Thirty-fifth session
Agenda item 50

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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

CONTENTS

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

Mongolia ......................................................... 2
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MONGOLIA

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1. Ten years have elapsed since the historic Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security was adopted at the twenty-fifth anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly, at the initiative of the socialist countries.

2. This instrument of great political significance, which was supported by the overwhelming majority of States members of the United Nations, made a weighty contribution to the task of concentrating world public attention on the key issue in contemporary international relations - on efforts to maintain and strengthen international peace and security.

3. The annual consideration of progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration, against the background of the swiftly changing international situation, provides a good opportunity, in our opinion, for making the appropriate reappraisal of the evolution of the international situation with the aim of revealing new positive or negative features which have emerged, so as to define ways and means of solving current international problems.

4. A general review of the events of the past ten years reveals that qualitative progress has been made in improving the international situation. Thanks to the active efforts of the socialist countries and of all progressive and peace-loving forces, détente has become the dominant feature of international relations, manifested in the consolidation of the principle of peaceful coexistence in relations between States with different social and economic systems and in the development of mutually advantageous and equitable co-operation in various spheres of human activity. As a result of the continued change in the balance of forces in the world in favour of the cause of peace and of national and social liberation, military and strategic equilibrium has been achieved between East and West. This is an achievement of historic significance and a guarantee of the peaceful development of mankind.

5. On the whole, the United Nations is making a positive contribution to the solution of urgent international problems. Over the past decade, it has adopted a number of important political instruments, such as the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Deepening and Consolidation of International Détente, the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, the Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament, and many others.

6. It should be pointed out, however, that the events occurring on the international scene at the crossroads of two decades again confirm that the
imperialist and reactionary forces do not want to accept the strengthening of the socialist position, the upswing of the national liberation movement and the improvement of the international situation.

7. In their adventurist strivings to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, the imperialist circles have embarked on a course of undermining the process of détente, creating new hotbeds of tension and aggravating existing ones, and escalating the arms race. This is demonstrated by the NATO decision concerning the production and deployment in Western Europe of the new United States medium-range nuclear missile, the creation by the United States of large expeditionary forces for military interference in various regions of the world and the adoption of Presidential Directive 59 allowing the unleashing of a "limited nuclear war".

8. The obvious rapprochement between imperialism and the hegemonism of the Chinese leadership, which has an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist motivation, is particularly dangerous for the cause of peace and security.

9. In order somehow to justify their actions, these forces have to use any excuse—ranging from the notorious "Soviet threat" to speculation about the events in Afghanistan.

10. Despite the current exacerbation of the international situation, the policy of détente supported by the growing forces of peace, national independence and social progress has a real possibility of remaining the leading trend in international relations.

11. The cessation of the arms race and the removal of the threat of a world nuclear war are extremely important prerequisites for the preservation and strengthening of the peace and security of peoples. The halting of production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of stocks of such weapons until they are completely eliminated are especially vital in present conditions. Effective measures must be taken to prohibit new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, to achieve a universal and complete ban on nuclear-weapons tests, to consolidate arrangements for their non-proliferation, to strengthen guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, to prohibit chemical and radiological weapons and to conclude a universal treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

12. The practical implementation of the new proposal by the Soviet Union entitled "Urgent measures for reducing the danger of war" would be of huge significance.

13. The successful holding of the :adrid meeting convened in accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and the convening of a conference on questions of military détente and disarmament in Europe would be of great significance for the strengthening of peace in Europe and for progress in military détente on that continent.

14. The countries in the socialist community are consistently proposing constructive initiatives aimed at the cessation of the arms race and the adoption
of practical measures in the area of disarmament. This is convincingly demonstrated by the broad new programme of action proposed in documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the States participating in the Warsaw Treaty, which was held on 14 and 15 May 1980 in Warsaw. In the statement by its Government dated 20 May 1980, the Mongolian People's Republic welcomed with deep satisfaction and entirely supported the results of the meeting, qualifying them as a constructive new contribution by the socialist countries to the cause of peace, security and co-operation among peoples in Europe and throughout the world.

15. As an Asian State, the Mongolian People's Republic is seriously worried about the turn of events on that vast continent, where the situation is deteriorating still further as a result of the activation of the co-ordinating activities of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and militarism.

16. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that the improvement of the situation on the Asian continent and the establishment of strong foundations for peace and security urgently require active joint efforts by all Asian States.

17. The Mongolian People's Republic supports the peace-loving initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at developing relations of good-neighbourliness and co-operation between the countries of South-East Asia and at strengthening peace and security in that region, and particularly the timely and constructive proposal contained in the Joint declaration by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of those countries dated 18 July 1980.

18. The Mongolian People's Republic favours a political settlement of the situation prevailing around Afghanistan. Such a settlement should envisage, first and foremost, an unequivocal guarantee of the complete cessation and non-repetition of any forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

19. The situation in the Near and Middle East is being further aggravated by the policy of blackmail and threats pursued by the United States. Israel is further intensifying its aggressive and expansionist activities, as can be seen from recent events in that region. The Mongolian People's Republic still considers that a just settlement of the Middle East crisis should be achieved solely on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the exercise of the lawful right of the Arab people of Palestine to the establishment of an independent State, and safeguards for the sovereignty and security of all States in the region.

20. The Mongolian People's Republic decisively condemns the repression and terror inflicted by the Seoul régime on the democratic and progressive forces of South Korea and fully supports the efforts of the Korean people to achieve a peaceful and democratic unification of the country.
21. The Mongolian People's Republic welcomes the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and reiterates its support for the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for national and social liberation.

22. The Mongolian People's Republic will continue to make active efforts to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.