General Assembly

Sixth Session
Agenda Item 5
General and complete disarmament

Reducing nuclear danger

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The proliferation of nuclear weapons as a tool within the international politics constitutes catastrophic dangers that could jeopardize mankind and planet although nuclear provide alternative solution for States to manage their energy supply in the future. The abuse of its utilization which could be reflected into the two sides coins of “rhetoric dangers” and its incorporation into the security policies that add insult to injury (security dilemma and arms race) should be eliminated. Any utilization of nuclear weapons either accidentally or unintentionally or miscalculation absolutely greatest danger for the global peace and security.

The report explores the complexity of reducing the nuclear danger starts from reviews the history of the issue guided by the A/74/100, addresses the challenges which experienced by the United Nations and States to accelerate multilateral efforts, and further priorities which need to be considered by States as mandated in the A/RES/73/56 (2018) and other related General Assembly resolutions under the agenda of Disarmament.¹

¹ See A74/100 (2019) and A/RES/73/56 (2018)
I. Introduction

1. Nuclear is like the two sides of coins. The discovery of nuclear could provide significant impact to the energy industry and forge the sustainable development goals at its peaceful use while at the same time it administers adverse impact that could contrive catastrophic event for mankind. For instance, misuse of nuclear which could be proven through the development and vast proliferation of nuclear weapons as a response of security dilemma within the international politics. Moreover, the negligence of nuclear power plant possession also could concoct worst humanitarian disaster such as the leakage of the power plant.

2. Nuclear weapons are the most treacherous weapons developed by humans that could generate wide collateral damage and long-term catastrophic spill-over effect to every single element in the world such as human, buildings, and environment which takes a long time to be recovered. The utilization of nuclear weapons could be seen from the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II in 1945 where 14,500 of it remain in this world. In addition, there have been more than 2,000 nuclear tests conducted by the States which add insult to injury. To date, it is estimated that more than half of world populations remain possess weapons or the members of nuclear alliances.


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3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
3. United Nations has actively become the major actor in accelerating its diplomatic initiatives to promote and achieve one of its oldest goal which is global nuclear disarmament. There have been numerous actions to reduce the nuclear danger particularly to eliminate the proliferation of nuclear weapons. For instance, the United Nations General Assembly first resolution in 1946 which stated that there should be a creation of commission to deal with the possession of atomic energy, galvanize the peaceful use of atomic energy, and eliminate the atomic weapons which could be abused by the States into the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) through the disarmament. Moreover, there are numbers of multilateral treaties aimed to eschew the proliferation, testing of nuclear, and forge further progress for the nuclear disarmament inter alia Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT), and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW).

4. In regards to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons or NPT, this treaty aimed to strengthen its three pillars inter alia bolster the partnership to enhance the peaceful uses of nuclear as the energy, support the non-proliferation, and accelerate the complete nuclear disarmament. For instance, the mutual partnership for the peaceful nuclear technology and equitable access to the technology. The confidence building measures (CBMs) among the States parties also regulated by the establishment of safeguard system to double-check and verify the States parties’ compliance as a part of commitment monitoring through the routine inspections to avoid any diversion of fissile material for weapon use.

5. Aside from the international approach, the regional approach needed to be implemented to harness the non-proliferation, galvanize the norms of disarmament, and concatenate the global efforts in maintaining international peace and security. Align with Article VII of the NPT and A/RES/3472 B regarding the importance of clear definition about nuclear weapon free zone concept and nuclear weapon states principal obligation, the United Nations has launched Nuclear Weapons Free Zone which comprised into the Report of April 30th 1999 that contains concrete principles and guidelines for the establishment of nuclear weapons free zone in the States Parties respective region, such as must be created based on regional arrangements; must be consulted during the negotiations and dialogue process by taking into account relevant treaties and protocols; and ensure that the arrangement will not hinder the utilization

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6 Ibid.
8 United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, Nuclear Weapons.
11 Ibid.
of nuclear science and technology as well as its mutual partnerships for the advancement of scientific, socio-economic, and technological development.\textsuperscript{14,15} The creation of nuclear weapons free zone also supported by the Antarctic Treaty, the Outer Space Treaty, Moon Agreement, and the Seabed Treaty.\textsuperscript{16}

6. According to the General Assembly resolutions regarding reducing nuclear danger, it could be inferred that the utilization of nuclear weapons constitutes the most serious hazard for all mankind; threatening the human security; survival of the world civilizations; aberration of United Nations Charter; could spur the treacherous of nuclear war; and contains unacceptable risks both unintentional or intentional.\textsuperscript{17,18} Thus, it is important for the five nuclear-weapons States to take any concrete measures to ensure that the other non-nuclear weapons States will not use or against any use or threat of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, it is also imperative to concoct ideal climate for the negotiations to accelerate the total elimination of nuclear weapons and reducing the doctrine of nuclear weapons within the security policy to maintain international peace and security. Numerous actions have been addressed within the General Assembly resolutions to reduce the nuclear danger\textit{ inter alia} reviewing the nuclear doctrine within the security policy; enhancing\textit{ pacta sunt servanda} or believe in good faith as the obligation for all States; convening an international conference to devise a method to eliminate nuclear dangers; encouraging the implementation of effective and strict international control for the nuclear disarmament; quick steps to alleviate the unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons through de-targeting and de-alerting; supporting the States in devising the nuclear disarmament framework and eschew the proliferation of nuclear weapons as the weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and promoting the idea of nuclear disarmament to all elements.\textsuperscript{19} However, from the A/RES/60/79 to the A/RES/61/85 there was a substantive change specifically regarding the inclusion of “role of nuclear weapons in the security policies” from the nuclear doctrine which reflected the significant assertion from the United Nations to remind all States to avoid and eliminate the utilization of nuclear weapons within the national defense posture and national security interests which could bring adverse impact. It is also could be reflected that the “nuclear disarmament under effective international control” is the ultimate objectives of reducing the nuclear danger while the prevention of nuclear war

\begin{footnotes}
\item[14] See Non-Proliferation Treaty and A/RES/3472 (1975)
\item[15] Ibid.
\item[16] Ibid.
\end{footnotes}
and the total nuclear disarmament is the highest priority of this agenda. Fully aware with the operating system of nuclear power plants and weapons which constitute the engagement of computing system, the United Nations also emphasized the importance to adopt specific measures to prevent any unexpected incidents resulted from the computer error or technical malfunctions. Any utilization of nuclear weapons either accidentally or unintentionally or miscalculation absolutely greatest danger for the global peace and security.

7. The most recent proposal regarding the nuclear disarmament contains several things which need to be considered by all States, such as covering the obligation for all States to not only ban the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use, and the threat of nuclear weapons but also the elimination as a one package of instrument. In addition, the proposal also shows that the five nuclear weapons States should commit to dismantle their nuclear arsenals gradually (taking nuclear weapons off alert, refrain from any deployment, discard the nuclear warheads from any delivery transportation followed by destroying the vehicles, discharge the warheads, pull out the triggers, and put the fissile materials under the effective international control). From the S/RES/1540, it is also stated that all States should refrain themselves from providing technical and financial assistance for the non-state actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, distributing, transferring, using the nuclear weapons. Other than that, the Secretary-General has been proposed the five points proposal for nuclear disarmament inter alia the opportunity for the nuclear weapons States to fulfill their obligation by having agreement, devising a strong verification system, and negotiating the nuclear weapons convention; convening summit regarding nuclear disarmament and the responsibility of non-NPT states to freeze their own nuclear weapons facilities followed by creating their own disarmament commitments; encouraging all States to ratify the nuclear weapons free zone treaties; dissemination of disarmament proposals and declaration of arsenals, stocks of fissile material, and disarmament progress to enhance greater accountability and transparency; and complementary measures for other possibilities such as but not limited to the elimination of emerging WMD and WMD terrorism.

II. Challenges

8. Align with the A/RES/64/35, the United Nations declared the 29th of August as the International Day against Nuclear Tests where this emphasized regarding the need to

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22 United Nations, Prospect of a nuclear war higher than it has been in generations.
23 UNIDIR, Nuclear Disarmament OEWG Brief no. 1.
24 UNODA, “The Secretary-General’s five points proposal on nuclear disarmament,” UNODA. Available at https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/sg5point/ (retrieved on September 11th, 2019)
increase education and awareness regarding the adverse impact of nuclear weapons test explosions and the need to establish any cessation for the Nuclear Weapons Free World.\footnote{25} To date, the United Nations has been consolidated several concrete measures bilaterally and multilaterally to support the mandate of the resolution and forge the banning of nuclear tests through conferences, competitions, exhibitions, symposiums, lectures, publications, media broadcasts, and civil movements as a part of mobilization of international efforts.\footnote{26}

9. In addition, based on the A/RES/68/32, the United Nations has been created International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons aimed to increase public education and awareness regarding the danger of nuclear weapons, its rationales to be totally-eliminated, and address the socio-economic costs.\footnote{27}\footnote{28} However, the public education and awareness regarding the adverse impact and danger of nuclear weapons not yet disseminated or planted well until the grassroots since each society and states has different culture, approach, and doctrine.

10. There are several challenges which could be seen from the progress of NPT. First, there are steady increase of nuclear material and facilities.\footnote{29} Second, limited budget with no significant replenishment that could affect the whole activities especially for the verification system. Third, the communication and feedback which takes quite a long time. Even though the nuclear power currently galvanized as the multiplier force to address the energy supplies and eradicate the greenhouse-gas emissions to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by using nuclear technology, it should be considered and monitored regarding the compliance and risk reduction resulted from unexpected accident which might happen. Moreover, the nuclear risks will remain high as long as the weapons still exist.\footnote{30} Therefore, it is expected for all States to exit from the circular debate, preserve, and reinforce the international rule-based system.\footnote{31}

11. The utmost challenge for reducing the nuclear danger is the continuation of nuclear programs, increasing political polarization, enhancement of nuclear arsenals and the plethora of military as well as security expenditure which have reached the highest record levels by the States.\footnote{32}\footnote{33} Perhaps, disarmament is the best way to prevent the perfect storm of nuclear danger.\footnote{34} However, in achieving such goal, the road does not always smooth, tremendously difficult, and sometimes bumpy.\footnote{35}\footnote{36} Moreover, the

\footnote{26}Ibid.
\footnote{27}Ibid.
\footnote{28}United Nations, \textit{International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons 26 September}.
\footnote{31}Ibid.
\footnote{34}United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, \textit{Nuclear Weapons}.
\footnote{35}Ibid.
adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons also stalled and shows its slow pace of progress. The Secretary-General stressed that the only way to eliminate the danger of nuclear weapons is through the total elimination of the weapons themselves. The consideration regarding the nuclear weapons which might fall into the wrong hands is such an action to misconstrue the rationales for the elimination. Therefore, such action should be banned because they are immoral and illegal tools of destruction. The utilization of such weapons absolutely could not be considered as the instruments of war.

12. Another challenge for the reduction of nuclear danger is the plethora of non-state actors within international relations which add insult to injury since they could acquire and improve the nuclear device due to the fact they possess adequate technical assistance and finance. The efforts for the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the biggest fear for the non-state actors, including terrorist groups. The international efforts to reduce the risk of non-state actor in acquiring the weapons still far from good progress. The challenges are proliferating, such as but not limited to the upgraded nuclear arsenals, lack of transparency, emergence of technologies and digital age that open new vulnerabilities which could be exploited by these groups.

13. There are several recent trends in nuclear risks which becomes challenge for the stakeholders. First, the current nuclear modernization could make nuclear weapons feasible to be used since its operational flexibility, weapon targeting, and weapon locating improved. Second, such nuclear modernization could create ambiguity that escalate the opportunity of miscalculation, arms race, and misperception. Third, the nuclear doctrinal and technological modernization aimed to put greater incorporation of nuclear and conventional warfare could danger the norm of taboos regarding nuclear weapons use and test. Fourth, the emerging technology make matters worse through adding new complexities, potential mistakes, danger of false alarms, unexpected accidents, and open more opportunities for non-state actors to exploit the vulnerabilities. For instance, error early warning, command, and control systems. Sixth, the independent safety monitoring system still lacking. Last straw, the emergence of smaller nuclear power plant which add insult to injury since they have

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37 United Nations, *As Hiroshima observes 73rd anniversary of atomic bombing, UN noted stalled progress on nuclear disarmament.
38 United Nations, *Time has come to rid the world of nuclear weapons.
39 Ibid.
40 Ibid.
41 Ibid.
42 Miguel Marin-Bosch, *A Nuclear-Weapons-Free World.*
44 United Nations, *Time has come to rid the world of nuclear weapons.*
46 Ibid.
48 Ibid.
49 Ibid.
50 Ibid.
51 Ibid.
less physical, operational control, less doctrinal transparency and could easily be used when pandemonium, instability and crisis happened. Surprisingly, the proliferation of cyberattacks and information warfare have led the nuclear weapons states to incorporate the nuclear retaliation into their security policies.

14. Nuclear material could be defined as any source of material (uranium contains mixture of several isotopes; depleted uranium isotope 235; thorium) or special fissionable material. Isotope refers to the one or two more atoms of one element possess same number of protons but different number of protons. In this context, the special fissionable materials including the plutonium-239, uranium-233, enriched uranium-235 or 233 as well as the mixed oxide (MOX). Uranium is a metal substance that abundant 500 times from gold which could be found in rocks and soil particularly mountain, rivers, river, and sea. The natural uranium contains isotopes 234, 235 and 238 meanwhile the uranium with isotopes 232, 233, and 236 produced through transmutation. Plutonium is a substance which produced through irradiated uranium (isotopes 238-242). Moreover, there are also several alternatives nuclear materials developed by some member states, such as americium and neptunium. Amercium is radioactive element derived from the decay of Plutonium 241 which potentially could be used in nuclear explosive devices. Neptunium refers to the radioactive element with isotope 237 which produced through the irradiation of fuels in reactor. Hitherto, most of the nuclear energy made from uranium and plutonium. Unfortunately, the storage of uranium and plutonium restricted to be inspected by the international verification regime since the majority stock are in the military which confidential and need strong consent from the government.

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52 Ibid.
55 Ibid.
56 Ibid.
57 Ibid.
59 Ibid.
60 Ibid.
61 Ibid.
62 Ibid.
63 Ibid.
15. Noting with regret that there are several states which possess sentiment towards the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons which could be reflected from their resistant or insist to sign or ratify the Treaty with argument that the disarmament progress is slow and the framework is ineffective. Some of them justify their action by devising their own way to reduce and eliminate their reliance with nuclear weapons. Other than that, there is undetected leeway for the States to cheat from their obligations which undermine the accountability. Furthermore, the greater polarization and circular debate within the confidence building measures (CBMs) make the progress stalled on the brink.

III. Future Priorities

16. The United Nations shows its effort to accelerate the non-proliferation and the total elimination of nuclear weapons which could be seen through the “Securing Our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament” where this agenda galvanize the idea of disarmament to save humanity due to the fact there has been numerous terrific nuclear disaster happened since World War II.\(^6\) Along with this agenda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations requests several things which need to be considered by relevant stakeholders including the States as the primary actor within

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the international relations. First, the Secretary-General calls for the progressive dialogue and negotiation for the nuclear disarmament and arms control. Deeply conscious with the fluctuations of decisions made by the States regarding nuclear weapons, the Secretary-General fully supports the promotion of norms against nuclear weapons. For instance, the belief that the nuclear war will not solve the core problem and must never be fought particularly for the States that possess nuclear weapons. Last but not least, the Secretary-General along with this agenda further invites the States to concord nuclear weapons free world which could be manifested through several risk-reduction concrete measures inter alia reductions in all types of nuclear weapons; accountability and transparency in the nuclear weapons programs to prevent any undetected leeway; strong commitment to not launch new and destabilize the other types of nuclear weapons; reciprocal obligations for the non-use of nuclear weapons; and the elimination of nuclear weapons deterrence doctrine within the security policies of the States.

17. In regards to the elimination of nuclear weapons deterrence doctrine existed within the security policies of States, there should be the promotion of the idea that the nuclear weapons as the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is not the best means to ensure and safeguard the national security of a nation. It should be convinced that such doctrine already outdated and antiquated concepts due to the fact that the world currently experiencing a wide range of non-traditional security issues which conspicuously happening start from plethora of humanitarian crisis, poverty, climate change, economic instability, pandemic outbreak etc.

18. In conjunction to the “Securing our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament”, the Secretary-General calls for the strong commitment from the States parties and the States whose not yet ratified the CTBT to enter into force and proceed by signing the treaty to accelerate the common goals since it becomes the central pillar of global efforts in pursuing nuclear disarmament. More than 180 countries already signed while the ratification should be pushed. Moreover, the Secretary-General also emphasized on the importance of creating powerful normative barrier that could hamper the development of new types of nuclear weapons and impede potential States that might develop, manufacture, acquire, and distribute the nuclear weapons that could create aberration of commitment. To accelerate the implementation of CTBT, it is important to make cessation of nuclear weapons test explosions exist through the effective nuclear disarmament framework and non-proliferation measures as a part of

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65 Ibid.
66 Ibid.
67 Ibid.
68 Ibid.
70 Miguel Marin-Bosch, A Nuclear-Weapons-Free World.
71 Ibid.
75 United Nations, International Day Against Nuclear Tests 29 August.
systematic process. In persuading the States parties related to the civil and scientific benefits of the CTBT global monitoring system, it is necessary to remind the States Parties to maintain their moratorium of nuclear development and refrain themselves from the aberration that could violate the main purpose of the Treaty.

19. In the Agenda for Disarmament 2018 the Secretary-General highlighted the importance of nuclear risk reduction which consists of several activities to revamped the security and safety of nuclear weapons, alleviate the risk resulted from accidents, and blocking the terrorist from acquiring nuclear materials. In addition, it is also critical for all States to find solid foundation that could support the practical cooperation and engagement for the complete nuclear disarmament. Noting further that significant progress in the nuclear risk reduction could open other opportunities specifically to strengthen cooperation, confidence, trust, and mutual understanding among all States that could contribute positively to the tendency of nuclear weapons States willing to eliminate the nuclear weapons doctrine within their security policies and engage to discuss about verifiable reductions of nuclear weapons fissile materials and arsenals. Having examined the current risk reduction proposals, it could be inferred that the existing proposals still reflect the desire of individual States or experts. Therefore, there should be a risk reduction proposal that reflects the common desire of all States by also take into account various possible risk scenarios within the specific contexts of nuclear and greater security situation of each region.

20. There has been an effort made by the United Nations to reduce the nuclear danger through the nuclear risk reduction framework. This framework is divided into two sections inter alia nuclear weapon use scenarios and addressing the use of those scenarios. The nuclear weapon use scenarios could be divided into doctrinal, escalatory, unauthorized, accidental, and interactive use. Each scenario has a different method of risk reduction. For instance, in reducing the doctrinal risk, there should be clarification action, stigmatize the use, and circumscribe the use conditions. In reducing the escalatory risk, there should be an action to strengthen the nuclear restraint, prevention of crisis, and boost the predictability. To reduce the unauthorized risk, stakeholders should bolster the safeguarding procedures and

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78 Ibid.
80 Ibid.
81 Ibid.
82 Ibid.
83 Ibid.
84 Ibid.
85 Ibid.
86 Ibid.
87 Ibid.
88 Ibid.
89 Ibid.
advance the assessment as well as the management. Last but not least, to reduce the accidental risk, it is important to invigorate the safety features, increase the operator control, and prevent the consequences of errors. However, this framework not yet widely used or recognized by all States. Thus, there should be dissemination and further socialization regarding the framework provided by the United Nations.

21. Deeply convinced by the interconnected world, another key to reduce the risks of nuclear weapons are the multilateralism and rule-based international order. Noting further the adoption of Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, this legally binding instrument should always be taken into consideration to show commitment and as a tools of multilateralism for the nuclear disarmament. The starting point of nuclear disarmament efforts should be the importance of survival of civilizations. This argument is supported by the statement of the Secretary-General who stressed that there should be no other technology or WMD that possess capacity to totally change the face of this planet and exterminate entire elements.

22. New approach is needed to eliminate the nuclear weapons since there is a proliferation of dangerous rhetoric about the utility of nuclear weapons and the reliance of it within the security policy. The dangerous rhetoric could be illustrated as two sides of coins when states heavily relies on nuclear weapons within their security policy and modernization programs of nuclear weapons as arms race to response security dilemma. Thus, impeding and hampering the such program of dangerous rhetoric is necessary for planet and humanity as well as become the barrier for states from develop, produce, acquire, and use nuclear weapons. Noting further that the clear verification mechanism is crucial to avoid any stalled progress.

23. Bear in mind that the NPT still will be the credible collective or multilateral security mechanism and cornerstone of non-proliferation regime since its three pillars (legally binding disarmament, non-proliferation, and verifiable obligations through peaceful use of nuclear energy) still relevant amidst the global turbulence. The instrument should serve as a platform to contrive secure world, trust-building, addressing emerging challenges, and foundation in pursuing the free nuclear weapons world.

90 Ibid.
91 Ibid.
92 United Nations, Despite Gains Reaped by Bold Diplomacy.
93 United Nations, Time has come to rid the world of nuclear weapons.
94 Miguel Marin-Bosch, A Nuclear-Weapons-Free World.
95 United Nations, Time has come to rid the world of nuclear weapons.
98 United Nations, Prospect of a nuclear war higher than it has been in generations.
99 United Nations, Nuclear test ban treaty critical to global collective security.
101 Ibid.
102 Ibid.
104 Ibid.
For instance, the disarmament has helped to curb global tensions, alleviate the conflict among great power within the international politics resulted from security dilemma although not completely alleviated, and trust building among the nuclear weapons States, and diminish the nuclear arsenals which eventually could generate more ideal and conducive environment that lead to greater international cooperation from traditional security issues to the non-traditional security issues such as development and climate change.\textsuperscript{105}

24. Moreover, there should be a renewed sense of urgency in creating common commitment and determination in advancing the nuclear disarmament.\textsuperscript{106} In addition, there should be sustained collective efforts in the era of multilateralism by involving various stakeholders such as but not limited to diplomats, scientists, academics, civil society, non-governmental organizations, politicians, and media to achieve the objectives.\textsuperscript{107} Other priorities which should be considered by all States is multilateralism as well as the resumption of substantive, meaningful, impact-oriented dialogue regarding the total elimination of nuclear weapons as the right approach.\textsuperscript{108,109} Leaders of this world should forge more diplomacy and dialogue to concoct common path for the total elimination of the weapons.\textsuperscript{110} The multilateralism not only beneficial to contrive a unified action, but also it could create strong common ground, well-coordinated and structured actions which could bring synergy and harmony. Through coordinated actions, it could make the implementation more effective. By inviting various stakeholders, it could bring diverse perspectives and insightful ideas to disarm the nuclear through case hearing, working group, and other forms of meetings.

25. The failure of all States in reaching the consensus in 2020 will reflect greater division between States and the international community will start to question about their credibility and willingness to find collective security that could bring sustainable security benefits for all mankind.\textsuperscript{111} Therefore, by 2020 all States should utilize the golden opportunity to conduct more dialogue about the development of security landscape, demonstrate their implementation of prior commitments, mutual respect, reciprocal obligation, balancing the three pillars of NPT, and mapping creatively about the outcome.\textsuperscript{112,113} Having more case hearing, mutual, and peaceful dialogue is necessary for the exchange of ideas and trust or confidence building process which eventually could contrive positive peace rather than the negative one.

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\textsuperscript{105} *Ibid.*

\textsuperscript{106} *United Nations, Compelling case for urgency around global disarmament.*


\textsuperscript{109} *United Nations, Compelling case for urgency around global disarmament.*

\textsuperscript{110} *United Nations, As Hiroshima observes 73rd anniversary of atomic bombing, UN noted stalled progress on nuclear disarmament.*

\textsuperscript{111} *United Nations, New Approach Crucial for Eliminating Atomic Bombs.*

\textsuperscript{112} *Ibid.*

\textsuperscript{113} *United Nations, Prospect of a nuclear war higher than it has been in generations.*
26. Moreover, five nuclear weapon free zone also recommended to use their political capital within the disarmament arena to accelerate and achieve common disarmament goals to concoct nuclear weapons free zone through their regional cooperation and treaties which has been created to strengthen the non-proliferation regime.\textsuperscript{114} It is also expected that there will be further expansion and creation of other nuclear weapons free zones in other parts of the world beside the Treaty of Pelindaba, Treaty of Rarotonga, Treaty of Bangkok, Semipalatinsk Treaty, and Treaty of Tlatelolco. Eventually, the further expansion and creation of nuclear weapons free zones could provide a significant guarantee of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and achieve global constitutionalism of nuclear gradually. In addition, the regional cooperation as the manifestation of regionalism also crucial to create “umbrella” of legal basis and more efficient in supervising the compliance of commitment.

![NUCLEAR-WEAPON-FREE AREAS](image)


27. The Secretary-General also shows his support for any states who have the obligation to create confidence-building measures or tools, transparency, and accountability that could help United Nations eradicate the proliferation of weapons, alleviate the arms


\textsuperscript{115} Ibid.
race, and take the world back from the international arms control brink. Since the contribution from nuclear weapons and non-nuclear weapons states is important, several stakeholders have requested the nuclear weapons states to not postponing the de-alert of their nuclear. Amidst abundant accusations and allegations directed to several States within the international arena, the main point to reduce the nuclear danger is still should be supported by the preservation of global non-proliferation regime since the global governance of nuclear based on the global constitutionalism where member states should respect and obey the rules created by the current international regime. The preservation of global non-proliferation regime by nuclear weapons states is important to show the strong commitment and compliance as well as provide good example of active participation in the international fora. In addition, if the preservation more likely done by the non-nuclear weapons states, that supposed to be a “mirror” for the nuclear weapons states to consider their compliance and contribution.

28. Deeply conscious with the increasing polarization, it is important for both the supporters of nuclear deterrence and the opponents of nuclear weapons to understand the wide range of dangers from the utilization of the weapons. Moreover, the revitalization of multilateral nuclear disarmament efforts which adjusted with current situation also necessary to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons. In addition, there are several preventive measures which could be considered by all States in reducing the danger of nuclear inter alia transparency and information-sharing through communication channels; revision of operational procedures; re-assessment of strategic doctrines; international cooperation; strengthening the nuclear safety, security, and safeguard culture since “one size fits for all” seems ineffective for reducing the nuclear danger due to the fact that every country has a different approach. Thus, synchronization and harmonization of action to create common ground is necessary.

**IV. Further Reading**

A/RES/73/50

General Assembly resolution regarding nuclear disarmament. Great source to know more about the actions expected by the United Nations specifically for nuclear disarmament.

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120 Ibid.
121 Ibid.
122 Ibid.
A/RES/73/37

General Assembly resolution regarding the relationship between disarmament and development.

A/RES/73/70

General Assembly resolution regarding the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments to concoct nuclear weapon free world.

A/RES/73/41

General Assembly resolution regarding the promotion or multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation.

A/RES/72/31

General Assembly resolution regarding the multilateral disarmament negotiations.

A/RES/73/62

General Assembly resolution regarding the united action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

A/RES/73/40

General Assembly resolution regarding the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament.

A/RES/73/68

General Assembly resolution regarding the ethical imperatives for a nuclear weapon free world

A/RES/71/67

General Assembly resolution regarding the nuclear disarmament verification


Publications from UNIDIR regarding understanding nuclear weapon risks. Great sources since it contains several chapters that could help you in understanding the danger of nuclear from several perspectives.

https://www.un-ilibrary.org/disarmament/ngo-presentations-to-the-open-ended-working-group-on-taking-forward-multilateral-nuclear-disarmament-negotiations_288412b5-en
Publications of Civil Society and Disarmament. Great source to possess in-depth understanding regarding the different perspective of multilateral nuclear disarmament from non-governmental organizations

http://unidir.org/files/publications/pdfs/nuclear-risk-reduction-a-framework-for-analysis-en-809.pdf?fbclid=IwAR32WN8KXaOwSqM7_S9AD1R2jaaTpTbakLQ8O6PAEYIsTsbhlYn2Xpz9eOM

Publications of UNIDIR. Great source to dig in about the nuclear risk reduction framework and analyze its SWOT aspect.