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**Statement of H.E. Mr. K.Bakiev,
The President of the Kyrgyz Republic,
at the General Debate of the 60-th Session
of the General Assembly**

September 17, 2005

**Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary General,
Dear delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,**

First of all, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the responsible post of Chairman of the Sixtieth Anniversary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to wish you every success in so honorable and noble mission. Let me also express words of gratitude to your predecessor Mr. Jean Ping for the successful moderation of the previous session of the Assembly.

Mr. Chairman,

The Summit of the United Nations which came to an end yesterday confirmed that the United Nations Organization remains the universal Organization capable of bringing important contributions to the matters of strengthening international peace and security, the maintenance of sustainable development, and the search for adequate answers to new global challenges and threats. In this regard, I hope that the 60-th Anniversary Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations becomes the major event in our time, and will give to all mankind a feeling of confidence and hope in our future..

Rapid changes in the world have not bypassed Kyrgyzstan. Our people, not remaining indifferent to its own destiny, in March of this year has chosen the way of development, progress and creativity. In the new history of Kyrgyzstan, one more page has been turned. We enter into the 21 century with firm determination to realize the deep expectations and hopes for peace, prosperity, progress and freedom. We are confident that that the goals reflected in the Millennium Declaration, will be realized fully for the benefit of each person in the Kyrgyz Republic .

To keep the respect and to justify hopes of people, the United Nations can not lag behind the fast and accelerated changes in the world. It should not only respond to these realities, but also create more effective mechanisms of prevention and confrontation to both new challenges and risks.

In this regard, we in Kyrgyzstan are deeply convinced that reform of the United Nations should be reflective of the will, the fundamental rights and interests of all states-members and people.

In previous years the Security Council has been repeatedly criticized for failures in the field of maintenance of international peace and security. Therefore for all of us it is extremely important that the Security Council most effectively way carry out the basic preservation of peace, international order and tranquility. Kyrgyzstan consistently supports expansion of the membership of the Security Council and reforming of its methods of work so that it will be become more representative and democratic, and the consequently more effective. It is our belief that the reform of the Security Council should be based on principles of universality, efficiency and wide geographical representation. Decisions of the Security Council should be, as much as possible, timely, and their implementation correspondingly expeditious.

The Kyrgyz Republic shares the position that reform of the system of the United Nations will be successful only in so far as the reform of Security Council will be followed with reform of both the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council. We support the efforts aimed at the more pervasive activity of the General Assembly and strengthening of coordination functions of the Economic and Social Council. Effective coordination between these three principal bodies is extremely important for the complex decision making regarding current urgent problems.

We all realize how great and complex are the challenges facing the United Nations in the area of maintenance of global peace and security. In this regard, I would like to note that Kyrgyzstan also intends to make a contribution. And for the first time, it has nominated its own candidature for non-permanent membership of the Security Council for the period of 2012-2013. We realize the full extent of membership responsibility in this key body of the United Nations Organization. I can assure you that Kyrgyzstan will use its best efforts to activate cooperation with the members states in all regions and become the reliable partner in the decisions of global policy.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like also to note that today the United Nations and its institutes are more engaged with the issues of development than security. In a scene in which many organizations of the United Nations system constantly deal with problems of development, there is only one constantly operating body which deals with problems of security. In our opinion in conditions of globalization and strengthening of interdependence and the risks connected both with technological and natural disasters along with international terrorism and extremism, the functions of the United Nations on maintenance of global security should be considerably strengthened. In this regard, along with the programs connected with development, the preventive measures directed to security also should be strengthened.

The history of international affairs of second half of last century shows that it is practically impossible to support successfully an international peace and security until the basic conditions necessary for people's existence is created. Poverty and deprivations often bring to escalation to the infringements of international peace and security. It is no accident that exactly in the poorest regions of the world , the most serious regional conflicts arise. Simultaneously to reach the purposes of security and of development, the international community should carry out a more balanced policy.

It is necessary for the world community to work actively in overcoming distinctions and inequalities between the countries of the North and the South. In our opinion, the United Nations requires the creation of such interactive mechanisms which will remove the problems causing the poorest countries to drop out of universal development, and their participation in decision-making. The countries of the South should become full participants in the decisions involving global problems.

Kyrgyzstan remains devoted to the Monterey Consensus according to which the developed countries will increase development aid, and poor countries in their transformation will use this aid more effectively.. At various authoritative forums, an understanding of the Concepts of Sustainable Economic Development and Sustainable Human Development has been reached. We completely support this These concepts ,with substantive provisions, will find reflection in our national strategy and programs. At the same time, successful realization of national programs of the various countries is directly connected with regional and international cooperation. On this

joint interest, the role of the United Nations and its agencies, with a view of fast achievement of mutual understanding, coordination of mutual efforts should be considerably strengthened.

We support the proposal on drafting of National strategy of development and its adoption in 2006 and achievement by 2015 as parameters of implementation of the purposes in the field of the development, formulated in the Millennium Declarations. In our opinion, the United Nations should mobilize new resources, strengthen coordination and increase the contribution regarding decisions on problems of development.

We consider, that it is time for donor countries to move from the declaration of obligations to concrete actions. In this regard the Kyrgyz Republic welcomes the decision of the European Union to allocate 0,7 percent of the GDP as an official aid of development by 2009. Besides, the Kyrgyz Republic supports the necessity of a comprehensible level of debts and acceptance of urgent and scale measures on the simplification of debt burden for developing countries.

Kyrgyzstan is a mountain country. The mountain states are characterized by remoteness, difficult accessibility, information inaccessibility, severe geo-climatic conditions, greater expenses for maintenance of life. At the same time, receiving the financial aid from the developed countries Kyrgyzstan itself is the donor on rendering eco-system services whose value yearly increases. So, for example, the Kyrgyz Republic is one of the basic repositories of glaciers and the supplier of fresh water in the region. Besides, within the International Convention on Preservation of Biological Variety, there is in Kyrgyzstan the operation of a network of biosphere territories. Kyrgyzstan emits into the atmosphere much less hotbed gases, than the majority of the countries of the world, and thus brings a contribution to the preservation of an ozone cloud of the planet.

Simultaneously, to our great regret, in our territory, there is a storehouses of radioactive waste-an inheritance from a military-industrial complex of the former Soviet period. Their maintenance and the prevention of further potential ecological accidents for the entire Central-Asian region are an excessive burden for Kyrgyzstan. We consider that the international community at a coordinating role of the United Nations, should concern itself more closely to such zones of high ecological risk and render sufficient financial and technical aid directed at the prevention of global and regional ecological disasters.

We also consider that for the decisions of a national scale, the United Nations should promote more actively the participation of the poor and developing countries regarding sustainable development. The presence of a big debt interferes with sustainable social and economic development of mountain territories.

In addition to wider initiatives on the maintenance of readiness for disasters and mitigation of their consequences, Kyrgyzstan supports initiatives on the creation of a world-wide early warning system on acts of nature. As a mountain country Kyrgyzstan constantly collides with regular and often repeating acts of nature - earthquakes, landslips, avalanches, flooding of cities and settlements. Our long experience on liquidation of consequences of similar disasters takes huge sums from economic and social development and thus highlights the importance of strengthening ecological security. As a first step, Kyrgyzstan suggests the use of its territory as a pilot area for the prevention and mitigation of consequences of such kind of natural disasters.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to express also support to the proposal on the establishment of a Committee of the regional organizations under the United Nations. It will allow the involvement of unused potential of the regional and sub-regional organizations in the prevention and settlement of conflicts and also other important regional problems. The regional structures having the corresponding potential and effectively acting at the present moment should play a complementary role before new threats and challenges. Kyrgyzstan supports participation in work of this Committee of such organizations, as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of the Treaty on Collective Security, the Euro-Asian Economic Union and the Organization of the Central Asian Cooperation.

We also support the measures directed to an increase of efficiency of peace-making operations; in this regard we welcome the proposal of the Secretary General on the establishment of strategic reserves for activity of the United Nations on maintenance of the world and reserve potential of civil police of the United Nations.

The Kyrgyz Republic is the only state in Central Asia that participates in peace-making efforts of the United Nations, having directed military observers and staff officers in the Missions of the United Nations in Liberia, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo) and Sudan. We are proud that we bring our contribution to the efforts of the United Nations to these countries and are full determine to give support to such noble activity.

Kyrgyzstan actively supports efforts of the international community on restoration and strengthening of the world in Afghanistan and has given its territory for accommodation of forces of the Antiterrorist coalition and the Organization of the Contract about collective safety, providing measures on maintenance of safety in region.

Kyrgyzstan actively supports efforts of the international community on restoration and strengthening of the peace in Afghanistan and has given the territory for accommodation of forces of the Antiterrorist coalition and the Organization of the Treaty on Collective security, providing measures on maintenance of security in region.

We remain devoted to the establishment of the nuclear Free Zone in the Central Asia. Now the text of the relevant Treaty is coordinated by five countries of region and we are glad that the depository of the Treaty will be the Kyrgyz Republic. We believe that it is testimony of high trust and a recognition of the contribution of our republic in the implementation of the initiative establishing a Nuclear –free Zone. I am firmly convinced that the establishment of a Zone free from nuclear weapons in our region will promote the strengthening of global security and regional stability. We hope to obtain corresponding support of the world community.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman , I would like to note that the world community experiences a complex period of formation of a new system of international affairs. Already, it is clear that it will be long process. The states-members of the United Nations should affirm their readiness to achieve practical solutions to the most essential problems of our time: to struggle with poverty, famine, illnesses, to provide sustainable development. The 60th session of the General Assembly should remain with us in memory as the session of reforms. Thank you for your attention.