

Réunion : Assemblée générale des Nations Unies

Date : 27 septembre 2013

Durée : 6'27" (114 mots/minute)

Orateur : Premier Ministre du Pakistan

Difficulté : *

Éléments à fournir :

Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu-et-Cachemire (État de l'Inde)
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I have great pleasure in welcoming the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and invite him to address the General Assembly. Mr Prime Minister.

Mr President,

I stand here today before this Assembly, soon after my country has seen a new dawn. I come before this house in all humility as the elected Prime Minister of Pakistan for the third time. I feel exonerated, as my supporters and I stood firm in our struggle and resolve for democracy.

I am happy to inform the distinguished Delegates that we now have a strong Parliament, an independent judiciary, a free media and a vibrant civil society.

But there is no room for complacency. We cannot lower our guard. Democracy needs constant vigilance and strong institutions. It needs careful nurturing. More importantly, it is not promises but good governance that sustains democracy. My Government has put the people at the centre. We will work to give them peace and security, an environment of growth and development. I am pursuing an inclusive approach for the entire nation.

Mr President,

Pakistan is an ardent supporter of the United Nations, which is an anchor of peace and a beacon of hope for all nations. The United Nations universal character provides a forum to discuss, evolve and implement global responses to pressing problems of our times. Pakistan upholds international law and promotes international consensus. The security of our world is assured and reinforced by friendly relations between nations and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of States.

The United Nations needs reform, but it should be a reform that reflects the interests of all, not the ambitions of a few. We believe that the Security Council's composition should be made more representative, democratic and equitable, and its work more effective, transparent and accountable. The intended reforms must, however, plan for a dynamic future, not entrench or replicate outdated historical patterns based on privileges. The role and authority of the General Assembly must be fully restored and revitalized. In the past few years,

the General Assembly has regained influence in responding to challenges in regard to peace and security, development and climate change. It is becoming a platform of choice. Yet, it has to go a long way to acquire its full authority.

Mr President,

To save the world from the scourge of war, we have to continue to strive for a fair and just international order based on rule of law. Festering disputes must be resolved. In this regard, the United Nations has to play a critical role.

The United Nations must continue to remain attentive to the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and the full realization of the right to self-determination of its people. The suffering of the people cannot be brushed under the carpet because of power politics. As in the past, Pakistan calls upon the international community to give an opportunity to the Kashmiris to decide their future peacefully, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was presented to the Security Council in January 1948, and yet the issue remains unresolved after nearly seven decades.

I have an aspiration for regional peace and stability. I have shared this vision with leaders in our neighborhood. Shortly after assuming office, I received a message of goodwill from the Prime Minister of India, Dr Manmohan Singh. I extended an invitation to him to engage with us to address all outstanding issues between our two countries, and Prime Minister Singh's response was positive. Our two countries have wasted massive resources in an arms race. We could have used these resources for the economic well-being of our people. We still have that opportunity. Pakistan and India can prosper together; and the entire region would benefit from our cooperation. We stand ready to re-engage with India in a substantive and purposeful dialogue. I am looking forward to meeting Prime Minister Manmohan Singh here in New York to make a new beginning. We have a solid basis to do that. We can build on the Lahore Accord signed in 1999, which contained a road map for the resolution of our differences through peaceful negotiations. I am committed to working for a peaceful and economically prosperous region. This is what our people want and this is what I have long aspired for.

Réunion : Conseil de sécurité

Thème: La guerre, ses enseignements et la quête de la paix permanente

Date : 29 janvier 2014

Durée :6'50" (140 mots/minute)

Orateur : Jeffrey Feltman, Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires politiques

Difficulté : **

Éléments à fournir : /

Mr President,

Thank you for inviting me to represent the Secretary-General today in addressing the Council "War, its lessons and the search for a permanent peace". The relevance and timeliness of this debate are all too clear when we look to Syria, South Sudan or the Central African Republic at the moment.

The founders of the United Nations, in seeking to end the scourge of war, had in the forefront of their minds the searing experience of a global conflagration that pitted States against States. In more recent years, the UN has often been called upon to contribute to ending conflicts inside States rather than between States. Moreover, in a point relevant for today's debate, even as conflicts between States lessen in number, conflicts inside States too often reoccur.

In both types of conflicts, distortions of history and identity can be contributing factors. Wartime rhetoric cultivates division. Helping groups inside States move beyond such zero-sum thinking to accepting a shared national narrative is especially hard. The United Nations has a long history of helping to establish the means to resolve territorial disputes, but reconciling competing visions of history and identity is far less of a developed science.

While we hope to contribute to permanent peace when we act — be it as members of the Security Council or the UN Secretariat — past crises have shown that immediate imperatives tend to be so overpowering that what appear to be longer-term aspects often receive less attention, even though peacebuilding is now an indispensable part of our conflict management and prevention work. In other words, while we have time-tested formulas for separating armies, for tending to the needy, for enacting political road maps and rebuilding actual roads and ministries, we have reflected less on our ability to repair trust in societies and to foster genuine reconciliation. How can we mend shattered social fabrics so that people look in their adversary's eyes once again and see the human being rather than the enemy?

Mr President,

In the time I have to explore this topic today, I will address two main questions. What are the essential elements of reconciliation? And how should the UN's approach to crisis management be combined with the imperative of enabling societies to heal?

So, what are the essential elements of reconciliation? When I refer to reconciliation, I have the following in mind — by accounting for and sharing views about the past, including prior to conflict, in order to restore mutual respect and trust between groups and individuals. To make this a reality, I see a double responsibility. First, the responsibility of the international community to assist in creating conditions that, second, enable national actors to live up to their responsibility for rebuilding trust and respect, including reckoning with their own behaviour and actions.

Rebuilding trust and respect requires engaging with one another at all levels of society, not just at the level of political and economic elites. Leaders need to set the example, not just in ceasing wartime rhetoric and ending the intentional promotion of grievances, but also by deeds of genuine cooperation and honest examinations of their own roles in conflict. Leaders also need to demonstrate that power-sharing and other forms of post-conflict governance do not signify that the winner takes all, but that room is available for engagement for all parts of society.

It is often being said that youth is the hope for overcoming past hatred. However, reality shows that youth brought up just after war tend to be more extreme than their parents. By often being deprived of the chance to meet “the other”, they are also deprived of the chance to experience what they have in common. So, we need to find ways in our work in the aftermath of conflict to break the vicious cycle of divided communities when the hatred and sense of victimhood is most pronounced and palpable. Working with teachers and parents is as important as working with the young people themselves.

More broadly, education and curricula tend to be disseminators of contentious narratives. As difficult as it is, it appears critical to start early with the development of history curricula that, at the very least, share the different interpretations of recent events. This could form the beginning of developing a shared narrative and establishing points of convergence in people's experiences and thinking.

Mr President,

Let me now turn to my second question. How can the UN's approach to crisis management be combined with the imperative of enabling societies to heal?

Over the past few months, this Council has, along with other business, expressed alarm about the catastrophic situation in the Central African Republic, the ongoing slaughter in Syria and the outbreak of brutal hostilities in South Sudan. While outside forces play roles in each of these conflicts, the root causes, the initial sparks and the momentum of these conflicts are essentially internal. In all three cases, the physical end to war, while urgently needed, will not produce lasting peace and security. In all three countries, an end to the fighting will not permanently end the conflict. As we have seen repeatedly, fighting that ends without

reconciliation — especially fighting inside States — is fighting that can and often does resume.

In the CAR, religious communities that peacefully coexisted for generations now view each other not as neighbours but as enemies. As difficult as ending the fighting is, rebuilding a shared sense of community and forging a common narrative about recent events will be even harder, but it is essential if the CAR citizens will ever enjoy lasting peace and stability.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Réunion : Plénière de la 21^{ème} Commission pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale

Date : 23 avril 2012

Durée :6' (153 mots/minute)

Orateur : Représentant de l'Afrique du Sud intervenant au nom du Groupe africain

Difficulté : ***

Éléments à fournir :

criminal justice system	Système de justice pénale
transnational organized crime	criminalité transnationale organisée
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	ONUDC Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime

Madam Chairperson,

The African Group welcomes the thematic discussion on violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, as it provides the opportunity to Member States to reflect, recommit and further identify comprehensive strategies to address this problem.

The Group further expresses its deep concern over the extensive hostility, abuse, violence towards migrants, migrant workers, and their families, motivated by racism, racial discrimination, stigmatization, xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance, which unfortunately have become more prevalent in the world today.

The Group condemns the practice of mandatory detention of irregular migrants, their criminalization and treatment in the context of border control, which is inconsistent with international human rights law, and therefore deserves to be ceased.

Furthermore, the African Group wishes to stress its concern over the continuation of smuggling of migrants, as well as trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, and reiterates that the root causes of these criminal activities are multifaceted in nature, involving both economic and social aspects.

The Group encourages States to provide appropriate protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking, in line with the pertinent provisions of the relevant conventions and protocols thereto, as well as with domestic laws.

In this regard, the Group urges concerned governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to support and allocate appropriate resources for programs aimed

at strengthening preventive actions. This includes support for information and awareness raising programs for the target groups.

The Group urges the international community to support the efforts of African countries in the implementation of the various mechanisms and programs.

Madam Chairperson,

The African Group is concerned by the links between the different forms of transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking, money laundering, corruption, and in some cases terrorism, as they undermine socio-economic progress in our continent, including the challenge they pose in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The Group expresses its concern about the issue of maritime piracy and calls on the UNODC to continue to brief all Member States on a regular basis on the ongoing activities and their effectiveness, as well as their management. In this context, the Group welcomes the efforts made by the regional Member States to respond to this transnational threat and calls on the international community to address maritime piracy from its grassroots.

Furthermore, the Group urges actions to tackle maritime piracy, including developing a common policy framework on burden sharing based on the principle of proportionality.

On the issue of cybercrime, the African Group welcomes the adoption of the resolution which established the Working Group on Cybercrime, which had its first meeting in January 2011. The establishment of this working group was timely and a necessary demonstration of the international community's determination to deal with this emerging form of crime.

Madam Chair,

Overcrowded prisons remain a concern for some parts of the African region. We believe that the penitentiary system is part of the whole criminal justice system and should be given due attention. Therefore, the reform of the criminal justice system should also include the penitentiary system, especially for the treatment of prisoners, in particular women and children.

Madam Chairperson,

The African Group recognizes that crime prevention and criminal justice should be put at the center of the rule of law, as an effective and efficient criminal justice system can have positive impact on long term sustainable economic and social development. Therefore the Group is of the view that the Commission has an important role to play in formulating crime prevention and criminal justice responses, to combat transnational crime and believes that it would be useful for the Commission to continue and, where necessary, to review, update and supplement the UN standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

The Group notes with regret that a number of people, including women and children, throughout the world, still suffer as a result of crimes and that the rights of victims still have not adequately been addressed, and that they may in addition continue to suffer damages even during and after the prosecution of the perpetrators. In this regard, countries are urged to give effect to the rights of victims.

The African Group underscores the importance of legal aid, as an essential element of a fair, humane and efficient criminal justice system. We therefore reiterate the importance of international cooperation to prevent and combat corruption in all its forms, and call upon States to fully uphold their commitments.

The Group stresses its particular concern for the trafficking of cultural property, which is negatively affecting the cultural heritage of our nations.

In conclusion, Madam Chairperson, the African Group reiterates the need for the provision of adequate technical assistance in the area of capacity building, in particular on the collection, analysis and reporting of accurate and reliable data on world crime trends and patterns. Furthermore, technical assistance if needed to build and enhance capacities in the areas of law enforcement and judicial systems, aimed at supporting the efforts of African countries to prevent and combat transnational organized crime.

The Group reiterates its position that the core activities of UNODC should be funded by the regular budget to ensure the predictability and the sustainability of resources required to fulfill its mandates, while encouraging donors to continue to provide extra-budgetary contributions to support the activities of the Office.

Madam Chair,

Let me therefore take this opportunity again to assure you of the full support of the African Group during this Session of the Commission.

I thank you.