

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

Date : Juillet 2013

Durée : 9'07'' (106 mots/minute)

Orateur : Représentant de la Palestine auprès des Nations Unies

Difficulté : \*

Éléments à fournir :

Arab Ministerial Follow-Up Committee	Comité ministériel arabe chargé du suivi de l'Initiative de paix arabe
Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Organisation de la coopération islamique

Thank you Mr Chairman,

I want to begin by expressing our gratitude to you and to the Committee for convening this meeting at this very important moment, and also to thank you for your briefing and all the information that you have provided to us this morning.

I would like also to associate myself with the sentiments that you have expressed to Ambassador Mohammed from Morocco and to congratulate him today on the occasion of their National Day.

I am sure that we will be celebrating with him this evening during the reception that they will have to celebrate that important moment.

Let me also thank you and to thank all of our colleagues who have participated last week in that very important debate in the Security Council on The Situation in the Middle East including the Palestinian question, and for all the expressions of support and solidarity with the Palestinian people and their leadership at this moment that we are passing through, which we can characterize as a critical moment and a historical moment.

Of course, during that debate, one can say that we dealt with the details of the situation on the ground in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially with regards to the illegal policies and practices of Israel the occupying power, as it relates to the continuation of their activities in contradiction with the requirement for providing an appropriate atmosphere to facilitate the opening of doors for a meaningful political process, especially in the area of settlement activities, and you mentioned in your briefing the reference to the number of settlement activities that recently the Israeli occupying authorities have, you know, announced. And we still believe, and I believe that the international community unanimously believes, that Israel has to abide by its obligations and international law and stop all settlement activities in order to allow for the efforts that started last night in Washington DC and continuing this morning, to have a better chance of moving in the right direction.

In addition to that, also that Israel has to go along with the global consensus on the issue of the parameters of the process and the basis of negotiation especially as it relates to the issue of borders, it has to be on the basis of the 4th of June of 1967 accepting the principle of adjusting the borders during the negotiation in which the two parties could mutually agree to such minor adjustment of borders.

Of course, the third element which was, you know, an agreement between us and the Israelis from some time ago, to release the 104 Palestinian political prisoners who have been in prison longer than 20 years, before the Oslo Agreements, and our leadership have expressed positive reaction to the decision of the Israeli Government last Sunday to agree to release those 104 Palestinian political prisoners.

Of course as I said, all these things allowed for one additional step in the right direction of the efforts of everyone including this Committee, the Arab side, the Arab Ministerial Follow-Up Committee, the Quartet, the Non-Aligned Movement, the OIC, all of our friends, the international community, including also the US Administration and specifically Secretary of State Kerry who invested heavily in visiting the region 6 times to allow for this initial meeting to take place yesterday and to continue this morning.

Of course, no one would be more enthusiastic than the Palestinians to see an end to this occupation that started in 1967, and for the State of Palestine to enjoy its independence after the end of occupation than the Palestinian people and the Palestinian leadership. From our side, we have acted responsibly, we have acted with flexibility, and we have acted even in such a way that although doors have been opened to us after November 29th 2012 to do many things in the international arena, but nevertheless for the sake of peace, for the sake of not giving the Israeli side excuses not to come to the political process, our leadership decided to put for a period of time on hold things that should not be associated with the political process, things that should be decided upon based on the national rights of the Palestinian people and what is in the interest of the Palestinian people, and not to be connected with the political process because these two things are two separate things.

For example, for us to sign and to become a high contracting party to the 4th Geneva Convention, this is a decision that the Palestinian people should make exclusively on the basis of the interest

of the Palestinian people. It is a sovereign decision of the Palestinian people, and it is not related to the political process. And for example, joining the Vienna instrument on diplomatic and consular relations is again, this is something that the Palestinian side would decide on it on the basis of the interest of the Palestinian people and it is not related to the political process. And also other things including joining agencies, but nevertheless our leadership, not to give the occupying authority any additional excuse not to come to the table to negotiate and to come with the need of coming to negotiation with good intentions, we have decided for the time being as we have demonstrated since November 29th 2012, you know, to delay joining any of these instruments and agencies because we are looking at the bigger picture, which is peace, ending the occupation, and independence of our State and our nation.

The rest depends on the Israeli side. And of course, not only in terms of exercising our right in this connection but also in terms of whether there will be progress or not in the political process itself.

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Réunion : Commission pour la prévention du crime et la justice pénale

Date : /

Durée : 7'03" (122 mots/minute)

Orateur : Représentant de la Namibie au nom du Groupe africain

Difficulté : \*\*

Éléments à fournir :

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	ONU DC Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Convention internationale sur la protection des droits de tous les travailleurs migrants et des membres de leur famille

Mr Chairman,

Allow me on behalf of the African Group to extend our warm congratulations to you, on your election as Chairperson of the 24th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The Group also extends its congratulations to other members of the Bureau. We are confident that under your leadership the 24th Session of CCPCJ will conclude successfully and assure you of the full support of the African Group.

The African Group associates itself with the statement delivered by the Ambassador of Chile on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

Mr Chairman,

The African Group believes that the theme for the 24th Session of the Commission provides us with the opportunity to begin the long journey in our collective efforts to implement the objectives of the United Nations on transnational organized crime as contained in the Doha

Declaration adopted during the 13th United Nations Crime Congress. The Doha Declaration has identified key objectives for the African Group which I will highlight below.

Mr Chairman,

Terrorism continues to be one of the major threats to the peace and stability within the African continent. We would like to reiterate our unequivocal condemnation and serious concern about the rise in terrorism and in terrorist acts in all parts of the world and stress the necessity of tracking the perpetrators of these acts and bring them to justice while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. We therefore call on all Member States to strengthen cooperation at the international, regional and sub-regional levels to combat the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters including enhancing and timely information sharing, logistical support and the capacity building activities as provided by the UNODC upon request by Member States.

The group would like to emphasize that terrorism should not and must not be associated with any religion, civilization and nationality.

We continue to express our deep concern at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups for any purposes, including with the aim of raising funds or gain political consensus. The group knows that ransoms paid to terrorists are used as one of the sources of funding for their activities including further kidnappings. In that regard, we call on Member States to enhance international cooperation to address gaps related to our measures to combat the financing of terrorism and to take all necessary measures to prevent terrorists from benefiting from ransom payments including by establishing the payment of ransom as a crime within their domestic legislations.

Additionally, the increasing links between terrorist activities and transnational organized crime, in particular corruption, drug trafficking, trafficking in firearms, as well as money laundering, remain a serious concern. The Group believes that all Member States have the responsibility to work collectively to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We would like to call on Member States to strengthen measures aimed at securing borders in order to prevent these forms of transnational organized crime and the movement of terrorist groups across the borders.

Moreover, the African Group calls on all Member States to implement effective measures to detect, prosecute, punish corruption as well as the transfer abroad and laundering of assets derived from corruption and strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Member States to assist in the identification, freezing, or seizure, as well as in their recovery and unconditional return to the country of origin with the simplification of legal procedures, in accordance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

Mr Chairman,

The African Group continues to protect children and youths which constitute the vast majority of the population of Africa. It is for this reason that the protection of children and the prevention of their involvement in crime or victimization by crime, specially in post conflict societies, remains one of the highest priorities within the region.

In this regard, the Group emphasizes that particular attention should be given to the collection of reliable data on all aspects of the relationship between youth and crime, and address the root cause of the problem as well as awareness raising.

Mr Chairman,

The African Group reiterates its strong condemnation of violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families, motivated by racism, racial discrimination, stigmatization, and hate crimes, xenophobia, and other related forms of intolerance. In particular the practice of mandatory detention of irregular migrants, their criminalization and treatment in the context of border control, is inconsistent with international human rights law and must therefore be ceased. In this context, the Group encourages States to consider ratifying the existing relevant international legal instruments, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and members of their Families.

The Group also encourages Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the safety of all people in their territories and to bring perpetrators of such violence and crimes to justice. Equally, the African Group encourages countries to enhance cooperation in a comprehensive

manner and to develop effective measures to prevent the smuggling of migrants while ensuring the protection of their rights, including access to justice regardless of their immigration status, nationality, gender, ethnicity, age or religion.

Réunion : Assemblée générale des Nations Unies

Date : 25 septembre 2013

Durée : 7'04" (154 mots/minute)

Orateur : Mikheil Saakashvili, Président de la Géorgie

Difficulté : \*\*\*

Éléments à fournir :

L'orateur mentionne Viktor Yanoukovich, Président de l'Ukraine.  
Il mentionne aussi les régions de l'Abkhazie et de l'Ossétie du Sud.

Mr. President,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

It is a great honor to represent once again my beloved nation at this rostrum.

During the past decade, as I had the privilege to address this hall, Georgia has moved from a failed state to a market democracy.

We have experienced both advances and setbacks, both breakthroughs and mistakes. But the world has been able to witness the constant commitment to freedom of my nation.

I ask you today to once more hear the voice of a nation that transcends political, social, and religious differences in a common love for freedom.

A voice that - despite all the problems we have encountered and the challenges we still have to overcome - is full of hope.

And, looking at our world today, I do think that this voice of hope is needed.

The optimism of the early 1990s - when the spread of liberal and democratic values seemed natural - when the End of History had been proclaimed - and when the United Nations was set to become the heart and the soul of a world finally at peace - this optimism of the 1990s, when I

was a student here in New York and I had the opportunity to be here as an intern at the United Nations, which was full of optimism, has been crushed by a wave of pessimism and cynicism.

The world is not at peace. Humankind has not reconciled with itself. And the UN did not become the soul or the heart of the united globe.

Western civilization, once triumphant, is now trying to tackle a deep economic, social, and mental crisis.

In Eastern Europe, the colored revolutions are challenged by the very forces they had defeated a few years ago.

In the Middle East, the glorious images of the cheering crowds of Cairo and Tunis have been replaced by the horrendous videos of the gassed children of Damascus.

There are many good reasons to be disillusioned.

But should the dogmatic optimism of the 90s be replaced by an equally dogmatic pessimism - by a sense of resignation that suffocates hope?

Should the fact that the expansion of democracy and freedom turns out to require profound struggle - should this lead us to renounce our beliefs and our principles?

I came here today to share the hopes on behalf of my nation, and to speak out on behalf of my Georgian people against this ambient fatalism.

I came here to address those who doubt, those who hesitate, those who are tempted to give in.

If the West is outdated, then why do millions of Poles, Czechs, Estonians, Romanians, and others cherish so much the day they entered NATO? And why are millions of Ukrainians, Georgians, Moldovans, and others desperately knocking on the doors of the European Union?

If freedom is no longer fashionable, how do we explain that the suicide of an unknown citizen in a remote Tunisian town has changed the map of the world?

No.

History did not come to an end in 1989 or 1991, as it was proclaimed, and it never will.

But freedom is still its motor and its horizon.

Everywhere, men and women who want to live in freedom are confronted by the forces of tyranny.

The question is: are we going to be actors or spectators in this confrontation?

Distinguished delegates,

As I speak, the Eastern European countries aspiring to join the European family of free and democratic nations are facing constant pressures and threats.

Armenia has been cornered, and forced to sign a customs union, which is not in this nation's interest or in the interest of our region, Moldova is being blockaded, Ukraine is under constant attack, Azerbaijan faces extraordinary pressure, and Georgia is occupied...

Why?

Because an old Empire is trying to reclaim its bygone borders. And "borders" is actually not the right word, since this Empire - be it the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation, or the Eurasian Union - never had borders. It only had margins.

I came today to speak in the name of these margins.

Unlike most nations, the Russian Federation has no interest in having stable states around it.

Neighboring countries in constant turmoil that is what the Kremlin is seeking.

It rejects the very idea of strong governments in Georgia, Ukraine, or Moldova, even ones that try to be friendly to their interests.

I was never a great fan of what the French call "La langue de bois", but as my second term nears its end, I feel more than before the urge to speak my mind.

So let us be very concrete.

Do you think that Vladimir Putin wants, for instance, Armenia to decisively triumph over Azerbaijan? No. This would make Armenia too strong and potentially too independent.

Do you think then that the contrary is true, that Moscow wants Baku to prevail over Erevan? Obviously not. The current rise of a modernized dynamic Azerbaijan is a nightmare for the Russian leaders.

No, they do not want anyone to prevail and the conflict itself is their objective, since it keeps both nations dependent and blocks their integration into the European common space.

Do you think that the electoral defeat of the forces that led the Orange Revolution in Ukraine has led the Kremlin to take a softer approach to this country?

To the contrary. I spoke yesterday to my colleague Viktor Yanoukovich. His government is under constant attack and pressure from Russia, and that's what is happening on a daily basis, and again ahead of the European Summit of Vilnius and Russian officials now speak openly about dismembering this nation. I just heard this speech two days ago.

Do you think the Kremlin would agree to discuss the de-occupation of our regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, now that the government has changed in Tbilisi? Far from it! The annexation of Georgian lands by Russian troops continues.

Yesterday, the occupants have expelled again Georgian citizens from their houses and are destroying them, are destroying their villages, homes and the houses of their parents and grandparents. Taking in daylight their cemeteries in total impunity, water systems.

Despite the friendly statements made by the new Georgian government in the recent weeks and months, the Russian military keeps advancing its positions, dividing communities with new barbwires, threatening our economy, moving towards the vital Paku-Supsa pipeline, approaching more and more the main highway of Georgia and thus putting into question the very sustainability of our country.

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