



CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

**STATEMENT
BY
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**TO THE 59-TH SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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New York**

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I would like to emphasize that I feel myself, indeed, very honoured and privileged to participate, for the first time, in the work of the United Nations General Assembly and to represent the Republic of Moldova at this high rostrum.

On behalf of the Moldovan delegation, I wish to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your well deserved election. I am confident that your vast experience and diplomatic skills will help this session to fulfill its important tasks.

I join other speakers in expressing our gratitude to your predecessor, H.E. Mr. Julian Robert Hunte, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saint Lucia, for the dedicated and effective manner in which he had guided the work of the previous session.

Mr. President,
Distinguished delegates,

This has indeed been a difficult year for the Organization. Serious crises have occurred in different parts of the world. More and more, the international community is being faced with the conflicts within st1 0isee 1 Oda5e wityonatit1 TmAt treelip4mvlrtat Tz 1 s Ge the wonflicts wj113 Tz 1 0 0 1 9

A key aspect of this process is the reform of the Security Council. Too often this main body has been accused of failures in the maintenance of international peace and security. It is essential, therefore, to make it more efficient in discharging its primary responsibility. Efficiency of the Security Council can be achieved, in our view, by improving its representativeness, legitimacy, transparency, accountability as well as by restricting the right of veto to issues on substance, as provided by the UN Charter.

The Republic of Moldova shares the view that the reform of the United Nations system will be successful only if the reform of the Security Council is followed by the reform of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. We support the momentum established towards the revitalization of the General Assembly as well as strengthening the coordination functions of the ECOSOC in the social and economic fields. An effective coordination among these three main bodies is essential if we want to address in a comprehensive way the urgent problems of today's world.

In the new circumstances, the United Nations should continue to improve its capacity in the field of peacekeeping, which is an important instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security. We support the actions aimed at enhancing the UN rapid deployment capabilities through the UN standby arrangements. Given this context, I would like to mention that Moldova has committed itself to contribute with troops to UNSAS as a result of yesterday's signing at the DPKO a formal document in that regard. Within the UN peacekeeping efforts the Republic of Moldova is already present with military observers and staff officers in the United Nations missions in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. We are determined to continue to support the UN activities in this area.

It is of crucial importance to further strengthen the United Nations anti-terrorist legal framework. The Republic of Moldova fully supports the current efforts oriented towards conclusion of a *Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* as well as of a *Comprehensive International Convention on International Terrorism*. In particular, we believe that with the adoption of the Comprehensive Convention, some very sensitive and complex political and legal issues will be solved and, consequently, the existing gaps in the legal regime of the anti-terrorist cooperation will be filled. It is only through developing and implementing the network of anti-terrorist instruments that the international community can effectively ensure that terrorists find no safe heaven by which they can continue their criminal activities.

Mr. President,

I would like to commend the UN Secretary General for his many initiatives aimed at making effective the Organization. The creation of the *High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change* is another important step in that direction. Like other Member States, the Republic of Moldova looks forward to concrete recommendations from the Panel on how to tackle the contemporary threats, including the newly ones such as intrastate conflicts, terrorism and separatism.

We cannot expect realistically to win the war against international terrorism as long as the regional and internal conflicts remain unsolved and their root causes are not properly addressed.

Recently terrorism has been increasingly merging with separatism. There is also the risk that non-State actors might one day acquire weapons of mass destruction, a threat explicitly recognized by the Security Council when it adopted the resolution 1540.

In this context, I would like to add my voice to those who have repeatedly warned in recent years against the danger posed by aggressive separatism. Separatism has indeed turned into one

This region remains an area of illegal production and trafficking of arms. Given the "transparency" of the Transnistrian section of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border there are no guarantees that the illegally produced or trafficked armaments will not reach in the future other conflicts zones. Under these conditions I would like to reaffirm our strong belief that the deployment of an international monitoring mission under the auspices of OSCE and EU along the border between the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine will substantially contribute to the prevention and elimination of such risks and will facilitate the identification of a solution for the transnistrian problem.

At the same time we encountered the biased attitude on behalf of involved parties, reflected in the support of smuggling and obvious violations of existing bilateral and international agreements. We deem it necessary to modify the components of peacekeeping mechanism and to replace it with a new one under international mandate.

Considering that the interests of regional stability and security require an objective and impartial approach, it is necessary to ensure full respect for international law and democratic standards and, more importantly, the abandonment of any geopolitical and geo-economical interests and designs through maintaining *a status-quo*. The strict fulfillment of the 1999 OSCE Istanbul Summit decisions would harmoniously fit such an approach.

Also, as it has already been mentioned during the current debate we have to exclude the practice of double standards when dealing with internal conflicts and instruments of their settlement.

The Republic of Moldova irreversibly embarked upon the road of European integration, which is the cornerstone of its foreign policy. We are determined to make full use of the opportunities provided by the recent EU enlargement to promote stability, security and well-being. The Republic of Moldova is confident that it will successfully implement the provisions of the EU-Moldova Action Plan and will meet all the criteria necessary for a new contractual relationship with the EU that will open the perspective for EU membership.

The reintegration of the country and consolidation of democratic values on its entire territory are essential conditions for the European integration of the Republic of Moldova. It is in this context that the President of the Republic of Moldova has launched the initiative on Stability and Security Pact for Moldova. This document is aimed at ensuring consensus among the Parties concerned in order to guarantee the development of an independent, sovereign and integral Moldovan State. We believe that holding an international conference on this issue should be the next step in initiating the debate on the measures to follow.

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should evaluate the efficiency of co-operation between the UN and OSCE from this perspective as well.

Mr. President,

Today, the main challenges for the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields stem from world trends, such as globalization and increasing ecological interdependence, and from persistent factors such as wide spread poverty and severe social inequalities between and within states. They should be addressed by a strengthened global partnership between industrial countries, developing countries, countries with economy in transition and intergovernmental institutions.

This global partnership for development must reaffirm, as called by the UN Millennium Summit, the United Nations Charter pledge to employ multilateral machinery for the economic and social advancement in the world.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) remain the most outstanding targets agreed by the international community, as they cover the major areas of concern for the peoples of the world.

It is therefore of utmost importance to achieve the MDGs as well as other specific developmental targets set out, since 1992, by the various UN major conferences in the economic and social fields. In this context, we welcome the decision of the General Assembly, adopted at the last session, to hold, in September 2005, a high level meeting that will undertake a comprehensive review of the progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, including the development goals and in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of the major UN conferences and summits.

This undertaking is not only timely but also necessary given the overall slow pace of implementation. We share the concerns expressed in this respect by many states, in particular by the sponsoring countries of the Final Declaration of the World Leaders Meeting for the Action Against Hunger and P 1 92 mn of the WorG8 891359 Tm95 T level meetingsAgaiueveg tac, the 99undeth