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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States
where there are no such weapons at present

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

Page

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Mongolia	2
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MONGOLIA

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1. Among all the problems relating to disarmament, that of ending the nuclear-arms race and bringing about nuclear disarmament is of primary importance, for this is the type of weapon of mass destruction which, having undergone incredible development in terms of both quantity and sophistication, poses the greatest threat to universal peace and security.
2. Hence any measures that might lead to the limitation of the nuclear-arms race would be of exceptional importance in averting the threat of a thermonuclear world war.
3. The cardinal importance that the socialist countries attach to this problem may be deduced from the numerous constructive initiatives they have put forward, bearing on a wide range of measures to restrain the nuclear-arms race and extending to the total elimination of nuclear weapons.
4. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the large number of original proposals advanced in the documents prepared for the meetings of the Consultative Political Committee of the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held on 14 and 15 May 1980 in Warsaw.
5. One such measure, in the considered view of the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic, would be the implementation of the socialist countries' proposal for the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present.
6. The socialist countries were prompted to raise this matter chiefly by the real possibility and relative simplicity of reaching a solution. Their aim is to maintain the world-wide military and political status quo that has evolved on the basis of the existing military-strategic parity between East and West.
7. Neither side would suffer by such a measure, while all parties would gain by it. The main requirement of States in their approach to the problem is a display of political will and statesmanship.
8. The urgency and immediacy of this problem in present-day circumstances derive from the keenness of military-industrial circles in the West, especially in the United States, to upset the strategic balance and secure a unilateral military advantage for the NATO bloc. This is precisely the intention behind the decision foisted by the United States on NATO at its Brussels session in late 1979, to station new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of Western European countries.
9. A satisfactory solution to the problem would be facilitated by prompt implementation of the Soviet Union's new proposal to conduct negotiations at which

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questions relating to both medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and existing forward-based American nuclear devices would be discussed simultaneously, as an organic whole.

10. The fact that some States, with the blatant connivance and support of certain Powers, are making haste to acquire nuclear weapons cannot but evoke serious disquiet.

11. In these circumstances, the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic believes it is important to make further strenuous efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution concerning the non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are none at present.

12. General Assembly resolutions 33/91 F of 16 December 1978, and 34/87 C of 11 December 1979, which represent a practical step towards the implementation of the socialist countries' initiative, are important in this context.

13. Mongolia is of the view that the most effective means of solving this problem would be to conclude an international agreement on the subject, under which the nuclear-weapon States would refrain from stationing nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present, while at the same time all non-nuclear-weapon States which do not have nuclear weapons on their territories would refrain from any steps which would directly or indirectly result in the stationing of such weapons on their territories.

14. It is quite evident that a single, consolidated, broad-based international agreement would enhance the reliability with which, and strengthen the legal basis by which, the stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of those States where there are none at present could be prevented.

15. Such an agreement would constitute a major step towards the larger objective of the subsequent complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of other States, and by the same token would help to strengthen the régime for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

16. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic accordingly believes it is important that the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session should make a specific recommendation for the opening of negotiations in the very near future with a view to drafting an appropriate international agreement.
