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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Letter dated 16 June 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, I have the honour to enclose the views of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic regarding the proclamation of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

I should be grateful if you would have the text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 66 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) M. DUGERSUREN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/44/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Views of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic which could be taken into account in elaborating the concepts and purposes of the Third Disarmament Decade

I. The international situation

In evaluating the international situation in which the Third Disarmament Decade will take place, the General Assembly could bear in mind the following points:

1. The overall international situation promises to be on the whole more favourable than in previous decades. This is due in part to the following factors:
 - The first step has already been taken in the limitation of nuclear missiles as a move in the direction of nuclear disarmament. The Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles based on land is being successfully implemented;
 - There are encouraging signs of agreements being reached on a substantial reduction in the strategic strike weapons of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, on the complete prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and on the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. In particular, it is apparent that the views of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization member countries on the latter subject are moving closer together;
 - The unilateral steps taken by the USSR and the other socialist countries towards a substantial reduction of their armed forces and armaments greatly facilitate the strengthening and development of initiative conducive to the attainment of disarmament objectives;
 - The policy of peaceful settlement of regional crises is becoming increasingly widely applied, and this is conducive to the improvement of the situation world-wide;
 - There is growing awareness among the international community of the terrible threat to the existence of mankind in the nuclear age, and also of the imperatives of the growing interdependence of countries and peoples in the cause of saving civilization on earth;
 - Because of this, the new thinking in the approach to the solution of world problems in the interests of mankind as a whole is attracting increasingly wide support;

- The peace-making activity of the United Nations has been increasingly strengthened, and there is a growing need for it to play a central role in disarmament issues as the only unique international forum capable of striking a balance between the legitimate interests of all.

2. On the other hand, the need to strengthen the effort to attain the objectives of disarmament stems from the following factors:

The existence of a vast arsenal of weapons, especially weapons of mass destruction, continues to constitute a serious threat to universal peace and security;

The continuing technological improvement of both nuclear missiles and conventional weapons makes this disquieting situation still more disturbing;

The lack of political will to solve disarmament problems in certain quarters and their insistence on the concept of "nuclear deterrence" and on the modernization of certain types of nuclear-missile weapons constitute a serious obstacle to progress in arms limitation and disarmament.

II. Aims and objectives of the Decade

In the view of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, the main aims and objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade should include, inter alia, the following:

1. To promote the laying of the foundations for a nuclear-free and non-violent world based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to draw up a programme for universal and complete disarmament under strict international control on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

2. To implement a stage-by-stage programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in the near future. To this end, provision would have to be made for:

The conclusion of a treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on a radical reduction of their strategic offensive weapons, accompanied by a strengthening of the régime of the 1972 Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems;

The initiation of talks on the further reduction of nuclear arsenals, with the participation of all the nuclear Powers;

The conclusion of a complete and comprehensive nuclear-test-ban agreement;

The strengthening of the régime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

The expansion of nuclear-free zones in the various regions.

3. To conclude an agreement on the prohibition and complete elimination of chemical weapons.
4. To prevent an arms race in outer space.
5. To effect a radical reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces on the basis of the concept of reasonable sufficiency for defence purposes.
6. To adopt concrete measures for the implementation of the action programme adopted in 1987 at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.
7. To implement economic conversion as an inseparable component of the disarmament process.

III. Mechanisms

Provision should be made for:

1. Practical measures to enhance the effectiveness of United Nations activity in the field of disarmament, as well as of the work of the Disarmament Commission.
2. The convening in 1995 of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
3. Effective measures to mobilize world public opinion in support of disarmament. In particular, provision should be made for the continuation of such measures as the World Disarmament Campaign and Disarmament Week.
4. Concrete measures for the broader encouragement of the efforts and enhancement of the influence of non-governmental organizations and society aimed at promoting the objectives of disarmament.
