PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

Outline of a draft final document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

Mexico: Addendum to the working paper in document A/AC.187/89

Introductory note

A number of delegations have requested that the delegation of Mexico should supply some examples of the measures which are being considered for inclusion in the Three-year Disarmament Plan proposed in the working paper entitled "Outline of a draft final document of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament".

In response to that request, the following list, which is neither exhaustive nor rigid, but simply illustrative, contains 15 measures which appear worthy of inclusion among those to be considered by States participating in the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament with a view to determining the desirability of undertaking "to do everything in their power, in good faith, to ensure the implementation of the measures during the period from June 1978 to May 1981", in accordance with the above-mentioned working paper. These measures are:

1. Ensuring the broadest possible application of the treaty on the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests (which presumably will have been opened for signature by the end of the special session).

2. Ensuring the broadest possible application of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction (in this case, too, it is assumed that the convention will have been opened for signature by the end of the special session).

3. The formulation of a joint declaration (or similar unilateral declarations) in which nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States which do not possess nuclear weapons and refuse to admit them to their territory.
4. The establishment of at least one new nuclear-weapon-free zone of the type created by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

5. The signature and ratification of Additional Protocols I and II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by States entitled to become parties to those instruments although they have not yet done so.

6. The formulation of a joint declaration (or similar unilateral declarations) by nuclear-weapon States in which they would undertake not to embark on new installations of nuclear weapons in the territory of other States.

7. The convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to ensure that the status of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace is respected by all States, especially by nuclear-weapon States and the principal maritime users of the Indian Ocean.

8. The formulation of a joint declaration (or similar unilateral declarations) by the two major nuclear-weapon States which would establish a moratorium on the testing of new nuclear-weapon-launching systems.

9. The conclusion of an agreement or treaty between the two major nuclear-weapon States which would stipulate, as a first step towards the elimination of nuclear weapons, a balanced 10 per cent reduction in their strategic nuclear-weapon systems and a five-year moratorium on any qualitative improvement of such systems.

10. The formulation of a joint declaration (or similar unilateral declarations) by all nuclear-weapon States, or at any rate by the two major nuclear-weapon States, in which they would undertake to halt production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

11. The establishment by the General Assembly, at its thirty-third session, of a committee in which the two major nuclear-weapon States and other States engaged in substantial military expenditure would participate, with a view to the committee's submitting to the General Assembly, no later than the thirty-fifth session, a report containing a data-presentation system which would allow a minimum of uniformity in the measurement of military budgets.

12. The formulation of a joint declaration (or similar separate declarations) by the two major nuclear-weapon States in which they would undertake, as soon as the Assembly had approved the report proposed in the preceding paragraph, to reduce by 10 per cent their military expenditure and to devote 25 per cent of the savings to the promotion of the economic and social development of the developing countries.

13. The conclusion of a treaty or convention on the prohibition of the use of specific conventional weapons, including those which may be considered to be excessively harmful or to have indiscriminate effects, in the light of humanitarian and military considerations.
14. The reform of the Convention on environmental warfare in order to prohibit the use of all scientific or technological techniques to modify the environment for military or other hostile purposes.

15. The preparation of the study provided for in resolution A/32/68 A concerning the relationship between disarmament and development.