DISARMAMENT COMMISSION
1989 substantive session
New York, 8-31 May 1989
Agenda item 10

CONSIDERATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE
1990s AS THE THIRD DISARMAMENT DECADE

Some suggestions which could be included in the
General Assembly document declaring the 1990s as
the Third United Nations Disarmament Decade

Working paper submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic

While sharing the basic ideas and considerations on the principles,
objectives, measures and machinery of the Third Disarmament Decade articulated in
the working papers contained in documents A/CN.10/116, 122, 123, 128, and in the
non-paper presented by the Chairman of the Working Group on this item, the
Mongolian delegation submits the following suggestions:

1. The General Assembly, having in view the advanced status of talks, could
strongly recommend that that the Third Disarmament Decade be commenced by concrete
agreements on the reduction of strategic offensive arms and on the elimination of
chemical weapons;

2. A strong support should be given to the unilateral measures being taken by
individual governments to reduce their armaments and armed forces, and a specific
recommendation should be made to all governments to consider taking such measures,
wherever feasible, as an important means to sustain and promote the momentum in the
arms limitation and disarmament process;

3. A recommendation should be made to governments to give active consideration to
introducing measures of economic conversion for the benefit of socio-economic
development efforts;
4. The General Assembly could specifically point out that the concept of "nuclear deterrence" and modernization of certain types of nuclear-missile weapons constitute a serious obstacle in arms limitation and disarmament negotiations;

5. It may be appropriate to strongly recommend that those nuclear-weapon powers, which have not yet done so, should get meaningfully involved in the nuclear disarmament negotiations upon the concluding of an agreement on 50 per cent reduction of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms;

6. A special importance should be given to establishing within the framework of the United Nations a multilateral verification mechanism for insuring the implementation of multilateral disarmament agreements;

7. Effective measures should be envisaged to give a new impetus to mobilization of world public opinion in favour of disarmament and to better linking the efforts of the United Nations with the potentials of non-governmental national and international organizations in the fight for peace, security and disarmament. Such traditional measures as World Disarmament Campaign and Disarmament Week which have played an important role in enhancing awareness and efforts of world public for disarmament should be further observed as widely as possible;

8. A special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament may be convened in 1995 to make a midterm appraisal and assessment of the implementation of the Third Disarmament Decade objectives. Such a session could be convened in lieu of the Disarmament Commission's session of that year or the special session may take up a part of the time allotted to Disarmament Commission session;

9. Consideration could be given to convening in 1999 a world disarmament forum at highest possible level. The main mandate of such a forum could be securing a worldwide confirmation of the complete elimination of the threat of nuclear war forever, and the pledge by all governments to strictly observe in their security policy the concept of reasonable sufficiency for self-defence. In other words, the suggested forum should become a watershed event in the efforts of world community for universal security and disarmament. The year of 1999, this very eve of the twenty-first century will also mark a centenary of the First World Conference on Peace held in the Hague, Netherlands in 1899. This might be viewed by world public as an occasion which has more than a symbolic significance to be used.