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URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

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

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 11 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement which was issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic on 7 February 1985 in support of the Delhi Declaration adopted by the Heads of State or Government of six countries on 28 January 1985, and to request that this text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty", "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly" and "General and complete disarmament", and in connection with the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984.

(Signed) G. NYAMDOO
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement issued on 7 February 1985 by the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic

The people and Government of the Mongolian People's Republic welcomed with great satisfaction the Delhi Declaration of six States - Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania - addressed to the nuclear Powers and to peoples, parliaments and Governments throughout the world. The Heads of State or Government of these countries, representing four continents, have launched an urgent appeal for every effort to be taken to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Mongolian People's Republic expresses its full solidarity and associates itself with this appeal. It reflects the growing concern of the peoples of the world about the present extremely dangerous trend in world events.

The Declaration calls specifically for concrete measures to be taken for the prevention of an arms race in outer space and for the comprehensive prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests as important steps towards achieving the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons completely.

The Declaration of the six States takes on special significance in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-United States negotiations in Geneva. The peoples of the world place great hopes on these negotiations. Positive results from them would meet the vital interests not only of the Soviet and American peoples, but of mankind as a whole. Such an outcome will, of course, depend on how far the United States manifests a responsible approach, recognizing the present-day realities of the nuclear age, and on how far it is prepared to observe the fundamental principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union's support for the Delhi Declaration again demonstrates its genuine desire urgently to seek really tangible measures to remove the threat of nuclear war. We hope that the United States and the other nuclear Powers will recognize their special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and will respond positively to this appeal.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic regards the Declaration of the six States as an expression of the will and the aspirations of the peoples of the world to avert the threat of nuclear war and to defend their inalienable right to peace and constructive work. That document is in full accordance with the provision contained in the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, namely that the preservation of this right and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of each State.
