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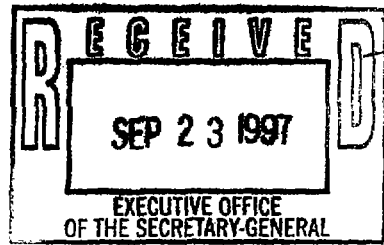
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SIR

SG (premier)

FYI  
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Note to Mr. Riza

**ANALYTICAL SUMMARIES OF MAJOR POLITICAL STATEMENTS  
DURING THE GENERAL DEBATE**

As requested, I attach for submission to the Secretary-General the summaries  
of yesterday's General Debate.

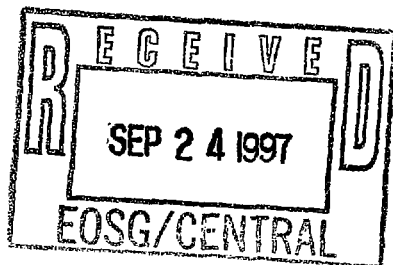
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K Prendergast

Kieran Prendergast  
23 September 1997

An interesting summary.  
See the gist of the Clinton's  
statement and about his  
strong support for reform.  
I trust that Miles-Stobbs  
and his team are  
following up these discussions

Copy to:  
Mr. Akashi  
Mr. Miyet  
Mr. de Soto  
Mr. Fall



~~Handwritten signature~~  
23/9

S.-G OFFICE

#22 23 Sep

**ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL DEBATE  
MONDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER 1997**

1. **Brazil:**

The Foreign Minister expressed support for the Secretary-General's "comprehensive" proposal on United Nations (UN) reform. He stated that there was no danger of an arms race in the Americas region, so any initiative to impose limits on the purchase of conventional arms was unjustified. The real fight was against the arms trade; hence, greater international cooperation would allow tighter controls on the production as well as the sale of weapons to private hands. In Brazil's view, it was felt that the international community, particularly the Security Council, must closely scrutinize the Angolan peace process. Ambassador Razali's proposals on Security Council reform provided a firm basis for a negotiating process that could lead to a GA decision.

2. **United States of America:**

The President stated that the UN must continue to work for peace, human rights and sustainable development. UN peace-keeping operations will benefit from "training for United Nations troops...a stronger role for civilian police...and better integration between military and civilian agencies". UN peacebuilding capabilities must be improved. This week's Security Council ministerial meeting on African security will highlight the preventive role the UN should play in that continent. The UN must be prepared to respond to increased demands for human rights through field operations, early warning systems and institution-building. Support for its war crime tribunals and truth commissions should be maintained and a permanent international court should be established before the end of the century.

With respect to development, the UN "must focus even more on shifting resources from hand outs to hand ups" and continue to lead environmental efforts. The President said that he intends to work with Congress on legislation that would allow the US to settle the bulk of its arrears and pay in full its future contributions. In his view, these should be based on a more equitable scale of assessment. The US also supports expanding the Security Council.

3. **Denmark:**

The Prime Minister fully supported the Secretary-General's reform proposals and called for their adoption as a package. Member states should pay their contributions in full, on time and without any conditions. He called for the establishment of a permanent international criminal court. A precise date for a diplomatic conference in 1998 was essential for establishment of the Court within this decade. The Prime Minister also called for the establishment, within the framework of ECOSOC, of a permanent forum for indigenous peoples. He emphasized the need for stronger cooperation with regional organizations.

4. **Fiji:**

The Prime Minister emphasised that the protection and security of small states should remain a central concern of the UN. In this connection, preventive diplomacy at the UN must make more use of the skills and expertise of small states. Fiji also called for the formation of a special sub-region in the South Pacific among its 14 independent states.

5. **United Republic of Tanzania:**

The Foreign Minister, as Chairman of the G-77, supported the Agenda for Development and negotiations completed in June 1997 by the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group. Noting that many developing countries did not benefit from the liberalization and globalization of the world economy, he called for measures to mitigate the adverse effects of implementation of the Uruguay Round Agreements and for more flexible criteria for eligibility for debt reduction for developing countries. Regarding Africa, the Minister supported ECOWAS efforts to restore constitutional rule in Sierra Leone; termed "manoeuvres of UNITA" as "obstructionist" to the peace process in Angola; held the "military authorities" in Burundi responsible for frustrating the Arusha Initiative and appealed for support from the international community to help restart the talks. He further called for support and understanding for the governments of Rwanda and the DRC. In Somalia, the Minister stated that the Sodore Initiative had a chance and called on the UN to work closely with the OAU and IGAD's efforts.

6. **Chile:**

The Foreign Minister stressed the need for a multilateral approach to major world concerns so as to counter the growing unilateralism. Chile would consider regional representation in the Security Council, but felt that only one member should occupy the permanent seat corresponding to the region. He underlined issues included in Chile's earlier proposal on Burundi: humanitarian, peace-building and coercive action (if necessary).

7. **Nicaragua:**

The President stressed Nicaragua's embrace of democracy, as reflected in the 1990 and 1996 elections. He congratulated the Secretary-General for his report on reform. The President considered the structure of the Security Council outdated and undemocratic. Referring to Central America, where war is a thing of the past, he hailed the Central American Presidents' decision to start a gradual process leading towards a Central American Union, and called on the international community to support that process. Finally, he defended the right of the Republic of China to regain a seat among the members of the UN and urged Member States to revise GA res. 2758, because "the Republic of China must enjoy equal opportunity to participate in the UN and its specialized organs".

8. **Ukraine:**

The President stressed the significance of Security Council reform, proposing that the representation of the Eastern European regional group be enlarged. Ukraine's proposal to hold a summit of Baltic and Black Sea states in 1999 was recalled. Ukraine's role in Transdnistria was stressed and the country offered to join the FOG in addressing the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict.

9. **Pakistan:**

The Prime Minister reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to achieve progress in talks with India and stressed the responsibility of the international community to bring about a just settlement of the Kashmir dispute. In this connection, he proposed the "evolution of a mechanism to take into account the wishes of the Kashmiri people stipulated by the UN for a final settlement". He also proposed that Pakistan and India should reach agreement on mutual and equal restraint in the nuclear, ballistic and conventional weapons fields, as well as on open negotiations on a treaty of non-aggression.

10. **Norway:**

The Foreign Minister appealed to States involved in the Ottawa Process to ratify the convention for a total ban on anti-personnel landmines after its signing in December. He also appealed to States that have not joined the Process to do so as soon as possible. He welcomed the fact that the Secretary-General would be the depositary of the Convention. The Minister fully supported the Secretary-General's reform programme. Regarding the Security Council, it was stated that permanent seats should be given to Germany and Japan and developing countries. Changes to the scale of assessments were needed, while non-payments were unacceptable. On Bosnia, Norway would remain engaged until peace was consolidated; it would insist that war criminals be brought to justice. Norway was extremely concerned by the deadlock in the Middle East peace process. The Minister referred to Guatemala as one of the successes of UN conflict resolution.

11. **South Africa:**

On African issues, the Foreign Minister expressed his concern at the persistence of intra-state conflicts which posed a threat to the continent's stability and led to loss of life and economic hardships. He noted that South Africa had expressed grave concern at the involvement of its nationals in mercenary activities which often destabilize regions, adding that legislation had been drafted to regulate the rendering of military assistance by private individuals and companies to foreign Governments and agencies. On Security Council reform, the Foreign Minister reaffirmed Africa's claim at the Harare Summit for two permanent and five non-permanent seats.

12. **Czech Republic:**

The Foreign Minister supported permanent Security Council membership for Germany, Japan and three other countries representing Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as one non-

permanent seat for the Eastern European group of states. The Czech Republic had recently informed the IAEA about its interest to conclude a Supplementary Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement, as required by the NPT Treaty. The Foreign Minister pledged that the Czech Republic would support the establishment of the International Criminal Court.

13. **Georgia:**

The Foreign Minister said that credit for Georgia's recovery from economic collapse and war should mainly go to the UN. He stated that inter-state conflict had given way to such manifestations as aggressive separatism. He called for a new approach to the conflict in Abkhazia and welcomed the resumption of UN-led negotiations. The Foreign Minister proposed that the OSCE Chairman-in-Office automatically join the FOG. In Georgia's view, post-conflict peace-building should be included in the strategy of peace-keeping operations and the UN should be actively involved in the economic rehabilitation of conflict zones.

14. **Islamic Republic of Iran:**

The Foreign Minister emphasized the emergence of a "Global Civil Society" founded on the rule of law, democratic participation, pluralism, the promotion of tolerance, moderation, human rights and "dialogue among civilizations." He stated that the priorities of Iran's foreign policy will be the expansion of relations with "all countries", regional conflict resolution and active participation in the UN. To this end, Iran will pursue a "law based" approach to addressing the "root causes" of regional conflicts.

It was stated that Iran's policy in the Middle East has been misrepresented as support for terrorism - it also seeks peace in the Middle East on the basis of "regional consensus." The Foreign Minister called for reversal of the "Cold War mentality" which required the existence of a real or imaginary "enemy." He called for the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, reduction of conventional weapons, and the establishment of security and cooperation regimes in different regions. The highest foreign policy priority of Iran is to strengthen confidence and build peace in its immediate neighbourhood. Iran is also ready to take part in any international effort to "uproot" terrorism, combat drug trafficking, enhance the role of women, and promote the protection of the environment. In Iran's view, the United Nations has a central role to play in the future global order.