



Nuclear Disarmament

What has been done to reduce nuclear weapons?

- 1987 United States and USSR *INF Treaty (Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Nuclear Forces)* eliminated ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 km.
- 1991 United States and USSR *START I (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)* mandates reduction of nuclear weapons from 10,000-11,000 weapons to 8,000-9,000 weapons for each side, over 7 years.
- 1992 *Lisbon Protocol to START I* commits the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, as successor States to the Soviet Union, to abide by the START I Treaty and for Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as non-nuclear-weapon States. By 1996, the three States had removed all nuclear weapons from their territories.
- 1993 United States and Russian Federation *START II and 1997 Protocol* mandates reduction of nuclear weapons to 3,000-3,500 for each side and eliminated MIRVed (multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles) ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles). It has not yet entered into force.

What has been done to prevent proliferation and further development?

- *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)*:
 - As of January 2001, 187 parties had joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States.

- In 1995 the NPT was extended indefinitely and benchmarks set to measure the performance of all States parties.
- In 2000 the NPT parties agreed on practical steps to advance the process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, to strengthen cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to achieve universality of the Treaty. Nuclear-weapon States *undertook unequivocally* to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament.

- *Strengthened IAEA safeguards:*

- On 16 May 1997 the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) approved the Model Additional Protocol aimed at strengthening its safeguards system to ensure non-diversion of declared nuclear material and facilities and absence of any undeclared nuclear material and activities.

- *1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT):*

- The CTBT bans nuclear explosive testing in all environments and provides for global monitoring.
- Of the nuclear-weapon States, France, Russia and the United Kingdom have ratified.
- The Treaty has not entered into force. (44 essential States must ratify.)
- In October 1999 a conference on facilitating the entry into force of the

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Convention called on all signatory States to ratify as soon as possible and those whose signature was required, but have not yet signed, to do so.

- *Nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs):*
 - NWFZs are regions where, *inter alia*, the production, acquisition, stationing and use of nuclear weapons are prohibited by agreements freely arrived at between the States of the regions concerned.
 - Established Zones: Antarctica (1959); Latin America and Caribbean (1967); South Pacific (1985); South East Asia (1995); Africa (1996). Negotiations are under way on a Central Asian NWFZ.
 - 1998 Declaration by Mongolia of its nuclear-weapon free status.

What more can be done.

The heads of State or Government gathered at the Millenium Summit resolved "to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers". (Millenium Declaration, A/RES/55/2 of 8 September 2000)

- *Begin multilateral negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament (CD):*

- On a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
 - Establish a subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament.
 - Establish an ad hoc committee on prevention of an arms race in outer space.
- *Seek entry into force of the CTBT.*
- *Reduce remaining nuclear weapons:*
- Current estimates are 30,000 (about the same number as in 1968).
 - Bring START II into force and begin negotiations on START III.
- *De-alert nuclear weapons still on high alert.*
- *Negotiate global norms on missiles:*
- More than 20 States are capable of developing and producing ballistic missiles.
- *Convene a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.*

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