

Réunion : Assemblée générale

Date : 24 septembre 2007

Durée : 7'39'' (143 mots/minute)

Orateur : Arnold Schwarzenegger, Gouverneur de l'État de Californie

Difficulté : **

Éléments à fournir : Il mentionne sa femme, Maria Shriver.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

It is an honor for me to introduce the first of our speakers, the honorable Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of the State of California. Under Governor Schwarzenegger's leadership, the State of California enacted landmark legislation in September of 2006 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2007, the Governor signed an executive order to establish the world's first road carbon standard for transportation fuels. Governor Schwarzenegger has clearly made action on climate change a top priority.

Excellencies, I would now like to give the floor to Governor Schwarzenegger.

You have the floor.

Thank you very much for the wonderful introduction. Thank you, Secretary General.

Mr President,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have come to feel great affection for the peoples of the world. Because they have always been so welcoming to me. If it is as a bodybuilding champion, or as a movie star, a private citizen, or as the Governor of the great state of California.

And you, dear delegates, have also made me feel very welcomed here this morning. So I want to thank you for this great honor for having me here.

I also want to thank my wife and my partner, the First Lady of California, Maria Shriver, for being here today with me. Give her a big hand, right over there she is.

Now I have been asked, I have been asked to talk to you today about what is happening in California, what are we doing about climate change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, something remarkable is beginning to stir, something revolutionary, something historic and transformative. Let me give you some background.

California already leads the nation in information technology. We lead the nation in nanotechnology, in biotechnology, and in medical technology. We generate one of every four US patents and we attract almost half of all US venture capital. And according to The Economist magazine, California is also home to three of the top six universities in the world. And in addition to all of this, California is the seventh largest economy in the world.

Now, I do not mention these things to just simply boast or brag. I am mentioning it because California is a very powerful state, a very powerful place, and when we do something it has consequences. And here is what we are doing.

California is mobilizing technologically, financially, and politically to fight global climate change. Now we are not doing this alone. While California is leading in the US, we are building on the work of the European countries who have led the way up until now, and they have done extraordinary work. England has already met its Kyoto goals. Germany has pioneered solar. The UE has led with its trading system. And the list goes on and on.

But California, because of its unique position, it is on the cutting edge of what is to come. And what is coming will benefit the countries and peoples represented in this Chamber. Last year in California we enacted greenhouse gas emissions standards that are beyond anyone else's dreams. We enacted the world's first low carbon fuel standards.

Now, do I believe that California's standards will solve global warming? Of course not. What we are doing is just changing the dynamic, preparing the way and encouraging the future. The aerospace industry built the modern economy of Southern California. The computer industry and the Internet built the economy of the Silicon Valley. And now green clean technology along with biotech will take California to the next level.

Right now in California the brightest scientists from around the world and the smartest venture capitalists are racing to find new energy technologies and the solution to global warming. It is a race that is fueled by billions and billions of dollars. Last year alone, California received more than \$1.1 billion dollars in clean-tech investment. And this amount is expected to grow by 20 to 30% annually for the next 10 years. More venture capital is being invested in

clean-tech than in telecommunications. Now I have been to those labs and research parks. I have talked to the scientists and to the venture capitalists, I have seen their ambition and then let me tell you, I would not bet against it.

So what those all of this mean for the nations in this Chamber? Well the cellphone which started as a tool for the rich, is now widespread in the developing world. The price has dropped dramatically and therefore it can be afforded by almost everyone. And the same thing will happen with environmental technologies. And it is in the developed world's best interest to help the poorer nations finance these advancements.

When it comes to the environment, the technologies are changing, the economics are changing, and the urgency is changing. So the question today is this: are the nations of the world ready to change? I believe that California will do great things, amazing things. But we need the world to do great things to. The time has come to stop looking back at the Kyoto Protocol. The time has come to stop looking back in blame or suspicion. The consequences of global climate change are so pressing that it doesn't matter who was responsible of the past. What matters is who is answerable for the future. And that means all of us.

The rich nations and the poor nations have different responsibilities, but one responsibility we all have and that is action. Action, action, action. The current stalemate between the developed and the developing worlds must be broken. It is time to come together in a new international agreement that can be embraced by rich and poor nations alike. California is moving the United States, beyond debate and doubt, to action. So I urge this body to push its Members to action also.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In closing, let me just say this. Do not lose hope. I do not believe that doom and gloom and disaster are the only outcomes. Humanity is smart and nature is amazingly regenerative. I believe that we can renew the climate of this planet. I believe this one hundred percent. So I pledge to you, the Members of the United Nations, that we in California will work with all our heart to this end for which we all long.

Thank you very much, thank you.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY

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 : 7'20" (144 mots/minute)

Orateur : Barack OBAMA, Président des États-Unis d'Amérique

Difficulté : ***

Éléments à fournir :

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Traité d'interdiction complète des essais nucléaires (TICE)
Review Conference	Conférence d'examen
Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Traité sur la non-prolifération (TNP)

The Security Council summit will now begin its consideration item 2 of the agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2009/473, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

I wish to draw Council Member's attention to document S/2009/463, containing a letter dated 16 September 2009 from the United States of America transmitting a concept paper on the item under consideration.

In accordance with the understanding reached earlier among Members, the Security Council will take action on the draft resolution before prior to hearing statements from the Secretary-General and Council Members. Accordingly, I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

Will those in favor of the draft resolution contained in document S/2009/473 please raise their hand.

The results of the voting is as follows: the draft resolution is received unanimously, 15 votes in favor.

The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1887 (2009).

I want to thank again everybody who is in attendance, and I wish you all good morning.

In the six plus decades that this Security Council has been in existence, only four other meetings of this nature have been convened. I called for this one so that we may address, at the highest level, a fundamental threat to the security of all peoples and all nations — the spread and use of nuclear weapons.

As I said yesterday, this very institution was founded at the dawn of the atomic age, in part because man's capacity to kill had to be contained, and although we averted a nuclear nightmare during the cold war, we now face proliferation of a scope and complexity that demands new strategies and new approaches. Just one nuclear weapon exploded in a city — be it New York or Moscow, Tokyo or Beijing, London or Paris — could kill hundreds of thousands of people, and would badly destabilize our security, our economies and our very way of life. Once more, the United Nations has a pivotal role to play in preventing this crisis.

The historic resolution we just adopted enshrines our shared commitment to the goal of a world without nuclear weapons, and it brings Security Council agreement on a broad framework for action to reduce nuclear dangers as we work towards that goal. It reflects the agenda I outlined in Prague and builds on a consensus that all nations have the right to peaceful nuclear energy, that nations with nuclear weapons have the responsibility to move towards disarmament, and those without them have the responsibility to forsake them.

Today, the Security Council endorsed a global effort to lock down all vulnerable nuclear materials within four years. The United States will host a summit next April to advance this goal and help all nations achieve it. This resolution will also help strengthen the institutions and initiatives that combat the smuggling, financing and theft of proliferation-related materials. It calls on all States to freeze any financial assets that are being used for proliferation, and it calls for stronger safeguards to reduce the likelihood that peaceful nuclear weapons programs can be diverted to a weapons program, that peaceful nuclear programs can be diverted to a weapons program.

The resolution we passed today will also strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. We have made it clear that the Security Council has both the authority and the

responsibility to respond to violations to this Treaty. We have made it clear that the Security Council has both the authority and responsibility to determine and respond as necessary when violations of this Treaty threaten international peace and security. That includes full compliance with Security Council resolutions on Iran and North Korea. Let me be clear, this is not about singling out individual nations. It is about standing up for the rights of all nations who do live up to their responsibilities. The world must stand together. We must demonstrate that international law is not an empty promise and that treaties will be enforced.

The next 12 months will be absolutely critical in determining whether this resolution and our overall efforts to stop the spread and use of nuclear weapons are successful. And all nations must do their part to make this work. In America, I have promised that we will pursue a new agreement with Russia to substantially reduce our strategic warheads and launchers. We will move forward with the ratification of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty and open the door to deeper cuts in our own arsenal. In January, we will call upon countries to begin negotiations on a treaty to end the production of fissile material for weapons. The non-proliferation Treaty Review Conference in May will strengthen that agreement.

Now, we harbor no illusions about the difficulty of bringing about a world without nuclear weapons. We know that there are plenty of cynics and that there will be setbacks to prove their point, but there will also be days like today that push us forward, days that tell a different story. It is the story of a world that understands that no difference or division is worth destroying all that we have built and all that we love. It is a recognition that can bring people of different nationalities, and ethnicities and ideologies together. In my own country, it has brought Democrats and Republican leaders together. Leaders like George Schultz, Bill Perry, Henry Kissinger and Sam Nunn, who are with us here today. It was a Republican President, Ronald Reagan, who once articulated the goal we now seek in the starkest of terms. I quote: "A nuclear war cannot be won, and must never be fought".

And no matter how great the obstacles may seem, we must never stop our efforts to reduce the weapons of war. We must never stop at all until we see the day when nuclear arms have been banished from the face of the Earth. That is our task. That

can be our destiny. And we will leave this meeting with a renewed determination to achieve this shared goal.

Thank you.

FOR TRAINING PURPOSES ONLY