

Mr. Chairman,

1. I am honored to speak on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. NAM continues to affirm the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense and security needs. NAM expresses its concern about unilateral coercive measures and emphasizes that no undue restriction should be placed on the transfer of such arms.
3. NAM remains deeply concerned over a wide range of security, humanitarian and socio-economic consequences arising from the illicit manufacture, transfer, and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW). NAM calls on all states, in particular major producing States, to ensure that the supply of SALW is limited only to governments or to entities duly authorized by them. NAM also underlines the need for a balanced, full and effective implementation of the Program of Action and the International Tracing Instrument, and in this regard, stresses the urgent need to intensify efforts to promote international cooperation and assistance.
4. Recognizing the adverse humanitarian impact caused by the use of cluster munitions, and also expresses solidarity with the cluster munitions-affected countries, and calls for providing the necessary financial, technical and humanitarian assistance to unexploded cluster munitions 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 unexploded cluster munitions clearance.

5. NAM States Parties to the Convention on Prohibition or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW), and its Protocols, encourage States to become parties to the Convention and its Protocols.
6. NAM continues to deplore the use, in contravention of international humanitarian law, of anti-personnel mines in conflict situations aimed at maiming, killing and terrorizing innocent civilians. NAM calls upon all States in the position to do so, to 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.
7. NAM States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, reiterate their commitment to the full implementation of the Cartagena Action Plan, and invite those States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Convention. NAM States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention look forward to the convening of the Fifteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in late November 2016 at Santiago under Chile's presidency. In this regard, NAM States Parties to the Convention calls on States to fully discharge their financial responsibility in this regard as soon as possible.

8. NAM is of the view that Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS) raise a number of ethical, legal, moral and technical, as well as international peace and security related questions which should be thoroughly deliberated and examined in the context of conformity to international law including international humanitarian law and international human rights law. In this regard, NAM States Parties to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) welcome the third informal meeting of CCW experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems held in Geneva from 11-15 April 2016 and support continued deliberations on this issue in the open-ended Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) on the basis of the mandate agreed by consensus at the informal meeting of CCW experts. NAM States Parties to CCW welcome the accession of Algeria and Palestine to the Convention and its annexed protocols. NAM States Parties to CCW also look forward to a successful fifth Review Conference of the Convention to be held in December 2016 under Pakistan's presidency.

9. Regarding the explosive remnants of the Second World War, particularly in the form of landmine, which continue to cause human and material damage and obstruct development plans in some NAM countries, the Movement calls on the States primarily responsible for laying these mines and leaving explosives outside their territories during the Second World War, to cooperate with affected countries and provide mine action support, including information exchange, maps indicating the locations of mines and explosives, technical assistance for mine clearance, defrayal of the costs of clearance and compensation for any losses caused by mines-laid.

Mr. Chairman,

10. NAM recognizes the significant imbalance in the production, possession and trade in conventional weapons between the industrialized and Non-Aligned Countries, and calls for a significant reduction in the production, possession and trade of conventional weapons by the industrialized states with a view to enhancing international and regional peace and security.

11. The Movement notes that the Arms Trade Treaty, which aims at regulating trade in conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, entered into force on 24 December 2014. NAM calls for its balanced, transparent and objective implementation, in strict accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, and the inherent right of each State to security and to individual or collective self-defense. The Movement also underscores that its implementation should, in no way, affect the sovereign right of States to acquire, manufacture, export, import and retain conventional arms and their parts and components for their self-defense and security needs.

12. In closing, NAM stresses the importance of the reduction of military expenditures by major arms producing countries, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments, and urges those countries to devote these resources to global economic and social development, in particular in the fight against poverty.

Thank you.