



64th United Nation First Committee Submitted by the NAM
Thematic Summaries

Statement by Indonesia on Behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) at the General Debate on All Disarmament and International Security Agenda Items of the First Committee New York, 5 October 2009	
General views on United Nations First Committee	
General views on UN First Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Page 1, Para 4): Multilateralism and multilaterally agreed solutions, in accordance with the UN Charter, provide the only sustainable method of addressing disarmament and international security issues... against use or threat of use of force against <u>the</u> territorial integrity of any State... although there have been positive signals and developments, the world is still confronted by unresolved challenges... <u>calls for</u> a renewed effort to resolve the current impasse in achieving nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects.• (Page 3, Para 15): The First Committee is a central and essential subsidiary body of the General Assembly to address the important issues in the area of disarmament and international security.
Institutional issues	
UNDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Page 4, Para 17): <u>Reaffirming</u> the importance and relevance of the UN Disarmament Commission (<u>UNDC</u>) as the sole specialized, deliberative body within the UN multilateral disarmament machinery... supporting the work of the UNDC and regret that UNDC was unable to reach agreement on recommendations on its two agenda items due to the lack of political will and inflexible position of certain Nuclear Weapons States, despite other constructive roles and concrete proposals through deliberations, especially in the Working Group on “ <u>Recommendations</u> for achieving the objective of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.”
NPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Page 4, Para 19): States Parties to the NPT hope that the work done at the first, second, and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee could <u>be</u> used as a basis for the Review Conference. States Parties to the NPT need to intensify their efforts toward ensuring the success of the NPT Review Conference in 2010. NAM States Parties reiterate the importance of establishing subsidiary bodies to the relevant main committees <u>of</u> the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT for deliberating on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons; to consider and recommend proposals on the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted in the 1995 Review Extension Conference of the NPT; and to consider security assurances.
Nuclear Disarmament	
General views on nuclear disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• (Page 1, Para 5): <u>Reaffirming</u> the principle<u>d</u> position<u>s</u> of nuclear disarmament, and stress<u>ing</u> that the efforts aimed at non-proliferation should be parallel to the simultaneous efforts aimed at disarmament.

	<p>States need to fulfill their respective obligations and undertakings in relation to arms control and disarmament, and to prevent the proliferation in all aspects of nuclear weapons as well as other weapons of mass destructs...the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in <u>the</u> disarmament process is the general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 6): <u>Program</u> in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects <u>is</u> essential to strengthening the international peace and security... appealing to all States to pursue and intensify multilateral negotiations, as agreed on by the final document of SSOD-I, to strengthen the international disarmament and arms control non-proliferation regimes.
Role of NWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 1, Para 7): Emphasis that nuclear disarmament is of principle concern, and is of the highest priority... deeply concerned on the lack of concrete progress by the Nuclear Weapons States in implementing their unequivocal undertaking according to the NPT, reaffirmed through the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Review and Extension Conference of 1995. In accordance with the 13 practical steps agreed at the 2000 Review Conference, in order to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. Under article VI of the NPT, they are clearly committed to nuclear disarmament... seriously concerned by the improvement in existing nuclear weapons. This contravenes the assurances provided by Nuclear Weapons States at the conclusion of the CTBT. • (Page 2, Para, 8): 2002 Moscow Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States, the recent negotiations to be concluded by December 2009 between the two States on reducing their respective nuclear warheads as a positive signal. Stressing that the reductions in deployment and in operational status cannot substitute for irreversible cuts in, and the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The START 1 is due to expire at the end of 2009, urging the United States and <u>the</u> Russian Federation to conclude their negotiations on the matter urgently, in order to achieve further deep cuts in their nuclear weapons... applying the principles of transparency, irreversibility and verifiability to further reduce their nuclear arsenals; both warheads and delivery systems. • Page 2, Para 9): <u>The</u> Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament convened by the Security Council on 24 September 2009... Committed to the <u>realization</u> of a world free of nuclear weapons... which should be brought on by a balanced commitment on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
Time bound total elimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 2, Para 11): Call for an international conference to identify ways and means of eliminating nuclear dangers at the earliest possible date, with the objective of an agreement on a phased programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.
NWFZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 13): Considers the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones created by Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok, Pelindaba, Central Asia and Mongolia's nuclear weapons free status as positive steps towards attaining the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Welcome the <u>entry into force</u> of the Treaty on the nuclear-weapon-free-zone in Central Asia on <u>21</u> March, 2009, as well as the entry into force of the African nuclear-weapon-free-zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) on 15 July 2009...welcome efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free

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	<p>zones in all regions of the world freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned... calling for cooperation and broad consultation in order to achieve agreements in this respect... calling upon all relevant member States to support the holding of the second meeting of the nuclear-weapon-free zone to be held in New York immediately before the 2010 NPT Review Conference and to support the holding of this Conference.</p>
Conference on Disarmament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 4, Para 16): The role of the Conference on Disarmament (CD), as the sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament... noting the adoption of the Programme of work for the 2009 session by the CD on 29 May 2009. Reiterating the importance of nuclear disarmament as a top priority and call upon the CD to establish Ad Hoc Committee to address this issue as a matter of urgency...the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the ICG that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith, to bring to a conclusion, negotiations, leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.
Nuclear Testing	
CTBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 5, Para 20): Underscoring the significance of achieving universal adherence to the CTBT, including by all nuclear-weapon States that should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament...if the objectives of the Treaties are to be fully realized, the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the nuclear-weapon-states, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.
Security Assurance	
Legally binding security assurances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 2, Para 10): The total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the total elimination of such weapons, efforts for the conclusion of a universal, unconditional, and legally-binding instrument on security assurance to non-nuclear-weapon-States should be pursued as a matter of priority.
SSOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 1, Para 6): Program in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation in all its aspects is essential to strengthening the international peace and security... appealing to all States to pursue and intensify multilateral negotiations, as agreed on by the consensus in the Final Document of SSOD-I, to strengthen the international disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation regimes. (Page 4, Para 18): Stressing the importance of the General Assembly to continue its active consideration with a view to reaching consensus on the objectives, agenda and the establishment of a preparatory committee for the 4th Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament (SSOD-4), including by reconvening the Open-Ended Working Group to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee for SSOD-4 and request the convening of the open-ended working group.
Conventional Weapons	
General View on Conventional Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 5, Para 23): States in the position to do so should provide the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to landmine clearance operations, the social and economic rehabilitation of victims, as well as to ensure full access of affected countries to material equipment, technology and financial resources for mine clearance...Parties to the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention consider these priorities at The Second Review Conference of the Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention to be held in Cartagena, Columbia from 30 November to 4 December 2009.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 5, Para 25): The Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) and its Protocols encourage States to become parties to the Convention and its additional Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War. • (Page 6, Para 28): The critical nature of relationship between disarmament, development and security is understood well by all relevant stakeholders... welcome the adoption without a vote of General Assembly Resolution 63/52 titled Relationship between Disarmament and Development... deeply concerned at the increasing global military expenditure, a substantial part of which could otherwise be spent on promoting international development and eradicating poverty.
Explosive Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Para 24): Concerned with the remnants of WWII, particularly in the form of landmines, which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some Non-Aligned countries. Calling on the States primarily responsible for laying these mine and leaving explosives outside their territories during WWII, to cooperate with the affected countries and provide mine action support to affected countries, including with information exchange, maps indicating the location of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid. • (Page 6, Para 26): Recognize the adverse humanitarian impact caused the by the use of cluster munitions...stressing the central role of the UN in the area of disarmament and arms control...noting the continued consideration of the issue of cluster munitions in the context of the CCW.
Small Arms and Light Weapons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 6, Para 27): Concerned about the illicit transfer, manufacture and circulation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and their excessive accumulation and uncontrolled spread in many regions of the world. The prevention of illicit trade in SALW is imperative for creating security conditions conducive to development. Underscore the implementation of the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All its Aspects (PoA), to be the main framework for addressing the issues of the illicit trade in these weapons. Our group takes note of the third Biennial Meeting of State (BMS-3), which considering the national, regional and global implementation of the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument. Encourage all States to come up with initiatives, and to mobilize the resources and required expertise to assist to strengthen the full implementation of the PoA.
Regional issue: Middle East	
General views on NWFZ in Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 14): Noting the adoption of two resolution, GC53 Res 16 on Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East, and GC53 Res 17 on Israeli nuclear capabilities at the 53rd IAEA General Conference, and urge the continued consideration of this issue pending implementation of both resolution.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 14): Pending the establishment of such a zone (Middle East nuclear-weapons-free zone) ... demand that Israel accede to the NPT without delay, and to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.
1995 Resolution on the ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Page 3, Para 14): Reaffirm support for the establishment in the Middle East a nuclear-weapons-free zone, in accordance with the Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and paragraph 14 of the Security Council resolution.

Peaceful uses	
General views on peaceful uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 3, Para 12): ... expressing full confidence in the impartiality and professionalism of the IAEA while conducting its work in accordance with its Statute and strongly rejects attempts by any State to politicize the work of the IAEA, including its technical co-operation programme, in violation of the IAEA Statute.
Access to/transfer of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 3, Para 12): The need for respect of the inalienable right to engage in the research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination... undue restriction on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology, for peaceful purposes persists... responsibility of developed countries to support the legitimate requirement of developing countries for nuclear energy.
Biological Weapons	
BWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 5, Para 21): States Parties to the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) laud the inter-sectional work process, as agreed in the Final Document of the 2006 BWC Review Conference... call for an effective and certifiable BWC to be implemented in a comprehensive manner. States Parties to the BWC reiterate their conviction that the participation including BTWC Experts and Annual Meeting in August and December of 2009, along with enhanced international cooperation for effective implementation of Article X of the BWC are key elements for implementation of the Convention as a whole. The Conference can be strengthened through multilateral negotiations for a legally binding protocol universal adherence to the convention.
Chemical Weapons	
CWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Page 5, Para 21): States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) commend the outcome of the Second Review Conference of the CWC in April 2008, and emphasize the role of the CWC as a disarmament treaty. Reaffirm the importance of meeting the 2012 final destruction deadline in the Convention, as note with concern that one of the major possessor States Parties has indicated that it would not meet this deadline. Urging possessor States Parties to continue taking all necessary measures to accelerate their destruction operation, and stress that any eventuality where the final deadline is not met should be addressed in a manner that does not undermine the Convention or lead to the rewriting or reinterpreting of the Convention, provisions. Reaffirm the importance of international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the CWC, calling for the full implementation of the Convention in this regard.

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