

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.