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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Letter dated 9 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative of
Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an excerpt from the statement made by Comrade J. Batmunkh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on 21 December 1988, which concerns the position of the Mongolian People's Republic on vital issues relating to the international situation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the attached excerpt distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and "Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

(Signed) Mangalyn DUGERSUREN
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

ANNEX

Excerpt from the report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic to the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held on 21-22 December 1988

Today international relations are characterized by far-reaching innovations, in both the theoretical and the practical sphere, and a qualitatively different situation is emerging.

The policy of peaceful coexistence, good-neighbourliness, mutual confidence-building and the establishment and development of mutually beneficial co-operation irrespective of ideological and other differences is a promising trend in the growth of international relations and one which reflects contemporary realities.

As restructuring processes gather momentum in the socialist countries, as democracy and glasnost develop as norms of the everyday life of society and economic methods of management are strengthened as the fundamental means of running the economy, new kinds of progress are being made in developing both the form and the content of co-operation among our countries.

These positive trends and other factors of international life are creating positive conditions for expanding and intensifying our foreign policy activities. We see a major task ahead in the fact that, as a developing socialist country, the Mongolian People's Republic must make effective use of this opportunity to step up our action to solve the country's pressing economic and social problems.

In a matter of days, the year 1988 will come to an end. This year has been marked by the further development of our relations with socialist and other States and the intensification of our activities in the international arena. In the course of the year, we held fruitful meetings and talks with the Party and State leaders of a number of socialist countries and, in our talks, focused on the problems of enhancing the effectiveness of our co-operation and perfecting its forms and mechanisms.

International life in 1988 was marked by many important events. A process of genuine disarmament was begun and, for the first time, two classes of nuclear weapon are being eliminated. Intensive talks are going on between the Soviet Union and the United States on reducing strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent. Hopeful prospects have emerged with regard to the abolition of chemical weapons and the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. The prevailing trend has been to look for ways of settling regional conflicts peacefully.

The statement made by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly shed light with new force on the vitally important problems now facing mankind at this turning-point in its history.

The peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are a powerful impetus to the intensification of negotiating processes; they are making it possible to arrive at tangible, balanced agreements in the military and political spheres and helping to reduce the level of military confrontation worldwide.

Many positive developments have occurred in the situation in the Asia and the Pacific region. Public opinion in Mongolia welcomed the end of the bloody war waged for so many years between Iran and Iraq, the signing of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan, the progress in the talks on solving the problem of Kampuchea and the growing dialogue between North and South Korea on relaxing tensions in the Korean peninsula. The proclamation of an independent Palestinian State is creating a new situation in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union's Krasnoyarsk initiatives serve the goals of enhancing security in the Asia and the Pacific region and fostering a spirit of military détente and good-neighbourly co-operation. The further development of bilateral relations and political dialogue between the major Asian Powers - the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and India - is helping to normalize the situation not only in that region but throughout the world.

The Governments of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union have agreed on the withdrawal from Mongolia of a substantial portion of the Soviet troops temporarily stationed in our territory. This joint peaceful action is an inseparable part of the broader constructive efforts being made by both our Parties and States to strengthen the bases of peace, trust and good-neighbourly co-operation in the Asia and the Pacific region.

Thanks to the efforts of both sides, relations between State and public organizations, and also commercial, economic, cultural and scientific co-operation, are being strengthened between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China. A dialogue has also begun on the question of normalizing relations between the Parties of the two countries. We are prepared to expand and strengthen good-neighbourly relations and build confidence between the two countries still further, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China and on the basis of strict compliance with the principles of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The improvement in relations between States, above all between the Soviet Union and the United States, is serving as a catalyst for positive changes in the world.

All of this allows us to hope that the positive potential of the past year will be built on and enriched by new actions for the good of the peace and prosperity of mankind.
