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

VIEWS OF MEMBER STATES ON THE AGENDA AND OTHER RELEVANT QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE THIRD SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Mongolia .................................................................................................................. 2
MONGOLIA

[Original: English]

[8 September 1987]

In response to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 41/60 G, "Convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the Government of Mongolia communicates the following views on the agenda and other relevant questions relating to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

1. Despite the reassuring signs on the political horizon and the developments with regard to recognition of the need for a new approach to problems of peace and disarmament, the international situation remains as complex and tense as before. As a result of the militarist and neoglobalist policy of the reactionary circles of international imperialism, the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, is being stepped up, and the threat of its extension to outer space is becoming ever more real. All of this is pushing mankind towards a universal nuclear catastrophe. Fresh ideas and a change of course in all countries' international policies, as well as practical disarmament measures, are required.

2. Under the circumstances, the main purpose of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament must be to consider and adopt effective measures which will promote the limitation and reduction of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the guaranteeing of comprehensive security for all. The session needs to make a significant contribution to the further realization of the aims and purposes of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, which proclaims in particular that "Removing the threat of a world war - a nuclear war - is the most acute and urgent task of the present day". The provisions of the Final Document remain valid and provide an important foundation for the activity of the United Nations and other organizations aimed at achieving disarmament.

3. Obviously, issues relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament must be at the centre of the special session's attention. As is rightly pointed out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and also in resolution 41/86 F on "Cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament", "the ultimate goal in this context is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons".

The constructive initiatives of many States Members of the United Nations afford a good basis for the adoption of decisions aimed at attaining the objective of building a nuclear-free world. In this connection, the broad-scale proposals by the Soviet Union, the main component of which is the step-by-step programme for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, are particularly relevant. The carefully considered nature of these proposals and their practical feasibility lie in the fact that they are based on the fundamental principle of equality and equal security with a constantly decreasing level of nuclear weapons, and taking into account the qualitative and quantitative aspect of existing nuclear

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weapons arsenals. These initiatives have been developed and substantially enlarged upon, in the light of the positions of the States concerned and of world public opinion, in the proposals made by the Soviet Union at Reykjavik and on subsequent occasions. It is important that all the efforts of the international community should now be concentrated on putting into effect constructive proposals which will lead to a nuclear-free and non-violent world.

4. The agenda of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should also include other problems of security and disarmament which require an immediate solution. These include, above all, the prohibition of nuclear-weapons tests, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons and the limitation of conventional weapons and armed forces.

5. The session could give attention to the question of regional disarmament. Mongolia attaches particular importance to the strengthening of security and the adoption of concrete disarmament measures in Asia. The road to genuine disarmament in Asia and the Pacific region would be opened by the elimination of the medium-range, and also shorter-range, missiles of the Soviet Union and the United States of America in this region, as is proposed by the Soviet Union.

6. The joining of forces between the United Nations and the world anti-war and anti-nuclear movement remains, as before, a matter of topical significance. The ranks of those fighting for peace and disarmament in the world are growing and becoming broader-based. The anti-nuclear movement is taking on new dimensions in the Asia and Pacific region as well. Under these circumstances, the annual celebration of Disarmament Week and of various activities organized within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign are an important means of mobilizing the world community in the struggle to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, and against the growing threat of nuclear war. Experience in the celebration of the Week in recent years, including the statements made at the special meeting of the First Committee held to mark Disarmament Week in 1986, shows the need for the further continuation of this exercise and for improvements in the effectiveness with which it is organized within the United Nations.

7. Mongolia, in advocating the convening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1988, fully shares the view regarding the need for careful preparation for the session.

8. The outcome of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament should be the adoption of a Final Document outlining concrete ways and means of achieving the objectives of halting the arms race and preventing its extension to outer space. The session could, in particular, draw up and approve basic principles for a nuclear-free and non-violent world. This would be in line with the vital interests of the whole of mankind, for which there is no more important issue than ensuring survival in the nuclear and space age. Here a major and active role has to be played by the United Nations and other international forums, especially the Conference on Disarmament.