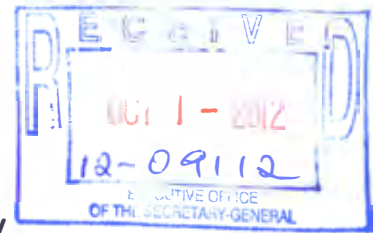


DSG | CAC | AG (4)



**Fw: Overview of the General Debate: 27 September/Full day**

SGCentral to: Margaret King

Sent by: Jill Annitto

29/09/2012 12:02 PM

----- Forwarded by Jill Annitto/NY/UNO on 29/09/2012 12:02 PM -----

**Fw: Overview of the General Debate: 27 September/Full day**

28/09/12

Susana Malcorra to: SGCentral

28/09/2012 10:47 PM

For Action.

CdC

Ion Botnaru

----- Original Message -----

**From:** Ion Botnaru

**Sent:** 09/28/2012 09:37 PM EDT

**To:** Susana Malcorra

**Cc:** Jean-Jacques Graisse; Andrew Gilmour

**Subject:** Fw: Overview of the General Debate: 27 September/Full day

Dear Susan,

Attached, please find the overview of the third day of general debate.

For your kind perusal.

ion

Ion Botnaru, Director  
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CFR/04/002

**DGACM/ GAEAD OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL DEBATE**  
**Thursday, 27 September 2012**

**Morning Session**

**Bosnia and Herzegovina (HS)**

- The **Syrian regime**'s responding to "yearning[s] for **freedom and democracy** with guns and bombs" was "revolting and morally reprehensible. But so [was] our collective failure to stop it".
- Regarding "this Organization's failure to respond to the tragedy in **Syria**", asserted that "[t]he best way to honour the victims of the Srebrenica genocide would have been to learn the lessons of that failure and not to commit the same errors ever again. Sadly, the United Nations, [and] especially its **Security Council**, have failed to do so. The international community has chosen, yet again, to repeat the trial-and-error pattern of policies that failed in Bosnia and Herzegovina."
- Strongly supported "the **Arab peoples**' aspirations for greater **freedom and democracy**."
- Regarded the stalemate in the **Israeli-Palestinian conflict** as "deeply troubling". Supported a **two-state solution**, stating that there was "no alternative to a negotiated solution ... [where] Palestinians have every right ... to a state of their own ... [and] Israel has every right to its security". Called on Israel to "immediately **end all settlement activities** in occupied Palestinian territories ... [as] illegal under international law."
- Regarded the **video** that sparked "disturbing violence ... [as] deeply insulting ... [and] deserv[ing] the strongest condemnation", but underscored that there was "no justification for responding ... with violence".
- "If the unique social fabric of [**Bosnia**], [which] was torn by crimes and force, is not renewed, that will be a defeat for the very idea of **co-existence**."

**Mongolia (HS)**

- Demonstrated a "firm commitment to **transparency, accountability, and the rule of law**" as the lifeblood of **democracy**."
- Actively opposed public corruption and its detrimental effects on stability and progress.
- Stressed the need for ongoing participation from the international community regarding **environmental protection**, reiterating that "all nations must work to preserve our planet as our economies expand and mature."
- Emphasized expansion of **human rights**, specifically with respect to abolishing the "ineffective and barbaric" death penalty.
- Championed the **Nuclear Weapon Free Zone** dialogue as a means of safeguarding peaceful relations among states, believing that "while nuclear power may remain a viable option for some, any nuclear energy programme in

development must submit to the permanent supervision of the [UN] and the **International Atomic Energy Agency**” so as not to endanger global security.

- Recommended higher investments in **education**, particularly concerning the plight of women and young girls deprived of this “most basic **human right**.”

#### Republic of Tunisia (HS)

- Stated that “**dictatorship** is a disease” and encouraged the United Nations to “declare dictatorship a social and political ‘scourge’ to be eliminated”
- Noted that the **International Criminal Court** only tackled crimes after they had been committed, and that mechanisms to prevent dictatorship from taking root were needed.
- Criticized the UN’s lack of an implementation mechanisms and proposed the creation of an international constitutional court, similar to the International Criminal Court, to denounce certain constitutions, or illegal charters and elections.
- Urged rapid intervention to save **Syrian** lives, and the deployment of an **Arab peace force** to help create a pluralistic peace.
- Expressed support for **Palestinians** in their quest for peace and an independent State.
- Insisted on the need to free the **Middle East** from **nuclear weapons**.

#### Republic of Guyana (HS)

- Stated “the global response to the **climate crisis** falls far short of what is required both in terms of scale and urgency ...[T]he promise of fast-start financing made at **Copenhagen** a few years ago has not materialized... Appeal[ed] for the international community to match its concern with tangible action”. Renewed “our collective commitment to **sustainable development** and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet.”
- While it condemned “the **attacks** and insult that the recent film heaped on Islam, [it also] believe[d] that nothing of that nature can justify the murder of **diplomats** and the violence we have seen.”
- Regarding **Syria**, urged “the renewal of efforts to bring the warring parties to the negotiating table. The international community must contribute to peace and not to the exacerbation of strife and conflict. Any abandonment of its role in bringing peace to Syria will result in greater suffering in that country and the undermining of security in that part of the world.”
- Underlined its “strong support for the peaceful settlement of the **Israeli-Palestinian conflict**.”
- Was encouraged by “the continuing efforts of the Republic of the **Sudan** and the Republic of **South Sudan** to resolve their differences through negotiations.”
- Firmly opposed “the economic, financial and commercial **embargo** imposed against its sister Caribbean State of **Cuba**.”

- Reaffirmed its “steadfast support for early **reform of the [Security] Council** through an expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories with particular regard to the representation of developing countries.”

### Myanmar (HS)

- Remarked that Myanmar consistently pursued an independent and active foreign policy, one of whose pillars was to seek peaceful settlement of disputes, and **welcomed the PGA’s theme**.
- Noted that there existed differing views and assessments of the **Rio+20 outcome**, underlining the need to implement the decisions taken.
- Spoke of the progress made in the “democratic path” and noted that Myanmar is **ushering in a new era** “leaving behind a system of authoritarian government wherein the administrative, legislative and judicial powers were centralized, we have now been able to put in place a democratic government” with “a new political culture of patience and dialogue.”
- Noted that the main opposition leader Nobel laureate **Aung San Suu Kyi** was now a Member of Parliament and that “as a Myanmar citizen, I would like to congratulate her for the honours she has received in this country in recognition of her efforts for democracy.”
- Underscored that “the **political progress** in our country is enhancing its political legitimacy”, in turn paving the way for an **economic and social transformation** necessary to attain better living standards.
- Having so far achieved ceasefire agreements with 10 armed groups, placed high priority on achieving a lasting peace in the country and “to bring to an end the **longstanding difficulties in the regions of our ethnic nationalities**,” thus highlighting the importance it attached to the **peaceful settlement of disputes**.
- Committed to **redressing the situation in the northern part of the country** where the leaders of the government were holding informal consultations with the Kachin armed group.
- Conceded that “some unfortunate and unexpected issues have come up in our way” in **Rakhine State** and pointed to the establishment of a national independent investigation commission. This issue “cannot be solved overnight” but only by taking both short-term and long-term measures.
- Stressed the importance that Myanmar be viewed from a different and **new perspective**.

### The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (HS)

- Welcomed the PGA’s recommendation to put the issue of “**the peaceful resolution of international disputes** ... forward as the topic of this year’s debate.”
- Regarded the SG’s “report on *Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful resolution of conflicts, their prevention and resolution* [as] produc[ing] good operative solutions for **upgrading the capacity of the United Nations**”. Further

stated that the **role of the SG** “in the resolution of international disputes” should be strengthened.

- Referring to the “High level meeting on the rule of law at the national and international levels”, attached great importance to the **rule of law in conflict prevention**.
- Strongly supported “the active participation of Member States in the **Universal Periodic Review** as the mechanism for promoting the capacity of the **Human Rights Council**.”
- Stated that the “outcome of the Conference on Sustainable Development, **Rio+20**, should be taken as an additional impetus for the use of alternative possibilities for achieving **sustainable development** ... [which was] closely linked to disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.”
- Underscored its dedication to **regional cooperation**.
- In regards to **human rights**, urged that “our southern neighbour [Greece]” respect the judgment of the ICJ, European Court on Human Rights, and its international obligations in the Interim Accord, and allow the “use [of the] word **Macedonian** to denote [our] name and to freely express [our] ethnic identity”. Urged the **SG** to “engage in order to unblock the talks ... regard[ing] the name difference.”

#### **Republic of Cape Verde (HS)**

- Announced that, despite economic vulnerabilities, recent social progress and a newfound market capacity have enabled and empowered its active pursuit of the **MDGs**.
- Expressed concern regarding the “current and exceptional **economic and financial crisis** worldwide, which continues to penalize...governments and defenseless populations...who are already suffering from hunger, the AIDS epidemic,...[and] overwhelming environmental degradation,” paying particular attention to the developmental issues plaguing **Africa**.
- Noted the **African crisis** embodied by the situations in **Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Sudan, Somalia**, and the **DRC**, among others. **Development** had been impaired by these threats to security, which included piracy at sea, terrorism, religious intolerance, trafficking, and social/military instability manifest in regional conflicts.
- Stated that **Africa** must strengthen its ties with the **UN** and the **African Union**.
- Appealed for “decisions on concrete measures...in terms of development, such as ...the cancelling of the external debt for developing countries, particularly **Small Island Developing States**, in order to help achieve the **MDGs** by 2015.
- Supported the African position on **Security Council reform**.

#### **Republic of Equatorial Guinea (HS)**

- Recognized that the international efforts of the **UN** have so far proven insufficient in making a decisive impact on the ills of the world, primarily **environmental degradation, humanitarian assistance**, and the destruction of **infrastructure**. Greater commitment was required to ensure the preservation of **human security**.



- Suggested that ECOSOC adopt special programmes supporting LDCs in order to enhance their access to infrastructure and improve their overall development patterns.
- Stressed that **human rights** and long-term **economic development** were both vital to the integrity and freedom of humanity. Neither could exist without the other.
- Welcomed **Africa's** planned programs aimed at promoting **economic development** and **modern democratic systems** as a means to eliminate widespread poverty.
- Proposed the creation of an **FAO Fiduciary Fund** for food security in Africa that would be open to LDC's and announced an initial contribution of \$30 million to the Fund.
- Reminded states of their obligations under **international law**, primarily stressing respect of: each state's **sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; equality and cooperation** among states; fulfillment of **international agreements**; and the assurance of **peaceful relations** among sovereigns.
- Declared full support of **disarmament** policies, urging states to reflect transparency and responsibility in their trading institutions and to reject patterns of brinkmanship.
- Argued that any **embargo** must be so structured as to avoid collateral damage imposed upon the civilian population of the opponent state.

#### Union of the Comoros (HS)

- Described the situation in **Syria** as a threat to world peace and called for an end of the conflict and the suffering of the Syrian population.
- Reiterated its full support for the Palestinian people and associated itself with the solution of a **Palestinian State** living side by side in peace with **Israel**.
- Expressed its concern for the situation in **Mali** and supported ECOWAS and African Union efforts to bring an end to the conflict.
- Condemned the terrorist attacks on the US Embassy in **Benghazi**.
- Pointed to continuing hotbeds of tension and violation of human rights and called for urgent **reform of the Security Council**.
- In regard to **climate change**, reiterated that "commitments to States of the global South must also be honoured" and stressed that countries must abide by commitments in **emission reductions**.
- Stated that "no effort should be spared in achieving the **Millennium Development Goals**" and urged countries to respect the **Kyoto Protocol**.
- Called on the most developed States to ensure that mechanisms aimed at mitigating the **financial crisis** in Europe also be applied to the most fragile States in order to prevent more serious consequences.
- In regards to the Island of **Mayotte**, it called on France to engage in "candid and sincere dialogue". It hoped that France would "honour its commitments under international law and return Mayotte to its natural home in the Comoros".

### Brunei Darussalam (CP)

- Expressed “deep satisfaction with the work of our United Nations Agencies and international bodies.”
- Was impressed by “the results of the **Rio+20** Conference. Underscored that **sustainable development** was now far more than an academic topic: it was firmly part of the United Nations long-term development agenda.
- Was especially encouraged by the SG’s “conclusion that the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals** by 2015 is challenging but possible.”

### Jamaica (HG)

- Recalled that “a significant proportion of the world's poorest citizens live in Middle Income Countries. This is a diverse group which includes large developing economies and Small Island Developing States (**SIDS**), such as those in the Caribbean.”
- Expressed its commitment to “strengthening local and national programmes to eliminate violence against women and children.” and “call[ed] on the international community to take bold actions to address this scourge.”
- Called for reinvigorating **MDG 8**: “the Global Partnership for Development.”
- Hoped that “**middle-income countries** [would] not be pushed to the margins of the development agenda, nor be put on the fringe of the development assistance provided by the international community.”
- Expressed deep concern at “the escalating internal violence and the resulting loss of life **in Syria**” and stated that “[i]t is our conviction that this conflict can still be resolved through political and diplomatic means.”
- Continued to “urge the leaders of **Israel** and the **Palestinian Authority** to resume negotiations as early as possible, based on the two-state solution and relevant United Nations resolutions.”
- Hoped that “the UN [would remain] relevant to its membership through a process of **reform** of its organs, including the **Security Council**. Negotiations should proceed urgently towards a satisfactory conclusion.”
- Reiterated its call for “an end to the **embargo against Cuba** and the extra-territorial measures aimed at extending its reach to include third countries.”

### Palestine (HL)

- Lamented attacks upon it by Israeli settlers, and, more broadly, Israel's “**settlement campaign**”. “It is a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Palestinian people via the demolition of their homes and prevention of their construction; the revocation of residency rights; the denial of basic services, especially with regard to construction of schools; the closure of institutions; and the impoverishment of Jerusalem's community via a siege of walls and checkpoints that are choking the City and preventing millions of Palestinians from freely accessing its mosques, churches, schools, hospitals and markets”.

- "We call on the international community to compel the Government of Israel to respect the **Geneva Conventions**, to lift the blockade of Gaza and to investigate the conditions of detention of Palestinian prisoners and detainees, stressing the need for their release."
- "There can only be one understanding of the Israeli Government's actions in our homeland and of the positions it has presented to us regarding the substance of a **permanent status agreement** to end the conflict and achieve peace. That one understanding leads to one conclusion: that the Israeli Government rejects the **two-State solution**."
- "I speak on behalf of an angry people, a people that feels that, at the same time that they continue with their calls for their right to freedom and their adoption of a culture of peace and adherence to the principles and rules of international law and resolutions of international legitimacy, rewards continue to be illogically bestowed upon Israel, whose Government pursues a policy of war, occupation and settlement colonization."
- "The international community, embodied in the United Nations, is required now more than ever to uphold its responsibilities. The **Security Council** is called upon to urgently adopt a **resolution** comprising the basis and foundations for a solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict that would serve as a binding reference and guide for all if the vision of **two States**, Israel and Palestine, is to survive and if peace is to prevail."
- Noted that its "**application** for consideration by the Security Council to allow the State of Palestine to assume its rightful place among the nations of the world as a **full member in the United Nations**" had been "aborted, despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of the countries of the world supported, and continues to support, our application". Insisted, however, that "in order to enhance the chances for peace, we will continue our efforts to obtain full membership for Palestine at the United Nations. And, for the same purpose, we have begun intensive consultations with various regional organizations and Member States aimed at having the **General Assembly adopt a resolution considering the State of Palestine as a non-Member State of the United Nations during this session**. We are confident that the vast majority of the countries of the world support our endeavor aimed at salvaging the chances for a just peace. In our endeavor, we do not seek to delegitimize an existing State - that is Israel; but rather to assert the State that must be realized - that is Palestine."
- Highlighted that, since joining **UNESCO** last year, it has been "playing its role in UNESCO with high responsibility and professionalism, and [was] committed to international conventions, cooperating with all Member States in order to advance the objectives of the organization, and providing a model of what its positive, constructive contribution in international organizations would be".

#### Republic of Slovenia (HG)

- Noted failed conflict mediations in **Syria**, the effects of which continue to distress members of the international community and commented that it "shocks



our conscience that we have been unable to stop [this] bloodshed...the situation is critical.”

- Underlined the “**urgent need to enhance the preventive capacities of the [UN] and regional organizations**” in enacting effective conflict mediation and peacebuilding practices.
- Recommended that the UN **develop a new strategy to prevent genocide and other “mass atrocities,” including through the formation of an intergovernmental forum of like-minded states, to create a resolution setting a clear mandate for the formal adoption of a new legal instrument against genocide that enforced crime prevention and empowered the responsibility to protect.**

### Israel (HG)

- Posited that the world found itself in a **struggle between modern and medieval values**, nowhere more accentuated than in the Middle East.
- Stressed that Israel stood firmly with the forces of modernity, noting its **exceptional creativity** matched by its **remarkable compassion**.
- Underlined the tolerance of the State of Israel as reflected in the peaceful coexistence between Jews and Arabs within it.
- Rejected “unilateral declarations of statehood” and stressed that the parties instead needed to sit together to **negotiate a solution** in which a demilitarized Palestinian State recognized Israel as the Jewish State.
- Focused in detail on the **threat posed by the Iranian government** and in particular its **pursuit of nuclear weapons**.
- Underscored the need to “**draw a clear red line**” which Iran’s regime could understand and respect, especially if presented by a united international community, and rejected the notion that a nuclear-armed Iran could be contained.
- Cited **IAEA report** to back up the notion that the time was running out for the peaceful prevention of Iran developing and acquiring nuclear weapons.
- Called on the international community to commit to the common defense of the values of modernity.

### Kingdom of Lesotho (HG)

- Expressed regrets regarding the rising tensions in the **East China Sea** between **China** and **Japan**, and encouraged the **international community** to “encourage them to resolve their differences with maturity through peaceful dialogue.”
- On the Middle East, supported the **two-state solution** as “the only plausible route to enduring peace and stability in the region,” which can only achieve security if **Israel** “[stops] building illegal settlements in the **Palestinian** lands.”
- Reiterated the call for the embargo against **Cuba** to be lifted, demanding that the “stakeholders involved search for a just and peaceful solution.”
- Called for **Morocco** to “facilitate the independence and self-determination of the People of the **Sahawari Arab Democratic Republic**.”

- Asserted that the “Government of **Syria** must accept popular legitimacy and supremacy of the people's aspirations before it is too late. Further militarization of the situation...will make the conflict too costly in human life”. Called on all states to “to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of **Syria** in a manner that undermines the prospects of peace.”
- Requested the **international community** to join the **African Union** and “stand firm in refusing to recognize any government that comes to power through unconstitutional means.”
- Advocated for continuous strides toward **disarmament**. Supported the **NPT** and **ATT**.
- Criticized **Rio+20** for the lack of **financial and technological support** from developed states to developing states, but allowed that progress would remain achievable so long as the **SDGs** were “viewed as complementary to and not as a substitute for the **MDGs**.”
- Supported an accelerated **Security Council reform**.

### Afternoon Session

#### **Federal States of Micronesia (HS)**

- Addressed the destabilizing impact of **climate change**, calling all “major emitters to step up their level of commitment under the second commitment period of the **Kyoto Protocol**.”
- Garnered attention for **preservation of the sea**, which has suffered from “ocean acidification,...destructive fishing practices,...pollutants such as mercury and oil, and from other waste from unsustainable human activity.”
- Welcomed the **Rio+20** decision to host an international conference on **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** in 2014, reiterating its “call to hold this conference in one of the Pacific **SIDS** countries.”
- Recognized and commended multilateral assistance toward improving its domestic sustainable energy practices and continues to call on members of the international community to help ensure **sustainability**, primarily with respect to the **Sustainable Energy for All Initiative**.
- Stressed the “urgent need” for **UNSC Reform** in the respect that, after “more than a decade of talking, we should be closer to finding an acceptable formulation”.
- Condemned violence in **Syria, Libya, and Egypt**, inviting the UN to take greater action in resolving these disputes as a reflection of member states turning “their many ambitious statements into mobilizing the required resources to successfully protect our peoples.”

#### **Republic of Maldives (HS)**

- Supported the “ongoing **democratization** process in the Middle East and North Africa and “applaud[ed] Tunisia and Egypt, for holding their first post-transition elections in a free and their manner.”

- Welcomed “the latest findings of the UN Commission of Inquiry on the human rights situation in **Syria**.” And urged “the Syrian security forces and anti-government armed groups to immediately cease all hostilities and violence.”
- Condemned “the attack on the United States Consulate in **Benghazi**, which took the life of the United States Ambassador to Libya.”
- Strongly called on “all Member States to support the true aspirations of the **Palestinian** people and their right to self-determination in recognition of a Palestinian State, living side-by side and at peace with the State of Israel.”
- Reiterated its call for “a binding agreement to reduce global **carbon emissions** and called upon “the carbon emitting countries to develop and utilise clean and renewable energy to reduce their carbon footprint.”

### Republic of Paraguay (HS)

- Reaffirmed the importance of “**settling disputes by peaceful means**, while respecting the principles of **International Law**”.
- Expressly declared that “Paraguay will never accept intervention by foreign powers in its internal affairs”.
- Claimed that “it is imperatively necessary to undertake a courageous, imaginative and profound **reform of the [UN’s] organs, structure and functions**” and that “changes are needed to adapt the Organization so that it may respond with greater effectiveness”.
- Insisted on the need for “the gradual **elimination of the veto** power in the reform process”.
- Reaffirmed its belief that “**sustainable development**, in its economic, social and environmental aspects, must be the backbone of the UN’s focus”.
- Drew attention to the “great effort” of soldiers around the world in the increasingly difficult situation in **Syria**”.
- Recalled “the obligation we have as Member States to protect and defend the security of diplomatic and consular premises in all countries” and condemned **terrorism** in all its forms.
- Expressed concerns over the increase of “**transnational organized crimes** through [their] most evil manifestations: drug trafficking, arms trafficking, trafficking of migrants and human trafficking in general”.
- Reiterated that “economic growth without **social development** will only result in a world that is more unequal and unjust”.

### Republic of Albania (HS)

- Remained “a strong believer in the **dialogue among civilizations** and will never stop engaging actively in bridging the differences among the wider membership, on the issues pertaining to the **Human Rights** agenda.”
- On the **Benghazi** attack, condemned “with indignation the terrorist act against American Embassy in Libya and ask for the punishment of the authors.”

- Acknowledged and supported “every effort for global peace and security and will continue to support all efforts of the United Nations, NATO and other actors promoting peace, stability and security in the world.”
- Reiterated “strong condemnation of the ferocious repression against freedom-loving people of **Syria**”, and “called the United Nations **Security Council** to step up and, in conformity with United Nations Charter, fulfill its mandate in the preservation of peace and security”
- Fully supported “the peace process between **Palestine and Israel**.”
- Remained deeply worried by “the **Iranian** nuclear program, which continues to raise serious questions as to its nature instead of providing answers and guarantees as requested over years. We must prevent Iran from becoming nuclear threat.”
- Congratulated the “authorities of **Kosova** for their continued progress in building and strengthening a democratic state and a multiethnic society” and called on “all those countries that have not yet recognized Kosova to consider the review and assessment of this irreversible reality in the South Eastern European region.”

#### Republic of South Sudan (HS)

- "In light of the progress [South Sudan has] made, ...I am pleased to address... the theme of the sixty-seventh session: "Bringing about adjustment or **settlement of international disputes or situations by peaceful means**. ...The Republic of South Sudan achieved its independence peacefully, through the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Sudan in an internationally supervised referendum... The international community played an important role in this process of our independence."
- Expressed “deepest gratitude and appreciation to the [SG] for ... his unwavering personal support for our **self-determination referendum, independence** and the **speedy admission** of the **Republic of South Sudan** into the United Nations.”
- Commended “the launch by the [SG] of ‘**the Global Initiative on Education**’”, which we hope will open up avenues of collaboration between **South Sudan** and the international community on improving education access for our children.”
- “Critical unresolved issues remain between **South Sudan** and **Sudan**, including border demarcation, citizenship rights, the Status of Abyei, and oil related issues ... The **lack of progress in these post-independence issues** has been posing threats to peace and stable relations”.
- Warned that "food security is not a privilege, but a basic right. No citizen should go hungry. As the saying goes, "a hungry man is an angry man".
- In regard to the **SPLM-North**, called on “the international community to assist in meeting the humanitarian needs of these **refugees [in Sudan]** ... for those internally displaced by the conflict”, and reaffirmed its position as “honest brokers” for a “negotiated settlement”.
- Stated that agreements reached between the **Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan** “will allow the two countries to pursue their national development under a secure and lasting peace”, but warned that the failure to agree on **Abyei** required

“the AU Peace and Security Council together with UN Security Council to take necessary action for the way forward.”

### General National Congress of Libya (HS)

- Referring to the **Benghazi** attack, promised to “defeat the schemes of...terrorists who do not represent **Libya**, nor represent **Islam**” and who pursue a course of violence against nations of the world, stating that it would also bolster security and protection for diplomatic and consular missions.
- Championed **democracy** as a crucial step toward terminating social injustice and political tyranny.
- Noted the detrimental after-effects of the Qaddafi Regime that had imposed the continuation of transnational organized crime, drug smuggling, terrorism, and human trafficking, calling on all states to help combat corruption and seize embezzled funds.
- Supported **disarmament** in all its forms and invited Member States to expedite the formation of a legally binding mechanism to ensure the security of non-nuclear states.
- Pressured **Israel** to commit to a **nuclear-weapon-free zone**, and to end aggression against **Palestine** and withdraw from the occupied **Palestinian** territory, encouraging a **two-state solution** to the conflict.
- Requested the **UNSC** to promptly end the violence in **Syria** and, in doing so, to respect the demands of the **Syrian** people.
- Urged states parties to assist in providing fair representation of **Africa** in the **UNGA** and **UNSC**.

### Republic of Burundi (VP)

- In line with the theme of the **peaceful settlement of disputes**, spoke in detail of the democratic elections held in Burundi two years ago and the "encouraging results at numerous levels" that had resulted from them. Highlighted in particular its national strategy for good governance and the mechanisms for transitional justice that had been developed and put in place. Flagged as well the return of over 800,000 refugees.
- On **peacebuilding**, spoke of the work and achievements of the **Burundi Configuration** and hoped "that the UN Office in Burundi might be transformed into a country team".
- Noting the adoption of the provisional constitution in **Somalia** last August, and congratulated that country's leaders on developments that it hoped would help stabilise the situation there.
- Hoped that "the new government in **Mali**... [would] find a rapid and adequate solution" to the crisis in that country.
- Committed to working with other members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes region to help stabilise the security situation in **DRC**.
- Wished for the “prompt re-establishment of peace” in **Syria**.



- "Despite a difficult and **fragile international economic environment**", called for sustained assistance with its own **economic and social development**.
- On **reform**, hoped that "the changes envisaged in the institutional system of our Organization will take into account the interests of all Member States and elicit the contributions of all concerned in the remodelling and realization of our Organization."

#### Republic of Seychelles (VP)

- Expressed particular concern regarding two issues that "challenge the proper application of the **rule of law** in a sustainable manner: **maritime piracy** and the resolution of the **political crisis in Madagascar**".
- Argued that "establishing the **rule of law** in **Somalia** is obviously the only true long-term and sustainable solution to **piracy**" and welcomed the moves in Somalia and by the international community to strengthen the efforts.
- Proposed that "**SIDS** be considered as offering unique opportunities for testing innovative policies and technologies".
- In regard to **climate change**, stated that the Global Island Partnership proposed "consideration of debt cancellation for SIDS to better allow preparation for climate change adaptation".
- Warmly welcomed the SG's **Sustainable Energy for All Initiative**.
- In regard to **food security**, urged "that all barriers affecting trade with islands be lifted (including the economic embargo on **Cuba**)".

#### Republic of Iraq (VP)

- Claimed that "Iraq has made its choice by embarking on the path of **cooperation and collaboration** with the International community on the political, economic and development levels"
- Suggested that "Iraq's hosting of the **League of the Arab States Summit** in March of this year declared Iraq's return to its active and natural roles in the joint Arab action system".
- Drew upon the Iraqi experience to urge other countries, especially neighbouring ones, to adopt "the **principle of negotiations to resolve conflicts** and resort to dialogue or reason, law and peaceful transfer of powers"
- Stressed that history had proven that "negative regional and international interference could adversely impact the **Syrian** issue and may cause unlimited chaos" and called for "**negotiations and peaceful solutions** as a path to end the (Syrian) crisis".
- Welcomed "the establishment of the State of **Palestine** in the occupied Palestinian territories with Jerusalem as its capital" and declared their support for "the **membership** of the State of Palestine in the UN".
- Expressly stated support for "international efforts spent to prevent the **proliferation of nuclear armament** while affirming the right of people and countries to benefit from **peaceful nuclear energy**". In this regard, it welcomed

the “efforts to hold the UN conference in Helsinki/Finland December 2012 to come out with practical steps to establish the **free zone**”.

- Condemned the "**Israeli** disregard [for] repeated international calls to sign the **NPT** ...and to place its nuclear installation and military arsenal under the monitoring of the IAEA"
- Condemned “the inhumane violations of the rights of the Muslims in **Myanmar**” and rejected discriminatory policies practiced against religious and ethnic minorities.

### **Antigua and Barbuda (HG)**

- Emphasized that “Antigua and Barbuda nor our CARICOM brothers and sisters manufacture **small arms and light weapons**, yet one recent estimate indicates that there are 1.6 million illegal firearms in the region.”
- Was deeply saddened “that despite significant efforts, strong will on the part of the majority of States and the fact that a compromise was potentially within reach, that there was no agreement on a text for the just concluded legally binding **Arms Trade Treaty**.”
- Remained resolute “in our continued call for a **nuclear weapon free world**.”
- Condemned “the **brutal killing of the US Ambassador to Libya** and the destruction of the US embassy in Libya.”
- “The **Rio+20** Summit on sustainable development provided an international platform to address the social, economic and environmental challenges affecting the international community.”
- Urged all to “act now to respond to the **climate crisis**, and ensure that not a single country is sacrificed, no matter how small.”
- Called on the “UN General Assembly to designate 2014 as the **International Year of Small Island Developing States** to raise awareness of the **special situation of members and mobilize international support for our sustainable development**.”
- Reiterated “my Government’s strong support for the Mission in **Haiti** and to stress that peace will only be achieved if we simultaneously address issues of security, national reconciliation, and development.”
- Called on “the developed and OECD countries to guarantee that their ...approach to **international tax matters** involves improved international cooperation on tax issues through comprehensive and supportive frameworks that ensure the involvement and equal treatment of small jurisdictions like Antigua and Barbuda without the nuances of inappropriate branding as tax havens.”
- Called on “both sides to exercise restraint and allow humanitarian relief supplies to enter **Syria**.”

### **Lebanese Republic (HG)**

- Supported **UNSC Reform**, advising that the “UNSC’s structure, prerogatives and extension should be revisited taking into consideration the new political and

economic global juncture. Extending membership to more countries is much needed to achieve justice and equality.”

- Reaffirmed its neutrality regarding the ongoing crisis in **Syria**, expressing its continued support to displaced **Syrian** migrants and requesting assistance from the international community to help provide relief to these refugees: “international support and assistance on all levels is much needed.”
- Endorsed a *de jure* **Palestinian State** with **Jerusalem** as its capital.
- Supported **UNSC resolution 1701** and asked the international community to pressure **Israel** to respect international resolutions and international law, to withdraw immediately from occupied North Ghajar, Chebba farms and Kfarchouba hills and to bring to an end the continuous threats towards Lebanon's security.”
- Called for the “full implementation of **UNGA resolution 192/66**...regarding the oil spill on its coastal shore during the Israeli 2006 war on Lebanon and compensation in application of article 4 of this resolution.”
- Sought **disarmament** and **arms control** measures to be taken: toward **Israel** to urge it ratify the **NPT**; and toward **Iran** to peacefully and diplomatically resolve its nuclear issue.
- Requested the **international community** to draw up a “serious economic and cultural road map” to provide the **Arab World** with **developmental** guidance, an expansion of cultural awareness, and the provision of **education** and **employment** opportunities.

#### **People’s Republic of Bangladesh (HG)**

- Invited states to embrace **democracy** and eliminate injustice by “eradicating poverty, hunger, inequality, and deprivation with social safety nets; job creation; inclusiveness, sustained growth and human development; and through countering terrorism.”
- Called for state support of the **People’s Empowerment and Development** model and **UNGA Resolution 66/224** to enforce the peaceful and equal development of humanity.
- Supported **equality of women** and the enrichment of **education** opportunities for youth, and primarily young girls.
- Encouraged coherence of the **SDGs** with the **High Level Panel on Post-MDG Development Agenda**. These should “prioritize poverty, hunger, nutrition, global food and energy security, climate change, and global partnership for sustainable development,” and also prioritize the plight of autistic children.
- Requested “[a] new legal regime ensuring social, cultural, and economic rehabilitation of **climate migrants**.”
- Demanded the **international community** “immediately implement **Mode IV of the GATS** to benefit both sending and receiving countries” with respect to food and energy security.
- Condemned “[t]he blatant injustice, murder, torture, and humiliation of the **Palestinian** people by **Israel**,” and urged all concerned to effectively and

immediately resolve this dispute “through justice and establishment of **democratic rights**.”

- Sponsored **UNSC Reform, Bretton Woods Reform**, and the effective enhancement of “other IFIs.”

### **Kingdom of Thailand (HG)**

- Stated that “it is important to put the people at the front and centre of the development agenda. **Sustainable growth and development**, poverty reduction, addressing **climate change** and **environmental challenges** and promoting greater employment equality must go hand in hand”.
- Stressed that the “successes and failures of the **MDGs** implementation should be taken into account as the international community starts to frame the **post-2015 development agenda** or the **SDGs**”.
- Expressed full support for **Myanmar**’s transition towards greater democracy.
- Urged the “international community to redouble its collective effort [to act] forcefully against **transnational crimes**”.
- Reiterated the need to promote the **rule of law** as a solid foundation to achieve peace, international security, human rights and sustainable development.
- Hoped that “both **Israel and Palestine** [could] achieve true and lasting peace based on a two-state solution”.
- Expressed deep concern over the situation in **Syria** and reaffirmed its commitment to peacekeeping.

### **Solomon Islands (HG)**

- Stated that “low intensity territorial disputes are brewing” in the **Asia-Pacific region**, and that “these challenges now demand an effective multilateral institution which responds meaningfully in real time to uphold the **rule of law**.”
- “The United Nations will only be strengthened with a **Secretariat** that represents the diversity of its membership”.
- **Security Council reform** “must keep pace with the changing global realities”. Supported “the call to make the Security Council more representative, relevant and effective.”
- Encouraged “peoples within the **Asia-Pacific region** that aspire for **self-determination and independence**”, including those of **Fiji** and **New Caledonia**.
- Supported the “work of the Quartet and the office of the Secretary General in defusing tensions and advancing political discussion on a **two-state-solution for Israel and Palestine**”.
- Expressed “deep concern on the sad events in **Benghazi**.”
- Considered as crucial the “full and timely implementation of the **Rio+20 Outcomes**”, and that “we must accelerate efforts to achieve the MDG targets within the remaining three years.”
- Stated that “**SDGs** must be economically rationalized, rural focused, community based and time bound.”

- Called “for the immediate lifting of the US economic and trade embargo against **Cuba**”.

#### **Kyrgyz Republic (HG)**

- Condemned the provocative nature of the Innocence of Muslims **video** which denigrated Islam and the Prophet Mohammed, while also rejecting violence and the use of force against **diplomats** of any country.
- Concerned over the situation in **Afghanistan**, and the emergence of various extremist and terrorist groups there, saying that neighbouring countries had worked to foster investment, trade and communications ties with that country.
- Asked the international community do its utmost to rehabilitate **Afghanistan** economically, including through joint socio-economic projects and emphasized that the United Nations must be on the front line of efforts to tackle such challenges.
- Called for **reforming the Security Council** to make it more geographically representative, transparent and democratic, and for strengthening the coordinating role of **ECOSOC** in sustainable development, food security, humanitarian aid, environmental cooperation and the **MDGs**.

#### **Somali Republic (HG)**

- Credited **AMISOM**, the **African Union**, the **EU**, **US**, **League of Arab States**, and the **Organization of Islamic Conference** for their invaluable contributions to the peaceful negotiation of the **Somali Constitution**.
- Urged allied actors to continue to help bring **sustainable peace and security** to **Somalia** via the “politics of inclusion, establishing a credible, representative, inclusive and capable government: a government by the people, for the people” in which “[p]ower and responsibility must be devolved as close to the people as possible in accordance with the principles of federalism.”
- Sought the assistance of the **international community** in “establishing and strengthening **transparent** systems of public financial management” as well as a just and nonpartisan judiciary that [would] contribute to the elimination of the “culture of impunity” that had been engulfing the state.
- Emphasized the need to establish an “interior process of building local representation, addressing community justice and seeking to build basic services, rather than ...distant institutions of government from Mogadishu, or even provincial centres.”
- Recognized the presence of **Somali pirates** as a direct threat to **international security**, and invited the **international community** to continue to assist in confronting this issue with the use of binding laws and, as a last resort, force.

#### **Turkmenistan (HG)**

- Suggested that **UN member-countries** “consider in great detail the idea of creating an international legal framework that would govern the functioning of



**energy supply system**", proposing "to prepare a draft resolution of the [GA] on the establishment of an expert group".

- Proposed "in cooperation with the UN the establishment of the Regional Centre for technologies related to climate change in Central Asia and the Caspian Basin."
- Proposed "that a **high-level** consultative **meeting** be held next year under the auspices of the UN to discuss measures aimed at [the] expansion of the international nonproliferation legal framework."
- Proposed "to develop the UN Platform of Action for Humanitarian Affairs designed to become a political and legal basis for the consolidation of the efforts of the international community in the humanitarian dimension."

## Greece

- Underlined the importance of the **rule of law** which should be a guiding principle in the conduct of international affairs and fully agreed with the Secretary-General that **freedom of expression** was a fundamental right and privilege of all people, without any discrimination, which however should not be abused by anyone in a disgraceful way. "Nevertheless, we strongly condemn any form of violence, and in this particular case against diplomatic missions."
- Noted that **illegal migration in the Mediterranean region** had given rise to a humanitarian crisis and that Greece had introduced major legislative and institutional reforms in the fields of asylum and migration.
- Stressed that there was no alternative to a political solution to the situation in **Syria**.
- Underscored that peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean required a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the **Palestinian issue** on the basis of a two-State solution, while noting that "unilateral actions cannot fulfill Israel's quest for security or Palestinian's aspirations for statehood, which we fully support."
- Regarding the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, argued that the name issue, beyond its semantic dimension, was an important element "in putting to rest irredentist notions and attempts to rewrite history in our region." Rejecting the statement made by the representative of FYROM, Greece believed "that the solution lies in a fair settlement." Once this had been settled, Greece would be "FYROM's staunchest ally and friend in its efforts to realize its Euroatlantic aspirations."
- Welcomed the constructive approach by the Serbian leadership with regards to **Kosovo** and underlined that dialogue was the only way to resolve problems.
- Referred to its "consistently pursuing stronger cooperation with Turkey" and stressed the utmost importance that **Turkey** "gives tangible signs of full respect for international law and abandon the standing threat of casus belli against Greece."
- Supported efforts by the **Cyprian Government** "to pursue negotiations with the Turkish Cypriot community, under UN auspices, aimed ultimately at reuniting the island."

- Spoke in detail of the **economic crisis in Greece** and its pursuit of structural adjustment, which ultimately was not only a national but also a European crisis, and assured the international community that “Greece will make it.”

## China

- At the outset stressed that the world was undergoing “major and profound changes” following the trend of “**multi-polarity, economic globalization** and the application of information technology.”
- Called for respect of the **sovereign equality** of states as basic norms governing international relations and stressed that “China does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries or impose its will on others.”
- Noted that, in light of the interconnectedness of today’s world, “all countries have a high stake in each other’s economic success” and pointed out China’s “significantly **increased contributions to international financial institutions.**”
- Called for full implementation of the consensus **Rio+20 outcome** and to discuss the **post-2015 development goals** with a view to promoting poverty eradication.
- Encouraged inter-civilization dialogue while respecting the diversity of the world and “the right of all countries to **independently choose their development paths.**”
- Emphasized that the UN “should fully play its role in **safeguarding world peace and security**”, that disputes needed to be resolved through dialogue and negotiation, and that “we must oppose terrorism, separatism and extremism in all forms.”
- With regard to the “profound changes in **West Asia and North Africa**”, China support[ed] the efforts by countries in this region to “independently handle their internal affairs and respect[ed] the aspirations and calls of people in this region for change and development.”
- On **Syria**, called on all parties to put an end to the violence and stressed that “the relevant parties of the international community should play a positive and constructive role.”
- Expressed support for an **independent Palestinian state** with **membership** in the UN and other international organizations.
- On the **Iranian nuclear issue**, called for continuation of diplomatic talks.
- In the **Asia-Pacific region**, supported advancing regional cooperation and to handle differences “with longer-term interests in mind so as to uphold peace, stability and prosperity” and noted that China had “contributed to over 50% of Asia’s growth for many consecutive years.”
- Stressed that China had “indisputable rights to **Diaoyu Dao and its affiliated islands**” which had been “an integral part of China’s territory since ancient times.” Rejected Japan’s “gross violation of China’s sovereignty” which was “totally illegal and invalid” and posed “a grave challenge to the post-War international order”.

## Norway

- Stated that “[t]he crisis in **Syria** started with a call for freedom and dignity through peaceful protests” and stressed that “[t]he regime of Bashir al-Assad has lost all legitimacy and must cease power. The violence in Syria must stop”.
- In the light of the **Syrian drama**, it stated that: “Even in war, there are rules...You are all individually responsible. When justice prevails, you will be held accountable for the crimes you have committed.”
- Noting the current deadlock in the **Security Council**, lamented that “[o]nce again, the permanent members of the **UNSC** are divided and unable to protect the people on the ground...Now we expect you to act. We expect you to put away outdated ideas of zero-sum games and spheres of influence and to strive to seek a common position. Enough blood has been shed...Do not allow narrow self-interest to block the winds of change that the vast majority of this Assembly applauds.”
- Commended the courage shown by the **Myanmar** government towards a free and democratic country.
- Commended the courage of Daw **Aung San Suu Kyi** to talk to the “very people who held her in confinement”.
- Saluted the **African Union** that, in close partnership with the **Security Council**, had helped the leaders of **Sudan and South Sudan** to put an end to the “bloody conflict”.
- Noted that “[o]ne year ago, we agreed, here in New York, that the **Palestinian state-building process** had reached a level where the institutions of state [were] in place. Great expectations were created, and then frustrated. Time is running short”. Reiterated that “the two-state solution is the only path to sustainable peace. But the prospect for realizing a **Palestinian state** based on the two-state solution is diminishing as the expansion of **Israeli** settlements continues” and reiterated that negotiations remain the key to achieve peace.
- Applauded the SG’s “tireless efforts in **reforming the internal workings** of this organization” and stressed that “to achieve our goals, we need a strong UN Organization”.

## Bahrain

- “[P]roposed the creation of an **Arab court of human rights** ... model[ed on] the Inter-America Court of Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights and the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights.”
- Called on the “international community ... to unify its position so as to put an end to the humanitarian suffering of the **Syrian people** and to find a political solution to the crisis”, and welcomed the “appointment of Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi”.
- Stood “by the **Rohingya Muslims of Myanmar** in their ordeal and [would] provide them with assistance while giving good counsel to the **Government of Myanmar** on that subject.”
- Supported the “creation of an **independent Palestinian state** with East Jerusalem as its capital”, and urged “the international community to demand from **Israel** to halt its **settlement activities** in the occupied Palestinian territory”.

- Affirmed “its unflinching position of establishing a **nuclear-weapon-free zone** in the Middle East ... by compelling **Israel** ... to adhere to the [NPT] and to subject its nuclear facilities to inspection by the **IAEA**”. Also called for **Iran** to “fulfill its commitments of total and transparent cooperation with the IAEA.”
- Reaffirmed “the necessity of solving the problem of the **three United Arab Emirates islands** ... occupied by [Iran] either through direct negotiations or through arbitration by the **International Court of Justice**.”
- Welcomed “the steps taken to launch the national dialogue [in **Yemen**]” and the election of the new president of **Somalia**.
- Reaffirmed its position on the “preservation of the territorial integrity of **Morocco** and the peaceful settlement of the **Moroccan Sahara issue** pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.”
- Condemned “in the strongest terms ... **the shameful film**”, and expressed compounded concern of “the unjustified aggression perpetrated against the diplomatic mission of the [USA] in **Benghazi**”.
- Welcomed the “outcome of **Rio+20** and the Secretary-General’s vision as regards **sustainable development**.”

## Guinea

- Supported the theme chosen for this 67<sup>th</sup> session: “**peaceful settlement of disputes**”
- Stated that “the strengthening of democratic institutions and the re-establishment of territorial integrity were major challenges that must be met in West Africa, particularly in **Mali**”
- Supported **Mali**’s request to the **Security Council** for the rapid deployment of an international force to restore its territorial integrity.
- Supported efforts to restore peace and security to the eastern **DRC**.
- Expressed support to the current negotiations between the **Governments of Sudan and South Sudan** regarding post-independence issues endorsed by the **Security Council**.
- Concerning the **Middle East**, said the restoration of lasting peace in the region required an independent **Palestinian State** living in peace and security alongside **Israel**.
- Stated that “the situation in **Syria** was more alarming than ever before” and urged the international community to exert all efforts to “halt the violence, protect civilians and restore peace”.
- Underscored that **Rio+20** had provided the international community with the opportunity to renew its political commitment to **sustainable development**, but stressed that “current priorities should include the effective implementation of the commitments undertaken”.
- Expressed that **post-2015 agenda** should reflect continuity from the **MDGs**.
- Called for the support of the **Peacebuilding Commission** in three priority areas: reconciliation and national unity; security reform; and youth and women’s employment.

## Peru

- Congratulated the President of the GA on his “initiative to establish the **Pacific Settlement of Dispute** as the central topic of our debate.”
- Reaffirmed full respect for the work of the **ICJ** and called upon States “to refer to it, as well as to respect and comply [with] its decisions”.
- Condemned “the use of force and violence in [**Syria**]”, supported the efforts of the **SG** and **Arab League** “in their search for a peaceful and negotiated solution”, and encouraged the mission of **Lakhdar Brahimi**.
- Recognized **Palestinian State** and supported “its admission as a **Member of the United Nations**, without detriment to **Israel’s** right to national security.”
- Condemned “the unfair and illegal economic, financial and commercial embargo imposed against **Cuba**”.
- Called on **Argentina** and the **UK** to “initiate a dialogue leading to a negotiated solution” on the dispute over the **Malvinas**.
- Regarded as most urgent the **reform of the Security Council**, stating that it should be transformed into a “more efficient, transparent, democratic, and representative forum”, and called for “a greater presence of developing countries”.
- “[S]ince **Rio+20**, the establishment of the **Post 2015 Development Agenda** must accomplish a convergence of the process of the [**MDGs**] with the process of the **Objectives of Sustainable Development**.”

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