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**General Views on Disarmament and NAM Involvement**

- *(Final Document, Declaration, Para 1)* The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment.

- *(Final Document, Declaration, Para 5)* The pursuit of complete disarmament, especially in weapons of mass destruction, is imperative since it is necessary for securing the very existence of the human race on our planet.

- *(Final Document, Declaration, Page 15)* First, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, achievement of disarmament and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, continue to be our first and foremost task.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 4)* Disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 5)* They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavor of the entire international community.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 5)* They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement’s constant commitment.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 5)* They stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14)* They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing an arms
race in outer space.

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 26)** They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process.

### Verification

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 5)** The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation.

### Nuclear Weapons Convention


### Nuclear Weapons States, Arms Race and Bilateral Disarmament

- **(Final Document, Declaration, Para 18)** We [the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries] opposed bloc divisions and confrontation which carried the risk of nuclear annihilation and impeded the struggle of peoples for national liberation…. The call given by our Movement to halt and reverse the arms race has in no small measure led to the current actions and efforts aimed at establishing a more stable and peaceful world.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 1)** The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the change in the positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 8)** They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favorable for disarmament … The USSR and the USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 8)** The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons...This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament,
Para 24) The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence and security building measures in Europe which in view of their political as well as military implications should have a positive impact, particularly on the adjoining regions and international relations as a whole. They expressed the hope that this would result in the dismantling of the two major military alliances.

### Disarmament and Development

- **(Final Document, Declaration, Para 5)** The somber contrast between enormous military expenditure and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development.
- **(Final Document, Declaration, Para 5)** The close relationship between disarmament and development must be seen as a contribution to the wider efforts to give precedence to economic development over the priorities imposed by the dangerous and irrational race for military might.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 6)** The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armament and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 7)** Stressing the close link between disarmament and development, they reaffirmed the Action Program adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987, and considered that it provided a valuable framework for future action.

### Modernization of Nuclear Weapons

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 9)** [The Heads of State or Government] also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.

### UN General Assembly and Special Sessions on Disarmament

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 13)** [The Heads of State or Government] further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the UNGA on Disarmament should be convened.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 21)** They reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the
UN FORA

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 25)** They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of their need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the UNGA of resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework.

Test Ban and CTBT

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 10)** The Heads of State or Government underlined that the immediate suspension and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 10)** They welcomed the action taken by more than forty States, parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty requesting the convening of an Amendment Conference to convert the Treaty into a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 10)** They therefore supported the view that consultations among interested States parties and Depositary States should begin immediately with the view to convening a preparatory session of an Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in early 1990 and the Amendment Conference itself as soon as possible in 1990.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 11)** For the credibility of the NPT regime, these [three NPT depository] States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

18-Nation Committee on Disarmament & Conference on Disarmament

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14)** [The Heads of State or Government] noted with regret that the Conference [on Disarmament] has still not submitted to the UNGA any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva.
- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14)** They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

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Geneva.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14) They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14) [The Heads of State or Government] noted with regret that the Conference [on Disarmament] has still not submitted to the UNGA any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14) They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

International Atomic Energy Agency

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 50) The Security Council, in line with its obligation under Paragraph 63 (c) of the Final Document of the First SSOD should act to remove that threat to the implementation on the denuclearization of Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international fora which serve to facilitate its nuclear prowess, such as the IAEA, should be terminated.

Chemical and Biological Weapons

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 17) The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 17) They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development, production, stocking and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction.

Outer Space

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 9) [The Heads of State or Government] reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 14) There was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to
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| **Non-proliferation and Peaceful Uses** | - (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) [The Heads of State or Government] deplored the pressures and threats directed against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.  
- (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. |
| **Peaceful Uses** | - (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. |
| **Access to Technology & Technology Transfers** | - (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries.  
- (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.  
- (Final Document, Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, Page 66) They deplored the pressures and threats directed against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. |
| **General Views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones** | - (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 21) They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to |
NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES

the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

Indian Ocean Zone of Peace

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 22) The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success of the conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 22) They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979.
- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 22) They noted efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are being hindered despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean.

Treaty of Pelindaba

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 50) The Security Council, in line with its obligation under Paragraph 63 (c) of the Final Document of the First SSOD should act to remove that threat to the implementation on the denuclearization of Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international for a which serve to facilitate its nuclear prowess, such as the IAEA, should be terminated.

NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES

- (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 11) [The Heads of State or Government], however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.
### Nuclear Security Assurances

**Nuclear Weapon State’s Role**

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 11)* [NWS] have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapons states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use of threat or use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect [to preserve the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT].

**International Convention or Instrument**

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 9)* (Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 9) [The Heads of State or Government] reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose.

### Country Specific

#### Israel

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 12)* [The Heads of State or Government] expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world.

- *(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 49)* The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South Africa, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western States and Israel. ... They were further outraged that those same States gave the racist regime a nuclear capability in violation of Paragraph 12 of the declaration of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1978)...

#### South Africa

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- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 50)** ...the Security Council, in line with its obligations under Paragraph 63 (c) of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, should act to remove that threat to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international fora which serve to facilitate its nuclear prowess, such as the [IAEA], should be terminated.

### NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 11)** For the credibility of the NPT regime, these [three NPT depository] States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT.

- **(Final Document, International Security and Disarmament, Para 11)** [NWS] have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapons states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect.