

(Mr. Bayart, Mongolia)

On the basis of these considerations, we believe that in the event that nuclear-weapon tests are prohibited and given the ensuing obsolescence of nuclear weapons, the need to create an anti-missile shield which is basically conceived as a means of interception and elimination in just a few minutes of a large part of the nuclear-warhead-carrying rockets launched in a retaliatory strike, would disappear of its own accord. Hence, if we are talking about a means of making nuclear weapons "useless and obsolete", then the international community would vastly prefer just such a nuclear-test ban rather than the creation of a space anti-missile "shield".

This is shown by the well-known resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the voice of the international community, especially loud and clear at a time when 41 years ago the inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki became the victims of the use of nuclear weapons. We must redouble our efforts to ensure that they were the very last victims of atomic bombing.

The unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions is now one year old. For a whole year the world's eyes have been turned to the United States and the other nuclear Powers in the hope and expectation that they will all seize the unique, historic chance provided by the USSR and make this moratorium mutual. In turn, the representatives of the five continents meeting recently in Mexico also made an appeal to this end; but unfortunately these hopes have so far not been justified.

As space strike weapons, as I said before, are designed to neutralize the adversary's nuclear capability, to eliminate facilities and installations vital for his survival, in other words, to create the conditions for a nuclear attack or nuclear first strike, unless they are banned it is impossible to reduce strategic offensive weapons.

This is particularly true when the United States is in fact abandoning the comprehensive consideration of issues pertaining to nuclear and space weapons, i.e. the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its cessation on Earth as agreed with the USSR in January 1985 and confirmed at the Summit Meeting in November of the same year, and is now attempting to impose a reduction and limitation of strategic missiles alone (in other words precisely those armaments which form the basis of Soviet strategic retaliatory forces) and to sheer off from a solution to the outer space problem.

All this is evidence that the SDI is part of the United States overall military plan based on offensive strategy. Basically, the Star Wars plans are designed to revise Soviet-American relations in the field of strategic stability, which is in fact based on mutual deterrence. Hence the conclusion must be drawn that the SDI is the main hurdle to the limitation and balanced reduction of nuclear armaments until their complete elimination.

Mankind is called upon to unite its intellectual, material, energy and other resources and together undertake the peaceful exploration of outer space. To achieve this noble task, a stage-by-stage programme for outer space exploration was proposed by the USSR in June this year. The very heart of this proposal is, in our view, the creation in the next few years of a world