

Réunion : 21eme session de la Commission pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale

Date : 24 avril 2012

Durée : 6'54" (130 mots/minute)

Orateur : Taleb Rifai, Secrétaire général de l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme

Difficulté : *

Éléments à fournir :

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, CCPCJ	Commission pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC	Office des Nations Unies contre les Drogues et le Crime, ONUDC

Ladies and gentlemen,

Our goal is to make travel and tourism a true driving force for growth and sustainable development, in pursuance of UN aims for a fairer and better world, to turn it into a force for good. Tourism today is a very central and unique global phenomenon. It's an important socio-economic sphere of human activities, representing more than 5% of world GDP direct, more than 10% indirect, 30% of world trade in services, and employing one out of twelve people around the world. Tourism open doors for some of the most vulnerable groups, such as young entries into the labor market, and women. The connection between travel and tourism and development is very well established. This year, in 2012, there will be one billion -

one billion ! - international tourists crossing borders in one single year. Four and a half more billion will be doing domestic trips in their own countries. This gigantic movement - one seventh of the people of the world in this time and age are traveling and crossing borders... There is little doubt that the incredible expansion of this human phenomenon in the last decades has brought with it countless positive employment, empowerment, development and mutual understanding opportunities.

But, like any other sector, like any other growing and lucrative human activity, tourism has been marred by negative sides and negative effects - and we must bravely admit that and confront it. Crime, ladies and gentlemen, is a problem from which no sector is immune. Too often, tourism infrastructure has been involved in notorious ends, in activities like forced labor, like sexual exploitation - particularly of children - and trafficking in humans. Trafficking, migration and exploitation are all interconnected, and it's a crime that is not acceptable by any means.

Too grave is the damage to natural and cultural environment as well, and to societies, when tourism grows without being managed in a responsible way. Only an ethical foundation, and a commitment to responsible attitudes that foster sustainability, can harness tourism's enormous capacity to do good, and to impede its potential to do harm.

It is this conviction that- it is in this conviction that UNWTO's core policy document, the Global Code of Ethics in Tourism, was anchored. It is in this same spirit that, later in this afternoon today, I will be delighted to sign, with my very good friend the Executive Director of UNODC, a memorandum of understanding of collaborations in areas of mutual respect. They will include : the unlawful acquisition of cultural artifacts as well, the enhancement of the private sector and anti-corruption policies, and crucially, very importantly, the prevention of human trafficking within the tourism sector. The central topic of trafficking is subject also to a side event that will take place tomorrow afternoon - and I would be very to see all of you tomorrow

afternoon - which is jointly organized by our two organizations. At this meeting tomorrow, we will set out to raise awareness of trafficking in the context of tourism, calling for an enhanced collaboration between all actors, from all spheres, from the public sector, from the private sector, NGOs, academic institutions, as well as consumers, the tourists themselves, to eradicate this very horrible form of modern-day slavery. This is a matter where there can be no complicity, no room for complicity. Human trafficking constitutes an unequivocal, an unacceptable...-insult to human dignity. It is a crime which affects millions of human beings across the world today, happening in front of our eyes, and particularly in every country around the world. No country is immune. Countries of origin are as guilty as countries of transit and countries of destination, in generating billions of revenues for criminals all over the world.

It is this that we must fight fearlessly, in every sector of human activities, and with every resource that we have at our disposal. We have to admit the infrastructure of tourism can and is being used today - accommodation establishments, hotels, transportation networks, airplanes, trains, cars, ships... - are being misused by traffickers to victimize the vulnerable. Tourism has the potential and is firmly committed to reclaim this very infrastructure and to use it to fight against trafficking.

Tourism is reaching today every spot under the sun. It reaches the most remote, rural areas, and brings with it - must bring with it opportunities for local development, decent jobs. The poverty alleviation and socio-economic empowerment it affords to the disadvantaged people can help to lessen their vulnerability and risks for victimization at the hands of organized crime. It is today, ladies and gentlemen, the largest transfer of voluntary funds, from those that have it to those that welcome it and need it. Tourism today is generating 1.3 trillion US dollars per year in terms of transfers of money from people to people. Through coordinated efforts we can ensure that awareness travels with us, and that tourism authorities, travel companies and tourists themselves join us in this fight. Through

active cooperation between the public and the private sector we can forge new alliances, we can ensure that every hotel room, every seat on an airplane and every site on the Internet is an awareness message medium. This is our infrastructure that we must reclaim. UNWTO is very proud to be here today, and on the behalf of the international tourism community, globally, we would like to show that we have the will and the courage to act.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Réunion : 68eme Débat général à l'Assemblée générale

Date : 27 Septembre 2013

Durée : 7'24" (114 mots/minute)

Orateur : Denzil L. Douglas, Premier Ministre de Saint Kitts and Nevis

Difficulté : **

Éléments à fournir :

L'orateur félicite à l'entame de ses propos John Ashe, président de la 68eme session de l'Assemblée générale. (Non dit dans l'introduction orale : il mentionne également Vuk Jeremić, président de la 67eme session.)

Mr President,

Distinguished Secretary General Ban Ki-moon,

Esteemed Heads of State and Government,

Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am particularly pleased to extend congratulations to you, distinguished President, Ambassador John Ashe, on your election to preside over the 68th session of the General Assembly. I am indeed proud given the stellar service of the General Assembly, and of course the service that you have rendered to your native land, Antigua and Barbuda, and the Latin American and Caribbean region in general. As a member of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean regional grouping, and

the wider Caribbean region, Saint Kitts and Nevis pledges its full support to you throughout your tenure at the helm of the General Assembly. I am confident that your expertise and your skills will position you favorably to guide the General Debate and the extensive work program of the various Committees and Agencies of this august body.

Mr President,

Saint Kitts and Nevis wishes to place on record its own appreciation to your predecessor the President of the 67th session, his excellency Mr Vuk Jeremić, for the important contributions that he made to advance the work of this institution during his own tenure.

Mr President,

We advance into this 68th session fully cognizant of the diverse challenges with which we must contend and equally seized of our obligation as a Government and people to contribute to the global priorities that inform the work of this august body. We see the relevance of maintaining sharp focus on those areas that are quite integral to the national and international development agenda. I refer to such matters as sustainable development, maintenance of international peace and security, promotion of human rights, disarmament, promotion of justice and international law, and effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts. These, we believe, are our core principles to inform any plan of action to advance into the post 2015 era with the confidence that our shared vision for meeting our set goals will be realized.

Mr President,

It was just a few days ago that Saint Kitts and Nevis attained another important milestone, celebrating three decades of nationhood, with a very strong commitment to maintain the stability and prosperity of our nation, drawing on our own creativity as a government and a people. This year's presentation, therefore, it bears great significance for our proud nation. As one of the smallest Member States of the western hemisphere and of this organization, we are pleased with the significant strides that we have made as my Government pursues the process of transformation for sustainability in a nation that is not immune from the global developments that continue to negatively impact our own national agenda.

My Government, however, is working assiduously in transforming our former sugar-based economy to one that is service-oriented, driven mainly by tourism and hospitality, and supported by international financial services, offshore education services, manufacturing and agriculture. In all of this we are cognizant of the momentum, and in fact the impact, of information and communication technology as a tool that will assist in the development of the national economy. As far as the manufacturing sector is concerned, we have developed a cluster of light manufacturing enterprises, that service the North and South American markets, and also the European markets, with quality electronics and electrical components, for the construction, cable television, aerospace and aircraft industries. Indeed, our present economic trajectory will ensure that we meet both our Millennium Development Goals as well as our own Sustainable Development Goals in the Post 2015 Development Agenda. And that is why the theme of this session : "The

Post 2015 Development Agenda : Setting the Stage”, is perceived to be quite relevant today.

Mr President,

My delegation is pleased that during this session of the General Assembly we will be reviewing progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as the target date of 2015 fast approaches. The distinguished Secretary General must be complimented for his initiative in this regard. I am pleased to indicate that Saint Kitts and Nevis has made tremendous strides in achieving the first MDG - that is, the eradication of extreme poverty. Our government has invested heavily in creating a very solid and expansive social safety infrastructure which has assisted the less fortunate to lead dignified lives. We provide subsidized health care for children and for the elderly. We assist vulnerable families with the resources to pursue education, and provide them with a nourishing, hot meal each day. We also provide living facilities for the aged and for the indigent.

Mr President,

It is the hope of my delegation that globally, every single effort will be made to ensure that all targets are met by the 2015 indicative deadline. Indeed, “The Millennium Development Goals report, 2013”, provides a clear indication of exactly where the international community should be directing its focus. And so, the world as a whole has to pay great attention to the most off-track MDGs, and those where progress has been stalled, including those related to hunger, related to universal

access to primary education, related to child mortality, maternal health and access to sanitation.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Réunion : Débat général sur toutes les questions de désarmement et de sécurité en Première Commission de l'Assemblée générale

Date : 12 octobre 2012

Durée : 6'40" (145 mots/minute)

Orateur : Rose Gottemoeller, déléguée de la mission des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Difficulté : ***

Éléments à fournir :

New START Treaty	Nouveau Traité START
Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Traité de non-prolifération (TNP)
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Convention sur les armes chimiques
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	Organisation pour l'interdiction des armes chimiques (OIAC)
Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Convention sur les armes biologiques

Thank you, Mister Chairman,

On behalf of the United States, I would like to congratulate you, Ambassador Desra Percaya, for your election to Chair of the First Committee during its sixty-seventh session, and we look forward to working with you during the course of the Committee's work. Thank you in advance for your fine leadership.

Mister Chairman,

The United States pledges its full support to your efforts to oversee a productive sixty-seventh session of the United States - erm, the United Nations General Assembly First Committee.

I am pleased to come before the UNGA First Committee for the first time in as - for the third time in as many years to provide the views of my Government on important issues before the First Committee. Although the road to a stable and

secure world without nuclear weapons will be long and difficult, the United States has made great progress in pursuit of the vision set out by President Obama three years ago in Prague. We know that it is in everyone's interest to extend forever the more than 65-year record of non-use of nuclear weapons.

One of the foundational chores in this pursuit is the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty that underpins it. The NPT must be upheld if we are to make progress towards nuclear disarmament. This requires that all States meet their obligations under the Treaty, with particular focus on the comprehensive action plan adopted by consensus at the 2010 Review Conference.

Understanding our responsibility to be leaders in disarmament, the United States and the Russian Federation entered into the New START treaty, the most comprehensive arms-control agreement in almost 20 years. The implementation of New START is going very well. Parties have exchanged more than 3,000 notifications on their respective strategic forces, and the on-site inspections that enable each side to confirm the validity of that data are now well under way.

Our experience so far demonstrates that New START verification regime works and sets an important precedent for future negotiations. When President Obama signed New START in Prague in 2010, he stressed his intention to pursue further reductions in strategic, non-strategic and non-deployed nuclear weapons. We and the Russian Federation are now engaged in a dialogue on strategic stability, laying the groundwork for future negotiations.

The United States is proud to be a part of a new effort, the P5 process. This high-priority, regularized dialogue among the five NPT nuclear-weapon States is integral to progress on the 2010 NPT action plan. The United States hosted the Washington P5 Conference this past June — the third in a series of such conferences. These conferences are contributing to political dialogue and new

forms of cooperation on nuclear weapons issues to an extent unseen in prior years, and this work, I will underscore, is among all P5 States.

Regarding other multilateral efforts, the United States is working consistently and actively in support of nuclear-weapons-free zones. We are pleased to report that the P5 and Mongolia reached agreement on parallel declarations regarding Mongolia's nuclear-free... nuclear-weapon-free status. We also look forward to the signature of a P5 protocol to the zone treaty in South-East Asia and to advance dialogue with parties to the zone treaty in Central Asia.

On the non-proliferation front, the United States applauds the 17 States that have brought the IAEA additional protocol into force since the 2010 NPT Review Conference, bringing the total to 118 States. This Protocol has become the international standard for safeguards, and we encourage all countries to adopt it. We are also working with the IAEA and its Member States to strengthen safeguards in other ways, including by ensuring the IAEA has the political support and resources needed to fulfill its essential mission.

International cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the third NPT pillar, continues to be vigorous. I am pleased to report that the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative now has 13 contributing States and the Board of Governors has approved measures to assure IAEA members of reliable access to fuel for peaceful nuclear power plants.

While the United States and other parties make progress on each pillar of the NPT, we have grave concerns about the actions of a few countries. Iran, North Korea and Syria have violated their NPT obligations and have not taken the steps necessary to rectify these violations. These violations continue to threaten international security and undermine confidence in the non-proliferation regime. These cases, above all, stand in the way of our shared disarmament goals. The

international community must therefore insist on a return to compliance, in keeping with the NPT action plan.

Beyond nuclear issues, the United States welcomes the success of the seventh BWC Review Conference, and the ambitious work plan it adopted. We are also pushing forward with our biotransparency initiative that is aimed at building confidence in the BWC regime.

We are also commemorating the fifteenth year since the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The United States remains fully committed to the CWC, and as all States parties to the OPCW work towards a world free from the scourge of chemical weapons, we recognize that there remain real challenges before us. We, along with partners in the international community, call on the Syrian Government to eliminate its chemical weapons arsenal, cease all threats of their use and join the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Mister Chairman,

The United States is also hard at work on the creation, completion and implementation of several other international arms control and non-proliferation treaties and agreements. The July UN Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty made significant progress towards realizing a strong and effective treaty to regulate international trade in conventional arms. The United States is committed to improving the current draft text and supports convening a short, focused, consensus-based conference in 2013 to continue our work.