

Réunion : Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, Réunion de haut niveau sur le handicap et le développement

Date : 23 septembre 2013

Durée : 9'43" (110 mots/minute)

Orateur : Stevie Wonder, Messenger de la paix des Nations Unies

Difficulté : *

Éléments à fournir :

L'orateur parle de Smokey Robinson and The Miracles ; de Rony White ; et de Barry Gordon, fondateur de Mowtown Records.

Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled	Traité de Marrakech visant à faciliter l'accès des aveugles, des déficients visuels et des personnes ayant d'autres difficultés de lecture des textes imprimés aux œuvres publiées
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Good Morning,

Your Excellency Ambassador John William Ashe, President of the General Assembly,

Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Your Excellencies,

Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour to participate in this High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on disability and development. I am very happy to be here today at this historical event.

In 2009, I was appointed United Nations Messenger of Peace with a focus on persons with disabilities. In this role, I have had the opportunity to advocate internationally for the most fundamental goals of the United Nations – peace, development and human rights for all.

Today, at this High-level Meeting, we have the opportunity to focus on these goals for persons with disabilities and their communities around the world.

I have always been a man of dreams and hopes. I know that working together we can create a world where persons with disabilities face no limits – and can freely live, work, enjoy life and contribute their talents to society.

We have already accomplished so much in this regard.

Just two months ago, I travelled to Morocco to participate in the “Diplomatic Conference to Conclude a Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works by Visually Impaired Persons and Persons with Print Disabilities”.

For society and development to be inclusive of persons with disabilities, we need to have equal access to education and to knowledge and information. Yet, out of millions of publications each year, fewer than five per cent are made available in accessible formats for visually impaired persons. In developing countries, an even smaller percentage of publications are available in accessible formats.

The Marrakesh Treaty – as it is called - will greatly expand the availability of artistic and literary works in accessible formats, such as Braille, large print texts and audio books.

This can make a real difference in the lives of the world's more than 300 million visually impaired persons.

Excellencies,

One year ago, in October 2012 during the commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the United Nations, I gave a concert at the General Assembly Hall. On that occasion, we celebrated the many achievements of the United Nations. But we also recognized that more needs to be done.

We need to make sure that real participation and voices of persons with disabilities are included in everything we do for peace and development around the world.

As we look to the future and the advancement of disability inclusive development, let us all, in our own way, be messengers of peace. Many of us here in this room are already working to create a world inclusive of all.

I want to share a story with you that is personal to me. It is kind of how I ended up here today. I was blessed to have a mother who allowed me to discover the world and from discovering the world and discovering that around me, I took chances. Some of those chances she was against, but she believed that I would not be irresponsible. She always said to me: "If you do something that is out of what I have said you will get the belt". Now I am sure you all know what the belt is. But obviously on one occasion I took the chance of maybe it turning out good in the end. I had a little thing that I did with my friends, I would sing in the alley, I would sing different songs to a person who was a very spiritual man and every time he would see me and my friends in the alley

we would be saying bad words to each other and talking crazy. Every time I would see him come and he would say: "You know Stevie, your voice is much better than that than to be using it for bad things. You should sing wonderful gospel songs". And I would say (*sings*) "You are so right Mr. Heinz. Life is so good to me, and I know that I should be singing to the lord. Yes I should". After that was all done he would give me some money. And I would go to the store with my friends and get candy. This one particular time I was hearing this music from some blocks away and I said to one of my friends: "If you walk me across the street"- because if I walk across the street by myself I would get the belt, and he didn't want to see me get the belt either and I didn't want to feel the belt. Therefore he did walk me across the street and we walked a few blocks. There were two people playing the guitar and I still happened to have my little bongo drums and it was from that that I was able to meet the cousin of one of the members of the group "Smokey Robinson and The Miracles" who obviously was with Motown Records. From that, Ronnie White made it possible for me to have an audition at Motown where Berry Gordy discovered me. Now the truth of the matter is through me being able to have this opportunity of being discovered at Motown, I was able to, through the goodness of you appreciating the music that I had done and was doing, make it possible for the dreams that I had and prayers of my mother to come true; but as well, to be able to have various things that were not accessible and available to me, available economically. And through travelling in the world I was able to see and meet various people of various countries and discover the various technologies.

I wish for a day when there would be technology available for the blind, things would be accessible available for us to be able to do things when using various technologies of synthetic speech or voice.

We have been very fortunate in that, this has moved to that place. But I believe we must make this technology more available and accessible to every single blind person or person with disability all over the world. For me, there should be no one anywhere that lives without being able to have accessibility throughout the world.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

Réunion : Comité pour l'exercice des droits inaliénables du peuple palestinien

Date : 25 novembre 2013

Durée : 7'50'' (125 mots/minute)

Orateur : L'observateur permanent de l'État de Palestine auprès des Nations Unies

Difficulté : **

Éléments à fournir :

L'orateur parle de la Commission des questions politiques spéciales et de la décolonisation (4^{ème} Commission).

Oslo Accords	Accords d'Oslo
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA Bureau de la coordination des affaires humanitaires
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	UNRWA Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient

I want to begin, Mr Chairman, by thanking you for your briefing and thanking the Bureau and the Committee for their efforts over the past month, and also to take this opportunity to again welcome the new members of the Bureau as this is their first meeting of the Committee since their election to the Bureau and to renew Palestine's congratulations to Nicaragua, to Indonesia, and to Namibia and to the distinguished ambassadors leading their delegations here at the United Nations. We are certain that the Bureau's work is going to be further enhanced by their inclusion.

With reference to the briefing that you delivered, Mr Chairman, we do wish to thank the Chair for participating in the Security Council open debate that was held last month on The Question of Palestine and The Situation in the Middle-East. We find the Committee's statement to be an important contribution in those quarterly debates in the Security Council, reflecting the concerns of the Members and observers of the Committee regarding the situation on the ground. And also, to convey our appreciation for the statement that was issued by the Bureau on the 7th of November regarding ongoing Israeli settlement activities in occupied Palestine which continue in grave breach of international humanitarian law and UN resolutions and which continue to have a very deleterious impact both on the ground and in terms of the newly resumed political process.

So in that regard, I wish to give just an overview of the situation on the ground since the Committee last met. Unfortunately, I cannot give a positive overview of the situation as developments have been negative in the past period.

Of course, as I just referred to, the issue of settlement activities, and as the Chair referred to, has been ongoing and it has really intensified tensions and mistrust between the parties and is seen as a reflexion of bad faith on the part of Israel the occupying power, in the context of the resumed negotiations.

We are grateful for the support given by the international community for the negotiations process, for the political process as a whole, but we are also aware that we have entered these negotiations, and the support of the international community has been forthcoming, on the basis of the longstanding parameters of the negotiations process and the longstanding terms of reference. And that is how we have gone into those negotiations. The Palestinian leadership has gone in fully committed and in good faith on that basis, and unfortunately the developments of the past just a little over three months since the negotiations process began have not borne out that commitment on the Israeli side.

The recent provocative declarations made by the Israeli government and Israeli officials regarding their intention to proceed with thousands of new settlement units, the construction of new settlements for the expansion of existing settlements, was met with the resignation of Palestine's negotiating team. And a statement was issued by our Negotiations Affairs Department in this regard, explaining the inability for the team to proceed in the political process under such conditions. So, in essence, the conditions on the ground are difficult, as are the conditions in the political process.

At the same time, as you mentioned Mr Chair, there was a release of prisoners at the end of October. Another group of long term prisoners held for over two decades by the occupying power. This release was welcomed by the Palestinian leadership and the Palestinian people. It is the fulfillment of an agreement long ago reached between the parties in the context of the signing of the Oslo Accords and the implementation of that agreement in the context of this resumed political process was an important development. However it was also undermined by the announcement of further illegal settlement activity as well as by the fact that the occupying power continues the daily arrest and detention of Palestinian civilians throughout the entire period prior to and since the resumption of the political process, including the detention of children some younger than 12 years old.

At the same time, the humanitarian crisis persists in Gaza. The blockade continues and despite certain developments in past months regarding the entry of construction materials and others, this has now been suspended and the situation in the Gaza Strip in terms of socioeconomic conditions of the population and in terms of the humanitarian situation is of grave concern.

The Palestinian civilian population in Gaza is not only facing a situation in which essential goods and medicines are lacking, there are power outages due to the fuel shortages and the inability of the infrastructure which is very dilapidated and in which there is no capacity to repair it. These power outages are obviously affecting families at the most basic level but also affecting institutions including the running of hospitals and health centers which some days are experiencing up to 16 hours of power outages. At the same time the water situation is also critical. All off these issues have been reported on extensively by OCHA, by UNRWA and by other UN agencies and I would draw the Committee's attention to the report Gaza 2020 regarding the likelihood that if this situation is not reversed, that Gaza will be uninhabitable by the year 2020. That report, I think, summarizes and highlights the concerns of the UN system vis-a-vis Gaza and what should be among our priority concerns here in the Committee.

Moving on to the issues here at the United Nations for the State of Palestine, including the consideration of draft resolutions during the 68th Session.

Several resolutions were recommended last week by the 4th Committee, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, to the General Assembly. I wanted to renew Palestine's gratitude for the overwhelming support given by Member States including Members and observers of the Committee for the 8 resolutions concerning UNRWA, the Palestine refugees, and addressing Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people.

Réunion : Sommet du Conseil de sécurité sur "Le maintien de la paix et de la sécurité internationales, la prolifération nucléaire, et le désarmement nucléaire".

Date : 24 septembre 2009

Durée : 7'00'' (150 mots/minute)

Orateur : Gordon Brown, Premier Ministre du Royaume-Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord

Difficulté : ***

Éléments à fournir :

Review Conference of the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty)	Conférence d'examen du TNP (Traité de non-prolifération)
CTBT Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	TICE Traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires
FMCT treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (fissile material cut-off treaty)	Traité interdisant la production de matières fissiles pour la fabrication d'armes nucléaires
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency	AIEA Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique
fuel cycle	cycle du combustible
warhead	ogives nucléaires

I now invite the distinguished Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, his Excellency The Right Honourable Gordon Brown to take the floor.

With the unanimous agreement today, with the leadership of President Obama, and with the great speeches that have been made around this table, we are sending a united, unequivocal and undivided message across the world today that we, as leaders of nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States, are together committed to creating the conditions for a world free from nuclear weapons.

Today's meeting is also a recognition that we are at a decisive moment. We face the risks of a new and dangerous era of new State nuclear-weapon holders and perhaps even non-State nuclear-weapon holders. So, as we prepare for next year's summit in Washington, and the Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty — and, I am pleased to say, with the advice that we have received from the great statesmen who are here today, Mr. Schultz, Mr. Perry, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nunn, as well as all the countries around this table — I believe we should be prepared to act now to renew and refresh for our times the global bargain that is at the heart of the non-proliferation Treaty. It is a bargain under which we affirm the rights and responsibilities

of those countries which forgo nuclear weapons, and it is a bargain under which there are tough responsibilities to be discharged by nuclear-weapon States.

And I think there are three elements to the renewal of the non-proliferation Treaty.

First, we have to be clear that civil nuclear power remains an essential part of any solution to the challenges of climate change and energy security, that that means that access to this affordable, safe and dependable energy source must be expanded and, as we have heard from Africa today, we should be prepared to offer access to civil nuclear power to non-nuclear-weapon States.

In doing so, I believe we must, as an international community, be completely confident that we are able to ensure effective mechanisms for multilateral control of the entire fuel cycle, safeguarding fissile material, preventing proliferation with tough and immediate sanctions for those who break the rules. Our country has recently published ideas on how this might be done and how we might establish a new partnership within industry, academia and Governments to solve the technical and policy challenges in this area. And I hope others will join us in this work.

And second, accompanied with access of non-nuclear-power States to civil nuclear power, we must strengthen the non-proliferation regime, for increased access to civil nuclear power must not mean increased risk of further proliferation of nuclear weapons. I believe the lesson of recent months is we cannot stand by when Iran and North Korea reject the opportunities of peaceful civil nuclear power and instead take steps to develop nuclear weapons in a way that threatens regional peace and security.

Today, I believe, we have to draw a line in the sand. Iran must not allow its actions to prevent the international community from moving forward to a more peaceful era. And, as evidence of its

breach of international agreements grows, we must now consider far tougher sanctions together. I believe that, in future, the onus of proof must be on those who breach the non-proliferation Treaty, and we must give the International Atomic Energy Authority the resources it requires to meet and discharge its responsibilities.

I hope we can also make more progress on securing entry into force of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty and make real advances on a fissile material cut-off treaty. And we must take collective action together to enhance nuclear security globally to ensure terrorist groups cannot get access to nuclear materials. I warmly welcome President Obama's initiative to hold a summit on nuclear security next year. Today, the United Kingdom has deposited with the United Nations our instrument of ratification of the Convention on Nuclear Terrorism, and I hope other countries will follow.

But there is a third obligation in these future negotiations. Nuclear-armed States must pursue active disarmament with a credible road map that will command the confidence of all the non-nuclear-weapon States. We should commit to making irreversible the steps on disarmament we have already taken; we should work together to map out the next steps on the road to the elimination of nuclear weapons. Credibility is the key, and the International Atomic Energy Authority already undertakes detailed inspections. We need to be more transparent if we are rapidly and verifiably to reduce nuclear weapons globally.

The United Kingdom has already taken some major steps towards disarmament, reducing by 75 per cent the explosive power of our stockpile. France has made important progress too. And, of course, the United States and Russia have made strong progress on negotiating a new Start treaty. The current plan to reduce warhead stockpiles to less than 1,500 should now be followed by further reductions of all nuclear-weapon types. Thereafter, we believe in expanding the talks to

include all other countries. Britain is determined to play its part in full, making our deterrent part of a broader negotiation.

We stand ready to participate and to act. I pledge today that the United Kingdom will retain only the absolute minimum credible and continuing nuclear deterrent capability. As a demonstration of that pledge, I can say that today, subject to technical analysis and to progress in multilateral negotiations, my aim is that, when the next class of submarines enters service in the mid-2020s, our fleet should be reduced from four boats to three. I have therefore directed our National Security Committee to report to me before the end of this year.

This conference today recognizes we are at a watershed moment. The choices being made now by each nation will determine whether we face a future arms race or a future of arms control. But if we rise to this challenge, then our generation — a generation that has known all too often only the horrors of conflict and the perils of proliferation — will be remembered not for the years of tension, but for the years of progress. And we will be remembered for the time we came together to secure the future of our world for generations to come.

Thank you.