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

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 12 December 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement made by D. Yondon, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, on 9 December 1988.

I would appreciate it if the text of the present letter and the attached statement could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 72, 129 and 136.

(Signed) B. DOLJINTSEREN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement made on 9 December 1988 by the First Deputy
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia

1. The statement to the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was greeted with great interest and warm approval by the Mongolian public. In his statement, Comrade Gorbachev offered a far-reaching analysis of the state of contemporary global development and the main trends in the emergence of an interrelated, integral world, and touched upon the key problems troubling mankind today. The statement evinced a realistic, constructive approach to the resolution of regional or global problems with regard for the interests of all mankind, based upon co-creation and co-development. The passages dealing with a new role for the United Nations in international life, and with the internationalisation of dialogue and the negotiating process for the purpose of establishing new international relations, merit particular attention. Comrade Gorbachev's constructive proposal for a complete and general cease-fire in Afghanistan, an end to all offensive operations as of 1 January next year and an end to deliveries of weapons to the warring parties has given new impetus to action under the Geneva accords and is entirely consistent with the objective of eradicating one of the bitterest regional conflicts.
2. Mongolia has a high regard for the new, constructive proposals put forward by Comrade Gorbachev on the subject of disarmament. The decisions to make a unilateral cut in Soviet armed forces irrespective of the discussions on the terms of reference for the Vienna meeting, and to withdraw some Soviet troops and weapons from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, represent a major contribution to military détente and the growth of trust and mutual understanding between East and West; Soviet plans to convert military plants to civilian uses are an example which other Powers could justly follow.
3. Under an agreement between the Governments of Mongolia and the USSR, a substantial part of the Soviet troop contingent temporarily stationed in our country at the request of the Mongolian Government is to be withdrawn. The withdrawal of Soviet combat units from Mongolia actually began in the period from April to June last year. It has been made possible by positive developments in Asia and in the international arena generally. The decision by the Governments of our two countries to have a substantial part of the Soviet troops withdrawn from Mongolia was dictated by a genuine desire to promote the growth of mutual understanding and confidence among the Governments of Asia, and with the People's Republic of China in particular. It is also promoting the process of military détente in Asia.
4. As regards Sino-Mongolian relations, thanks to efforts on both sides, significant progress has been made towards the normalization of relations between the two countries. Contacts between them are being expanded by their parliaments,

by some public organizations and by creative and artistic associations. Steps are being taken towards the renewal of inter-Party links. Contacts and business links between the foreign policy administrations of Mongolia and China are now a regular occurrence. A treaty on the border régime and the regulation of border questions between Mongolia and China was recently signed in Beijing. It has been agreed that the Mongolian Minister for Foreign Affairs will visit China next year. We are convinced that this visit will be an important step in the development of Sino-Mongolian relations. Mongolia will continue to build its relations with its socialist neighbour, the People's Republic of China, on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity in the spirit of the 1960 Sino-Mongolian Treaty of friendship and mutual assistance. In this regard, we welcome the willingness on the Chinese side to develop Sino-Mongolian relations specifically on the basis of these principles.

5. We also welcome the improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union and China are our only two neighbours. As major Powers and permanent members of the Security Council, they bear a great responsibility for the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and around the globe. It is our belief that an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations is in the interests of more solid peace and the development of good-neighbourly co-operation among States.
