

**Brief remarks of Amb. J. Enkhsaikhan in panel IV on “Preparations for the Second  
Conference of States Parties and Signatories that Establish  
Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia”**

Vienna

16 February 2010

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to thank Amb. Milenko Skoknic of Chile and other panelists for their contribution to consideration of the issue to which my country Mongolia attaches great importance. Amb. Skoknic has dwelt extensively on preparations for the "Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia", including on what has already been done and what still needs to be done, etc. At the earlier panel I have already talked about Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status. Therefore I shall be brief and will make the following 5 brief remarks:

1. As per decision of the 2005 Mexico conference of states parties to NWFZ, Mongolia established a focal point which in its turn established working level relationship with all other NWFZs and has been exchanging information on issues of mutual interest.
2. In December of that year Mongolian civil society activists, scholars and experts have established an NGO named Blue Banner that is devoted to promoting non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament and institutionalization of Mongolia's nuclear-weapon-free status. Blue Banner is working with the Government, other fellow national and international NGOs to promote the goals of non-proliferation and disarmament. It has hosted two regional meetings aimed at promoting the goals of disarmament and the concept of NWFZs.
3. In April 2009 Mongolia hosted the first meeting of NWFZ focal points. The meeting addressed the issues of better preparation for the Second Conference of NWFZs and Mongolia as well as the 2010 NPT Review Conference. It also agreed to make a joint statement at the third prepcom in New York on issues of their common concern. The joint statement was circulated at the prepcom as its official document.
4. More than three decades have passed since a comprehensive study had been undertaken on NWFZs in all its aspects. Mongolia believes that the international environment has drastically changes since then and that therefore there is a need for a new study on NWFZs. That is why in 2009 it proposed that United Nations undertake a second study on the basis of accumulated vast experience as well as the comments of governments and NGOs.
5. In March a national meeting will be held in Ulaanbaatar that would discuss further ways and means to institutionalize the status and strengthen ties with other NWFZs. It will also consider possible input to the Second Conference of States parties to NWFZs and Mongolia.