



*STATEMENT OF MONGOLIA TO THE THIRD SPECIALSESSION OF THE  
CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES TO REVIEW THE OPERATION OF THE  
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION*

*STATEMENT BY MRS. BATSUKH OYUN  
ADVISER, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL OF  
MONGOLIA  
THE HAGUE, APRIL 9, 2013*

Mr. Chairman,  
Mr. Director General and Ms. Deputy Director General,  
Distinguished guests,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Mongolian delegation, I would like to join the other delegates in congratulating you on your election as the Chairman of the Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention. I pledge the full support of the Mongolian delegation to assist you in your work.

I welcome the Statement delivered by the United Nations Director General, Mr. Ban Ki Moon, his presence has give the great impetus to the unique existing and essential relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Further, I also express our gratitude to the Director General of the OPCW, Ahmet Uzumcu, for his statement of its comprehensive information on the activities of the Organization.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chemical Weapons Convention is a pioneering treaty, a model for the international disarmament architecture. Mongolia has a special relationship with the Convention:

At a time when the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction remains real, and global peace and international security are at risk, the OPCW has a vital role: It has proved that it is possible to effectively address questions of disarmament and non-proliferation through multilateral action.

Indeed, we live in a world of great insecurity. Today the changing nature of the global chemical industry and the potential for the manufacture of new types of chemicals can impact the verification regime of the CWC. Mongolia appreciates OPCW's ongoing work to achieve the objective and purpose of the Convention, ensure the full implementation of its provisions, and foster international cooperation in the peaceful uses of chemistry. The OPCW's continued support for national capacity building and facilitation of national implementation is highly commendable.

In the regards, We fully support the readiness of the Technical Secretariat to offer its resources and expertise to the investigation of the alleged use of chemical weapons in Syria and we remind Syria of the of the prohibition of the use of chemical weapons by international customary law and by the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Mr. Chairman,

The OPCW's mandate to promote international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention is of vital importance to developing countries like Mongolia. It is critical to allocate a sufficient amount of the Organization's resources to international cooperation and assistance activities. Strengthening chemical analysis capabilities, in particular the technical competence of publicly funded chemical laboratories is an important element in facilitating national implementation of the CWC and are in line with national objectives and priorities for the peaceful applications of chemistry.

Although the Chemical Weapons Convention is one of the most comprehensive arms control agreements, complete universality remains a challenge. Unless the last remaining seven states outside the Treaty can be persuaded to accede, it will be difficult to achieve a world without chemical weapons. Patient and continuous dialogue in a non-confrontational manner seems to be the most promising way forward.

On the other hand, The Technical Secretariat continues its efforts toward the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention in relation to the remaining seven States not Party and in particular the two States not Party in Asia, namely Myanmar and the Democratic People's

Republic of Korea. As regards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Secretariat continues to make efforts to reach out to their authorities.

In this context, Geographically, Mongolia has a unique position. It is a landlocked developing country sandwiched between the two powerful nations of the world- China and Russia. Mongolia's two neighbors bilateral relationship is crucially important for security and stability in both Northeast Asia and Central Asia. Due to its strategic positions Mongolia develops balanced relationships with these two powers.

Northeast Asia is the only region which lacks formal regional set up for security cooperation. Mongolia stands fir by its policy of active engagement of the DPRK in dialogues and negotiations and remains against isolating North Korea on international arena. We also stands for a nuclear weapon free Korea Peninsula and always advocate the resolution of the Korean Peninsula's nuclear issues by peaceful means.

The fact that Northeast Asia has no multilateral framework for managing disputes has led Mongolian to consistently call for setting up a multilateral security cooperation mechanism in the region. We think that a forum of permanent intergovernmental regional security dialogue would open up the avenues for better interaction between the countries of the region. While such mechanism has not yet been institutionalized in Northeast Asia, a number of multilateral efforts are already in place, such as the Six-Party Talks.

In closing, let me reiterate Mongolia's strong commitment to the CWC and its objectives. We stress that a balanced outcomes of the Third Review Conference to the current and future work of the CWC is crucial to its full and effective implementation.

Thank you for attention.