has significantly increased since its entry into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty have established an important international norm of non-acquisition and non-possession of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices by fulfilling the obligations undertaken by them in the Treaty.
2. Recent political developments underscore further the importance of a strict and faithful compliance with the NPT in its entirety. It has become evident that the enhancement of peace and international security can be achieved by political means and through the widest possible international co-operation in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Attempts to justify nuclear deterrence and the need for the nuclear arms race run contrary to these positive developments and the spirit of the NPT.
3. Recognizing the positive elements and effects brought about by the recent agreements and ongoing negotiations in the nuclear disarmament field, we regret that the modernization and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons systems continue unabated. Vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons in this aspect by nuclear-weapon States continues contrary to the fulfilment of the purposes of the preamble and of the provisions on nuclear disarmament as laid down in the Treaty.
4. At the same time, horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons and the spread of nuclear weapons capability among certain States not parties to the NPT poses a serious threat to the non-proliferation régime and underlines the magnitude and the gravity of the problem.
5. The Non-Aligned and Other States Parties underline the importance of the basic goals and commitments undertaken under the NPT Preamble and provisions towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, namely:
 - to avert the danger of nuclear war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples;

- to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament; and

hence:

- achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear testing for all time and to undertake without further delay negotiations to this end;
- prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States, in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery.

6. As provided for in the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty, the Non-Aligned and Other States Parties to the NPT believe that the possibility of a significant extension of the Treaty as the most widely accepted non-proliferation instrument will be enhanced by the effective implementation of the Treaty by 1995 and in particular its obligations laid down in it relating to nuclear disarmament.

7. Consequently, it is urgent to take the necessary steps to consolidate the effectiveness of the NPT by, inter alia, reaffirming and strengthening its authority, to ensure the universality of the Treaty and the implementation of its preamble and provisions, especially by the depository States, namely:

(a) to institute as a provisional measure pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty an immediate moratorium on all nuclear testing which plays a crucial role in the extension of the Treaty;

(b) to fully support the PTBT Amendment Conference and to undertake full scope negotiations on a CTBT in the Ad hoc Committee established this year by the CD;

(c) to start negotiations in the CD under items 2 and 3 of its agenda with the active participation of all nuclear-weapon States;

(d) to declare an immediate moratorium on and to cease completely the production of weapons grade fissionable material;

(e) within the context of the NPT to begin immediate negotiations with the view to an early conclusion of a legally binding multilateral instrument of guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. At the same time to intensify negotiations in the CD with a view to concluding an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(f) to stop the deployment of nuclear weapons in the non-nuclear-weapon States and withdraw, as soon as possible, nuclear weapons already deployed there;

(g) to respect existing agreements on nuclear-weapon-free zones and support regional efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones;

(h) to intensify the negotiations towards further reduction and elimination of all types of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery providing the earliest participation of all nuclear-weapon States;

(i) to prevent an arms race in outer space and to undertake immediate negotiations to this end;

(j) to reinforce and strictly respect the commitment not to supply with nuclear weapons related material, technology and services to States not parties to the Treaty which have nuclear facilities not safeguarded by the IAEA.

8. The Non-Aligned and Other States Parties to the Treaty declare that peaceful nuclear co-operation including technology transfer is a commitment laid down in article IV of the NPT. They regret the unsatisfactory realization of such a commitment as there are many unjustified restrictions and constraints imposed on developing non-nuclear-weapon States Parties in this regard. It is their belief that those States Parties which are in the position to do so should, in conformity with article IV of the NPT:

(a) promote co-operation between States Parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(b) reaffirm their acceptance that all States Parties are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information and to contribute to the further development of application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

(c) to facilitate the fullest possible exchange of equipment, material and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with the right of all States Parties to participate in it;

(d) to enhance the role of the IAEA and provide better assistance through the IAEA to developing countries, and favourable financing by international institutions to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and other nuclear technology applications;

(e) to provide adequate balance of IAEA financial funds for its assistance and safeguard functions;

(f) to provide economic incentives to the developing countries that are parties to the NPT not only in nuclear energy but also in the other energy sources and accord special attention to the least developed countries;

(g) give priority to the NPT member developing countries in securing co-operation on nuclear energy application on food and agriculture, human health, industry, physical and chemical sciences, nuclear safety, etc.

9. Non-proliferation measures should not jeopardize the full exercise of the inalienable rights of all States Parties to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty should primarily have access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.
