

Conference on Disarmament

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Indonesia on behalf of member States of G-21

Working paper

Nuclear disarmament

1. The Group of 21 reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament is the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, and in that context, the Group stresses that its highest priority of the Conference on Disarmament agenda is nuclear disarmament.
2. The Group reiterates its deep concern at the danger posed to the survival of humankind by the continued existence of nuclear weapons and of their possible use or threat of use. As long as nuclear weapons exist, the risk of their use and proliferation will remain.
3. The Group reiterates its position as conveyed in its previous statements to the Conference on Disarmament and recalls the final documents of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly - the First Special Session on Disarmament and the very first resolution of the United Nations General Assembly 1(1) of 1946, adopted unanimously, which called for the elimination of nuclear weapons from national arsenals.
4. The Non-Aligned Movement members of the Group recall the 2012 Tehran Summit Declaration and the final document of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the declaration of the 17th Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Algeria on 28th and 29th May 2014.
5. Furthermore, the International Court of Justice, in its advisory opinion of 1996, concluded that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control. In this regard, the Group recalls its strong support for the resolution 69/43 of the General Assembly of the United Nations entitled, "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons".
6. The Millennium Declaration in 2000 also reaffirmed the commitment of Member States of the United Nations to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons.
7. The Group welcomes the formal proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as Zone of Peace, on the occasion of the Second Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), held in La Habana, Cuba, on 28-29 January



2014. The 33 member countries of CELAC declare to promote nuclear disarmament as a priority goal thus to contribute to general and complete disarmament and the strengthening of trust among nations. CELAC once again reiterates its standing commitment to continue working for Latin America and the Caribbean to remain and be strengthened as a Zone of Peace, thereby contributing to regional and international security.

8. The Group, while noting the steps taken by nuclear-weapon States for the reduction of their arsenals, reiterates its deep concern over the slow pace of progress towards nuclear disarmament and the lack of progress by the nuclear-weapon States towards accomplishing the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. The Group stresses the importance of effective implementation of concrete measures leading to a nuclear weapons free world. This requires renewed political will by the international community towards accelerated progress on nuclear disarmament. We hope that all States would seize all opportunities towards this end.

9. The Group welcomes the convening and results of the high level meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament on 26 September 2013 and reaffirms its related resolution 68/32 to follow up to this meeting. As the Secretary General of the United Nations rightly mentioned in the Conference on Disarmament last year “The High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on Nuclear Disarmament demonstrated that this issue remains a major international priority and deserves attention at the highest levels”. In this vein, the Group fully supports the goals of this resolution, in particular its call for urgent decision by the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiating nuclear disarmament, particularly a comprehensive Convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction. In this context, the Group recalls its working paper contained in CD/1999. The Group also welcomes the decision to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard.

10. The Group reaffirms the importance of the multilateral disarmament machinery. It notes the report of the Open-Ended Working Group mandated by the General Assembly of the United Nations “to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons” and hopes that it would contribute towards negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the Conference on Disarmament, particularly a comprehensive Convention on nuclear weapons to prohibit their possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction. To this end, the Group welcomes resolution 69/41 of the General Assembly, which recognizes that the Open-Ended Working Group engaged in an open, constructive, transparent and interactive manner to address various issues related to nuclear disarmament.

11. The Group expresses its deepest concern over the immediate, indiscriminate, and massive death and destruction caused by any nuclear weapon detonation and its long term catastrophic consequences on human health, environment, and other vital economic resources, thus endangering the life of present and future generations. In this regard, the Group believes that the full realization of the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons must underpin all approaches, efforts and international commitments towards nuclear disarmament, through an inclusive process involving all States.

12. The Group concurs with the Secretary-General of the United Nations that there is growing understanding of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons, and in this regard welcomes the hosting of the Conferences on this subject, convened in Oslo on 4-5 March 2013, in Mexico on 13-14 February 2014 and in Vienna on 8-9 December 2014.

13. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) welcome the spirit of the findings of the Conferences on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, together with the pledges and national statements made by many States during and since the Vienna Conference aimed at securing progress on nuclear disarmament through the negotiation of legally binding effective measures, particularly a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons call on all nuclear weapon States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament to which all States Parties are committed to under Article VI. Given the catastrophic humanitarian consequences and unacceptable risks and threats associated with a nuclear weapon' detonation, the States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will endeavour to cooperate with all relevant stakeholders in efforts to prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

14. The Group, stressing its strong commitment to nuclear disarmament, underscores the urgent need to commence negotiations on this issue, in the Conference on Disarmament, without delay. In this context, the Group reaffirms its full readiness to start negotiations on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, including a nuclear-weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons, with a specified framework of time.

15. In this regard, the Group emphasizes that fundamental principles of transparency, verification and irreversibility shall be applied to all nuclear disarmament measures.

16. The Group reaffirms that nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are substantively interrelated and mutually reinforcing.

17. The G-21 emphasizes that progress in nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, in all its aspects, is essential to strengthening international peace and security. The Group reaffirms that efforts towards nuclear disarmament, global and regional approaches and confidence building measures complement each other and should, wherever possible, be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security.

18. The Group reaffirms that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of the complete elimination of such weapons, the Group reaffirms the urgent need to reach an early agreement on a universal, unconditional and legally binding instrument to assure non-nuclear weapon States (NNWS) against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Group also calls for the commencement of negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances in accordance with resolution 69/69 of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

19. The Group expresses its concerns about strategic defence doctrines of nuclear-weapon States and a group of States which set out rationales for the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and in this regard, there is therefore a genuine and urgent need to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrines and security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used again and to facilitate the process of their elimination. In this regard, the Group recalls its strong support of the objectives of the resolution 69/40 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 11 December 2014 entitled "Reducing Nuclear Danger", as well as the resolution 69/42 of the General

Assembly of 11 December 2014 on "Decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear weapons systems".

20. The G-21 stresses the significance of achieving universal adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including by all nuclear-weapon States, which, inter alia, should contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament. The Group reiterates that if the objectives of the Treaty were to be fully realized the continued commitment of all States signatories, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to nuclear disarmament would be essential.

21. The Group reaffirms the absolute validity of multilateral diplomacy in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, and expresses its determination to promote multilateralism as the core principle of negotiations in these areas. In this regard, the Group strongly supports the objectives of the resolution 69/54 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 11 December 2014 on the "Promotion of Multilateralism in the Area of Disarmament and Non-proliferation".

22. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons express their disappointment and deep concern that three States Parties, including two States that bear special responsibility as Treaty depositary and co-sponsors States of the 1995 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review and Extension Conference Resolution on the Middle East, blocked consensus on the draft outcome document of the ninth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons including the process to establish a Middle East Zone free of Nuclear Weapons and all other Weapons of Mass Destruction, as contained in the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. This could undermine efforts towards strengthening Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regime as a whole. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirm that the 1995 resolution on the Middle East continues to constitute the basis for the establishment of such a zone and that the 1995 resolution remains valid until fully implemented. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons also express their serious concern over the lack of implementation of the 1995 resolution, and in accordance with paragraph 6 of this resolution, "Call upon all States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to extend their cooperation and to exert their utmost efforts with a view to ensuring the early establishment by regional parties of a Middle East zone free of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction," and reaffirm that the co-sponsors of the resolution must take all the necessary measures to fully implement it without further delay. The States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons express their utmost concern that the persistent lack of implementation of the 1995 resolution, contrary to the decisions made at the relevant Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, erodes the credibility of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and disrupts the delicate balance among its three pillars, taking into account that the indefinite extension of the treaty is inextricably linked to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. In this context, the States Parties of the Group of 21 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirm the urgency of Israel's accession to the Treaty without further delay and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards.

23. The Group also wishes to reaffirm the inalienable right of each State to develop research production and use of nuclear energy, for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

24. The Group reiterates its readiness to make constructive contributions to the work of the Conference, and in this regard wishes to recall the contents of documents CD/36/Rev.1;

CD/116; CD/341; CD/819; CD/1388; CD/1462; CD/1570; CD/1571, CD/1923, CD/1938, CD/1959 and CD/1999 presented by the G-21 towards this end.

25. The Group takes note of the substantive and interactive informal discussions on nuclear disarmament held in the Conference on Disarmament from 21-23 May 2014 pursuant to the schedule of activities of the 2014 session contained in document CD/1978.

26. In view of the Group's strong commitment to nuclear disarmament and a world free of nuclear weapons, the G-21 reiterates the following concrete steps:

(a) Reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of the NWS to accomplish the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

(b) Elimination of the role of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines;

(c) Adoption of measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger, such as de-alerting of nuclear-weapons and decreasing the operational readiness of nuclear-weapons systems;

(d) Negotiation of a universal, unconditional and legally-binding instrument to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(e) Negotiation of a Convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

(f) Negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified framework of time.

27. To conclude let us express that the Group of 21 welcomes with satisfaction the commemoration of 26 September 2014, as the first "International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons" devoted to furthering this objective, including through enhancing public awareness and education about the threat posed to humanity by nuclear weapons and the necessity for their total elimination, in order to mobilize international efforts towards achieving this goal.
