

Algeria
Ambassador Idris Jazaïry
Conference on Disarmament
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Unofficial Transcript

Thank you Mr. President.

First of all I would like to express my great joy at seeing you, your excellency Mr. Wang Qun, as a President of this conference. We have no doubt that your great competence and your well known professionalism, that we are all acquainted with, and I would like to add to this, your commitment on behalf of your country to peace and security throughout the world. These are all guaranties of the success of our debates.

I would not want to forget your predecessors excellency, the Ambassador of Chile, Mr. Pedro Oyarce, who made noteworthy important efforts as the President of the Conference.

Mr. President, the delegation of Algeria is taking the floor today to reaffirm the importance of nuclear disarmament. This issue, which has been discussed extensively and repeatedly since the beginning of this session. We listened very carefully to the points made by different delegations who participated in the debate and who have flushed out and substantiated the topic during the presidencies of Canada and Chile.

What has emerged from these debates is that the supreme objective of nuclear disarmament is a universal cause and we have noted no objection to it, on any side. Everyone agrees on the need for a total elimination of these weapons. This is a major point which must be highlighted.

As for differences of opinion, they have to do with approaches or policies, which can be pursued to achieve the objective. It is an actual fact of today's world that the international community has agreed and has reached a consensus as embodied by the outcome document of the first special session of the General Assembly on disarmament in 1978.

At that point the community decided on methodology to be pursued and it can be summarized as following: Stopping any qualitative improvements to nuclear weapons and seizing to use them. Second point, stopping the production of all forms of nuclear weapons and means of delivery and also stopping the production of all fissile materials. Third, the need to establish a programme jointly on a stage by stage basis with an agreed timetable so as to proceed in a gradual and balanced way towards an elimination of stockpiles of nuclear weapons and the delivery systems for such weapons, so as in a further analysis to eliminate them as quickly as possible.

This special session led to the establishment of the Conference on Disarmament to act as a negotiating forum on the lofty topics that have been set out. It is urgent, it is vital and it is totally indispensable and indeed legitimate to work together to rid mankind as a whole of the danger of genocide which threatens the human species in its very survival.

And now, the risks of radioactivity from the nuclear reactors of Fukushima in Japan is a fresh reminder of this horrors following the huge disaster that has afflicted a fraternal country. This has reminded us of the serious consequences awaiting us in the case of a nuclear war or in the case of an accidental use of such weapons. Nuclear weapons in fact

continue to represent a danger to national peace and security and bring to bare the danger of genocide.

Because of the phenomenal accumulation of nuclear arsenals and given the restating of some serious and dangerous doctrines and weighty policies based on the use of such weapons even for a vowed defensive purposes. It is high time for the international community to shoulder its responsibilities in this respect which it has committed itself to during the review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 2010. It is high time to speed up the progress to be achieved in steps related to nuclear disarmament. Procedures which are clearly described in the final document for the review mechanism of 2000 and also the unambiguous commitment to eliminating these weapons once and for all completely.

Without beating around the bush and I would like to cite the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice dated July 1996 when the court unanimously stressed the importance of undertaking to negotiate and to make the necessary efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament. Any shucking of these obligations or any step backwards is a thoughtless danger proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as a whole.

There are many proposals and useful ideas which we can draw inspiration from and I would mention the proposal from the Secretary General of the United Nations. The five-point programme for nuclear disarmament, one of whose points relates to a convention on nuclear weapons, as well as the framework convention, proposed by Costa Rica and Malaysia concerning nuclear weapons against this backdrop the CD could participate in achieving the goal that we have all set ourselves.

The delegation of Algeria reiterates how important it is for us to adopt a programme of work without delay which would enable us to establish a sub-committee on an ad hoc basis to deal with nuclear disarmament in accordance with the appeal launched by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 65/56 on nuclear disarmament.

I would like to highlight the work plan put forward by the Non-Aligned Movement which was submitted to the review conference 2010 on the NPT to get rid of nuclear weapons within a defined timespan, setting out a whole set of measures and practical steps which would in the final analysis by the year 2025 bring about a total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Thank you very much.