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CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/88 ON THE IMMEDIATE CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS

Letter dated 26 August 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement issued on 25 August 1986 by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

I request you to circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly under items 49 and 57 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) G. NYAMDOO
Permanent Representative

^{*} A/41/150.

ANNEX

Statement by the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic

The Mongolian people welcomed with profound satisfaction the statement by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Government of the Soviet Union to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987.

The Soviet Union's decision was dictated by the highest interests of mankind as a whole and by socialism's inherent adherence to the cause of peace and universal security. It is a striking example of the new political thinking and a resolute and responsible attempt to promote disarmament and an end to the arms race.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believe that the extension of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests for a further five months reflects political wisdom, goodwill and a highly responsible approach to the problems of securing nuclear disarmament and averting the threat of war, given the present complex international situation.

By extending its unilateral moratorium, the Soviet State is offering the United States Administration another chance to appraise the existing situation seriously and to seize an historic opportunity for reaching agreement on ending the arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament.

The peoples of the world, from whose memories the horrors of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be erased, welcome this noble Soviet gesture with profound satisfaction as a genuine step towards eliminating the massive nuclear-weapon stockpiles that have built up in the world, and hope that it will be reciprocated by equally positive steps on the part of the other nuclear Powers, above all the United States. The Soviet Union's latest action is a source of inspiration to anti-nuclear forces and movements and injects optimism into their struggle to reduce and eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster.

The Mongolian people welcomes this latest courageous Soviet initiative and calls on the United States Administration to show wisdom, responsibility and a realistic approach to the questions of nuclear disarmament and the problems of war and peace.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic view as extremely timely and realistic the position and the practical steps taken by the Soviet Union to promote the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on ending

nuclear-weapon tests by the end of this year. The cessation of nuclear tests by all the nuclear Powers and the conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of such tests would advance the cause of nuclear disarmament and the laying of the foundations for a comprehensive system of international security.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic wholeheartedly support this latest Soviet initiative and view it as a further important contribution to the struggle of peoples for peace, disarmament and universal security.

Ulan Bator 25 August 1986