

MAY 2014

Argentina in the United Nations Security Council in 2013

*Interventions, votes and mentions recorded in the
minutes of the meetings and
in the decisions made by the Security Council in 2013*

By Enrica Campogiani

Countries that were part of the United Nations Security Council in 2013

- Argentina
- Australia
- Azerbaijan
- China
- France
- Guatemala
- Luxembourg
- Morocco
- Pakistan
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Rwanda
- Togo
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America



Consejo Argentino
para las Relaciones
Internacionales
Uruguay 1037, 1° piso
C1016ACA Buenos Aires
Argentina

Tel: ++54 (11)
4811-0071 al 74

Fax: ++54 (11)
4815-4742

cari@cari.org.ar
www.cari.org.ar

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S/PV.6898

United Nations Security Council

Sixty-eighth year

Meetings conducted / Actions taken by the Security Council in 2013

[6899^a](#) meeting Friday, 11 January 2013

Agenda

*The situation in the Central African Republic
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation
in the Central African Republic and on the acti-
vities of the United Nations Integrated Peace-
building Office in that country (S/2012/956)*

The President: As this is the first formal meeting of the Security Council this year, I would like to extend my warm wishes for a very fruitful new year to all members of the Security Council, the Secretariat and the United Nations as a whole.

On behalf of the Council, I extend a warm welcome to the new members Argentina, Australia, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea and Rwanda. We look forward to their participation in the work of the Council. Their experience and wisdom will be of invaluable assistance in the discharge of the Council's responsibilities.

I take this opportunity to express the Council's gratitude to the outgoing members – Columbia, Germany, India, Portugal and South Africa – for their important contributions to the work of the Council during their terms in 2011 and 2012.

[6900^a](#) meeting Tuesday, 15 January 2013

Agenda

*Threats to international peace and security cau-
sed by terrorist acts*

*Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism
Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Perma-
nent Representative of Pakistan to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
(S/2013/3)*

PAGE 2 -- The Secretary-General: I am pleased to welcome Her Excellency Foreign Minister Khar back to the United Nations. I thank Pakistan for convening this important debate. As this is my first time to address the Council this year, I would like to warmly welcome all the

members of the Security Council and to affirm that I count on their leadership. At the same time, I would like to warmly welcome the new members of the Council – the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea and Rwanda.

PAGE 16 -- Ms. Squeff (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, Argentina wishes to express its sincere condolences to the people and Government of Pakistan and to the families of victims of the recent terrorist attacks in that country.

I congratulate Pakistan on having assumed this month's presidency of the Security Council and on the effectiveness and transparency with which the Pakistani delegation has been guiding our work. I further wish to thank you, Madam, for having convened this very important and timely debate on one of the greatest threats to international peace and security. We are pleased in particular that you are presiding over this meeting.

Terrorism is a threat to life, human dignity, peaceful and civilized coexistence, and international peace and security. We believe that a comprehensive approach to the problem is not only the most appropriate but in fact the only approach with the potential to succeed. In that regard, the approach proposed by the presidency to addressing the issue of terrorism could not be more timely.

Argentina is convinced that the United Nations has a priority role to play in multilateral action. In that respect, we consider the Assembly and the Security Council and their relevant subsidiary bodies to be the most appropriate forums for effective action to prevent and eradicate terrorism. These are the bodies where we are able to take the best decisions, and whose critical effectiveness and legitimacy encourage joint action.

In this connection, we believe that the Council should continue to work to ensure that these bodies are more effective and transparent, and that they be endowed with an appropriate mechanism to review the measures they take. In all cases, such bodies should resolve problems without creating consequences for the population in general.

In September 2005, the former President of my country, **Mr. Néstor Kirchner, stated forcefully at the Security Council summit that new threats to international peace and security, such as terrorism, "make us understand at last the true meaning of solidarity among nations" (S/PV.5261, p. 6).** In the framework of the United Nations

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, a comprehensive approach to this matter strengthens our work in those areas where there is the greatest deficit, principally with regard to conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism and its financing, such as ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law as the bases for our fight against terrorism.

Neither religious nor ethnic differences nor economic circumstances can justify terrorist acts. On the other hand, tolerance and the rule of law, with full social inclusion and dignified work, foster an environment that counters the spread of terrorism and fights this scourge, as recognized in the draft presidential statement to be adopted by the Council.

Argentina's tragic experience of State terrorism, which led to massive and systematic violations of human rights, has led us to strengthen State policies in various areas of human rights, in particular with regard to memory, truth, justice and redress. In this framework, we galvanized international support for the progressive development of the right to truth with the recent creation of a Special Rapporteur in the Human Rights Council, and promoted the adoption of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

Moreover, my country has suffered directly from international terrorism as the victim of two serious bombings in Buenos Aires in 1992 against the embassy of Israel and in 1994 against the headquarters of the Argentine-Israeli Mutual Association, which is one of the most important social organizations in Argentina.

Those acts killed more than 100 people, whose memory is honoured by the Argentine people. A number of victims and their families survive. Together with the Government, they must walk the path towards truth, justice and redress. That experience has reaffirmed our conviction that terrorism must be fought in the framework of the rule of law and respect for fundamental freedoms. The struggle should be carried out in full respect for the law, including respect for due process and human rights.

Terrorism, as one of the so-called new threats, is an illicit act with the capacity to affect domestic security and undermine public institutions. Actions to counteract it must correspond to the genuine risk faced by each country as it identifies threats in order to prioritize prevention. In Argentina, we have conferred upon the Ministry of National Security the leader role in coordinating inter-agency policy among the various agencies that are com-

petent in this field. For its part, the Secretariat for Intelligence directs and coordinates the national intelligence system through its practical relationship with national intelligence bodies and forums.

In that regard, we believe that the Security Council must commit its efforts, through its relevant bodies, to promoting international cooperation in this area.

This includes judicial cooperation, both with regard to extradition and mutual assistance and in the fight against the financing of terrorism. To this end, we urge Member States to incorporate and apply in their internal legislation international legal instruments and United Nations resolutions relating to terrorism, so as to ensure that those who are accused of such crimes cannot exploit legal vacuums in order to evade justice.

Within the multilateral and regional systems, we must work on speedy and effective mechanisms to freeze terrorist funds, taking into account the importance of dismantling the economic structures that support such organizations. In our case, we drafted a law for the effective implementation of resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001) with regard to the procedure for the official freezing of funds related to this crime. It has been implemented by the competent body on fugitives associated with State terrorism and who are being investigated for crimes against humanity.

Before ending, I would stress that the leadership is in the hands of the Organization, but its work is complemented, as required by the Charter of the United Nations, by sub-regional and regional efforts and by specialized agencies cooperating on matters of global interest. One example of this is port and airport security and border controls, in which we must all continue to cooperate because they are additional, critical elements in our joint action against international terrorism.

In conclusion, I affirm that the Argentine Republic supports the draft presidential statement to be read out by the President on behalf of the Security Council.

[6900^a](#) meeting Tuesday, 15 January 2013

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism
Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/3)

PAGE 8 -- **Mr. Ja'afari** (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in Arabic*): In closing, I would like to express my regards to the representatives of the new members of the Security Council, Australia, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Luxembourg. I congratulate them on their membership in the Security Council and I wish them success and good luck in pushing forward the way this Council deals decisively with the issue of countering terrorism throughout the world.

PAGE 19 -- Mrs. Aitimova (Kazakhstan): I take this opportunity to welcome Australia, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg and Rwanda as incoming members of the Council. I am confident that they will make significant contributions to its agenda.

[6903rd](#) meeting Monday, 21 January 2013

Agenda

United Nations peacekeeping operations

United Nations peacekeeping: A multidimensional approach

Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/4)

PAGE 15 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): We thank Pakistan for organizing this open debate on an issue that Argentina, as a country that has contributed troops and police to United Nations operations since 1958, deems of particular importance. We currently have more than 1,000 personnel participating in the armed and security forces of seven peacekeeping operations,

four of which are multidimensional.

We would like to thank the Secretary-General for his statement, and we welcome the presence here of the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan.

Argentina's participation in peace operations reflects my country's support for the development of a transparent and democratic collective security system in the framework of the United Nations, based on consolidated multi-lateral mechanisms and in the service of compliance with international law.

Peacekeeping operations are an essential instrument of the Organization in complying with its objective of maintaining international peace and security, which we believe must be continually improved upon and strengthened in the future.

Another fundamental reason for our participation in peace operations stems from the close ties between peacekeeping and the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular through the rebuilding of institutions and the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law in those countries where increasingly complex and integrated multidimensional missions are taking place. We believe that progress in improving that type of mission with three components – military, police and civilian – with different but clear and precise mandates and rules of engagement is one of the greatest successes of the past decade. We must preserve that and improve upon it.

We welcome the draft resolution, on which we worked together with other Council members, and its request that the Secretary-General take account of the developments achieved in recent years, while underlining the broad range of peacekeeping operations existing now, from traditional operations dedicated primarily to monitoring ceasefires to new, multidimensional missions that carry out time-bound peacebuilding tasks.

Argentina supports peacekeeping operations taking on a multidimensional character when specific circumstances justify it, as long as their mandates include support and assistance for Governments of the countries in which missions are operating. Such support must include such considerations as assistance and cooperation to strengthen institutions and social participation, the holding of free and transparent elections, the establishment of inclu-

sive political processes, the development of the rule of law, the design and implementation of effective plans for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, security sector reform, the effective application of guidelines on the gender perspective, and measures for the protection of the civilian population, particularly those under imminent threat of physical violence, including all forms of sexual, sexist and gender-based violence.

However, we recognize that the protection of civilians is a primary responsibility of the host country, as noted in the draft resolution to be adopted today (S/2013/27), which also refers to the provisions in this area in paragraph 16 of resolution 1674 (2006).

Particular attention should be given to the fact that, as a result of developments over the past decade, the mandates of new, multidimensional missions can include – as in the case of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti – references to mission support for national Governments and local human rights groups in their efforts to promote and protect human rights, in particular those of women and children. We believe that such actions would contribute to ending impunity and ensuring that those responsible for violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law are held accountable before justice. Such mandates also promote the implementation of reliable mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on human rights situations in host countries, providing advice and assistance to national Governments in investigating violations of human rights and international humanitarian law so as to ensure that perpetrators do not go unpunished.

I wish to underscore the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in the context of peacekeeping operations, in particular as it relates to the issue of non-essential contacts with individuals subject to arrest warrants issued by the Court. For Argentina, that should be part of the cooperation between the Court and the United Nations, as provided for in the relationship agreement between them.

Argentina welcomes the fact that the draft resolution reaffirms the commitment to address the particular impact of armed conflicts on women and children, underlining what is contained in resolution 1325 (2000) and all subsequent resolutions. We reiterate the need for the full, equal and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes, not only to achieve the goal of great-

er gender equality, but also because today it is clear that women taking a primary role in preventing and resolving conflicts and in peacebuilding guarantees better results.

Argentina understands that the actions included in the current multidimensional-mission mandates must be in line with the principle of national responsibility on the part of the countries where missions are deployed.

Whatever the character of the peace mission in question, it is crucial that the populations in countries where missions are deployed have the assurance and the evidence that the efforts of the Organization are designed with the aim of improving their situation and prospects for the future. It is not a question of imposing solutions but rather contributing so that each society, on the basis of its own experiences and expectations, may build the democratic foundations on which to achieve sustainable development and pave the way towards a just, stable and lasting peace.

We recognize that peacekeeping operations increasingly depend on the possibility of deploying high-level specialized personnel, especially for specific police and civilian tasks, such as experts in the rule of law, human rights, and security sector reform. We underscore that the draft resolution that we will vote on today calls on national Governments and international organizations to put to use and increase their capacities for cooperation in post-conflict peacebuilding. We have noted as a positive trend in this regard the important potential of innovation in technical cooperation and in strengthening South-South cooperation.

Aware that peace missions are today the most visible face of the United Nations, and aware of the new challenges posed by multidimensional missions, the Organization and each of its Member States have the responsibility to step up continuous training for mission staff in the areas of human rights and international humanitarian law so that, as in the case of our country, those who participate in missions can continue to play an impeccable role in those areas.

Argentina believes that the future of peacekeeping operations depends on their having clear and adequately financed mandates. We need to continue relying on consensus in the General Assembly so that the efforts of troop- and police-contributing countries are met with an analogous commitment from those countries with great

est financial responsibilities. This is not merely budgetary question but a political issue that affects the work and the credibility of the Organization in an area as important as peacekeeping, in particular when we compare the relatively limited budget of \$8 billion available for all peacekeeping operations with the enormity of worldwide military spending.

Finally, Argentina is pleased to be a sponsor of the draft resolution. We do so paying tribute to the personnel of peacekeeping operations who have lost their lives over the past 65 years, including 26 Argentines, for their inestimable contribution to peace, development and the well-being of all of our peoples.

We are convinced that it must be made clear for global public opinion that multidimensional peacekeeping operations are not war by another name, but a strategic instrument in the service of our peoples, offering assistance and cooperation in peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

PAGE 23 -- The President: It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it (S/2013/27). I would like to thank all Council members for co-sponsoring the draft resolution, which is now a presidential text. It is a most fitting tribute to the United Nations and to our peacekeepers. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by a show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2086 (2013).

[6904th](#) meeting Tuesday, 22 January 2013

Agenda

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2087 (2013).

[6906th](#) meeting Wednesday, 23 January 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Mr. Malki (Palestine) (*spoke in Arabic*): I also wish to **extend Palestine's warm congratulations to the new Security Council members, the friendly countries of Argentina, Australia, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea and Rwanda. We are confident of their commitment to upholding the Charter, international law and the Council's resolutions, without exception, and we wish them every success in fulfilling their great responsibilities. I also convey Palestine's deep appreciation to the members whose terms ended in December 2012 – the friendly countries of Colombia, Germany, India, Portugal and South Africa. We are grateful for the tireless efforts they exerted during their tenure in support of the rights of the Palestinian people and in aiming to reach a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.**

[6907th](#) meeting Thursday, 24 January 2013

Agenda

*The situation in the Central African Republic
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)*

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda. Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/45, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, France, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2088 (2013).

[6908th](#) meeting Thursday, 24 January 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Cyprus
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/7)*

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan

[6917th](#) meeting Tuesday, 12 February 2013

Agenda

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Letter dated 4 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/75)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, allow me to congratulate you, Sir, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council. I also commend you for having convened this important open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. As in every open debate on the subject, Argentina reiterates that the Security Council must remain committed to the protection of civilians in armed conflict through the promotion of full respect for international law, in particular international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as well as by combating impunity.

Argentina appreciates the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/376) and its recommendations. Unfortunately, the report is lucid in stating that the state of the protection of civilians remains abysmal. It is therefore imperative to recall that the parties to an armed conflict are bound by the basic norm of peacekeeping operations to comply with international humanitarian law, which provides that civilians must be protected from the effects of conflict. That obligation, contained in common article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, is also applicable in the context of armed conflicts that are not of an international character, that is, to non-State combatants.

Argentina not only agrees with the report of the Secretary-General but also particularly thanks the High Com-

missioner for Human Rights, Ms. Pillay, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Director, Mr. Philip Spoerri, because, as well as being present, they both made statements this morning. We appreciate the presence of the highest authorities, which clearly demonstrates that full compliance with international humanitarian law is still a basic challenge for all States. The principles of distinction and proportionality are crucial. We must also recall the basic norm that non-compliance by one party to a conflict does not justify non-compliance by the other.

With regard to the promotion of compliance, it is important that Member States remain committed to ensuring awareness of the obligations imposed by international humanitarian law. In Argentina, international humanitarian law has been included as one of the most important aspects of international law in the curricula of law schools and in the training of the armed and security forces. In addition, Argentina participates in the joint initiative "**Reclaiming the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law**", one of whose undertakings is a series of seminars to promote compliance with international humanitarian law through practical recommendations. The delegation of Norway will certainly mention that initiative, which Argentina supports.

United Nations work is crucial to the protection of civilians in armed conflict, to preventing the emergence of situations of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, and to putting an end to such situations when they arise. My country shares the Secretary-General's observations with regard to the distinction between the protection of civilians in armed conflict and the responsibility to protect. However, to prevent violations of humanitarian law in armed conflict and the four crimes under the responsibility to protect from being committed, prevention is key. In that regard, we highlight the importance of full respect for human rights law and international humanitarian law.

Regarding action by the Security Council, my delegation wishes to underline the need for peacekeeping operations to comply with international humanitarian law, as well as the need to continue to include protection activities in the mandates of United Nations missions in the field. Those mandates have to be clear, and such missions must be provided with the necessary resources in a timely and effective manner.

As regards the integration of components, it is important to provide the necessary structure and staff in order to be able to protect women and children from all kinds of violence, in particular sexual and gender-based violence.

In that respect, I should like to note that Argentina, in cooperation with the ICRC, has developed courses on humanitarian law for the armed forces, with an emphasis on those that form part of the Argentine contingents in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

I note also that the Commission on the Application of International Humanitarian Law has drawn up a manual on international law in armed conflicts, which contains a compilation of the norms of international humanitarian law for the conduct of armed forces in the context of operations. That will be effective only if it leads to the outcome that countries are seeking to achieve when they contribute to peacekeeping operations.

We would like here, in drawing attention to the work of all peacekeepers, to commend Argentine peacekeepers – men and women – about whom there has never been a single complaint of violation of human rights or international humanitarian law.

As regards humanitarian assistance, the parties to a conflict must make every effort to ensure effective and timely access of such assistance, including shipments and materials, which enjoys special protection under international humanitarian law. Medical personnel and vehicles, as well as hospitals, must also benefit from such protection.

Fact-finding is another aspect that Argentina deems crucial. Impartial mechanisms are key to determining the facts regarding violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. In addition to ad hoc fact-finding commissions, including those established by the Human Rights Council, we would like to highlight the role of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission, established under Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Argentina welcomes the fact that, in conformity with the provisions of resolution 1894 (2009), the Security Council has recognized once again, in the draft presidential statement to be adopted later, the possibility of resorting to that Commission.

Lastly, the suffering of victims of armed conflict often continues beyond the end of hostilities, as they continue to be victims when they return to their communities. In

that context, in addition to the challenges presented by post-conflict situations, we wish to refer to the role of justice. The Council established two international tribunals – the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda – and, at present, the international community is witnessing the consolidation of an international justice system for the most heinous crimes, including war crimes, that is no longer based on ad hoc tribunals but is permanent: the International Criminal Court (ICC), established by the Rome Statute in 1998. We would like to stress the need for cooperation by all States with the ICC, in particular regarding arrest warrants.

The Council should establish, as soon as possible, a mechanism to follow up closely on its referrals to the ICC. Argentina welcomes the fact that the draft presidential statement to be adopted later makes reference to both to the need for cooperation with the international tribunals and to the commitment of the Security Council to follow up on its decisions in that regard; this is something that has long been hoped for in the context of referrals to the ICC.

Argentina reiterates that, in accordance with international humanitarian law and the resolutions of the Council, attacks of any kind against civilians or other protected persons in situations of armed conflict, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, all forms of violence against woman and interference with the delivery of humanitarian aid, constitute clear violations of international law.

I would therefore end by urging the fullest compliance with the obligations emanating from the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907; the four 1949 Geneva Conventions, which are universally accepted, and their Protocols of 1977; international human rights law; refugee law and the decisions of the Council. Standards must become reality.

[6917th](#) meeting Tuesday, 12 February 2013

Agenda

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Letter dated 4 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to

the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/75)

PAGE 6 -- Mr. Prozor (Israel): **Hizbullah's reign of terror** extends far beyond the Middle East. Its fingerprints have been identified on attacks on all five continents, from Kenya to Argentina to Thailand. Last week, Bulgarian authorities also identified Hizbullah as the culprit behind the July bus bombing in Burgas, Bulgaria, that killed five Israelis and one Bulgarian citizen. That was the deadliest attack on European soil since 2005.

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Percaya (Indonesia): I would like to begin by congratulating the Republic of Korea on assuming the presidency of the Security Council. Also allow me to thank the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross for their valuable briefings.

Indonesia would like to associate itself with the statement delivered by the representative of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement and with that to be delivered by the representative of Norway on behalf of countries supporting the **initiative entitled "Reclaiming the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law", resulting from the seminar held in November 2011 in Buenos Aires, which was sponsored by the Governments of Argentina and Norway.**

PAGE 36 -- Mrs. Morch Smith (Norway): Norway aligns itself with the statements previously made by Sweden, on behalf of the Nordic countries, and Switzerland, on behalf of the Group of Friends. I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Indonesia and my own country, Norway.

PAGE 53 -- Mrs. Rubiales de Chamorro (Nicaragua) (*spoke in Spanish*): We congratulate you, Sir, on your presidency of the Security Council during the month of February and wish you and your country much success. I would also like to express my gratitude for the presence of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Argentina, who is with us in the Chamber at this late hour listening to her colleagues discussing this issue.

[6918th](#) meeting Wednesday, 13 February

2013

Agenda

The situation in Burundi

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's **provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of Burundi to participate in this meeting.

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

Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/87, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, France, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2090 (2013).

[6919th](#) meeting Wednesday, 13 February 2013

Agenda

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
European Union

PAGE 2 -- Baroness Ashton: I want to begin by thanking you, Mr. President, and the Security Council for inviting me to address the Council on this occasion. I want to congratulate the Republic of Korea on its presidency and membership in the Council, as well as Argentina, Australia, Rwanda and Luxemburg on their election to the Security Council – especially Luxemburg as a first-time member.

PAGE 16 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank you for convening this meeting, Mr. President, and to thank the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, Baroness Catherine Ashton, for her briefing.

The Republic of Argentina welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations, in this case, the European Union. In establishing the Security Council as the organ with primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace-keeping and security, the Charter of the United Nations, in Chapter VIII, also provided for a role for regional agreements or bodies, particularly in seeking peaceful solutions to disputes, as long as such agreements and bodies and their activities are compatible with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and as long as the Security Council is kept fully informed of whatever activities are undertaken or planned by such regional agreements and bodies for maintaining international peace and security.

We would like to see the meetings now being held with the European Union and the African Union extended with similar regularity to other regional and subregional bodies that also deal with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

I would now like to discuss a few of the issues mentioned by Ms. Ashton in her briefing. Over the past two years both the Government and the opposition groups in Syria have chosen to try to resolve the crisis there by military means. One of the most worrying results of that decision has been the catastrophic humanitarian situation that exists not only in Syria but also in neighbouring countries, which continue to receive an endless influx of refugees. In that regard, we must recognize the solidarity shown by the European Union and its member States in

continuing to respond to that humanitarian tragedy. Argentina believes that the unacceptable levels of violence and destruction in Syria have been largely enabled by the assistance provided by external players in arming and financing the parties to the conflict. In that regard, we concur with the appeal made by the Council of the European Union in its conclusions adopted on 15 October in Luxembourg for all States to refrain from sending arms to Syria.

Briefly, with respect to the peace process in the Middle East, I would like to say that my country holds and has always held a clear position. We consider it crucial to work towards a two-State solution and essential to renew and strengthen the mechanisms and strategies that the international community has developed to contribute effectively to that goal, with the understanding, as our President has said, that the question of finding a peaceful solution in the Middle East should not be seen as a regional conflict but as a universal issue.

We also support Ms. Ashton's comments on the nuclear test carried out by North Korea and on that we do not have to speak in depth. Both the Argentinian authorities and the Security Council have made clear, forceful and prudent statements on the matter.

Regarding non-proliferation, as in other cases that have arisen, Argentina is of the view that the issue should be resolved through effective negotiations. As the High Representative said, the imposition of sanctions cannot be an end in itself, and we share that position; they must be supported by negotiations. We believe that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is the cornerstone of a coherent non-proliferation regime and that all States should support it.

In that context, I would like to point out that Argentina has a very clear historical commitment to disarmament and non-proliferation. We are party to all of the export-control regimes and firmly support the efforts of the international community in that area.

We do, however, understand that such efforts cannot be used as indirect means for limiting the inalienable rights of States that are party to the Treaty to develop, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

In the case of Iran, Argentina believes that that country should cooperate fully with the International Atomic En-

ergy Agency in order to regain the trust of the international community regarding the nature of its nuclear programme.

Argentina takes note of the crisis in Mali and recognizes **the European Union's initiative on the issue**. We have always stressed that a medium- and long- term solution to the Mali crisis cannot be a military one; we should prioritize the political process by holding free, fair and transparent elections as soon as conditions allow, as well as an inclusive dialogue as a necessary condition for the restoration of the rule of law, constitutional order and full enjoyment of human rights. We also believe that it is **important to make progress with regard to the country's development in order to ensure security in the medium and long term**. In that regard, initiatives such as the Brussels conference held on 5 February on the future of Mali and the announced resumption of the **European Union's assistance for development are all measures worthy of note**.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the **European Union's support for the work of the Security Council in the area of women and peace and security**, which the Ambassador of Luxembourg also remarked on. Issues concerning children and armed conflict and every area related to sexual and gender-based violence are a priority for Argentina, and we attach great importance to them within the framework of our human rights policy. In that respect, I would like to recognize the fact that the European Union is one of the parties that is most committed to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security. Like my own country, the European Union itself and more than half of its member States have adopted action plans on women and peace and security.

Finally, the promotion and protection of the rights of the child are a priority of European Union human rights policy, as can be seen in its many efforts to provide critical assistance to children affected by conflict and for the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers.

My country is a member of the International Criminal Court and has signed the Rome Statute. When it comes to the recruitment of children under the age of 15 to be used to play an active role in hostilities, the Statute states that such children are the victims of a war crime. Argentina has set that age in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We know that

international human rights instruments are a bare minimum, not a ceiling.

In conclusion, I reiterate the importance that my delegation attaches to this dialogue with regional and sub-regional organizations in the framework of the central role of the Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

[6920th](#) meeting Thursday, 14 February 2013

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's **provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of the Sudan to participate in this meeting.
[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2091 (2013).

[6924th](#) meeting Friday, 22 February 2013

Agenda

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26)*

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2092 (2013).

[6929th](#) meeting Wednesday, 6 March 2013

Agenda

The situation in Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to convey our most heartfelt condolences to the family and to the people and Government of the sisterly Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on the death of **their President, Hugo Chávez Frías**. The ideals of solidarity with the continent that he embodied are an inspiration for the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Argentina supported the adoption of resolution 2093 (2013), which is a vote of confidence in the Government of Somalia given the improvement in the security situation in that country and its progress in implementing the road map, establishing the new Parliament and electing President Mohamud. That relative progress was achieved under the arms embargo.

We therefore trust that the future acquisition of weapons by the Federal Government of Somalia does not hamper

the provision of resources necessitated by the complex and urgent humanitarian situation in Somalia.

Argentina also hopes that the measures for monitoring the destination and use of weapons provided for in the resolution are effective, reliable and efficient.

The eyes of the Council and of the entire international community are on Somalia. We hope and trust that within a year, when the time comes to consider the renewal of the partial lifting of the arms embargo, we will be able to say that we have done the right thing.

[6930th](#) meeting Wednesday, 6 March 2013

Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, we congratulate Ambassador Gary Quinlan on assuming the chairmanship of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and thank him for presenting the quarterly report on the work of that subsidiary organ. We also acknowledge his committed and transparent work.

During the reporting period, the Committee continued to efficiently carry out its work in the context of its mandate. In that regard, we believe that it is important to keep Member States informed of the Committee's work, for example by holding briefings that are open to all States. We also believe that it is appropriate for the Committee to respond to all inquiries received from Member States in order to encourage them to remain vigilant in implementing the relevant resolutions. Furthermore, we believe that the Committee plays a crucial role in providing assistance and cooperation to Member States on implementing the pertinent resolutions. In

that regard, we believe that the guidance notes that help States in their implementation efforts are a key tool.

Allow me to underscore three points with regard to the Iranian nuclear programme. First, I would like to reaffirm the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. That is the principled position that we have stated in this and other relevant forums. At the same time, my country has a firm and long-standing commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which I reaffirm

in the Council. I believe that the international community should support the relevance of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and its cornerstone, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Secondly, I would like to mention the most recent report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of 21 February, which was transmitted to the Council (see S/2013/103). In that regard, we share the assessment of the Director General and his concern about the lack of progress in clarifying the outstanding issues, including those linked to a possible military dimension of the Iranian nuclear programme. We believe that the Islamic Republic of Iran must continue to actively cooperate with the Agency and supply all required information on its nuclear programme, providing access to all necessary sites. In that regard, it is important that Iran adopt the necessary measures to fully implement its safeguards agreement and to meet its other obligations, including the relevant Security Council resolutions, and **to regain the international community's trust in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.**

Thirdly, I would like to underscore that we are encouraged by the recent talks between the Government of Iran and the E3+3, held in Almaty. My country believes that we must continue to seek a solution through talks that allow for certainty about the peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. We encourage the parties to continue their efforts in that regard.

We also believe that it is relevant to recall the appeal of the IAEA Board of Governors, in its resolution of September 2012, for Iran to adopt and implement the so-called structured approach to resolve the outstanding issues. Since the adoption of that resolution, there have

been three rounds of negotiations between the IAEA and Iran without the Director General having been able to record substantive developments. We hope that the periodic meetings between the two parties lead to specific results with regard to the structured approach so that the process of clarifying the outstanding issues can begin. I have concluded my remarks.

[6932nd](#) meeting Thursday, 7 March 2013

Agenda

Non-proliferation / Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The President (*spoke in Russian*): Under rule 37 of the **Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands and the Philippines to participate in this meeting.**

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

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2094 (2013).

[6934th](#) meeting Thursday, 14 March 2013

Agenda

The situation in Libya

Report of the Secretary-General on the United

Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2013/104)

The President (*spoke in Russian*): I thank Prime Minister Zeidan for his statement. It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2095 (2013).

[6935th](#) meeting Tuesday, 19 March 2013

Agenda

The situation in Afghanistan

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/133)

PAGE 6 -- The President (*spoke in Russian*): It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2096 (2013).

PAGE 10 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank the Secretary-General for his statement and his recent report on the situation in Afghanistan (S/2013/133). I should also like to thank Ambassador Tanin for his important contribution. I should also like to recognize the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Jan Kubiš at the helm of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and the leadership of Australia on this matter within the Security Council.

Today's debate is taking place at a decisive moment for Afghanistan as we look ahead to the dual transition that will take place in 2014: the political transition culminating in presidential and provincial elections in April 2014, and the security transition, which will see the conclusion of the withdrawal of International Security Assistance Force troops at the end of 2014, with the full transfer of security responsibilities to the Afghan security forces. Together, these events will signal a new phase of sovereignty and independence for Afghanistan. Attention must therefore be given not only to how to ensure the steps needed to achieve a successful transition, which is key to peace and stability in the country, but also the modalities and configuration of assistance from the international community following 2014, including the role of the United Nations and UNAMA, whose mandate the Security Council has today extended for another year.

With regard to the elections, it is of the utmost importance that all steps be taken to ensure that we reach April 2014 with an orderly electoral process. It will be essential for all Afghan institutions to agree on a legal framework that will govern this process and endow it with clear ground rules. The decision of the Afghan authorities to request assistance from UNAMA in this area is a decidedly positive development. We hope that that support continues and produces tangible results.

We also understand that the ongoing professionalization of the Afghan National Security Forces, as well as respect for international humanitarian law and international human rights law, should continue to be central elements of a transition that institutionalizes the protection of civilians and ensures the leadership and civilian control of the security sector.

On that point we cannot fail to express concern over the number of civilian victims caused by the conflict, which, while less than recorded in 2012, continues to be unacceptable. The rise in the number of deliberate attacks against civilians merely because they are believed to support the Government is particularly alarming, as is the increase in the number of women and children killed or injured in that same period.

All parties, in particular the anti-Government forces, responsible for most of the victims, should take the necessary measures to ensure the protection of civilians and to fulfil their obligations under international law.

For Argentina, dialogue and reconciliation are critical in Afghanistan in order to change the dynamic of the conflict and to address the security challenges. We understand that any national reconciliation process that is launched must be headed and led by the Afghans themselves. In that regard, we support the efforts of the High Peace Council. At the same time, we wish to recognize and welcome the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan so that such a process can take place. We hope that the emerging positive signs will lead to a dialogue with clear parameters and objectives.

With regard to the role of the United Nations in Afghanistan, we believe that UNAMA has a very important role in the transition phase and post-2014 in key areas, such as support for the electoral process, the promotion and protection of human rights, coordination between donors and the Government, the facilitation of the peace and reconciliation process, the coordination of humanitarian assistance, the return and rehabilitation of refugees and the capacity-building of the Afghan authorities and institutions, in order to meet the needs of its population and to increasingly ensure the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights in the context of ongoing sustainable development. We must therefore begin a process of reflection on UNAMA's future role up to and post-2014. A robust UNAMA with a clear mandate and the necessary resources for its implementation are issues of critical importance. That will signal that the international community continues to support a democratic, prosperous, stable and sovereign Afghanistan.

For that reason, we wish to express our satisfaction with the fact that the UNAMA mandate that we have renewed today maintains its basic features, including the Mission's

role with regard to elections at the request of the Afghan authorities, and the emphasis on the protection of civilians and the monitoring of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in Afghanistan, in particular with regard to women and children. In the light of the most recent report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149), we also welcome the fact that resolution 2096 (2013) continues to underscore the importance of implementing resolution 1325 (2000) and the subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security.

UNAMA has also played, and should continue to play, a significant role in supporting Afghanistan's efforts to promote human rights. We encourage the Afghan authorities to continue strengthening an effective system of protection, bearing in mind in particular the recommendations made by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in her most recent report on the situation in the country.

It would not be appropriate on our part to try to offer recommendations on the way in which the Afghan people and Government should resolve their difficulties. However, in conclusion, I would like to briefly point out three important issues for Argentina.

First, while we encourage the Afghan reconciliation process, we also believe that justice and the fight against impunity should be at the heart of the pursuit of lasting peace. For that reason, we believe that steps should be taken to strengthen the institutional capacity in order to ensure accountability in cases of massive human rights violations, war crimes and crimes against humanity, in line with the recommendations in the annual report on the protection of civilians (S/2012/376) and in the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Secondly, according to the report of the Secretary-General, poppy cultivation has increased for the third consecutive year. That is to say that, despite the efforts of the international community, the problem of the illicit trafficking of opiates continues to be a matter of serious concern. We understand that dealing with the issue requires a comprehensive strategy that takes into account supply and demand and the adoption of prohibition and socioeconomic measures. For Argentina, the issue of terrorism and the fight against drug trafficking are separate matters that require different and distinct strategies, as well as the clear commitment of the Government of Af-

ghanistan, the States of the region and the international community.

Thirdly, we are convinced that the basis for solid democracy and stable and lasting peace in Afghanistan can be established only through a focus that includes the broader dimensions of economic, cultural and social development, the promotion and protection of human rights and the strengthening of the rule of law. That is the future that we desire for the country and to which the international community is committed.

[6936th](#) meeting Wednesday, 20 March 2013

Agenda

*The situation concerning Haiti
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/139)*

PAGE 8 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to begin by welcoming the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Nigel Fisher, and thanking him for his informative briefing and presentation of the **Secretary-General's report (S/2013/139)**. At a time when we are focusing on his work at the helm of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), we also hope to see the appointment of a new Special Representative who can continue working with the Haitian Government to coordinate the ongoing efforts to establish security, ensure peace, restore justice and respect for human rights, and achieve sustainable development in this beloved country. It would be an honour for Latin America for that responsibility to go to a representative of the region.

I would also like to emphasize that my delegation fully subscribes to the statement to be delivered by the Permanent Representative of Uruguay on behalf of the Group of Friends of Haiti.

I would like to reaffirm Argentina's firm commitment to Haiti's institutional reconstruction, democratic stability and development. While Argentina has a long tradition

of support for Haiti's democratic Governments, 2004 was a turning point. That year, the social, institutional and infrastructure challenges posed by the structural poverty from which the country suffered culminated in the political and institutional crisis resulting from President Aristide's **expulsion. That led the international community to launch MINUSTAH** – a mission made up entirely, for the first time, by the countries of our region. Argentina contributes 573 military personnel and 14 police officers to the Mission.

Similarly, since the first South-South cooperation activities began at the regional level, aimed at stabilizing Haiti within the framework of MINUSTAH, the countries of the region have put together wide-ranging initiatives in the area of technical cooperation in various fields of activity. Between 2005 and 2012, Argentina, along with other countries of the region and the regional organization the Union of South American Nations, was involved in more than 172 projects promoting the social dimensions of cooperation. The majority of these were aimed at improving food security and access to basic rights in the areas of education, health care, water and sanitation, the political and social arena, housing, and the rights of children, young people and the disabled.

Economic cooperation has also been significant, with projects supporting technology and production, mainly in the agricultural sector, and in strengthening the socio-economic infrastructure. In the wake of the devastation caused by the 2010 earthquake, South-South cooperation in the region expanded, not only in terms of increased funding for Haiti but also in addressing the coordination challenges posed by the Latin American presence there. Argentina agrees with the Secretary-General when he says in his report that MINUSTAH continues to be a decisive factor in establishing a secure and stable environment in Haiti that is conducive to a definitive momentum towards development. For that reason, we **support the Mission's continuing presence on the basis of its mandate from the Security Council, as long as that presence is still desired by the Government of Haiti.**

I would like to address some major issues. First, we wish to highlight the efforts of Haitian society and Government in tackling the effects of the 2010 earthquake. That unprecedented disaster added new and unique problems **to the country's existing challenges. The earthquake and its human, economic and environmental consequences affected more than 3.5 million people – one third of the**

population – of whom 222,570 died, 350,000 were injured and 2.3 million were left homeless, including more than 300,000 children and young people, leaving thousands in camps for the internally displaced and massive destruction of administrative, education and health facilities. Since then, Haiti has had to deal with the destructive effects of Hurricane Sandy and Tropical Storm Isaac, which have caused considerable damage to the country, especially in the farming sector, and continue to pose enormous challenges.

Nonetheless, despite these adversities, affirmed by the United Nations Development Programme in its most recent report, Haiti continues to make progress. Some examples of this can be seen in construction; some 80 per cent of the 10 million cubic metres of rubble has been cleared from houses and 20 per cent of it recycled.

In two years, 1 million people have returned to their homes and 400,000 jobs have been created, 40 per cent of them for women. Many students and community leaders have been trained in natural disaster mitigation and reduction activities. Environmental protection efforts have been channeled through programmes, particularly in vulnerable regions, an area in which women continue to play a key role in that they are directly involved in reforestation projects.

However, as the former Head of MINUSTAH, Mr. Mariano Fernandez Amunategui, said in his briefings, democracy and good governance continue to be serious issues in Haiti. The current political situation in Haiti is in the process of being stabilized; while still fragile, it is promising, but it must be strengthened. Political capacity must be strengthened, State institutions rebuilt, socioeconomic development promoted and investment attracted. In that context, holding credible, fair and transparent elections this year, in 2013, is vital to rebuilding State capacity and restoring the rule of law, at the local level as well as nationally.

There is no doubt that progress has been made in standards for protecting the most vulnerable groups, for example through a law to integrate people with disabilities, which has been enacted in Parliament and approved by the President. Draft legislation agreed to by all the political parties aimed at eliminating violence against women is pending before the Government, which has also ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. An inter-ministerial committee on human

rights has been created and has presented a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva.

However, the Haitian National Police, while gradually continuing to consolidate, does not yet have the capacity to assume full responsibility for providing and ensuring internal security throughout the country. In that context, MINUSTAH, its military and police personnel play a vital role in maintaining security and stability in the country. The United Nations, working with the international community in Haiti, must continue to provide the financial, technical and logistical capacity needed to allow Haiti to make progress towards definitive stabilization. As the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has reported, beyond the progress made in recent years, Haiti continues to grapple with a critical number of needs and with the importance of building State capacity, without **which the people's needs cannot be met. To cite only one figure, a seriously important issue is the deterioration in food security, affecting at least 2.1 million people, who will be at genuinely severe nutritional risk if steps are not taken to address the problem in time.**

We understand that the time has come to consolidate progress in the area of resettlement. To that end, we believe that the international community must renew its efforts to support the Haitian Government in ensuring decent living conditions for those who are still living in camps and in promoting programmes of return. According to the Secretary-General's report, however, the 2012 consolidated appeal finished the year at 46 per cent of its funding level, with the number of international non-governmental organizations present in Haiti declining by 57 per cent since 2010. Those figures are truly in contradiction with our regional and international responsibility to promote social, economic and institutional development in Haiti.

In recent days, we have heard the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights welcome the initiative in Port-au-Prince to try the ex-dictator of Haiti, **Jean-Claude Duvalier. Duvalier, who was also known as "Baby Doc", has been indicted for crimes against humanity, including the murder or exile of more than 30,000 people during his reign.** Furthermore, in his report to the Human Rights Council, the Independent Expert Mr. Michel Forst identified, among the factors threatening the establishment of effective democracy in Haiti, political or partisan considerations in appointing magistrates, the weakness of the judiciary and the reign of impunity. In that respect,

he reported that prison conditions have not improved and that the treatment of prisoners continues to be inhumane, degrading and cruel. The Expert noted that incidents of police brutality and harassment occur frequently, and he expressed his belief that the impunity of human rights violators indicated a return of fear among the population and that the authorities needed to act decisively to resolve this problem.

Moreover, we are concerned that the financing available for the development of the Haitian National Police remains insufficient. The Police is a key institution for progress in the area of stabilization, as it is responsible for maintaining security. Similarly, it is important to strengthen Haitian institutions with a view to improving the process of formulating policies and relations between the State and citizens, which have been undermined in recent months.

With regard to the future and the social and political situation in Haiti, we understand the complexity and the difficulty of the issues at hand. We are concerned about the reduction in financing available for humanitarian assistance, because it puts all that has been achieved at risk. However, we also have encouraging news. One million displaced persons were able to leave the camps between 2010 and early 2013, which reflects a general reduction of 77 per cent. According to the report, that reduction can be attributed largely to the return programmes undertaken by the Government with the support of the United Nations. However, it is alarming to note that 84 per cent of the population remaining in the camps are people who were displaced by the earthquake, a great number of whom remain dependent on assistance for basic survival.

We underscore the commitment that should be undertaken by all Haitian political and social actors to a frank dialogue to lay the foundations for an agreement that will allow the transition from transitional to permanent electoral council to be completed and elections to be held this year. In parallel to the agreement on the appointment of members to the legislative and judiciary branches, it is important to designate representatives of the executive branch as soon as possible. The commitment of Haitians to their own legislative mandates can only encourage the international community to continue supporting the strengthening of the country. In that regard, we welcome **the Haitian Government's commitment to contributing almost half of its electoral budget and the decision of the**

United Nations to provide support for the upcoming elections and to help the Haitian authorities over the next three years to progressively assume full responsibility for managing the electoral process in 2016.

We believe that progress in the area of stabilization should be accompanied by growth and development in the country based on priorities set by the Government **and people of Haiti. With regard to the Mission's activities, we welcome the presentation of the first draft of MINUSTAH's consolidation plan and the fact that the plan enjoys the support of the Government of Haiti.** We understand that the plan must be developed within the **framework of the Mission's mandate on the basis of the** evolution of conditions on the ground. In that connection, we believe that actions related to governance should contribute to consensus-building without overstepping the functions of Haitian institutions. We hope that the plan will continue to be developed in close coordination with the Government and people of Haiti, pursuant to their own priorities.

I conclude by reaffirming Argentina's unshakeable commitment to the people of Haiti, democracy, human rights and the country's development. That commitment will continue to be manifest within the Security Council, to which Argentina has belonged as a non-permanent member since January 2013. We have been supported by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States in promoting the interests of our region. In that context, promoting human rights, democracy and development in Haiti are all priorities.

I would like to honour the work of the peacekeepers in Haiti, and especially the Argentine peacekeepers, whose conduct has been impeccable. We are proud that our country has not received a single complaint of misconduct or the commission of crimes.

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Cancela (Uruguay) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Group of Friends of Haiti, which includes Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the United States of America, France, Guatemala, Peru and my own country, Uruguay. I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, for organizing this debate to discuss the latest report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/139) on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

[6939th](#) meeting Friday, 22 March 2013

Agenda

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/72)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I wish to thank the Secretary-General for his latest report (S/2013/72) on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). I also thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Farid Zarif, for his detailed presentation of that report. We welcome the participation today of the Prime Minister of Serbia, Mr. Ivica Dačić, and of Mr. Hashim Thaçi.

We welcome the fact that the report of the Secretary-General underlines the positive role that the United Nations continues to play in Kosovo through UNMIK, promoting security, stability and respect for human rights, and collaborating with other international actors. Argentina voted in favour of resolution 1244 (1999) when we were member of the Security Council, and believes that it should continue to serve as the international legal basis for achieving a general solution in Kosovo through a fertile political process and fair and specific negotiations.

We cannot fail to welcome the high-level dialogue process between the parties, under the auspices of the European Union, which held its seventh meeting in Brussels just two days ago. We trust that the willingness to engage in constructive dialogue shown by Belgrade and Pristina will contribute to the stabilization of the situation and the political resolution of the contentious issues.

We welcome the commitment and decision of both parties to promote dialogue as an important factor for building confidence. The efforts of Serbia to promote dialogue and the normalization of relations deserve special recognition. We urge both parties to continue in that spirit, in keeping with resolution 1244 (1999), and hope for a successful outcome of the meeting to be held on 2 April. In

that respect, we endorse the Secretary-General's assertion in his report that the resumption of talks is in itself a clear signal that both parties are resolved to maintain peaceful dialogue and overcome the scars of the conflict of the past.

In this context, we believe it crucial that UNMIK continue carrying out its mandate and the important role it plays in complement to dialogue so as to guarantee the effective exchange of information and the presentation of reports to the Council. We support the role of UNMIK and its contribution to stabilizing the region, as well as the cooperation between UNMIK, the Kosovo Force and European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo, maintaining a status-neutral position under the auspices of the United Nations.

Argentina has been following closely the financial situation of the United Nations administrative office in Mitrovica. It is unacceptable that a lack of funds is having an adverse impact on its mandate. As the Secretary-General is right to point out, the situation in northern Mitrovica calls for coordinated attention and action in order to ensure that the difficult problems are resolved in good faith so as to avoid future tensions.

This is why, given the important work of UNMIK to ensure coordination and cooperation between international actors with regard to northern Mitrovica within their respective mandates, there is a need to find practical solutions, prevent tension and ensure that its administration continues carrying out conflict prevention, mediation and facilitation functions. We therefore call on UNMIK to continue to be granted the necessary resources to avoid a negative impact on the valuable work it carries out, which deserves our full recognition.

We are concerned that, despite progress in the high-level dialogue, serious incidents and tension continue to occur on the ground, especially in the north. It is therefore crucial for the high-level dialogue to have a positive impact on the ground. We cannot but agree with the Secretary-General that, in addition to the political process, it is equally important for sustained efforts to be made to promote reconciliation and increase trust between the communities of Kosovo.

For Argentina, strengthening the respect for the human rights of all communities in Kosovo is of fundamental importance, as is bringing an end to acts of intolerance

and guaranteeing the swift return of internally displaced persons. In our view, it is of the utmost importance to ensure full respect for the human rights of displaced persons returning to their places of origin, so that they may access and exercise their substantive rights and not fall victim to various forms of violence or discrimination, in particular in cases of undocumented returnees, who remain stateless.

We therefore assign great importance to the technical assistance that UNMIK can provide in this context. It is equally essential to strengthen policies aimed at ending the discrimination suffered by various communities, such as the Roma, Ashkali and small Egyptian communities. The protection of cultural and religious heritage must continue to be a priority for UNMIK. While progress has been made in this area, we remain concerned by the occurrence of vandalism and religious intolerance, which should be firmly and effectively condemned.

We also support and follow closely the work of the EULEX Special Investigative Task Force created in 2011 to investigate reports of the inhumane treatment of people and human organ trafficking in Kosovo. We reaffirm the importance of tackling impunity and ensuring accountability in a framework of cooperation with the United Nations. It is important to underscore the role of EULEX and UNMIK in investigating the crimes committed during the armed conflict, with a view to ending the impunity that persists to this day.

I should like to conclude by once again highlighting the **crucial importance of UNMIK's work in promoting security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo**, in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999). We commend Special Representative Farid Zarif for his efforts. We trust that the political dialogue that is now under way will contribute to stability and reconciliation, facilitate consensual solutions and strengthen confidence among **Kosovo's community, thereby making possible peaceful progress and lasting prosperity.**

[6942nd](#) meeting Tuesday, 26 March 2013

Agenda

The situation in Sierra Leone

Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the

*United Nations Integrated
Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
(S/2013/118)*

PAGE 2 -- The President (*spoke in Russian*): Under rule **37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate in this meeting.

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

(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2097 (2013).

[6943th](#) meeting Thursday, 28 March 2013

Agenda

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Special Report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the

Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)

PAGE 2 -- The President (*spoke in Russian*): In accordance with rule **37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to participate in this meeting.

On behalf of the Council, I welcome the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and la Francophonie of the Democratic Republic of the Council, His

Excellency Mr. Raymond Tshibanda N'tungamulongo.
[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Russian*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2098 (2013).

PAGE 5 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I wish to extend a special welcome the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and la Francophonie of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Argentina joined the consensus on resolution 2098 (2013) for three main reasons.

The first reason is the concern among the international community about the ongoing deterioration of the humanitarian situation owing to the armed violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the need to ensure the protection of human rights and international humanitarian law, the rule of law and an end to impunity, in particular in the eastern part of the country. Those objectives are clearly set out in the resolution we have just adopted, which calls on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to play a central role.

Secondly, the resolution responds to the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and has the support of the countries of the region. Argentina believes those two aspects, namely, national ownership and respect for regional initiatives, to be key not only in the area of peacekeeping operations but also **in the Security Council's consideration of any action that it takes in the context of its primary responsibility, that is, to maintain international peace and security.**

Thirdly, we also underscore the fact that, in the resolution, the tasks of the military contingents are separated **from those of the Mission's civilian components.** That underscores the importance of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the countries of

the region cooperating with the International Criminal Court in order to bring to justice the perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country.

Our agreement on those points does not mean that we do not harbour some concerns and well-founded doubts as to the establishment of the Intervention Brigade, in particular with regard to its ability to use force in offensive actions, even though paragraph 9 of resolution 2098 (2013) **refers to that decision as being "on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping"**.

We believe that the consultations that preceded the adoption of the resolution were not as inclusive or as in-depth as called for by a resolution of this kind. In that regard, with a view to the future and in a constructive attitude, Argentina believes that we will also be responsible for ensuring that this does not have an unfavourable impact on the very concept and principles of neutrality and impartiality with regard to peacekeeping missions.

I reiterate that we believe that we are facing a conceptual change of the traditional understanding of peacekeeping operations. The inclusion of a peace-enforcement dimension in the concept of peacekeeping, even when justified under the circumstances, requires in-depth consideration and responsible action. Faced with that challenge, I emphasize that more than one week of negotiations would have been needed so that all the concerns of the members of the Council could have been reasonably addressed, including consultations with the entire membership and, in particular, with the major troop-contributing countries, not only those contributing to MONUSCO but of the entire Organization, taking into account the new tasks that could be called for and the impact that this decision may have on the entire system of peacekeeping.

Lastly, in the context of the new offensive mandate that is being established, it is also important to us that it has been made abundantly clear that the first and foremost priority of MONUSCO is, and must be, to protect civilians. That clear interpretation has allowed countries such as Argentina to join the consensus on the resolution.

[6946th](#) meeting Monday, 15 April 2013

Agenda

Peace and Security in Africa

Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes

Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/204)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to note your presence here today, Madam President, and to warmly welcome you among us. I would also like to welcome the presence of Mr. Elliot Ohin, Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General and Ambassador Tekeda Alemu for their briefings.

I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Madam President, on the work of your delegation in holding the presidency of the Council for the month of April, in particular that of our dear and respected friend **Mr. Eugène-Richard Gasana**. We would also like to say how much we appreciate everything the Rwandan delegation is doing on a daily basis as a non-permanent member of the Security Council.

By way of introduction, I would like highlight three points.

First, we are glad to see the imminent adoption of the draft presidential statement with the conviction that it is an important result of the work of the Council.

Secondly, we would like to point out that African conflicts and subjects, as is well known, account for the majority of the meeting time of the Council. I would also point out that it is also true that a great deal of progress has been made by most African countries, the African Union and other subregional organizations in the prevention of conflicts, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, in questions of development and in the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order.

The third point I would make is that, given the fundamental principle of sovereignty, the primary responsibility for peace and security in Africa is the responsibility of

African countries themselves. It is their peoples and their Governments that must peacefully resolve conflicts and deal with the deep-seated causes of those conflicts.

At the same time, Argentina is a firm believer in the importance of the support that the African countries should receive from the international community and the United Nations. Such support should be based on a policy not of intervention but of multilateralism, and should lead to cooperation and complementarity, not to new forms of colonialism.

Since we have been asked to focus on the structural aspects of preventing conflicts, there are, in our view, five aspects that are key to tackling the possible causes of conflict. First are justice and the fight against impunity as factors in preventing conflict. We know there can be no lasting peace without justice. Argentina, from its own experience, is convinced that combating impunity helps to prevent conflicts, unite society and strengthen democracy, since such justice sends a clear message that serious crimes will not be tolerated. In that context, the role of the international ad hoc tribunals established by the Council has paved the way for a new phase, an era of accountability, one that is another step on the road to a universal fight against impunity. In that regard, the International Criminal Court is unquestionably one of the most notable achievements of multilateral diplomacy. Since it was established, a little more than 10 years ago, it has become the centre of the criminal justice system for the international community. We feel that the emerging international criminal justice system is the present and **future true and legal path of "never again" for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity**. The reference in **today's draft presidential statement to the international criminal justice system** is simply a reference to the International Criminal Court, which is why Argentina regrets that it was not possible to actually name the Court in that statement.

The second aspect is the regulation of the arms trade. The peacekeeping operations of the United Nations represent a cost of \$7 billion a year, while the estimated cost of armed conflict worldwide amounts to \$400 billion yearly. In the case of Africa, it is estimated that armed violence costs \$18 billion annually. As the Secretary-General pointed out, 60 years of United Nations peacekeeping operations have cost the international community less **than six weeks' worth of current military expenditures**. That demonstrates that, without adequate regulation of

international transfers of conventional weapons, the human and financial costs will continue to be immense. **That is why the General Assembly's adoption, on 2 April, of the Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 67/234B) represents a historic step.**

Thirdly, there are the economic, social and environmental aspects. We need a comprehensive approach to the effective prevention of conflicts. One such aspect can be found in the related issues of climate and security. Years of unsustainable patterns of production and consumption have inflicted significant damage on the natural equilibrium of our climatic system. While it is true that dealing substantively with the issue of climate change falls within the purview of another area of the Organization, I would also like to recall here the principle of shared but differentiated responsibility. The industrialized nations bear the major part of the responsibility for avoiding the outcome represented by the most pessimistic forecasts of the impact of climate change on our countries. The international community should continue to work for the development of African countries so that that region, which will be seriously affected by climate change, will possess the means necessary for mitigation and adaptation.

Concerning food security, about 1 billion people around the world are currently suffering from hunger. In the past four years, Africa was the only region where the number of hungry people increased, from 175 million to 239 million, which, with almost 20 million more added, amounts to almost one quarter of its population. Is that the fault of Africans? Argentina believes that world hunger is not **the fault of the world's peoples; it is not the result of volatile food prices, as some would like us to believe, but the result of poverty and the unfair distribution of wealth.** Prices that are being kept artificially low by protectionist international agricultural trade and subsidies from developed countries are one of the principal reasons, affecting vast areas of the world. That is why we believe that the solution should be centred around increased food production with access for more people.

Another fundamental issue that Argentina believes should be addressed is financial speculation, through the application of adequate, balanced regulations and instruments – something that is greatly needed by African countries and those in Latin America and the Caribbean. Briefly, concerning the current global economic and financial crisis, I would also like to say that African, Latin American and Caribbean countries are united in demand-

ing changes to the international monetary and financial system. Only substantial change to the rules, structure and operations of the International Monetary Fund and other institutions can ensure that the monetary system is compatible with the goals of a sustainable world economy. The financial system cannot continue to operate as though nothing had happened. We are being given the same recipes that led to disaster before in poor and developing countries, and today they threaten social cohesion and the quality of democracy in developed countries.

Briefly, concerning human rights, I would like to **highlight the importance of the Council's inclusion of the gender perspective and the equality of women in peace-keeping operations in terms of the prevention of violence against women and children and their full participation in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution.** We also feel that it is essential to maintain and strengthen development assistance and the capacities of democratic States. In that context, we believe that the protection of the rights of children and providing young people with equal opportunities and conditions are crucial.

Fifthly, concerning the peaceful settlement of disputes, Argentina firmly believes that any method that settles disputes peacefully is also worth using for settling conflicts. In that regard, we stress the special role that the Charter of the United Nations entrusts to the Secretary-General in the area of good offices and mediation, as well as the obligation incumbent upon all Member States to consent to the peaceful resolution of disputes.

We have great respect for the fraternal nations of Africa with regard to issues that my country believes affect them, situations where peace in Africa is constantly threatened. We stress the importance of the **African Union's growing participation through various mechanisms** in helping to settle conflicts affecting Africa. The United Nations should not impose formulas that claim to be a rigid road map for our peoples while representing the interests of only a few.

Given that most of the situations being considered by the Security Council have their origin in Africa, Argentina considers that, in any Security Council reform, the issue of the representation of the African continent in this body is particularly important. It is also essential that we rigorously implement the arms embargoes and request

States to seek to ensure that their citizens or companies avoid violating those sanctions. Similarly, the fundamental debate on the scope, mandates and nature of peacekeeping operations must be considered in the light of the experience gained in Africa. There are many challenges, but undoubtedly we are on our way to finding and establishing the rules of the game for a more fair, egalitarian and balanced world.

[6948th](#) meeting Wednesday, 17 April 2013

Agenda

Women and peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank you, Madam President, for having organized this open debate and for your presence here, which shows your commitment to this issue. I would also welcome the statements by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Ms. Bangura. We welcome the Secretary-General's report (S/2013/149) and would like to highlight its clear, concise and strategic nature. We also welcome Ms. Keita Diakité, and we take note of and appreciate the presence of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the work of the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. We commend Ms. Bangura for her efforts since taking up her responsibilities, including the services provided by the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. We fully support the recommendations contained in the report.

My country aligns itself with and supports the proposal to establish an appropriate monitoring mechanism within the Security Council on the problem of sexual violence in conflict.

In 2012, the United Nations stated that, whatever the geography of conflict and its structural causes, from Côte d'Ivoire to Mali and from Libya to those affected by the

earthquake in Haiti – in every instance – over 70 per cent of those displaced were women and children. We know that women in camps, women refugees and displaced women are particularly at risk of becoming victims of violence, exploitation and poverty. However, just as clearly, we do not accept that that should be their fate.

We note that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has introduced a robust policy on women refugees, has prepared action guidelines for the protection of women refugees and will continue to include the gender dimension in its assistance and protection work.

However, with the same firmness with which we require comprehensive protection for victims, we would like to say that it is vital that women be included in all decisions that affect their lives, as participation promotes protection.

Resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, together with other Council resolutions, signified and still represents a huge breakthrough. In that resolution, the Council recognized the fundamental role that women played in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding. It underlined the importance of effective and equal participation by women in the maintenance of peace and security and the need to include women, under equal conditions, in decision-making processes for the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

However, UN-Women recently announced that, of the 585 peace agreements signed between 1990 and 2010, only 16 per cent mentioned women. Seventeen per cent refer to gender equality, and only 3 per cent make any reference at all to gender-based sexual violence. We are aware that there is much more to do. It is terrible and painful to acknowledge that women and girls have been and remain the main victims of violence in armed conflicts, specifically of sexual and gender-based violence. It is particularly serious that such violence is often abetted by the indifference and complicity of those responsible for protecting civilians – and women and children – who may include members of a State's armed and security forces, peacekeeping operations or non-governmental organization volunteers working in the field.

That is why we agree with the idea that all peacekeeping mandates should explicitly include the gender perspective

in the protection of civilians and incorporate specific guidelines on preventing, eradicating and punishing all forms of violence against women, with a focus on human rights, as well as a full and multidimensional understanding of that scourge. We also support the idea of a special adviser for all peacekeeping missions in the area of human rights for women and gender and ensuring the **resources necessary to effectively implement the Council's** resolutions and incorporate follow-up mechanisms for the analysis and presentation of reports on violence against women, particularly sexual violence. The impact of conflicts on women is not only determined by the nature or level of the conflict, but also by the particular role of each woman.

It is also true that the general needs of women must be recognized, as that is fundamental in meeting the specific diverse and multifaceted needs of women. We must understand the local and cultural context, which is crucial to understanding and responding to conflict-related violence.

We agree with the need for security-sector reform, which should include training in human rights, particularly the human rights of women and children, and take into account the need to prevent sexual violence.

We encourage the training of peacekeepers, both civilian and military and police, and the strengthening of the human rights component, particularly with regard to **women's and children's human rights, as well as comprehensively** addressing the various forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence.

We agree with the need for a human rights focus in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, as well as in mediation, ceasefire, peace and preventive diplomacy processes, with an intensified focus on women and girls. **In that respect, we believe that women's participation in** all consultation and decision-making processes should not be the exception, but rather the rule. As women, our role in conflicts is not passive, nor is it exclusively or necessarily that of victims.

Allow me to refer to work that has been carried out in **my country, known as "Cracks in the Silence", by the women's organization CLADEM, which has investigated** sexual violence against women during the period of State terrorism in my country. The investigation helped to reveal the sexual crimes committed during that cruel and

painful period. It showed that those crimes had been broadly suppressed and made invisible; not only because seeking justice for individual crimes of sexual violence as individual cases and crimes against humanity – they are not like crimes of torture or abuse – was a difficult and complex process, but because it was also necessary to confront and overcome enormous cultural, political and institutional obstacles in determining the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators of the crimes and reparations for the victims.

In that context, the recommendations issued by the Human Rights Committee to Argentina on bringing the crimes of the recent dictatorship to trial covered gender-based crimes as well. The Committee noted that the State party should continue to make rigorous efforts to prosecute those cases in order to guarantee that serious human rights violations, including those crimes that deprived women of their right to liberty and a life free of violence, not go unpunished.

We can also cite, in that connection, the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women with regard to proactive measures to publicize trials and punishment for sexual violence perpetrated during dictatorships or conflicts.

One can say, without exaggeration, that, during times of conflict, very few women have been able to chronicle the sexual violence of which they were victims. That was clearly seen when the International Criminal Tribunal for your country, Madam President, pointed out in the *Akayesu* case, that cultural sensitivities have a bearing on the discussion of intimate matters. That case, which related to sexuality, revealed the pain, the reticence and the inability of the women concerned to reveal details of sexual violence of which they had been victims.

We also know that feelings not only of guilt, but also of humiliation, contribute to silence. Internalized social shame takes hold of women who have been victims of sexual violence, because sexuality is considered an intimate and private domain. To speak publicly about such things indicates that everybody knows that the victims have been humiliated, violated, raped and forced to submit.

On the other hand, the generalized indifference in investigating acts of violence against women leads directly to

impunity, increasing the situation of insecurity and fear among women.

In that respect, the Commission to Clarify Past Human Rights Violations and Acts of Violence That Have Caused the Guatemalan Population to Suffer indicated in its final report that the absolute impunity protecting those responsible for sexual violations increased women's insecurity and contributed to the victims' not reporting the facts.

We cannot explain why sexual violence against women and sexist and gender-based violence has occurred with growing and overwhelming frequency in armed conflicts, unless we also add to the equation the inequality between men and women, gender stereotypes and the reproduction of hierarchical and discriminatory relationships in which women find themselves materially subordinate and symbolically devalued in various times and cultures.

Women do not become victims by virtue of who they are, or as the result of nature or fate. Women are particularly susceptible to becoming victims of violence in conflict most especially because we are already victims of discrimination during peaceful times.

In conclusion, allow me to refer briefly to sexual violence in conflicts and to the autonomous nature, specificity and separate nature of sexual crimes, and how they should be viewed differently from other crimes such as torture or cruelty.

It is apposite, because as we have seen in recent conflicts, specific and systematic forms of sexual violence are carried out against women, young women and girls. In that connection, I would like to share with the Council the testimony of a social activist who, for the simple act of thinking and saying that the world is unjust and unequal, was disappeared, tortured and raped during the recent civilian military dictatorship in my country.

"During torture, one discovered that we had resources to withstand very high thresholds of pain, somehow to survive and to live. However, rape is something else. It affects other elements — and they know it because, in addition to the evident, there is an immeasurable amount of inner pain that is not seen like the bruises left by the blows or the burns from the electric shocks, but it is there. It is as if one's body freezes or becomes

that of another person, not only at the time but forever, for life."

We have made progress in jurisprudence. We have made progress in recognizing rights. We must now bring about real equality and the effective eradication of all forms of violence against women.

I think that remembering, truth, justice and reparation — I say that to you, Madam President, in particular — is the only way to put an end to impunity. Certainly, Rwanda, Argentina and all countries that have suffered extreme violence know that remembering is the basis for moving forward in order to prevent the repetition of such events today, tomorrow, yesterday and forever.

[6950th](#) meeting Wednesday, 24 April 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like at the outset to thank Under-Secretary-General Feltman for his briefing and for his reflections.

I wish also to thank the Permanent Representative of Israel, who was here with us in the Chamber until just a few minutes ago, and the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine for their statements.

There is broad agreement among the international community on the fact that the coming months will be decisive in terms of reviving the peace process between Israel and Palestine. There is also a general and shared acknowledgment of the fact that lack of progress or a fresh failure in this undertaking could seriously harm the two-State solution. There is no doubt that the current window of opportunity noted by Mr. Feltman to attain the two-State solution cannot withstand further delay. Time is pressing, and the moment is now. It is urgent because it is possible. The international community believes that it will be possible to breathe new life into the peace process.

We know, however, that the situation on the ground continues to present immense challenges, both longstanding

and new. In spite of the repeated calls made by the international community, there are no signs that Israel plans to modify or curb its current settlement policy, which is a real, concrete and tangible obstacle in the way of peace. Nor does it appear that there is to be a just and favourable solution to the problem of Palestinian prisoners being held in Israeli custody, which has recently intensified.

In that context, resolving the case of Samer Issawi is pivotal in order to preserve stability in the West Bank. We therefore welcomed the news of a legal decision indicating that Mr. Issawi will now be able to exercise his right of return to Jerusalem in order to complete his sentence there and end his hunger strike.

In addition, the rocket attacks targeting Israeli territory that have occurred in recent weeks deserve to be roundly condemned and demonstrate the fragility of the ceasefire reached last November. In that context, a number of positive signs allow us to believe, with cautious optimism, that there exist real possibilities of overcoming the current impasse. We would like also to acknowledge **President Obama's recent trip to the region as well as the rapid follow-up visits paid by Secretary of State Kerry**, which undoubtedly are significant events in that regard.

We know that the success of these new undertakings will hinge largely on the extent to which this renewed commitment leads to a credible and comprehensive proposal for the resumption of talks, which must include the actors in the region and beyond who have declared their intention to move forward in a coordinated manner. We believe also that the Security Council can play an important and constructive role in that regard by reaffirming the framework for the peace process and ensuring that the parties do not engage in blameworthy or unlawful conduct, which would exacerbate the situation and undermine mutual trust.

We also welcome the announcement of plans to promote economic and social development in Palestine and all measures aimed at promoting institution-building and the fiscal sustainability of the Palestinian Authority. However, Argentina is convinced, and knows from experience, that the economy, economic development and social cohesion as objectives – not only in the case of Palestine but anywhere in the world – are not separate or independent from political decisions.

That is why the long-term strengthening of the economy

and of social cohesion as well as the consolidation of Palestinian institutions will be possible only if there is a political horizon in place for ending the occupation.

Furthermore, the alleviation of the humanitarian situation – in addition to being a legal, social and political imperative – must also be central to actions aimed at creating a favourable environment for the resumption of the talks. In Gaza in particular, is a well-established fact that the extension of fishing limits to 12 nautical miles would have a significant and beneficial impact on the living conditions of more than 3,000 families that depend on fishery resources, and that the lifting of restrictions on the entry of building materials and on the entry and egress of goods would lead to an immediate improvement in the situation of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. Those are measures that can and should be taken quickly and in full and must not be delayed, undermined or ignored.

Finally, we welcome the fact that the registration of Palestinian voters has been completed. That is a significant technical step on the road towards establishing a unity Government, and we are also aware that substantial problems remain to be resolved in order to progress towards the necessary reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas, in the context of the commitments made by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Finding a rapid solution to the Syrian crisis appears to be an increasingly complex, controversial and difficult process. The signs of openness to dialogue that were noted some three months ago did not develop sufficiently. Indeed, the serious incidents that have occurred in recent weeks on the border between Lebanon and Syria and the allegations regarding the use of chemical weapons suggest that the conflict continues its downward spiral of violence and has now entered a stage that is cause for the utmost concern.

We reiterate our conviction that the only possible solution to the crisis is a political one. In spite of that, rather than witnessing coordinated efforts on the part of those with influence on the parties aimed at convincing them to take a place at the negotiating table, we continue daily to receive reports of the increased military assistance that external actors continue to provide to both sides, thereby enabling them to continue with their mutual destruction and that of the rest of the country.

The continued provision of weapons to both sides in this dispute has been instrumental to the escalating militarization of the conflict. I recall that Argentina urged the Council in January to adopt appropriate and just measures aimed at putting an end to the uninterrupted supply of arms and the subsequent spiral of violence.

The fact that the Security Council was able, a few days ago, to speak unanimously on the humanitarian situation in Syria (see S/PV.6949) shows not only that we can end the status quo of intolerable silence, but also that the solution in Syria is and must be a political one. Similarly, the Security Council must overcome its differences, which is not only a political decision but also a moral duty.

We have made clear that we support and fully endorse the principles outlined by Special Representative Brahimi. We did so not only last January but also reaffirmed that view only a few days ago, both our confidence in Joint Special Representative Brahimi and the criteria of the **Geneva communiqué (S/2012/523, annex)**. I hope that that will not be a mere mechanical or rhetorical repetition, but a decision by us as a Council to contribute to a political solution for our brothers and sisters in Syria through a frank and inclusive dialogue, which our fellow delegations must not impede, hamper or prevent from taking place.

Finally, with regard to Lebanon, we certainly remain concerned at the impact of the Syrian crisis on that country. As High Commissioner Guterres said in this Chamber, the crisis has become an existential threat to the survival of many and to the future prospects of others in Lebanon. We support once again the policy of disassociation adopted by the Government of Lebanon and reiterate how important it is that all political sectors in Lebanon respect that policy as a key element for preserving the stability of the country.

Despite the change and upheaval rippling across the Middle East, we must not lose sight of the central importance of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in our deliberations on peace in the region. Peace and security in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, have been on the agenda of the United Nations almost since the very inception of the Organization. Time, hope, resources and efforts of all kinds have been devoted, at best, to providing a space to manage the crisis, but not to resolving it.

In that regard, we have a normative framework with the criteria and principles for a lasting solution, which enjoy broad international acceptance. Together we must continue to consider what our shortcomings have been and how we can implement that framework for the benefit not only of the parties, Palestine and Israel, but also the region and the world.

We hope that the strong support of the international community for the two-State solution will give rise to concrete efforts on the part of both sides, and of relevant international actors, aimed at relaunching the peace process without delay and at creating an environment conducive to the resumption of direct negotiations in order to attain a comprehensive solution based on a vision of the region whereby the two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side, within secure and recognized borders. Argentina will continue to actively support all initiatives towards that end.

[6951st](#) meeting Thursday, 25 April 2013

Agenda

*The situation concerning Western Sahara
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation
concerning Western Sahara
(S/2013/220)*

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of Spain to participate in this meeting.

The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.
[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2099 (2013).

[6952nd](#) meeting Thursday, 25 April 2013

Agenda

The situation in Mali

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite Mr. Tiéman Hubert Coulibaly, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, to participate in this meeting.**

Under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite Mr. Tête António, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, to participate in this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2100 (2013).

[6953rd](#) meeting Thursday, 25 April 2013

Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Letter dated 12 April 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pur-

suant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/228)

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate in this meeting.**
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: The draft resolution received 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2101 (2013).

[6954th](#) meeting Thursday, 25 April 2013

Agenda

Post-conflict peacebuilding

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I will try to be brief, since my positions coincide with a number of the suggestions made by my colleagues. I would like to thank Rwanda for having organized this meeting on the work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and the Chair of the PBC and Mr. Abulkalam Abdul Momen of Bangladesh for their statements.

As noted in the 2010 review of the peacebuilding architecture (S/2010/393, annex), an effective response on the part of the Organization is required to produce a broad **and coordinated strategy based on local authorities' identification of priorities** so as to establish goals and specific deadlines. The review also stated that this task requires countries to undertake activities promoting humanitarian

assistance and the restoration of the rule of law, develop plans for security and justice policies, and promote sustainable development and a vigorous and democratic policy aimed at protecting and promoting human rights. Those challenges are still very much with us, and we feel it is important to support a peacebuilding strategy in post-conflict situations based on three elements that various speakers have highlighted. The first of these is the issue of national responsibility, the second is coordination with the United Nations, and the third is the complementarity of regional organizations.

The first of these areas, the principle of national responsibility in peacebuilding activities, is a priority. At the same time, it must be founded on the protection and promotion of human rights, ensuring the involvement of society as a whole, without any discrimination, and encouraging the conditions and opportunities that allow all to participate on an equal footing. Such involvement and broad-based participation, without discrimination or exclusion, should be reflected throughout the entire reconstruction process and based on the priorities established by the local authorities and demanded by society as a whole. We realize that this is complex and difficult, but what is important is consensus and agreement; that is the best way to deal with such situations effectively and legitimately and to address the challenges of the realities that emerge after a conflict.

We are pleased to see that in its 2012 programme the PBC reaffirmed the centrality of a strong national role in peacebuilding, as exemplified by its support during the transition of the United Nations Mission in Liberia, and for the holding of free, fair and peaceful elections in Sierra Leone – long sought by the international community – as well as the mobilization of resources in support of a new poverty-reduction strategy in Burundi. All of these unquestionably demonstrate the real and potential importance of the work of the PBC, shown on the practical level in its ability to mobilize, promote and launch constructive dialogue with the relevant national actors.

Regrettably, the collapse of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau interrupted the electoral process there during the period covered by the report (S/2013/63). And, most recently, the failure of constitutional order in the Central African Republic was preceded and followed by renewed **hostile activities, revealing the limits of the PBC's ability** to help countries if the countries themselves do not possess a credible, firm and stable national commitment, and

if they cannot take the necessary steps themselves to address the fundamental causes that can lead to instability or situations where conflict will overwhelm peace. It is **clear that the degree of legitimacy that the PBC's political support can bestow on countries on its agenda must be sustained and combined, as has been said, with the effective, clear commitment of the countries themselves.**

For the second aspect, the coordination of the peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations, the Commission is in a privileged position when it comes to mobilizing and making assistance with resources for peacebuilding activities – financial, technical and political – more effective, as well as in its ability to establish agreements and provide strategic links with regional and international actors in order to help ensure that every effort contributes to strengthening institutions and is in line with the **country's priorities.**

On that point and because I promised to be concise, the representatives of China and other countries underscored an intangible but decisive factor that arises when financial, economic or technical cooperation is being established with countries that request and need it. If we consider the lessons learned in the cases of our countries in Latin America, there is a very high social, economic, cultural and institutional cost involved. Based on lessons learned, we support the idea that such cooperation cannot be used as the sole model or as an imposed solution, particularly when attempts are made to continue imposing such models or solutions even after economic growth and social inclusion have clearly failed. That is not only the case in countries in my region; it is also clear that such one-size-fits-all solutions being imposed on countries are today actually impeding and undermining the possibilities for well-being, social cohesion and the rule of law in the countries concerned.

Therefore, we should not impose solutions, but rather should favour them; we should not preach, but rather discuss and respect the will and the priorities of the countries concerned. The bottom line should be full respect for the rule of law and human rights. At the same time, as noted by the Ambassador of Guatemala, it is not enough to have a more fluid, ongoing, frank and strategic relationship between the Peacebuilding Commission and the Security Council. We must also look at the capacity and functions of all of the parts of the Organization and ensure that there is an efficient, comprehensive and clear link among them.

When we talk about cooperation with post-conflict countries and societies, I think it would also be very interesting to consider what is happening with regard to financial cooperation. What is the situation with regard to the conditions for access to credit, for example, that are imposed on post-conflict countries? What is happening with economic and financial cooperation and the need to guarantee gradual, progressive, continuous and effective access for post-conflict societies to universal economic, social and cultural rights, not to mention political and **civilian rights, particularly with regard to women's equality**, education, culture, jobs for young people and the human rights of children. I think that all of those aspects must be considered as well because we are discussing the conditionalities tied to financing and cooperation mechanisms in other forums and bodies outside of the Organization.

The practice of inviting the Chairs of the country configurations for Liberia and Sierra Leone to inform the Council before renewing the mandates of the peacekeeping missions undoubtedly ensures that the Commission can fully carry out the advisory role assigned to it by the United Nations and enables the Security Council to draw further on the experience of the Peacebuilding Commission. We believe that this practice should be applied to **the other countries on the Commission's agenda where** there is a United Nations presence on the ground, as we saw recently with the Central African Republic, and where developments are incompatible with the peacebuilding agenda in the country. The interactive dialogue scheduled for tomorrow with the Chairs of the country configurations of the Peacebuilding Commission, which recently has followed Security Council meetings on the subject, certainly affords us a great opportunity to think across the board about the core problems and challenges, not only for the Peacebuilding Commission, but also for the Council.

The issue of the associations and the promotion of cohesion leads me to affirm, as my last point, that the role of regional organizations and subregional organizations, as established under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, entails the need to strengthen the capacities of the regional systems to support countries recovering and rebuilding after a conflict. In that regard, I think it would also be interesting to include the model of South-South cooperation, which is governed by the principles of complementarity and solidarity. The progress that we

have made in focusing on South-South cooperation could also help us to understand and guide us in how we think about the role of regional and subregional cooperation with the understanding that it is only the principles of complementarity and solidarity that should really guide us. That is because once again we are seeing that the lack of security in and destabilization of a country affect security and stability in neighbouring countries. If a region is unstable, we cannot expect every country there to develop and prosper.

Therefore, that relationship and link between post-conflict countries with regional organizations has key strategic power. It does not exclude the mission and functions of the United Nations as an international system, but gives it predictability that further strengthens the complex and challenging stage of ensuring lasting peace, which, as we know, goes hand in hand with political stability and social justice.

[6959th](#) meeting Thursday, 2 May 2013

Agenda

The situation in Somalia

Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)

The President (*spoke in French*): Under rule 37 of the **Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Somalia to participate in this meeting.** (...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2102 (2013).

[6961st](#) meeting Tuesday, 7 May 2013

Agenda

Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Mr. Estreme (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I should like to join the other members of the Security Council in welcoming Minister Leonid Kozhara and congratulating him on his assumption of the chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). I also thank him for his briefing on the priorities that his country has set for its chairmanship of that organization and on the prospects for cooperation between the OSCE and the United Nations.

Argentina values the contributions made by regional and subregional organizations to the maintenance of international peace and security. We believe that not only are they essential for strengthening the multilateral system, but they also give greater legitimacy and effectiveness to the actions of the international community in responding to challenges to peace and promoting dialogue and cooperation.

In that context, we welcome the important work done by the OSCE in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict situations. In connection with those issues, I wish to refer to some of the aspects highlighted by Minister Kozhara. Cooperation between the United Nations, the OSCE and other organizations, on both regional and thematic issues, has made it possible to have a better-coordinated focus between the various international stakeholders. Other examples, as mentioned by other members of the Council, include the cooperation between the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the OSCE. We believe that that cooperation has contributed to the efforts under way to normalize and stabilize relations in the region.

We also deem it important to highlight the close cooperation between the OSCE and the United Nations Regional

Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. There can be no doubt that that cooperation has bolstered the contribution made by the Regional Centre in responding both to domestic issues that have repercussions on regional stability and to the trans-boundary impact of the threats posed by terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking, as well as environmental deterioration and problems related to the management of water resources.

We welcome the inclusion of the issue of prolonged conflicts among Ukraine's priorities for its chairmanship, as they pose a threat to regional stability. In that vein, we welcome the determination to contribute to the process of resolving the Transdniestrian question, as made clear by the visit carried out by Mr. Kozhara and his special representative to Chisinau at the beginning of the year, as well as the role played in the talks that took place in Leopoli last April. We hope that the next meeting, to be held in Odessa, will enable political progress to be made towards a lasting solution.

We also welcome the commitment made in the context of the Geneva talks on the 2008 conflict in Georgia and the talks on Nagorno Karabakh, led by the co-Chairs of the OSCE Minsk Group.

When it comes to topics on the agenda of the Security Council, such as Afghanistan, we agree with the Minister of Ukraine that there is a need to consider the implications of the upcoming withdrawal of international forces in 2014 and the potential responses that the OSCE and other bodies could possibly provide with a view to ensuring stability in the region.

We also welcome the importance given by the Ukrainian chairmanship to efforts aimed at strengthening arms control mechanisms and security- and confidence-building measures, as well as its commitment to fighting transnational threats such as those as I mentioned previously, namely, organized crime and trafficking in persons, weapons and drugs.

In conclusion, Argentina values in particular the attention given to the implementation of existing commitments in the areas of the freedom of the press, youth education and human rights. We support the vision and priorities set out by Ukraine for the work of the OSCE over the coming year. We trust that both the Security Council and the United Nations system as a whole will

deepen their cooperation with the OSCE during the Ukrainian chairmanship.

[6962nd](#) meeting Wednesday, 8 May 2013

Agenda

The situation in Libya

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina would like to thank the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Ms. Fatou Bensouda, for presenting her fifth report pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011).

The problematic and much-discussed question of peace and justice is one that the international community has faced many times – sometimes jointly and sometimes in opposition to one another. We find it most encouraging that it has now been recognized that we cannot maintain the old justice-versus-peace paradigm, and that we must embrace a new paradigm in which peace and justice are complementary objectives. We have come to see that, de jure or de facto, amnesties do not contribute to peace, and that in some cases they have actually sent the dangerous message that serious crimes may be tolerated.

Furthermore, where criminal justice processes have been launched, we have not seen the anticipated negative consequences for peace efforts. In 2003, the Congress of Argentina adopted a declaration of invalidity – the so-called laws of due obedience or final point, which might just as well have been called laws of amnesty, oblivion or pardon. In 2005, the Argentine Supreme Court unanimously ruled that these laws of oblivion, as they are known to human rights activists, were unconstitutional and null and void. Since then, through due process and respect for all constitutional guarantees and national justice, 378 members of the former regime have been found guilty of crimes against humanity, 232 have been accused with oral proceedings under way, and 1,013 military, civilian and religious figures have been indicted.

These legal proceedings have allowed us as a society— for instance, through the work of the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo concerning the systematic abduction of children – to exercise our rights to truth and identity. Today, of the

500 children being sought, 107 have been found and restored to their true identity. I raise this issue because our debates on this issue have led us to the conclusion that justice contributes to sustainable peace and reconciliation. Our painful experience – only one among thousands of painful experiences that humankind has suffered and continues to suffer – allows us to affirm that social reconciliation, sustainable peace and effective and genuine democracy can be achieved through justice, truth and remembrance. I apologize for introducing such personal testimony, but I believe that the best way to participate **in debates is to put one's full self into them and to testify** to events in our own countries, not in order to cite them as paragons, but to demonstrate how, in different circumstances, we can seek and find responses that honour the principles of truth, justice and peace.

Argentina welcomes the assertion of the Prosecutor that previous limitations in contacts with the Libyan Government have been overcome, and that her Office renewed its contacts with the new Administration following the elections of 7 July 2012. We welcome the constructive dialogue between the Office of the Prosecutor and the Libyan delegation that recently visited The Hague. We hope that they will proceed to explore opportunities to foster the complementarity that defines the relationship between the Court and States.

Another area of potential cooperation mentioned by the Prosecutor concerns the possibility that aerial attacks by NATO may have killed or injured civilians. Like the Prosecutor, we call on NATO to cooperate fully with the Libyan authorities in their efforts to investigate casualties, injuries and damages to the civilian population.

As regards cooperation on the part of all States with the ICC, Argentina has repeatedly asserted that it is crucial and cannot be limited to the State or States parties explicitly involved, whose obligation to cooperate emanates from the Rome Statute. Argentina regrets that the Council had not reflected in clearer terms the obligation of all Member States to cooperate with the ICC when it makes a referral. At the same time, we recognize that the Council, in paragraph 5 of resolution 1970 (2011), has urged all States to cooperate with the Court in relation to the situation in Libya, pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The cases of Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi are both currently suspended by the Office of the

Prosecutor due to the challenge of admissibility presented by Libya. We understand that the challenge is subject to a judicial evaluation to be made exclusively by the Court in accordance with article 17 of the Rome Statute. Argentina takes note of the opinion of the ICC regarding the inadmissibility of the *Al-Senussi* case, and calls on the Libyan authorities to comply with the decisions of the Court regarding the admissibility of those cases.

As regards the investigations under way, we hope that cooperative work will be undertaken between the Office of the Prosecutor and the Libyan authorities regarding gender-based crimes, on which the Office is gathering evidence. Moreover, with respect to crimes that may have been committed by rebel forces, we hope that the Office of the Prosecutor shall investigate the allegations of civilian deaths, looting, destruction of civilian property and forced displacement by the Misurata militias.

We recognize that Libya has demonstrated its full readiness to cooperate with the ICC, as acknowledged by the Prosecutor herself. We call on Libya to provide the Court with all the information necessary to decide on the admissibility challenges. Like the Prosecutor, Argentina fully understands the challenges before the Libyan authorities, and commends the ICC for its willingness to support the Libyan Government in its efforts to address as many cases as possible.

Argentina firmly believes, due to its past experience, that when heinous crimes have been committed there can be no sustainable peace without justice. Therefore, beyond the competence of the ICC – which will naturally focus on those who appear to be the most responsible – it is necessary for the Libyan Government to formulate and put into practice a global strategy for combating impunity and rendering justice for those horrendous crimes. Only accountability before the law and a culture that respects human rights – which implies a culture of collective memory as a guarantee that crimes will not recur – will serve to strengthen peace and provide relief for the victims. Given the scope of the atrocities committed, Argentina believes that a comprehensive strategy that is complemented by the Court can lead to bolstering accountability before Libyan domestic courts, while at the same time making it possible for the International Criminal Court to hear those cases that Libya's judicial authorities cannot address.

Some of the elements of my statement have already been made, so I shall be brief. I would like for the record to

reflect a position that Argentina has promoted, and would ask to be taken into account – that is, with regard **to the Council's referrals and the situation in Libya**, which entail an obligation to follow up such referrals. The Council cannot only take note of reports on the matter. We are pleased that, in its presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2, on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, the Council expressed its commitment to follow up its decisions on ad hoc tribunals and the ICC. Similarly, Argentina reiterates its concern with regard to the provision that the two referrals made to date exempt **from the Court's jurisdiction nationals of States that are not parties to the Rome Statute for acts or omissions related to missions established or authorized by the Council or related to them**. Also of concern is the issue of the financing of the expenses stemming from such referrals.

In each of the cases and in each of the reports – such as the current fifth report of the Prosecutor – it is relevant to rethink how the Council and the entire United Nations is going to cooperate with the International Criminal Court. At the same time, as we have indicated and affirmed, the purpose of the Court, its noble mission and its functioning under a multilateral system is to put an end to impunity, establish the rule of law, foster and promote respect for human rights and achieve lasting peace in conformity with international law and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. That is not something just said by this Ambassador – a human rights activist – or even by my country; it is something called for by the international community in the Kampala Declaration and its preamble.

[6964th](#) meeting Friday, 10 May 2013

Agenda

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Let me, first of all, express my thanks to the Permanent Representatives of the Republic of Korea, Morocco and Australia for their informative briefings and for the work they are doing at the head of the subsidiary bodies that they are chairing. I wish to express the gratitude of our

delegation for the way in which they are conducting the work of the three Committees.

Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations is a threat to human life and dignity, to peaceful coexistence and to international peace and security. In saying that, I also say that my country, Argentina, fully believes that the United Nations has a central role to play in the multilateral action being undertaken. We therefore believe that the General Assembly and the Security Council and its relevant bodies are the most appropriate forums for efficient action to prevent and eradicate terrorism.

The work carried out by the three Committees we are considering today on combating terrorism is vital to ensuring effective action on the part of the international community in that regard. Therefore, continued cooperation among the Committees and its Groups of Experts will undoubtedly make a contribution to bolstering coordination and consistency across United Nations counter-terrorism activities. We also believe that holding open briefings is a very useful outreach tool to spread information about the work of the Committees and for maintaining an ongoing dialogue with all Member States, so much so that we must continue to stress that greater participation by Member States in open meetings of the Security Council is a goal worth achieving.

A major challenge for the international community in combating terrorism is that of avoiding any chance of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and their delivery systems falling into the hands of terrorists. In that regard, resolution 1540 (2004) and its Committee is a key instrument in that it urges States to adopt or strengthen their national monitoring systems in order to prevent the proliferation of such weapons.

Argentina is firmly committed to the non-proliferation of WMDs and their delivery systems, while it develops and implements dual-use technologies for peaceful purposes to further economic growth, scientific and technological innovation and sustainable development. In that respect, I wish to recall the fact that Argentina is the only Latin American country to be a part of the five export-control regimes. Furthermore, pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent resolutions, my country has submitted its national reports and updates highlighting the domestic legislation that has been adopted to comply with our international obligations and which is under constant discussion and review. In addition, Argentina is one of the

six countries that, pursuant to resolution 1977 (2011), have submitted national action plans defining our priorities and plans in implementation of the fundamental provisions of resolution 1540 (2004).

Beyond our national endeavours, we believe that the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) must be carried out through a regional approach adapted to the specificities of each instance, as the effective control of technologies and dual-use materials is possible only possible by means of real harmonization of operational and legislative efforts in each region. The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) therefore carries out extremely important work in providing international assistance and cooperation, which, we believe, must be **maintained and strengthened, thus building States' capacities** to implement the resolution.

As we approach the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004) next year, Argentina, like others, believes that it is important for the Committee to adopt a creative approach, keeping in mind the specificities of each State to ensure the universal implementation of the resolution and submission of reports.

The efficacy of international efforts to combat terrorism is contingent upon the ability of each State to adopt and implement national measures within the framework of the specific features of each region. In that regard, the Counter-Terrorism Committee plays an essential role in **making the international community's efforts more effective**. We believe that the new diagnostic and assessment tools for implementation adopted by the Committee, the implementation assessment summary and the detailed implementation study will make it possible to improve **the Committee's work still further and will contribute to** the fulfilment of its mandate as it completes the efforts of the United Nations in implementing its Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

We emphasize the importance of the special meeting held this year on strengthening cooperation and technical assistance to States of the Sahel region, as well as the special events on the use of new information and communications technologies in combatting terrorism and the **strengthening of States' capacities to fight terrorism on their borders**. I also highlight the important work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in assisting the Committee and in strengthening the capaci-

ties of States. I note in particular its work with respect to human rights as a cross-cutting element in the fight against terrorism.

Argentina reaffirms that terrorism must be fought in the framework of the rule of law and respect for fundamental guarantees. In that context, I thank the Executive Directorate and the Committee for their visit to the Argentine Republic in 2012. We believe that visits to States are a very useful tool for monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) in the context of the circumstances of each country and the nature of the potential terrorist threats it faces.

Finally, I refer to the work of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), concerning which we highlight the improvements made in the consideration of requests for exclusion, and in particular the work of the Ombudsman. On the basis of the independence that it has developed its work, we believe that proposals should be considered to strengthen its mandate and replicate its experience in other Sanctions Committees. We understand that the Security Council should continue to ensure that sanctions enforcement bodies become ever more efficient and transparent, and that they are endowed with appropriate mechanisms to follow up and review the measures taken.

I reiterate our support for all initiatives that contribute to strengthening coordination and cooperation among the three Committees and their expert groups, including **through information briefings like today's. That will undoubtedly improve the Security Council's contribution to the fight against terrorism, as it will encourage greater cooperation and commitment among Member States in improving the implementation of the relevant resolutions.**

[6965th](#) meeting Monday, 13 May 2013

Agenda

Peace and security in Africa

The challenges of the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security

Letter dated 30 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations

addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/264)

PAGE 4 -- Mr. Shehu (*Director General of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa*): In West Africa, for example, about 60 per cent of the population is in the age bracket of 25 to 50 years. The population of about 380 million is estimated to increase by 52 per cent by the year 2030. The unemployment rate of the work-age population ranges between 30 and 50 per cent. The region had an average gross domestic product (GDP) of \$17,519 as of 2009, excluding that of Nigeria, which is \$6,699, and three fourths of the GDP is dependent on external trade, mostly primary commodities. The combined GDP of the 15 ECOWAS member countries does not equal the GDP of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Argentina or South Africa, taken individually. The United Nations Development Programme estimated that 12 out of the 15 ECOWAS countries, as of 2009, fell into the low human development group, with one having the lowest development index in the world. With an average growth rate of only 4.5 per cent per annum since 2000, it is difficult, if not impossible, to address the underlying conditions that fuel criminality in the region, including terrorism.

PAGE 16 -- Mr. Zuain (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): It is an honour and a privilege to have the President of the Republic of Togo guiding this debate. Your participation, Sir, and that of the Vice-Prime Minister of Luxembourg, several Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the representatives of Council members, and Mr. Abdullahi Shehu of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa attest to the importance and timeliness of the proposed topic.

I also wish to thank the Secretary-General for his participation and informative briefing.

As we recognize in the presidential statement that we have just adopted (S/PRST/2013/5), terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights, and the social and economic development of States. In the case of Africa in particular, terrorism undermines its stability and prosperity. This threat has become more diffuse and developed increasingly complex operational mechanisms in response to the growing vigilance of the international community. Acts

of terrorism, including those motivated by intolerance and extremism of all stripes, are on the rise. Argentina condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. At the same time, we are convinced that the general framework in which we seek any response to that situation must always include absolute respect for international law, international humanitarian law, international human rights law and be within the purposes and aims enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

The tragic Argentinian experience with State terrorism, which gave rise to massive and systematic human rights violations, has led us to develop State policies with regard to various aspects of human rights, in particular those related to memory, truth, justice and reparations, as well as to the gradual development of the right to truth.

Furthermore, Argentina has suffered directly from international terrorism, having been the victim of two very serious terrorists attacks in the city of Buenos Aires, one in 1992 against the Israeli Embassy and the other in 1994 against the headquarters of the Argentinian Israelite Mutual Association. That experience has reaffirmed our conviction that terrorism must be fought within the framework of the rule of law and with total respect for fundamental freedoms. We have no doubts in that regard, and that is why we firmly reject the idea that human rights violations are acceptable in certain circumstances.

Our country, in its fight against illicit trafficking and human trafficking and in the field of migration, has legislation and policies that do not criminalize or discriminate for any reason against immigrants. We recognize that migration is a human right. That still means that we must have an effective policy at the border so as to control illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons. We have made progress in establishing solid normative frameworks and public policies, which have led to certain achievements. We have also developed regional strategies at the level of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) and the Union of South American Nations, because we understand that the efforts of national States are essential. The commitment of the region and of the international community is also crucial.

Terrorism cannot be dissociated from the growing complexity of the international reality, and that is why it is crucial that its complexity be approached within the framework of a comprehensive multilateral effort based on coordination and cooperation between States in order

to effectively prevent and combat the scourge. The fight against terrorism requires, first of all, a firm commitment on the part of every State to combat terrorist acts at the national level, to not provide assistance to the perpetrators of or participants in activities related to terrorism, and to strengthen national legislation that promotes the prosecution or extradition of terrorists.

In addition, at the global level within the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, a comprehensive approach to the matter would strengthen joint efforts, with regard to the conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism and its financing. Terrorist acts cannot be justified by religious or ethnic differences, nor by economic circumstances. Nonetheless, tolerance and the operation of the rule of law with full social inclusion and dignified work provide an environment that would help prevent the spread of terrorism and help us to combat it. Behind every terrorist act there is usually a problem of cultural, political, social, ethnic or religious marginalization, often with a fundamentalist component, the growth of which over time offers fertile ground for the development of terrorism.

Furthermore, in the case of Africa, as we see in the presidential statement adopted today(S/PRST/2013/5), terrorism endangers the efforts of African States to promote economic and social development. The countries of the region need to dedicate resources to development without being forced to divert them to the fight against terrorism. In that regard, the situation in the Sahel region is very telling. On the one hand, in order to have development, we need to have basic security and stability without the threat of terrorism. At the same time, however, in order to achieve minimum stability, we need a comprehensive and integrated approach. In that regard, I welcome the comments made by the Secretary-General, who referred to the need to have a comprehensive United Nations strategy for the Sahel region that would encompass security, governance, development and respect for human rights, as well as humanitarian issues.

We need coordinated action between States in the region, which would make it possible to tackle the activities of terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa, and Ansar Dine, and to fight illicit drug trafficking as well as trafficking in small arms and light weapons. The extensive land and sea borders are a particular challenge for us in fighting against the activities of such groups, which

highlights the need for support from the international community for national capacity-building.

There is also great concern over the repeated attacks that have taken place in some African countries, including those that have targeted United Nations offices, such as the August 2011 against the United Nations Office in Abuja. In particular, when it comes to the trafficking in small arms and light weapons, we understand that the Arms Trade Treaty, adopted by the General Assembly on 2 April, could make an important contribution to preventing the diversion of weapons towards such terrorist groups.

In Africa, as in many other regions of the world, the fight against terrorism requires structural changes that would bring an end to poverty, exclusion and marginalization, factors that are conducive to the development of terrorism. We need cooperation and coordination from the international community in order to tackle the problem. We also need a global economic system that is based on equity, which would provide responses to many of the deep-rooted causes of the scourge. Likewise, as we also see in the presidential statement, the efforts of the international community to combat terrorism must be complemented by efforts at the regional and subregional levels, as well as those of specialized agencies, to promote cooperation in matters of global interest. Every region and subregion has its particularities, and, as in many other issues, when it comes to terrorism, subregional and regional cooperation is a crucial element in providing a comprehensive and broad response to that scourge.

In the case of our region, through the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, we have developed several programmes to exchange information and best practices in the area. Likewise, in MERCOSUR, through a specialized counter-terrorism forum, information is exchanged on legislation, control measures and the harmonization of standards so as to enable better coordination in the countries of the subregion.

In the African continent, Argentina supports the steps taken by African countries at the national and regional levels to combat terrorism. In that regard, we reaffirm the need to work jointly with the African Union to implement cooperation.

Within a broader framework, but still closely related to the situation in the African continent, we believe that

peacekeeping operations are not an effective tool in the fight against terrorism. The use of force in an offensive fashion would go against the three essential principles of peacekeeping, namely, the consent of the parties, impartiality and the use of force only in self-defence or for the purposes of the mandate. Furthermore, we understand that allowing peacekeeping operations to use force offensively with a view to combatting the actions of terrorist elements could transform the United Nations into a participant in an asymmetrical internal conflict, **undermining the Organization's legitimacy and endangering its personnel working on humanitarian issues, in development and in human rights protection.** In any case, the inclusion of the peacemaking dimension in peacekeeping operations requires thorough discussion and responsibility.

For Argentina, it is clear that the issue requires a comprehensive debate, where all of the Members of the United Nations would participate and where we could assess the elements that the Organization would need in order to tackle such situations.

Within the framework of the Council, African issues are the ones that take up most of our analysis and discussion. Generally speaking, we tend to focus on conflict situations and other aspects that are not so positive. Nevertheless, Argentina is convinced that much progress has been achieved by African States, the African Union and other subregional organizations in conflict-prevention, peacebuilding and peacekeeping. Africa has also made progress when it comes to promoting and protecting human rights, in strengthening democracy, the rule of law and the constitutional order. Argentina strongly supports this process, and we offer all of our experience of recent years and our cooperation in combating this scourge.

In the same sense, we believe it important to identify the prevailing challenges facing Africa in the fight against terrorism. At the same time, we recognize the broad progress that has been made, including the large number of ratifications of international counter-terrorism instruments, the adoption of legislation on terrorist financing, the progress made on border control, the increased cooperation and coordination among the States in the region, and progress in upholding human rights in the fight against terrorism.

Important progress has been made, but there are still a number of challenges in the fight ahead, both in Africa

and at the international level. Solidarity and cooperation in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of States remain our best tools.

PAGE 22 -- Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan): At the outset, I would like to say that we strongly condemn the abominable terrorist attacks in Turkey over the weekend that killed and injured many innocent civilians. We offer our deepest condolences to the Government and people of Turkey and the families of victims of that heinous crime.

We are so pleased that the President of Togo, His Excellency Mr. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé, has done us the honour of presiding over the Council's meeting today. We also thank the Secretary-General for his compelling statement for action in Africa to fight terrorism. We thank the Deputy Prime Minister of Luxembourg, His Excellency Mr. Jean Asselborn; the Foreign Minister of Morocco, His Excellency Mr. Saad-Eddine El Othmani; and Vice Minister Kim Kyou-hyun of the Republic of Korea and Deputy Minister Eduardo Zuain Argentina for attending this debate. We thank Togo for the terse and incisive concept note (S/2013/264, annex), which gives us a succinct overview of the rising threat of terrorism in Africa.

[6966th](#) meeting Tuesday, 14 May 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Letter dated 3 May 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/263)*

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): The representative of the Republic of Korea often says that I am wont to mention elements of philosophy, and, yes, that is what I studied. I think that when we think about Bosnia and Herzegovina it cannot be, as has sometimes been done, a conditioned response – we set up a model and automatically the machinery should work. We are dealing with the human, with societies, with peace. I say that with great respect because, in 1995, we saw once again in various places that, when humankind faces the horror of cruelty and death, hope also appears.

As the philosopher said, "hope is found in those who cannot find comfort". Why do I bring that up? I do so because sometimes it is very tedious to have to listen to comments that consist of nothing more than "six of one, half dozen of the other; this is good, that is bad; that was signed; elections were held" – while we forget how complicated it is to build societies, to be willing to find peace and to resist the compulsion to set up protectorates as we did in other periods in human history. We must instead be amenable to contributing so that each nation can create its own destiny.

Many colleagues have noted that steps have to be taken in order to achieve full European Union integration. Yes, undeniably, those steps must be taken to achieve full inclusion in the international community, based on trust. However, even that must be done without imposition, but in accordance with the rhythm of the various cultures and peoples involved. We know that, as in other cases, we are dealing with inter-ethnic and intercultural communities that are not the result of nature, but of a freely made decision to agree to come together. As Mr. Inzko stated, that requires unwavering attention, patience and a long-term perspective.

I thank Mr. Inzko for his report (S/2013/263, annex). It is not always worthwhile dwelling on certain considerations, but it is always worth recalling that change cannot be imposed, but that it must be built, particularly in the context of peace and integration. In that regard, we view as encouraging news, as set out in the report, that the new Council of Ministers has held regular meetings since it was restructured in November, and that a budget has been adopted for 2013. We welcome those accomplishments, but they should be routine. We welcome them as something extraordinary, but they should be the norm if we are to have a State with working institutions. Therefore, since that first step has been taken, we hope that what is extraordinary will become the norm.

We welcome the establishment of the Working Group for Resolving State and Defence Property Issues. Like others, we note that rather than regret that the progress that began in 2011 is now slowing down, according to what we read in the reports, and returning to its negative tendencies of past years, we must seek to understand the deep-rooted causes of that stalemate and those difficulties. Rather than issuing new mandates, we should contribute and make ourselves available to ensure compliance with the Agreements that were so freely signed in Dayton.

We welcome the smooth functioning of the institutions of Republika Srpska, but we also reiterate our willingness to understand and contribute to ensuring that the open challenges launched by some leaders of Republika to the bases of the Peace Agreement and the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and their verbal attacks on key State institutions, are not repeated. How can we contribute to that objective?

Undeniably, rhetoric denying the Srebrenica genocide, despite the rulings of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, is particularly worrisome. Those of us from countries that have experienced such situations realize that the path of denial is that of impunity.

Therefore, we call on the leadership of Republika Srpska to renew its commitment to the constitutional order, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to international law and human rights.

The political crisis that broke out in the Federation – starting with the vote of no confidence of the Social Democratic Party to rid the coalition Government of the Party for Democratic Action and the invocation of vital national interest – is now being analysed by the Supreme Court. The Court must decide whether or not a vital national interest was affected. We have all read the report, **and I believe that this is a clear example of Mr. Inzko's** assertion that party and personal interests seem to be placed above those of the common good and society. When institutions work as corporations on behalf of the vested interests of the few, they cannot in any way help to build confidence or lay the foundations for democracy and peace.

The results of the local elections in October 2012, in particular the case of Srebrenica, represent good news, even as the courts will deal with the challenges. We know elections remain to be held, for example in the city of Mostar, to elect local authorities. We hope that those elections will be held. Free elections never hurt; failure to hold elections hinders efforts to build genuine respect for the Constitution, signed agreements and social peace.

Finally, with regard to the implementation of the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the *Sejdić-Finci* case, we regret that the deadline of 11 April established by the European Union for achieving an agreement

on the necessary constitutional amendments was not observed. We call on the political leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina to redouble its efforts to reach such an agreement.

Argentina acknowledges the work done by the Office of the High Representative in implementing the civil aspects of the Dayton Agreement, as well as its action to ensure that Government institutions can fulfil the terms of the Peace Agreement and the State Constitution. We believe that the presence of the Office is necessary to contribute to a dialogue, which cannot be ensured forever, but which we believe is always necessary.

[6968th](#) meeting Wednesday, 22 May 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Guinea-Bissau
Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)*

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2103 (2013).

[6970th](#) meeting Wednesday, 29 May 2013

Agenda

*Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation
in Abyei (S/2013/294)*

The President (*spoke in French*): Under rule 37 of the Council's **provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representatives of South Sudan and the Sudan to participate in this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Azerbaijan, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2104 (2013).

[6971st](#) meeting Wednesday, 29 May 2013

Agenda

*Central African region
Report of the Secretary-General on the activities
of the United Nations Regional Office for Central
Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-
affected areas (S/2013/297)*

Ms. Millicay (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I should like to begin by thanking the Special Representative, Mr. Abou Moussa, for his briefing. I also welcome the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/297).

Argentina is closely following the situation resulting **from the threat posed by and the activities of the Lord's**

Resistance Army (LRA). I wish to affirm Argentina's support for the regional efforts led by the African Union, which, without any doubt, have led to the recent decrease in the number of LRA attacks.

However, the LRA remains a serious threat. Joseph Kony has been able to avoid justice and lead his band of murderers and thugs for more than 20 years, continuing to commit egregious human rights violations, especially against children. I would recall here that the second report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the abuses committed in the region affected by the LRA finds Kony and his accomplices responsible for more than 100,000 deaths and for the abduction of 60,000 to 100,000 children. Those crimes must not go unpunished, and their perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Joseph Kony and his accomplices have since 2005 had arrest warrants issued against them by the International Criminal Court for numerous war crimes and crimes against humanity. Efforts must be redoubled to ensure that they are arrested.

Argentina supports the United Nations regional strategy proposed by the Secretary-General and calls on the States of the region to implement it in order to put an end, once and for all, to the threat posed by the LRA and ensure that a long-term is found. We therefore encourage the countries of the region to continue to cooperate and to **provide troops and equipment for the African Union's** Regional Cooperation Initiative.

As concerns the situation in the Central African Republic, **focusing on today's topic, we are pleased to hear that the Uganda People's Defence Forces will soon resume their** efforts to fight the LRA in their country. The Ugandan contingent must continue its efforts as part of the African Union Regional Task Force, complementing the efforts of the Government of the Central African Republic to fight the LRA.

Argentina also supports the strengthening and implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes being carried out in the LRA-affected regions.

My delegation wishes to highlight the efforts of and the work carried out by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) in support of the regional

efforts aimed at preventing conflict and building peace and security in the countries members of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), including the fight against the LRA. In that framework, we commend UNOCA's efforts to promote justice and the rule of law, which are indispensable conditions for the achievement of lasting peace in the region. We wish also to highlight the review, with ECCAS, of the framework of cooperation signed in May 2012, with a view to facilitating its implementation in areas including security, governance, electoral processes, illicit arms trafficking and piracy and armed robbery at sea.

In that connection, we must also stress the coordination efforts carried out with the United Nations Office in West Africa aimed at strengthening the regional fight against piracy and armed robbery in the Gulf of Guinea.

Finally, Argentina supports the draft presidential statement proposed by the United Kingdom, and we ask the Secretariat to duly inform the Security Council about the situation in the region and in particular the activities of the LRA.

[6973rd](#) meeting Wednesday, 5 June 2013

Agenda *Non-proliferation*

The President: I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to His Excellency Mr. Kodjo Menan, Permanent Representative of the Togolese Republic, for his service as President of the Security Council for the month of May 2013. I am sure that I speak for all members of the Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Menan and his team for the great diplomatic skill with which they conducted the **Council's business last month.**

(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea,

Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2105 (2013).

[6974th](#) meeting Wednesday, 5 June 2013

Agenda *Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan*

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina thanks the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Ms. Fatou Bensouda, for her presentation of this report in accordance with resolution 1593 (2005). We **should view the Prosecutor's report not with frustration** but as a challenge to us to shoulder the responsibility of acting in a coordinated fashion.

Argentina is deeply concerned about continuing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. In February, the Council highlighted in resolution 2091 (2013) the fact that the people of Darfur are in an urgent humanitarian crisis, and reiterated its request for an end to all serious violations of human rights and human rights law.

Argentina commends the Office of the Prosecutor for its dedication to monitoring current crimes, which include aerial and ground bombardments, a high number of civilian killings, forced displacement, sexual and gender-based violence – aggravated by the fact that children are both victims and perpetrators, and by the serious problem of rape and other abuses going unreported for fear of reprisal – attacks on human rights defenders, members of civil society, humanitarian workers and the personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), serious obstacles to access to humanitarian assistance and to the ability of UNAMID personnel not only to assist affected civilians but also to investigate an alleged aerial attack. Argentina encourages the Prosecutor to continue to investigate those acts, which qualify as crimes under the Rome Statute.

The description of the crimes currently being committed **occupies a long section of the Prosecutor's report. It is** necessary for the Security Council to understand that without justice impunity is not only perpetuated, but also multiplies, becoming structural by inspiring the commission of new crimes. Argentina concurs with the evaluation made by the Panel of Experts on Sudan, as prevailing impunity perpetuates a status quo in which civilian victims become ever more numerous while the indicted remain at large. Argentina therefore wishes to focus on cooperation with the Court.

The Government of the Sudan is bound under resolution 1593 (2005) to cooperate with the Court and to provide it with all necessary assistance. States parties to the Rome Statute are obligated to cooperate under that instrument. The resolution also called on all other Members of the United Nations and regional organizations to cooperate with the ICC.

A crucial aspect of cooperation is the execution of arrest warrants. At the moment, four arrest warrants issued by the Court since 2007 for counts of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity remain unexecuted. Argentina regrets the position of the Government of the Sudan with regard to the Court, because those who continue to fall victim to serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are its own people. It is also regrettable that Chad, a State party to the Rome Statute, has repeatedly flouted its obligation to cooperate with the Court. We urge Chad to act in accordance with the Rome Statute.

The Court is an institution founded on the common lesson learned that serious crimes must not go unpunished and that justice and punishment for those responsible contribute to the prevention of such crimes. We therefore call on all Member States and regional organizations, including the African Union, to work together to ensure cooperation with the Court and that impunity does not prevail. Both the Court and the President of the Assembly of States Parties to the Statute have sent letters to the Council regarding non-cooperation with the Court with regard to the situation in Darfur. Argentina is in favour of the Council addressing the consideration of these letters in the appropriate forum, which in the view of my country should be the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals.

My country supports an effective follow-up by the Coun-

cil of the referrals made to the Court. The commitment reflected in S/PRST/2013/2 must be put in practice as a matter of urgency. Be it in the Working Group on International Tribunals or in a specific subsidiary organ for ICC referrals, the Council must engage in such follow-up because it cannot shirk its responsibility for the referrals it makes to the Court. Moreover, Argentina thanks the Secretary-General for issuing the guidelines on non-essential contacts with persons subject to arrest warrants issued by the ICC. We hope that they will be applied in a strict and consistent manner.

I should like, as I do every time the Council refers to the ICC, to make brief reference to two aspects that are **fundamental to Argentina's position.**

First is the exemption of the jurisdiction of the Court of nationals of States non-parties to the Rome Statute for acts or omissions derived from operations established or authorized by the Council or related to them. This clause, included for the first time in resolution 1593 (2005), contradicts the Rome Statute and can affect the credibility of the Security Council and that of the Court itself.

Second is the clause – also included for the first time in the Darfur referral – providing that the United Nations shall not defray the costs of the referral. Not only does this contradict the Rome Statute, but it also and in practical terms reflects the failure of the United Nations to address the financing of referrals, which jeopardizes the activities of the Office of the Prosecutor and the long-term viability of the Court.

Argentina wishes to commend the work of the Prosecutor and her Office in performing their functions regarding this referral of the Security Council, and thanks her for the permanent disposition to dialogue with the Council. I should like to reiterate that impunity leads to more crimes and more victims, and in no way contributes to peace. The Government and people of Argentina urge the international community to put an end to impunity, not only because we are signatories to the International Criminal Court, but also because we have the moral right and authority to call on the international community to fight impunity and cooperate with the Court. For our country, the fight against impunity is a State policy, and the perpetrators of crimes against humanity must be brought to justice in accordance with due process, tried and sentenced. They must not enjoy amnesty.

Finally, I wish to once more reaffirm the firm commitment of Argentina to the International Criminal Court.

[6975th](#) meeting Thursday, 6 June 2013

Agenda

The situation in Somalia

Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)

Mrs. Millicay (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to begin by thanking Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson for presenting the **Secretary-General's report (S/2013/326)** on the situation in Somalia, the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and the planning for the deployment of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia. I would like to recognize the presence among us of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Her Excellency Ms. Fowsiyo Yusuf Haji Adan.

Argentina welcomes the consolidation of the efforts by the Government of Somalia to establish State institutions that are credible and democratic. However, we must be aware of the complexity of the tasks facing the Federal Government in terms of drafting the Constitution and establishing regional administrations that will form the basis for the federal structure of Somalia. In order for these tasks to be successfully completed, there must be an inclusive dialogue leading to the creation of broad consensus.

We welcome the recovery of certain areas near Marka and Buurhakaba by Government forces, their allies and the African Union Mission in Somalia, and we lament the loss of the city of Xuddur, which shows how difficult it is to retain control over areas that are recovered. We continue to be concerned by the unpredictability and fragility of the security situation, in particular as a result of the attacks perpetrated by Al-Shabaab, which continues to launch asymmetric attacks using terrorist tactics that cause civilians deaths.

We welcome the holding of the second London Conference on Somalia, as well as the drafting of the national security plan framework.

The difficult human rights situation is of deep concern to us. Extrajudicial executions and the selective killing of journalists can be added to serious violations of human rights, including children's rights, through deaths, mutilations, the recruitment of child soldiers, sexual abuse, kidnappings and sexual violence, in particular in the internally displaced persons camps in Mogadishu. Such abuses must come to an end. Those responsible are not just Al-Shabaab, but also members of the Somali forces and allied militias.

Argentina believes that those abuses must be investigated properly and those responsible brought to justice. In that respect, the Government must commit decisively to fighting impunity. We welcome the holding by the Government of the national conference to examine the current justice system and to recommend legislative and institutional reforms.

That is an essential contribution to cementing the establishment of the rule of law.

Argentina would like to acknowledge the work that the Government has done together with the United Nations to apply a plan of action to put an end to the recruitment, exploitation, murder and mutilation of children. **We commend the Somali National Security Forces' delivery to UNICEF of 41 former child soldiers for reintegration.** We welcome the signing on 7 May of a communiqué between the Government of Somalia and the United Nations on the prevention of sexual violence.

We welcome the improved humanitarian situation; however, we are still concerned about the fact that 2.7 million Somalis continue to rely on the provision of aid. It is vital to ensure that such humanitarian assistance reaches its destination in order to prevent any deterioration of the situation. It is also essential that the physical persons of humanitarian staff be respected.

Argentina would like to highlight the work being done by the United Nations Office in Somalia and to express its thanks to Mr. Augustine Mahiga, who has facilitated the end of the transition period, and the political process. We would also like to congratulate Mr. Nicholas Kay on his appointment as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia. His work will have my country's full support as he provides coordination assistance

to the Somali authorities, enabling them to consolidate successes in the areas of security and support for the civilian population as well as providing comprehensive support for peacebuilding and the reconstruction of the State. We firmly believe in the importance of maintaining **an approach that fully respects the Somalis' responsibility** for peacebuilding and implements a long-term strategy for developing their capacities, as well as supporting an accelerated transition from humanitarian aid to economic recovery and development.

Lastly, Argentina would like to pay tribute to the work of the African Union in Somalia through the African Union Mission in Somalia. Its strategic partnership with the United Nations remains crucial, and we are sure that it will continue to play an important role. We would also like to stress the importance of ensuring that the Mission is provided with sustainable and predictable financing mechanisms and the operational capacity necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate. In order to deal with all those challenges, the international community must remain committed to Somalia.

[6977th](#) meeting Wednesday, 12 June 2013

Agenda

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious

Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/308)

Ms. Millicay (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to state that my delegation supported this being an open debate because the subject merits this, in particular given the twentieth anniversary of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and also because my country is working constructively towards enhancing and ensuring the transparency and openness of the Council vis-a-vis the broader membership. I would like to thank Presidents Meron and Joensen and Prosecutors Jallow and Brammertz for their presence in the Council and welcome the presentation of the reports of both Tribunals, including that on the activities of the Residual Mechanism (S/2013/308, S/2013/309, S/2013/310).

Argentina welcomes the progress reported for the ICTY, in particular given that since the November 2012 report (S/2012/847) the Tribunal has finalized five trials, two of which were concluded after the formal presentation of the report of the Tribunal on 23 May, and only four trials are still pending. My country acknowledges the efforts of the Tribunal to comply with deadlines and time projections in a situation involving staff reduction, including for translation services. I would also like to recognize progress made in regard to appeals.

Regarding the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), we would also like to express our satisfaction at the progress made towards a mechanism for the expedited election of an additional appeals judge, in keeping **with Judge Meron's request. Argentina supports the** Council putting that Mechanism into practice immediately.

We also welcome the information regarding compliance by the ICTR with the deadlines and time projections for trials and appeals, and the fact that the transition to the Residual Mechanism continues to accord with such projections, including the handover of archives by the end of 2014. I would also like to underscore the importance of the *Ngirabatware* appeal, the first appeals case that will be resolved by the Mechanism. Finally, I would like to highlight the importance of arresting those individuals

still at large. We recall that resolution 955 (1994) of the Security Council establishes the obligation of all States to fully cooperate with the Tribunal.

As regards the Residual Mechanism, Argentina recognizes the progress made towards its being fully functional and the fact that the Arusha branch has been operational since July 2012. We are also pleased by the opening on 1 July of the Hague branch, which will assume the same responsibilities with regard to the ICTY as those already undertaken by the Arusha branch with regard to the ICTR.

Argentina would like to commend the work of the Mechanism in monitoring cases referred by the Tribunal to Rwandan national courts. We also welcome the attention given to the normative continuity between the Tribunals and the Mechanism, which is necessary to ensure due process at this transitional stage.

Resolution 827 (1993) marked a milestone, because 50 years after Nuremberg, it shows that impunity for the most serious crimes is unacceptable. On this twentieth anniversary of the ICTY, it is pertinent that the international community recognize the progress made by the ICTR and the ICTY in fighting impunity and its important doctrinal contributions to international law, in particular international humanitarian law. It is also relevant to recognize the role and importance of international criminal justice. The legacy of both ad hoc Tribunals regarding the **reaffirmation of the international community's awareness** that no sustainable peace can emerge without justice is undeniable. That legacy was consolidated in a definitive manner with the establishment of a permanent international tribunal, the International Criminal Court, that today is central to the international criminal justice system of the international community.

It is not de jure or de facto amnesties that provide relief to victims of atrocities, but, rather, it is when justice is seen to be done through impartial and independent courts. Argentina reiterates its support for the work of the ICTR and the ICTY and pays tribute, on this twentieth anniversary of the ICTY, to both of them for their significant contribution to the fight against impunity.

[6979th](#) meeting Friday, 14 June 2013

Agenda

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/254)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I should first like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Farid Zarif, for his presentation of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/254) on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), and to welcome the Prime Minister of Serbia, Mr. Ivica Dačić, and Mr. Hashim Thaçi.

I underscore the role of the United Nations in Kosovo via UNMIK in promoting security, stability and respect for human rights, as well as its cooperation with the Kosovo Force and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX), maintaining a status-neutral position regarding the statute and under the auspices of the **United Nations. We welcome the signing of the "First agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations" in the context of the high-level dialogue** under European Union auspices. We trust that the agreement will give a high profile to the situation and that progress will be made on a political solution to the outstanding issues through compromise, trust and dialogue. Those in Serbia who favour the normalization of relations deserve special recognition. We urge the parties to pursue this agenda, pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999), and to implement the agreement strictly, overcoming past obstacles and acting in good faith and peacefully.

We must continue to focus on the security situation in northern Mitrovica. This will require coordinated action to ensure that the problems can be resolved in good faith **and future tension avoided. UNMIK's important work** makes it imperative to find practical solutions, prevent tension and ensure that the Administration continues to play its role in conflict prevention, mediation and facilitation.

We are concerned over the ongoing incidents and tensions, particularly the destruction of religious and cultur-

al heritage, the prevention of which is an UNMIK priority. We draw special attention to the desecration of Orthodox Serbian cemeteries in Kosovo. Argentina condemns such acts and calls for the conclusion of investigations under way in order to punish the perpetrators of these acts of vandalism and religious intolerance, and to promote reconciliation between the communities.

We must continue to work to ensure the return and final integration of internally displaced persons and in particular facilitate their access to housing, basic services and jobs. We must also expedite the documentation of their civil status and prevent incidents of insecurity. UNMIK technical assistance is essential in that regard. We support UNMIK as it supports the rule of law, particularly by cooperating with EULEX and the competent authorities in Serbia and Pristina.

In conclusion, I underscore the work of the Special Representative to promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo, pursuant to resolution 1244 (1999).

[6980th](#) meeting Monday, 17 June 2013

Agenda

Children and armed conflict

Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I wish to thank the United Kingdom for its initiative in convening this debate. I also commend Luxembourg for its work in chairing the Working Group and **guiding the negotiations that produced today's draft presidential statement** on this topic. We will be able to adopt a draft presidential statement today thanks to the flexibility shown by the delegations, which Argentina values very highly in the light of the importance of this topic and the text to be adopted.

We also thank in particular the briefings by Special Representative Leila Zerrougui, Under-Secretary-General **Hervé Ladsous, the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF**, Johanna Brandt, and the Associate Vice-President of

Save the Children, Gregory Ramm. We reiterate Argentina's **firm support for the work carried out by the Security Council** with a view to ending grave violations of the rights of children in the context of armed conflict. Such acts are unacceptable acts that harm the international community as a whole and which we therefore condemn in the strongest possible terms.

The delegation of Argentina underscores the important role played by the Special Rapporteur of the Secretary-General in cooperation with UNICEF and other agencies of the system in implementing the scheme created by the Council in its successive resolutions, which has recently achieved positive results. However, as can be seen from the report before us today (S/2013/245), a great deal remains to be done.

The Council's condemnation should not be limited to merely taking note of the public naming by the Secretary-General in his report of those parties that commit violations against children; rather, it should also translate into specific measures that reflect a genuine and comprehensive understanding of the issues at all levels of the Council's agenda. **Indeed, child protection should be taken into account** in the peacekeeping operation plans presented to the Security Council, including support for the inclusion of child protection experts in the operations mandated by the Council and capacity-building and knowledge sharing in the area of human rights.

We welcome the discussions held by the Working Group on ways to step up pressure on parties that consistently commit violations despite the repeated calls by the Council to those parties to cease committing such violations. In that regard, we reiterate the need for greater coordination between the system for the protection of children in armed conflict and the various sanctions regimes, in order to make it possible to impose sanctions aimed at the perpetrators of the most flagrant violations against children in conflict situations.

Argentina believes that the fight against impunity is fundamental in the broader context of State responsibility for the protection of civilians. It is States that bear the primary responsibility to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious infringements of international law. When States cannot or will not exercise that primary jurisdiction which belongs to them, the internation-

al system provides alternative mechanisms, such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). Thus the national and international mechanisms for monitoring the application of international law must be strengthened in order to ensure accountability. In that regard, we wish to echo the position taken recently by the International Criminal Court that any financial difficulties that a country may be facing cannot justify the failure to prosecute such crimes. Likewise, in terms of measures against persistent perpetrators, the ICC has a fundamentally important role to play. When adopting resolution 1612 (2005) in 2005, Argentina, as a member of the Council at the time, emphasized the important need for the Working Group created by that resolution to work with the International Criminal Court and share information as available. Reality has confirmed that need, given that a significant number of the countries mentioned in the report have ratified the Rome Statute. In some cases, situations have been referred to the Court either by the affected State itself or by the Council.

In its first ruling – the case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo – the Court demonstrated its crucial role in the investigation, trial and sentencing of criminals and its ability to deter and prevent future serious violations of international law and its ability to work towards justice, truth and reconciliation.

We also welcome the transfer of Bosco Ntaganda to the Court in March. That auspicious step forward illustrates the importance of the growing cooperation among States and the Court.

Argentina has always stressed the need to address the deep-rooted causes of violence and to provide and strengthen development assistance in order to assist States in rebuilding. It is essential that rehabilitation efforts for victims provide genuine programmes aimed at reintegration, while avoiding the possibility of fresh recruitment, which, unfortunately, continues to occur frequently.

We are concerned about the growing use of schools for military purposes and the increase in attacks on schools, teachers and schoolchildren. We therefore believe that the international community should devote particular attention to that problem, as the right to education of thousands of children worldwide is being dramatically affected.

The report also mentions the effects on children of attacks by unmanned aerial vehicles used in military operations and the growing number of children in detention, matters that are also of concern. We therefore reiterate that anti-terrorism efforts must be carried out in full respect for international law.

[6982nd](#) meeting Wednesday, 19 June 2013

Agenda

*Maintenance of international peace and security
Conflict prevention and natural resources
Letter dated 6 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/334)*

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank Mr. Jan Eliasson, Ms. Caroline Anstey, Ms. Rebeca Grynspan and Mr. Kofi Annan for their statements.

Like other colleagues, we condemn the attack on the United Nations Office in Mogadishu, and we would like to express our solidarity with the people and Government of Somalia.

As was correctly pointed out by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his briefing, conflicts that are directly or indirectly linked to natural resources are not limited only to the African continent. In that regard, the President of my country said recently that the major battles of the **twenty-first century would be fought over our people's natural resources. South America is one of the planet's richest regions, not only in terms of human resources but also in natural resources – water – as well as all the various other potential resources being discovered on a daily basis. Conserving our natural resources therefore also means safeguarding a region in which peace prevails.**

There is no doubt that the exploitation of natural resources can be a source of conflict in many countries owing to the irresponsible conduct of transnational cor-

porations, shadowy contracts, and the vulnerability of State sovereignty in managing natural resources. But that can also be due to the existence of weak States and already deeply unequal societies where poverty is rife and there are domestic problems having to do with rivalries and tensions caused by ethnic or religious differences or all-out power struggles. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the illegal or illegitimate exploitation of natural resources can unleash, exacerbate or provoke armed conflicts on many occasions, we should avoid establishing a causal link between armed conflicts and the exploitation and management of natural resources.

What is unquestionable is the link that exists between the structural causes of poverty and inequality in some countries and regions and the irresponsible, illegal and corrupt exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Argentina believes that the international community should focus its efforts on addressing this issue by establishing a more fair and balanced world order. It should put an end to the illegitimacy of an unregulated financial system and a world market in which everything has a value except respect for human rights. We emphasize that we should concentrate our efforts on ensuring sustainable human development based on the principle of shared but different responsibilities, with a focus on human rights and on economic, social and environmental aspects.

We believe that the mandate to deal sustainably with the exploitation and management of natural resources lies clearly with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the funds and programmes, the regional economic commissions and the various specialized agencies. As we are seeing, organizations such as the World Bank and regional development banks also have an important role in line with the priorities that have been established by the Governments and the peoples of the various countries concerned. Security Council intervention should occur only in conflict or post-conflict situations that are on its agenda and that represent a threat to international peace and security.

With regard to conflict prevention, the Security Council should refrain from intervening in a situation in which it believes that there is a potential risk that the exploitation **of one country's natural resources could fuel a conflict** that could pose a threat to international peace and security. In that way, it would avoid any intervention in the internal affairs of a given country. Preventive diplomacy

should play a leading role in such situations by dealing with problems that affect the stability of a particular region or subregion when it comes to the exploitation and management of natural resources. The United Nations must focus its efforts in a coordinated way and in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations.

With regard to conflict and post-conflict situations in which the Security Council intervenes, the work of the United Nations should be aimed at supporting those measures that tend to break the link between the predatory exploitation and corrupt management of natural resources and the emergence of conflicts, while transforming natural resources into a key to development, promoting economic diversity and strengthening democratic, legitimate and transparent State institutions.

Bolstering the rule of law in the framework of peacebuilding strategies requires the strengthening of the debate and the collective work under way among the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, including through the Peacebuilding Commission. Similarly, the implementation of sanctions regimes by the Security Council are on some occasions effective in combating the effects that the illegal trade in natural resources can have in a given situation. However, the success of such measures can be ensured only if both States and companies in the private and public sector alike fully meet their obligations imposed by the Security Council.

In conclusion, we believe that the international community should assume its responsibility not just with regard to efforts to support peacebuilding and sustainable human development, but also with regard to the struggle to combat practices that facilitate the unregulated greed of the financial system, tax havens and evasion, and corruption. The management and the legal, legitimate, fair, responsible and transparent exploitation of natural resources requires not only a commitment by the Governments of those countries where such activities take place, but also a commitment by the Governments of those countries where the headquarters of multinational companies involved in such exploitation are located.

We must recognize the responsibility of destination and transit countries to prevent any activity related to the exploitation and management of natural resources that can lead to or perpetuate a conflict, as well as its financing. An active civil society is undoubtedly needed to take

clear measures with regard to regulating trade practices and promoting corporate social responsibility.

Argentina emphasizes the importance of avoiding the securitization of the development agenda and making the exploitation and management of natural resources into the cause of conflicts, leaving aside the complex interrelationships among its genuine deep-seated causes. The real way to prevent conflicts at both the intranational and international level and to maintain peace and security is through the establishment of a more just world order that shows more respect for human rights.

[6983rd](#) meeting Thursday, 20 June 2013

Agenda

The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/350)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): To start, I wish to thank Special Representative of the Secretary-General Kubiš for his briefing, and Ambassador Tanin for his important contribution.

Afghanistan is moving steadily forward in preparing for the political and security transition to be completed in 2014. Only two days ago, an historic landmark was reached when the Afghan forces assumed responsibility for security throughout the land for the first time since 2001. We welcome that important step on the road to full sovereignty. In parallel, over the next few weeks, the **country's politicians will be taking important decisions** aimed at creating a legal framework to guarantee the convening of credible elections that will be accepted by the entire Afghan population. That will mark the beginning of a new phase in the strengthening of democracy in Afghanistan.

Together with such progress, my country believes that a transition ensuring that Afghans will be fully responsible for their future and their destiny must also generate the conditions necessary to enable the country to free itself of its dependence on donors and to work towards inde-

pendent economic development, within a framework of regional cooperation and integration. Along those lines, the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/350) offers a comprehensive overview of the circumstances of the transition, the goals achieved and the challenges that remain.

Many aspects are covered in the report. While acknowledging the importance of all, I would like on this occasion to emphasize just a few.

First, on security, we acknowledge the progress made in the professionalization and capacity-building of the Afghan forces to enable them to deal with security issues. At the same time, we must voice our deep concern at the number of civilians who continue to be killed in armed conflict. The figures show that the situation remains far from resolved; instead, it has worsened. An about-turn is required so that the Afghan people can have full confidence in the protection provided by its own security forces in the long term. In our view, it is important to join the appeals to the anti-Government forces that are responsible for the highest number of victims to end their indiscriminate attacks against civilians. They must scrupulously respect the difference between combatants and civilians, which is clearly established under international law. It should not be manipulated to justify acts that constitute war crimes.

Secondly, after more than a decade of conflict, it is clear **that Afghanistan's long-term stability** demands a negotiated peace emerging from a political process to end the violence. Any initiative must be led and conducted by Afghans themselves. We therefore support the endeavours and role of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan in creating favourable conditions to enable the process to take place. We trust that the principal national and international actors will overcome their differences, which have made progress difficult in efforts to open effective channels of dialogue with the Taliban.

Thirdly, we welcome the progress made in the past **decade in gender equality and women's empowerment** in Afghanistan. However, both in the most recent report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149) and in reviewing certain recent developments related to the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, we are reminded that the goals that have been achieved have not been secured. Maintaining and firmly establishing those achievements is not only a hu-

man rights imperative; it must also be a strategic priority of the transition to ensure the full participation of women at all levels and in all economic sectors. It is an essential element in building solid economies and strengthening stable and equitable societies.

Under its Government's leadership and with the driving force of its people and the support of the international community, Afghanistan has travelled a long road and is preparing to embark on a new phase of independence and sovereignty. Through its presence and ability to interact with every sector of Afghan political and social life, UNAMA has played a fundamental role in helping to reach this moment that will be even more vital as the transition progresses. We would like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and all his staff and urge them to continue their important work.

[6984th](#) meeting Monday, 24 June 2013

Agenda

Women and peace and security

Sexual violence in conflict

Letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/335)

PAGE 2 -- The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/368, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to documents S/2013/335, which contains the text of a letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a concept paper on the item under consideration.

PAGE 8 -- The President: I thank Ms. Anywar for her briefing.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2106 (2013).

PAGE 11 -- Mr. Carrera (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): Before concluding, I would like to go off script to mention that my 13-year-old daughter Laura is with me in this Chamber. At 13 years of age I met a victim of sexual violence in conflict for the first time, a woman who was tortured and raped about 40 times. Subsequently, I have to say that I have witnessed such victims in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Colombia. We are thus discussing an issue that many Latin American women have suffered from. I would like to say here, before my 13-year-old daughter, that in the twenty-first century the world needs freedom and dignity for women and security for them in their lives, so that no young girl or adolescent can ever suffer sexual violence because of an armed conflict or any other circumstance.

PAGE 18 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to say that I am delighted that this open debate is being held. I would like to thank you, Mr. Presi-

dent, and your Foreign Secretary, as well as the representatives of the various countries here today. I also welcome the participation of the Secretary-General, and I am grateful for the statements made by Ms. Zainab Bangura, Ms. Angelina Jolie and Ms. Jane Adong Anywar.

I would like here to mention the feminist movement, to pay tribute to it and to the thousands of women who risk **their lives on a daily basis to defend women's human rights** and put an end to impunity.

I would like to recall here the principles of the United Nations initiative to combat sexual violence against women in conflict situations. Rape is not an inevitable consequence of war. Gender violence, including sexual **violence, is a violation of women's dignity and fundamental human rights.** Attempts to halt and respond to sexual violence must address gender inequalities and **contribute to women's empowerment. Women are often leaders in the process of eliminating sexual violence and ensuring peace; the constructive participation of men and boys in it is vital to the prevention of sexual violence in conflict situations.** Best practices against sexual violence must be strengthened. Sexual violence in conflict situations and impunity for those who commit such crimes have been met with a deafening silence. We all have a duty to act.

We know that during the course of history the definition of human rights and recognition of their universality did not evolve at the same time. Only a little more than 20 years ago, and at several world summits, was a definition developed – not without resistance and friction – of **women's rights as human rights. Only recently, in 1993,** was the legal existence of women as subjects of law recognized.

It was at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna in 1993, that it was recognized that the rights of women and the girl child are an inalienable part of universal human rights. It was stated there that the situation of women in the world must be analysed from the gender perspective in order to ensure that the universality of human rights shall encompass the specific situations that prevent us, as women, from fully exercising our human rights.

Six years later, the focus on the human rights approach and the gender perspective was to imbue the most important instrument of international criminal law: the

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

Based on that significant progress, violence against women is now recognized as a human rights violation in that it flouts a series of rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to life; the right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; the right to equality before the law; the right to equality in the family; and the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, inter alia.

Part of the process of recognizing that violence against women is a violation of human rights involves stepping back from views that hold that violence against women represents a kind of cultural expression or is the unquestionable prerogative of specific groups or individuals in the context of the exercise of power.

We know that violence against women is woven into the social fabric and pervades not only judicial systems but also the way in which we see the world and relationships between human beings in time of peace and in time of armed conflict.

In armed conflict, then, appalling violence against women, mass rape, abduction and sexual slavery must not be regarded as exceptions but, rather, as a savage extension of the daily violence against women. Indeed, violence against women is not a horrifying exception; it is, rather, a continuum of violence. Thus, we note that perhaps because of this, although such violence is repugnant and illegal, it is in cases of sexual violence that we see the lowest level of protection and the highest rate of failure on the part of States to implement their unshirkable responsibility to respect and guarantee the human rights of women.

Such vulnerability is particularly acute in the field of criminal procedural law, where a perverse cycle of victimization of women occurs. In cases of sexual violence, victims are routinely interrogated about their participation in the crime; they are exposed to unacceptable standards of proof; their lives are investigated and assessed; their testimony is minimized or rejected; and their claims are silenced. Today, gender discrimination has reached the level of *juris et de jure* presumptions of law, with real and discriminatory effects.

In the context of armed conflict, violence against women has particular significance. The worst crimes are commit-

ted in times of war, which exacerbates the inequality of women. Thus rape is a message of castration and mutilation of the enemy, a battle fought among men but carried out on the bodies of women.

We all know that one of the elements used to legitimize such acts has been the concept of the sexual honour of women as being the basis of male honour. Hence sexual violence against women, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy become acts that are justifiable in time of armed conflict, on the basis of the argument that they meet the needs of men. Faced with this horrifying reality, we as women are throughout the world turning our sorrow into strength to demand that our human rights be respected and that an end be put to impunity.

As we move along the road to equality, a key milestone has been the entry into force of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. There, for the first time, it was recognized in the framework of international humanitarian law that rape and other forms of sexual and gender violence are crimes as serious as genocide, torture, cruel treatment, mutilation and slavery.

That was also a turning point in the context of impunity – against impunity in law, which has its origins in norms such as amnesties, and impunity in act, which runs the gamut from complicity on the part of public power, to the passivity of investigators, to selectivity or corruption on the part of the judiciary.

Those important advances are without a doubt the result of the jurisprudence of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the statements condemning sexual violence against women made at Beijing and Vienna, and the active participation of the women's movement.

Those beliefs are reflected in my country's decision to combat impunity by exercising the unshirkable duty of States to fight impunity. We have done this not only with respect to criminal prosecution for the crimes against humanity committed by the civil-military dictatorship, using State terrorism, with 413 people already found guilty.

We also recently signed the Arms Trade Treaty, after having worked together with many present here, fighting

hard to ensure that for the first time the link between the international arms trade and gender violence could be recognized. The President of my country has signed a decree regarding the implementation of our national plan of action on resolution 1325 (2000) and complementary measures. Men and women participating in peacekeeping missions are given training on gender perspectives and human rights. The strengthening of gender focal points in Blue Helmets is also a priority.

In the negotiations leading to the adoption today of resolution 2106 (2013), we held intensive discussions on the tensions that may occur between the protection of human rights and the principle of State sovereignty, both fundamental pillars of the system of international relations arising from the Charter of our Organization.

However, just as human rights cannot be degraded to be used as a Trojan horse for foreign interventionism in the domestic affairs of a country, neither can sovereignty be invoked to cast a veil over serious human rights violations or to protect from impunity in a particular location. Argentina thus voted in favour of the resolution, in the belief that it respects the sovereignty of States and protects human rights, particularly those of women. As our dear friend Zainab Bangura has said, eradicating sexual violence in armed conflict is not a mission impossible.

[6987th](#) meeting Wednesday, 26 June 2013

Agenda

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank you, Sir, for having organized this dialogue. I also welcome the Force Commanders and thank them for their briefings and the dedication with which they carry out their tasks in their respective Missions, under such difficult circumstances.

We thoroughly support consultations such as today's meeting, which provide Security Council members with quality first-hand information on mission activities on the ground and the challenges they face. We trust that the holding of such meetings, which has now been ongo-

ing for four years, will become established practice and continue in the future.

The maintenance of international peace and security continues to be among the highest priorities of the Organization. Peacekeeping operations are now a complex and continuously evolving system, developed to fulfil this fundamental aim. Argentina has therefore contributed troops and police since 1958, based on its commitment to developing such a system of peacekeeping and working to strengthen it and to make it more transparent and democratic in upholding international law.

As we always note in our statements on this topic, we believe that peacekeeping is a legitimate and valid tool to promote and protect human rights in those countries affected by conflict, in particular by providing assistance to rebuild institutions and strengthen democracy and the rule of law through multidimensional missions with increasingly complex and comprehensive mandates. Examples of this include the peacekeeping operations whose Force Commanders briefed us so informatively today: the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the United Nations **Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). The presence of those Missions is crucial to guaranteeing the protection of civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Côte d'Ivoire and to promoting the effective functioning of State institutions in Liberia.** I shall take only a brief moment to make some additional comments and pose some questions so as to leave more time for the briefers to respond.

The first point I would like to raise is the clear linkage between the broadening mandates of peacekeeping missions, referred to as robust or effective, and the increasing number of security incidents. In that regard, during the negotiations on the relevant resolutions, we expressed our concern at the recent modifications in a number of mandates of missions in Africa, in particular the establishment in MONUSCO of an Intervention Brigade authorized to carry out peace enforcement activities. We know that the Secretariat has begun to implement additional security mechanisms for Mission personnel, as described at the recent meeting of the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations. Nevertheless, we would like to hear the impressions of the MONUSCO Force Commander on this topic.

The second question I would like to pose to the Force Commanders is related to the use of unarmed aerial vehicles (UAVs), or drones, whose deployment is already planned for MONUSCO and has been requested for UNOCI. Argentina supports the use of such technology as long as it is done in adherence to the principles of the Charter and of peacekeeping, on an exceptional and controlled basis, and only with the purpose of gathering information. In that regard, have some lessons already been learned from this phase of deployment of MONUSCO? What potential is there to extend the use of UAVs to other existing Missions?

We view as important the topic of inter-mission cooperation, including in terms of the use of new technologies, as long as savings made through such cooperation do not detract from the capacity of a cooperating mission to fulfill its mandate or guarantee the security of its personnel. On that point, I would like to hear from the Force Commanders if any lessons have been learned with regard to the command and control exercised by a Force Commander of over personnel of another mission who join his or her peacekeeping operation.

With regard to the challenges posed by predeployment evaluation, it is our understanding that the generalization of predeployment courses through which the United Nations can certify and insist on minimum standards guaranteeing a universal level of training could be crucial for attaining better results on the ground.

In conclusion, I would like to pose a specific question to one of the Missions to which my country contributes a large contingent and which is the only Mission in the Latin American and Caribbean region: the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). Bearing in mind that it is among the Missions that have a large number of engineering companies, I would like to ask the MINUSTAH Force Commander, either directly or through Mr. Ladsous, how he would describe, from his experience and the results obtained, the strengths and weaknesses of the use of such companies and their impact on the humanitarian assistance being provided to the Haitian people. At the same time, I would like to hear his views on the use for the same functions of military engineering companies and civilian companies contracted by the United Nations.

[6990th](#) meeting Thursday, 27 June 2013

Agenda

*The situation between Iraq and Kuwait
Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2013/357)*

Letter dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/358)

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional** rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Iraq to participate in this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2107 (2013).

[6991st](#) meeting Thursday, 27 June 2013

Agenda

*The situation in the Middle East
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the Period from 1 April 2013 to 30 June 2013 (S/2013/345)*

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/376, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Australia, France, Luxembourg, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

I wish to draw the attention of Council members to document S/2013/345, which contains the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2013.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2108 (2013).

[6997th](#) meeting Wednesday 10 July 2013
(available just in Spanish)

Orden del día

Reunión del Consejo de Seguridad con los países que aportan contingentes y fuerzas de policía de conformidad con la resolución 1353 (2001),

anexo II, secciones A y B

Fuerza de las Naciones Unidas para el Mantenimiento de la Paz en Chipre

Sr. Bertoia (Argentina): Agradezco el muy claro informe sobre la Misión de las Naciones Unidas para el Mantenimiento de la Paz en Chipre. También queríamos felicitar la labor realizada tanto por la Representante Especial

como por todo el personal integrante de la Misión, y quería recalcar que mi país refuerza nuevamente el compromiso asumido con las Naciones Unidas y el apoyo que brinda a la Misión con un importante número de tropas y equipos argentinos.

Al respecto, quisiera preguntarle sobre la situación planteada por la instalación de una barrera por las fuerzas turcas en las proximidades de Avlona, y sobre la que ya se informó en el informe anterior, de enero de este año. En esa oportunidad se expresó que se iban a tomar medidas concretas para retrotraer la situación dentro de la zona de amortiguación. Hoy se ha mencionado que, luego de que las tropas de las Naciones Unidas retiraran en el mes de junio los barriles que fueran colocados por las Naciones Unidas, inmediatamente después las fuerzas turcas colocaron una nueva barrera, y expreso mi preocupación respecto de este tipo de acciones, las de noviembre y las de junio, que originaron enfrentamientos entre las tropas de Turquía y las de las Naciones Unidas, en particular dentro del sector que cubren las tropas argentinas, afortunadamente sin mayores consecuencias. Por lo expuesto, quisiera saber, si es tan amable, cuáles son las medidas al más alto nivel que se están implementando y su opinión sobre el resultado de las mismas, y, finalmente, si considera que una comunicación del Consejo de Seguridad ayudaría a solucionar ese problema.

[6998th](#) meeting Thursday, 11 July 2013

Agenda

*Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan
(S/2013/366)*

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of South Sudan to participate in this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2109 (2013).

[6999th](#) meeting Monday, 15 July 2013

Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Gary Quinlan for presenting the quarterly report on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The Committee has a key role to play in ensuring compliance with the measures imposed on Iran, so it is important to maintain its close relationship with Member States. In this regard, we welcome the holding of an open informational meeting on 24 June, and we encourage the Committee to continue to answer the queries it receives from Member States and international organizations.

In addition, we understand that the Security Council should continue to make sanctions enforcement bodies more efficient and transparent, and have an appropriate mechanism to review the measures taken. In this regard, we believe that it should further enhance the quality of the list of persons and entities subject to sanctions. We therefore join the call of the Chairman of the Committee on States to provide, on a voluntary basis, additional information to enable the proper identification of such persons and entities.

Let me briefly highlight three points concerning the Iranian nuclear program.

First, I wish to reaffirm the inalienable right of all States

parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop, research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. This is a principled position we have set out in this and other relevant forums. At the same time, my country reaffirms its historic commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and understands that the international community should continue to recognize the relevance of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and its cornerstone, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Secondly, I refer to the most recent report (GOV/2013/27) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), of 22 May, which has been transmitted to the Council. We agree with the assessment of the Director General and share his concern over the lack of progress in clarifying the outstanding issues and the lack of cooperation on the part of Iran. We consider it essential that Iran actively cooperate with the Agency and provide all information concerning its programme nuclear as required, providing access to all areas necessary to allow effective verification. In that sense, it is important that Iran take the necessary steps for the full implementation of its obligations, including relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and restore the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear program.

Thirdly, my country believes that it is essential to continue seeking a solution through talks that will allow **certainty about the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme**. We therefore encourage the parties to pursue their efforts in this regard. We also understand that Iran must adopt and implement the so-called structured approach to resolve outstanding issues, according to the call of the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution of September 2012. We regret that no substantive progress has been made, despite several rounds of negotiations between the IAEA and Iran since the adoption of the resolution. We hope that the ongoing periodic meetings, inter alia, will produce concrete results based on structured approach so that the clarification of the pending issues may begin.

[7003rd](#) meeting Wednesday, 17 July 2013

Agenda

Protection of civilians in armed conflicts

Protection of journalists

Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/393)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank Mr. Eliasson for his briefing and his thoughts, as well as each and every journalist present here today.

The protection of civilians in armed conflict is a topic to which the international community attaches great importance. It is therefore legitimate and necessary for the Security Council to address it in an ongoing manner. I should like to thank the United States presidency for raising the issue of the protection of journalists. This is the first time it has been discussed in the Security Council since 2006 (see S/PV.5613), when the Council adopted resolution 1738 (2006). My country was a member of the Security Council at that time, too. I thank the presidency for the concept note it has provided for this debate (S/2013/393, annex) and express our appreciation for the statements made by the journalists today.

According to the **Secretary-General's 2012 report** (S/2012/376), the state of protection of civilians remains terrible. Among violations of international humanitarian law, it describes ongoing attacks by combatants on non-combatants; disproportionate attacks; displacements within and across borders; violence against women and children, including sexual violence; air strikes, including with unregistered aircraft; and other actions that prevent or hinder the provision of humanitarian assistance, such as deliberate assaults on hospitals, schools and humanitarian operations. In many situations on the ground, journalists are principal victims of such violations of international humanitarian law.

We know that journalism is a critical tool in the exercise of the freedom of information and the press. It is also an important instrument in post-conflict and conflicts situations when civil society does not necessarily have the resources to expose serious human rights violations or breaches of international humanitarian law. The reports of the Secretary-General and of the Director-General of

UNESCO and other sources all reflect the frequency and gravity of attacks on journalists. The presidential statement adopted this year on the protection of civilians in **armed conflict (S/PRST/2013/2)** also reflects the Council's concern over such attacks.

In order to guarantee the protection of civilians and especially of journalists, we must duly consider two elements: respect for international humanitarian law in terms of attacks on journalists, and accountability. The Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, to which Argentina is a party, **notes in article 79 that "[j]ournalists engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians". This norm set out in Protocol I simply confirms a rule of international customary law, which holds that journalists enjoy civilian status under international humanitarian law. In accordance with common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions on non-international conflicts, journalists and associated personnel are non-combatants and must be protected as such, along with their support staff.**

The 2012 UNESCO report indicates, as other colleagues have said, that in the biennium 2010-2011, 127 journalists and media workers were assassinated. This figure represents an increase over the previous biennium. The report concludes that there is a growth trend in the number of deaths among journalists. It therefore proposed the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, which was also adopted in 2012 by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination. We hope that the Plan of Action, the second inter-agency meeting on which took place in late 2012, will help to strengthen measures to protect journalists in conflict and post-conflict situations, and ensure accountability.

The two issues of respect for international humanitarian law and the fight against impunity were also reflected in resolution 21/12 of the Human Rights Council, adopted in October 2012. The resolution, which was sponsored by more than 50 countries, including Argentina, energetically condemns all violence against journalists and expresses concern that attacks on journalists very often go unpunished.

I should like to address one aspect of this issue that I believe strongly promotes the lack of safety endured by

men and women of the press. It is often said that the first victim of war is truth. It would appear that what we are saying today is that its second victims are those who are responsible for telling the truth. A 2003 report of the International Labour Organization notes that there was a moment in the war in Afghanistan when attacks on reporters were more numerous than attacks on the military.

Who is responsible for the safety of journalists in a context where the dangers faced by members of the press in conflict situations are growing year by year? Economic and technological changes in the journalism industry create even more pressure on media workers to produce more news at greater risk and less cost. The two issues of respect for international humanitarian law and the fight against impunity were also reflected in resolution 21/12 of the Human Rights Council, adopted in October 2012. The resolution, which was sponsored by more than 50 countries, including Argentina, energetically condemns all violence against journalists and expresses concern that attacks on journalists very often go unpunished.

Some communication organizations, in their zeal to save on costs, use freelance professionals and part-time local correspondents, to the detriment of full-time staff and highly-skilled personnel. Although there is great variation as to how such independent workers are defined and treated by companies, at times some lack insurance as part of their compensation and may not have available ready cash that could help get them out of emergencies and foreseeable risks.

An environment of increasing informality in all areas of the labour market, combined with the precarious employment situation of war journalists, compounds the risks to which men and women are exposed during their work.

A few days ago, journalist Francesca Borri wrote in the *Columbia Journalism Review* how routine it was for her to sacrifice her personal security in her work in Aleppo in order to be able to compete with the scarce resources offered by companies:

"[w]hether you're writing from Aleppo or Gaza or Rome, the editors see no difference. You are paid the same: \$70 per piece. Even in places like Syria, where prices triple because of rampant speculation. So, for example, sleeping in this rebel base, under mortar fire, on a mattress on the ground, with yellow water that gave me ty-

phoid, costs \$50 per night; a car costs \$250 per day. Not only can you not afford insurance – it's almost \$1,000 a month – but you cannot afford a fixer or a translator."

Another urgent and crucial matter is putting an end to impunity for grave violations against civilians, as part of the civilian population. Sixty per cent of the cases involving the 995 journalists who have been murdered in armed conflict since 1992 have gone unpunished. In conclusion, it is clear to everyone that, even properly implementing all the necessary precautions, war reporters practice a risky profession in which their lives are endangered.

Argentina endorses two recommendations that we have heard from numerous journalist non-governmental organizations, namely, recognizing the special vulnerability of journalists in conflict situations and incorporating that perspective in the mandates of all peacekeeping missions established by the Council.

I thank the President for organizing this debate. For this commitment to become a reality, we must focus our attention not only on conflict situations, in which journalists work every day, but also on the professional, economic and structural conditions that underpin their work, with a view to ensuring freedom of the press, information and expression.

I thank Ms. Kathleen Carroll, Mr. Mustafa Haji Abdinur, Mr. Richard Engel and Mr. Ghaith Abdul-Ahad. I also thank Mr. Robert Cox, a journalist with the *Buenos Aires Herald*, who in 1977 was illegally detained and kidnapped under State terrorism in my country for having been the first to publish, for the benefit of the international community, that my country had been systematically violating human rights by way of kidnappings, torture, disappearances and murder. Not only was he detained and kidnapped, but he had to quit Argentina in 1979. I again take this opportunity to say, never again!

[7003rd](#) meeting Wednesday, 17 July 2013

Agenda

Protection of civilians in armed conflict
Protection of journalists

Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/393)

PAGE 12 -- Ms. Burgstaller (Sweden): The Nordic countries support a range of initiatives that are relevant to the topic of today's debate. Let me mention just a few. Norway, in partnership with Argentina, Austria, Indonesia and Uganda, has led a series of regional conferences on the theme "Reclaiming the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law". At the final global conference held in May this year, the protection of journalists was specifically underlined in the co-Chairs' recommendations.

PAGE 18 -- **Mr. Llorenty Soliz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) (*spoke in Spanish*): The second factor involves something mentioned today by the representative of Argentina, namely, the difficult, precarious working conditions in which many journalists are forced to carry out their tasks, putting their lives at risk. However, it also involves the economic interests behind the major global communications networks that, in many instances, are linked to one of the parties to a given armed conflict. Rather than being objective, neutral and impartial, they become a part of the conflict, distorting reality and thereby putting journalists at risk.

[7007th](#) meeting Tuesday, 23 July 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like, first of all, to commend you, Madam President, for having organized this debate. I also thank Special Coordinator Serry for his detailed presentation. I express my respect to the Permanent Representative of Israel and my gratitude to the Permanent Observer of the Observer State of Palestine for their important contributions.

This open debate is taking place at a moment of great

uncertainty and upheaval, not only in the Middle East but for the entire world. A series of events has led to the interruption of the incipient and long-awaited democratic process in Egypt, and I would like to express my solidarity with the Egyptian people, especially with women and young people, who dream of a society built on freedom, solidarity and peace. Meanwhile, the violence in Syria is rapidly spreading to the whole region and political and religious leaders are increasingly employing sectarian rhetoric, with the potential and power to exacerbate existing tensions and generate further violence and atrocities on a large scale.

We have heard that in this climate of uncertainty and upheaval in the Middle East it is very difficult to open doors. Argentina believes otherwise. This very climate of increased tension and instability does not so much offer a favourable environment as it ethically and politically demands a viable solution. We believe today more than ever that it is both necessary and possible to restart the conversations while preserving existing gains towards the institutional construction of Palestine, ensuring the **Pal-
estinian people's right to self-**determination and contributing to the long-term security of Israel. The solution to this conflict is, and will be, an important factor in the peace and stability of the region and the world.

We therefore commend the efforts of Secretary of State Kerry and welcome the announcement that the bases have been established for reopening dialogue between the parties. That announcement reflects not only the intense work of the past four months but political commitment and deep knowledge of the parties and their leaders, who should now respond constructively and in good faith, proving that they are capable of guiding their Governments and people towards a peace agreement.

We also believe that this is not a matter of individual proposals and efforts, although we certainly value them as represented by Secretary of State Kerry. The comprehensive efforts of a single, well-intentioned individual are not enough to advance a peace process. There has to be a collective project, a project shared by the international community as a whole, that will remove the obstacles that stand in the way of the steps needed to reopen dialogue between the parties. The central elements of such an agreement already enjoy wide acceptance on the part of the international community, which makes it hard to understand why we continue to set traps for ourselves: two States, based on the borders of 4 June 1967, with an

agreed exchange of land, Jerusalem as the future capital of both States, the necessary security arrangements and a just solution to the refugee question.

We need to resolve the situation and not simply insist that Israel should unconditionally and immediately bring to a complete halt all settlement activities because they constitute human rights violations and war crimes. The High Commissioner for Human Rights said as much earlier this year. In this case, time is not gold. Time is lives, time is freedom, time is democracy, time is peace. In reality, the truth – all truths – and law are never counter-productive. Humankind has learned that truth and respect for the law are the pathway to peace.

With regard to Syria, exactly one week ago (see S/PV.7000) the Council heard yet again tragic accounts of those in charge of the huge efforts to address the terrible consequences of the tragedy unfolding in that country, and a heart-rending description of the contempt of the different parties to the conflict for the most elementary tenets of international law, of human rights and of international humanitarian law.

The Human Rights Council has recently called for the status of the settlements to be clarified under the rule of law and international law, not only according to the International Court of Justice but also under the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court.

Now, on the situation in Syria, I would like to mention what a Latin American writer said a few days ago, namely, that it is not a prisoner of necessity, but a prisoner of fear. Some do not sleep because of their anxiety that they do not have the things they do not have, while others do not sleep because they dread losing what they already have.

I would like to conclude by saying that there are only five issues that Argentina continues to support on the crisis in Syria.

First, the deliberate obstacles to access for humanitarian assistance that are still in place are violations of international law. They are unacceptable on both sides.

Secondly, war crimes, crimes against humanity and serious violations of human rights cannot go unpunished.

We therefore reiterate that the Security Council must consider referring the situation to the International Criminal Court.

Thirdly, we insist that supplying weapons to the parties must stop. There is no doubt that weapons in Syria are being used to commit human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law. That shows that some speak of trust and commitment in connection with the second Geneva conference on Syria while, on the other hand, showing that they only believe in a militarized solution to the conflict. Brahimi said a few days ago:

(spoke in English):

"Arms do not make peace."

(spoke in Spanish):

That is not a revealed truth; it is a proven conviction.

Fourthly, the countries hosting Syrian refugees cannot by themselves face the burden imposed on them by the ongoing influx of individuals fleeing the conflict. The entire international community, United Nations agencies, must work for inclusion, for conditions for a dignified life for refugees.

Fifthly, the Security Council has failed. It has failed in its obligation to comply with the mandate entrusted to us in the Charter. For that reason, it is urgent for us to redouble our efforts to consolidate the understanding between Russia and the United States to convene the Geneva conference on Syria in order to find a way to implement a political solution. We are what we do, but we are also what we do not do.

[7008th](#) meeting Wednesday, 24 July 2013

Agenda

The situation concerning Iraq

Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408)

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's **provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of Iraq to participate in this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2110 (2013).

[7009th](#) meeting Wednesday, 24 July 2013

Agenda

The situation in Somalia

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2111 (2013).

[7011th](#) meeting Thursday, 25 July 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Great Lakes region Supporting the Great Lakes Framework

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (S/2013/387)

Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/394)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank you, Mr. President, and ask you to convey our gratitude to Secretary of State John Kerry for having emphasized the importance of this meeting by his presence. I also thank the delegation of the United States for **placing this matter at the heart of the Council's consideration** and its efforts and responsibilities. It is also encouraging to see the participation of ministers and other officials from the region, as well as that of the international community. We also welcome the participation of the Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank and the United Nations Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Ms. Mary Robinson.

Argentina believes that the first steps towards the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes Region, signed in February, constitute an opportunity to comprehensively consider the underlying **causes of the region's problems, to establish the bases for sustainable political, social and economic development and achieve lasting peace.** The principle of shared responsibility, on which the Framework is based, certainly involves the countries of the region; but is also an ethical and political call to the international community in terms of their participation, cooperation and follow-up to the implementation of the Framework.

We reiterate our support for United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in its task of protecting civilians with full respect for human rights and international humanitarian law. Argentina understands that the Intervention Brigade, as the Secretary-General has said, constitutes yet

another aspect of a broad, long-term solution to the situation in the region, but that the primary responsibility for protecting civilians and the territorial integrity of States lies with Governments and their armed forces.

Argentina believes that it is an absolute priority for the Governments and peoples of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region to affirm and translate into **action the words "never again" in the face of the continuing violations of international humanitarian law and human rights committed in the region by armed groups of various affiliations.**

We are particularly concerned by reports to the effect that some of those violations have been committed by some members of Government security forces. We urge the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to expand the institutionally urgent democratic transformations of the security, justice and defense sectors.

We call on the States parties to fully fulfill their commitment to not tolerate or provide support to any armed group and not to offer protection to those whom the commission has accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide or aggression or those who violate the sanctions regime of the United Nations. The fight against impunity is a necessary condition for lasting peace.

We believe that the vulnerable situation of displaced persons and refugees requires immediate humanitarian action. But the right of all men and women to a dignified life will come about only through initiatives such as that led by the Governments of the region, the United Nations, the World Bank and other partners and donors that will contribute to setting in motion infrastructure and development projects and projects that advance sustainable economic growth and social inclusion that will include, as Ms. Robinson remarked, include human rights, gender perspectives, the integration of youth and child protection. By the same token, the legal, legitimate, just, responsible and transparent management and exploitation of natural resources is key for peace and sustainable development.

A few days ago we received a report from the distinguished organization Human Rights Watch that included the testimony of a 12-year old girl who had gone to buy sugar with her friends:

"I saw a soldier of the M-23. I began to run. The soldier grabbed me and said that he was going to kill me for trying to escape. I stayed quiet. I was very scared. Then he raped me. I screamed but he covered my mouth."

Argentina and the international community believe that we will have defeated poverty, fear, insecurity and violence when we no longer hear – and the annals of human history, including those of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the countries of the region are devoid – of such testimonies. We hope that this meeting, convoked by your delegation, Sir, will move us in that direction.

[7012th](#) meeting Tuesday, 30 July 2013

Agenda

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Côte d'Ivoire to participate in this meeting.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2112 (2013).

[7013th](#) meeting Tuesday, 30 July 2013

Agenda

*Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)*

The President: In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of the Sudan to participate in this meeting.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2113 (2013).

[7014th](#) meeting Tuesday, 30 July 2013

Agenda

The situation in Cyprus

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/392)

PAGE 2 --The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Abstaining: Azerbaijan, Pakistan

The President: There were 13 votes in favour, none against and two abstentions. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 2114 (2013).

PAGE 3 -- The President: As we end our presidency, I know I speak on behalf of the Council in wishing the delegation of Argentina good luck in the month of August.

[7014th](#) meeting Tuesday, 30 July 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Cyprus
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/392)*

PAGE 2 --The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Abstaining: Azerbaijan, Pakistan

The President: There were 13 votes in favour, none against and two abstentions. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 2114 (2013).

PAGE 3 -- The President: As we end our presidency, I know I speak on behalf of the Council in wishing the delegation of Argentina good luck in the month of August.

[7015th](#) meeting Tuesday, 6 August 2013

Agenda

Cooperation between the United Nations and

*regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/446)*

PAGE 2 -- Expression of thanks to the outgoing President

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): As this is the first meeting of the Council for the month of August 2013, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Her Excellency Ambassador Rosemary DiCarlo, Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States, for her service as President of the Security Council for the month of July 2013. I am sure I speak for all members of the Council in expressing our deep appreciation to Ambassador DiCarlo and her team for the great diplomatic skill with which they conducted **the Council's business last month.**

I should also like to extend, on behalf of the Council, a warm welcome to the new Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, Her Excellency Ms. Samantha Power.

Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted.

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/446)

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I wish to welcome the Secretary-General, Ministers, and other representatives **participating in today's meeting. Their presence is an affirmation of the importance of the subject matter to be addressed.**

Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Armenia, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,

Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Viet Nam to participate in this meeting.

Under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite His Excellency Mr. Ahmed Fathalla, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, to participate in this meeting.

Under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite His Excellency Mr. José Miguel Insulza, Secretary General of the Organization of America States, to participate in this meeting.

Under rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite His Excellency Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, to participate in this meeting.

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

Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/446, which contains a letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, containing a concept paper on the item to be considered.

The last time the Security Council held a debate from a broad perspective on the relationship between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations was **on 13 January 2010 on the initiative of the People's Republic of China (S/PV.6257)**. As a result of the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/1), which, while emphasizing the Security Council's **primacy in maintaining international peace and security**, stressed the importance of developing effective partnerships. The Security Council also expressed its intention to consider further steps to promote closer and more operational cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the fields of early warning and prevention of conflicts, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and to ensure the coherence, synergy and collective effectiveness of their efforts.

The primary objective of today's open debate is to consider the role of regional and subregional organizations, exploring options to strengthen the bilateral relationships between the United Nations and the spectrum of regional and subregional organizations and arrangements.

It is worth mentioning that in recent years, new subregional arrangements and organizations have played a fundamental role, both in conflict prevention and in the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security. Other arrangements and organizations have developed new capabilities for action in the maintenance of international peace and security as evidenced in a number of peacekeeping operations.

Members of the Council have before them a draft presidential statement on behalf of the Council on the subject **of today's meeting**. I thank the Council members for their valuable contributions to the draft statement. In accordance with the understanding reached among the members of the Council, I shall take it that the members of the Security Council agree to the statement, which will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/PRST/2013/12.

I now give the floor to the Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon.

PAGE 3 -- The Secretary-General: I thank President **Cristina Fernández and the Government of Argentina for scheduling today's important debate**.

PAGE 4 -- **Mr. Rodríguez Parrilla** (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): Allow me first to thank you, Madam, and the Government of the Argentine Republic for the invitation conveyed to the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), which Cuba is honoured to preside, to participate for the first time in a debate of the Security Council.

PAGE 6 -- **Mr. Rodríguez Parrilla** (Cuba) (*spoke in Spanish*): Latin America and the Caribbean is a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons. CELAC has adopted a unanimous position with regard to some far-reaching topics on the international agenda, such as, for example, **Argentina's legitimate claim in the dispute concerning the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and — today, on the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima — on so-called nuclear disarmament**.

PAGE 6 -- Mr. Tekeda (Ethiopia): At the outset, I wish to express our appreciation to Argentina for organizing this open debate, for its concept note (S/2013/446, annex) and for making it possible for the African Union (AU) to participate in this important meeting. We also appreciate the briefing by the Secretary-General.

PAGE 8 -- Ms. Rivas Franchini (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, on behalf of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), over which Peru is honoured to preside, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Argentine Republic, in particular to President **Cristina Fernández, on its assumption of the presidency of the Security Council**, an auspicious occasion for UNASUR and Latin America as a whole. We wish them every success in carrying out that weighty responsibility, which we will follow with the highest of expectations. I also express my warmest congratulations to you, Madam President, for initiating this debate, as well as my thanks for being invited to participate, which allows UNASUR, as a regional body, to address the Council for the first time.

PAGE 10 -- Mr. Fathalla (*spoke in Arabic*): I welcome the **presence of Ms. Cristina Fernández, President of Argentina** and Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General. At the outset, I congratulate the Republic of Argentina for presiding over the work of the Security Council for the month. At the same time, I extend thanks and appreciation for the convening of this high-level meeting of the Security Council to discuss cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security. Cooperation between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, as is well known, goes back to 1981, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/24. It is important to support that cooperation now, given current developments in the Middle East and the problems generated by that situation, the continuation of which represents a threat to international peace and security.

PAGE 35 -- Mr. Carrera (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank you, Madam President, and your delegation for organizing this timely debate and for honouring us with your personal participation this morning. In particular, I would like to extend to you the warm and fraternal **greetings of our President, Mr. Otto Pérez Molina, who has asked me to reiterate his admiration for your national and regional leadership, which honours your country, Latin America and the women of the world.** The long,

deep and fraternal relations between our peoples and Governments have been further strengthened by Argentina and Guatemala in 2013 by the Latin American and Caribbean presence in the Security Council, where we share strong commonalities in our actions aimed at maintaining international peace and security.

PAGE 15 -- Mr. Mammadyarov (Azerbaijan): At the outset, I would like to thank the President of the Argentine **Republic, Her Excellency Ms. Cristina Fernández, for presiding over this meeting on the very important and timely topic of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security.** We are also grateful to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and the representatives of the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Union of South American Nations for their briefings. I would also like to join others in congratulating the new United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Ms. Samantha Power. I hope that her first day will go very smoothly, just as the other four years she will be here.

PAGE 16 -- Mr. Mammadyarov (Azerbaijan): In conclusion, I would like once again to thank Argentina for convening this important meeting and to welcome the adoption of the presidential statement as its outcome. We also wish the delegation of Argentina a successful presidency in August.

PAGE 19 -- Mr. Amrani (Morocco) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to welcome you, Madam President. We also wish to express our gratitude to the delegation of Argentina for convening this debate on a topic of utmost importance, not only for all Latin American countries – we note and welcome the presence of many Foreign Ministers of Latin America – but also for all the African countries represented in the Council today. In that connection, I would like to express our appreciation for the briefings given by so many distinguished persons from the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Union of South American Nations, the League of Arab States and the African Union, who have given us insights into this important topic. We welcome also the presence and contribution of the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

PAGE 21 -- Mr. Quinlan (Australia): I thank the **President for Argentina's initiative in convening today's im-**

portant debate and for her presence here today. I also thank the Secretary-General and today's briefers and welcome Ambassador Power.

PAGE 22 -- Ms. Lucas (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): I wish to thank the Argentine presidency for having organized this open debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. **The presence of President Fernández and the participation of many ministers bear witness to the importance of the subject we are discussing today.** I thank the Secretary-General and representatives of the Union of South American Nations, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the African Union and the League of Arab States for their edifying opening statements.

PAGE 23 -- Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan): We are honoured that the President of the Argentine Republic has presided over this special meeting of the Security Council. We congratulate Argentina on its assumption of the presidency of the Council for the month of August, and we appreciate the valuable work being done by **Ambassador María Cristina Perceval and her team in leading the Council this month.**

PAGE 25 -- Sir Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom): Thank you very much, Madam President, for coming to New York to preside over this debate, as well as for selecting such an important and relevant topic. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General and the four briefers for their important contributions this morning. Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate Argentina and Ambassador Perceval on assuming the presidency of the Security Council for the month of August, and to warmly welcome our new American colleague, Ambassador Samantha Power, to the United Nations.

PAGE 28 -- Mr. Churkin (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We are pleased to welcome you, Madam President, to preside over the Security Council. We are grateful to the Argentine delegation for its initiative in holding an open debate in the Council on such a topical issue as United Nations cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. The presence in the Chamber of representatives of a number of leading regional organizations testifies to its importance.

PAGE 29 -- **Mr. MBeou** (Togo) (*spoke in French*): I thank the Argentine delegation for having organized this open debate and welcome your presence, Madam President,

among us as a demonstration of the importance that your country attaches to the subject.

PAGE 30 -- Mr. Wang Min (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): China welcomes the Argentine initiative to hold this debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security. We welcome the presence **of Ms. Cristina Fernández, President of Argentina, to preside over today's meeting.**

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Kim Sook (Republic of Korea): The presidential statement adopted today (S/PRST/2013/12) covers comprehensive areas of cooperation. We believe that the statement will serve as a landmark reference on this issue. **We appreciate Argentina's efforts in providing a valuable draft and coordinating all efforts in the process.** We would like to highlight four specific points.

PAGE 32 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Argentina.

My country has now assumed the presidency of the Security Council for the ninth time, but in an unprecedented regional context. There are 14 Foreign Ministers in the Council today, 12 of whom are from the Latin America region. The representative of Cuba spoke on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), while the representative of Peru took the floor on behalf of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). Argentina is a founding member of both of those regional and subregional entities. However, the most important consideration is that both bodies have had to deal with serious conflict situations in the region to which they were able to respond. That is essentially what the Security Council must also do in the face of the various conflicts that arise in different parts of the world, which make peace and security very vulnerable values in **today's world.**

One of the situations that we had to resolve when we were not yet even CELAC, but rather the Rio Group, which preceded CELAC, was the difficult situation between Ecuador and Colombia, which almost ended in an armed conflict. As a result of the intervention by the Rio Group, which was at that time in the Dominican Republic, the conflict was able to be successfully resolved. Later on, UNASUR also successfully dealt with different situations, including domestic situations in various countries,

which jeopardized democratic stability – for example, the so-called Pando crisis, which concerned the Government of Evo Morales in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and gave rise to the Moneda Declaration, agreed in Santiago under President Bachelet, in her capacity as President pro tempore of UNASUR. We also adopted the Buenos Aires Declaration, which addressed the problem concerning the removal of President Rafael Correa of Ecuador and whereby we were able to halt the crisis and ensure the perpetuation of the democratic system – an issue that, for our region, is no minor concern. Rather, it is something that has affected our potential for economic growth and for that to take place essentially in an environment of peace and security.

I therefore think that the lesson that we have learned in terms of this debate with regard to how regional and sub-regional organizations can cooperate with the Security Council and the United Nations in finding solutions has to do with some of the issues that other representatives have outlined.

I cannot ignore the statement by the representative of the League of the Arab States, who talked about something that I think is at the crux of resolving conflicts and – I underscore this aspect – the effectiveness of the Security Council in resolving serious matters. What did the representative of the League of Arab States actually say? He said that all States Members of the United Nations must implement United Nations resolutions. It seems to almost go without saying, but actually it is not at all obvious. The distinctive feature here is that frequently, those that sit in this Chamber as permanent members with the right to the veto make use of that right, enshrined under the Charter of the United Nations and under the rules of procedure of the Security Council. However, they are the ones that obstruct real conflict resolution.

I would like to compare that with what I would term the South America doctrine. How do we adopt resolutions in CELAC and UNASUR? In those organizations, resolutions are adopted on the basis of unanimity when there is a conflict. That is the distinction we must make. Normally, all our States and national institutions have what we call the right of veto – something that is inherent to all executive powers. But running a Government is one thing; dealing with conflict is another. When managing conflict includes the right of the veto, the situation becomes much more difficult and, at times, even impossible.

Wall. One of the clearest reasons for the fall of the Wall was that, first of all, the citizens on the other side wanted to live in freedom and without being watched. Yesterday, I recalled an excellent movie, which I am sure we all know won an Academy Award here in the United States, "**The Lives of Others**", in which citizens felt they were being spied on and controlled. I think this shows the values that served to forge the ideal of democracy, the ideal that we can live and coexist in plurality and diversity, with different ideas, but without our different ideas leading us to become enemies of either the State or other fellow citizens.

Those values should be taken up again, because those are the concepts that underpin the Charter adopted in San Francisco and many conventions that we have adhered to. I truly believe that, at heart – granted, in some cases more at heart than others – we all believe the same thing. It is not just a question of sensitivity or intellectual generosity. It is a way, perhaps the most intelligent one, of ensuring that democracy is viewed by as many of the **world's citizens as possible as the best way to live. I believe that peace and security, economic growth, inclusiveness, respect for human rights and individual privacy are inalienable rights that nobody is ready to give up.**

That is why we wanted to hold this debate today on how regional and subregional organizations cooperate with our mother Organization, the United Nations, to ensure that we have a world with more peace and more security. We must also state that peace and security is not a military concept. There are those who say that peace and security is to be achieved only by arms, but there are plenty of examples over thousands of years of human history that show us clearly that what really builds societies and ensures stability are the values and ideals for which a given society, as well as millions of individuals around the world, are ready to give their lives. We have seen this in the emancipating revolutions of the nineteenth century, in particular in the Americas, and in Africa in the twentieth century.

Today's global village requires a different type of emancipation and independence.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

There are still 30 speakers on the list of speakers. Given the lateness of the hour, I intend to suspend the meeting

[7015th](#) meeting Tuesday, 6 August 2013

Agenda

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security
Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/446)

PAGE 2 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): Before resuming my duties as President of the Council, I should like to make a brief statement in my national capacity.

When I spoke earlier about the achievements of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), I forgot to mention the Santa Marta agreement, which was reached **between President Santos Calderón and President Hugo Chávez Frias. Colombia and Venezuela were on the verge of an armed conflict, and it was the then Secretary-General of UNASUR, President Néstor Kirchner, who acted as mediator in achieving that agreement. That achievement was a very important one for me, and has both institutional and personal value.**

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

I give the floor to the representative of Chile.

PAGE 2 -- Mr. Moreno Charme (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): **The Government of Chile commends Argentina's initiative to hold this open debate on cooperation with regional and subregional organizations in order to consider the maintenance of international peace and security from a regional perspective. I thank President Cristina Fernández for this opportunity.**

PAGE 3 -- Mr. Patriota (Brazil) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour to convey to you, Madam President, the fraternal greetings of President Dilma Rousseff. The Brazilian Government wishes every success to the Argentine presidency of the Council for the month of August.

I also welcome the statements made by representatives on behalf of the various regional and subregional organizations, in particular those on behalf of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC).

You, Madam President, made my task easier by referring to the interception of communications and acts of espionage. Such practices violate sovereignty, harm relations between nations and constitute a violation of human rights, in particular the right to privacy and the right of our citizens to information. In that respect, you have complied with the decision of the States parties of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) who met in Montevideo last month. Yesterday, the Foreign Ministers of MERCOSUR conveyed to the Secretary-General the position of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela with respect to, and in compliance with, that decision. The matter will also be placed before various United Nations bodies, in accordance with the decision and the document circulated under the symbol A/67/946.

PAGE 4 -- Mr. Patriota (Brazil) (*spoke in Spanish*): CELAC constitutes a new mechanism for political coordination and integration that brings together the 33 countries of South America, Central America and the Caribbean. One of its main goals is to consolidate Latin America and the Caribbean as a region of dialogue, cooperation, integration and peace. In that context, it is worth recalling the unequivocal support of CELAC for the legitimate claim of the Argentine Republic for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

PAGE 6 -- Mr. Patriota (Brazil) (*spoke in Spanish*): Finally, allow me once more to welcome the Argentine initiative of promoting this debate. Opportunities to discuss topics directly related to the core mandate of the Security Council are important, not only to contribute to the constant updating of the political guidance and working methods of the Council, but also because they allow us to underline the importance of basing our efforts for the promotion of peace on the strict observance of the Charter and of Council resolutions. They also bring to the fore the need to permanently improve our coordination aimed at the construction of a Council attuned to contemporary reality, including as concerns its composition.

PAGE 7 -- Mr. Jaua Milano (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): On behalf of the States mem-

bers of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), we congratulate you, Madam President, and the people of Argentina on assuming the presidency of the Security Council, entrusted with maintaining international peace and security. Today in the Latin American and Caribbean region, there are no conflicts between countries that would endanger global or regional peace. On the contrary, we have seen more and more initiatives of regional and subregional integration that promote dialogue and trust among peoples and prevent and avoid conflicts between States through innovative mechanisms. We continue to strengthen our democratic systems, creating the conditions in every country and the entire bloc to build a culture of peace.

PAGE 8 -- Mr. Jaua Milano (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): We reject ongoing colonial situations that undermine the maintenance of international peace and security, such as the violation of Argentinian sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. In this sense, the States members of MERCOSUR reassert their full support for the sovereign rights of the Republic of Argentina over this island territory. Similarly, we continue to condemn and call for an end to the criminal economic blockade against the honourable and brotherly Republic of Cuba, as well as compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions. Furthermore, as a major contribution to achieving peace in the Middle East, in particular the question of Palestine, the Council must address as soon as possible the legitimate request of the State of Palestine to be admitted as a full-fledged Member of the United Nations.

PAGE 9 -- Mr. Almagro (Uruguay) (*spoke in Spanish*): I should like to begin by congratulating President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner and the delegation of Argentina on assuming the presidency of the Security Council and on having convened this high-level open debate aimed at strengthening our understanding of the role of regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security and incorporating new regional and subregional actors that reflect the dynamics of sociopolitical realities throughout all regions of our planet.

PAGE 10 -- Mr. Almagro (Uruguay) (*spoke in Spanish*): The South Atlantic Peace and Cooperation Zone supports the efforts of its member States in promoting the principle of the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the quest for negotiated solutions to territorial conflicts which affect member States of the zone. In that respect, the Zone

calls for the resumption of negotiations between the Government of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom, in accordance with resolution General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of the Malvinas Islands with a view to finding a just, lasting and peaceful solution as soon as possible.

PAGE 11 -- **Ms. Holguin Cuéllar** (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): In the Americas, Haiti is an example of the results that can be gained from cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations. Resolution 2070 (2012) recognized the positive efforts that UNASUR had deployed in Haiti with tangible results. In that regard, I would like to highlight the leadership as well as the technical and financial support that Argentina has given to the UNASUR technical secretariat in Haiti.

PAGE 11 -- **Mr. Patiño Aroca** (Ecuador) (*spoke in Spanish*): We thank the delegation of Argentina for the invitation extended to the Government of Ecuador to take part **in today's important event. We are honoured by the fact** that you, Madam President, are presiding over a body of this nature with the great ability, leadership and strength you show as President of the Argentine Republic.

During the recent summit of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) that took place on 12 July in Montevideo, the States convened resolved to "request Argentina to submit the matter of the massive espionage case uncovered by Edward Snowden for consideration by the Security Council". They also resolved to "demand that those responsible for those actions immediately cease therefrom and provide explanations of their motivations and their consequences". In similar terms, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America spoke at the last Guayaquil, summit which was held just five days ago, when it was decided to "warn the international community about the seriousness of these actions, which imply a threat to the security and peaceful coexistence among our States".

PAGE 15 -- Mr. Insulza (Representative of the Organization of American States): I would like to begin by greeting the Argentinian presidency of the Security Council, led today by Her Excellency Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. I would like to thank her for giving us the opportunity to share our experience of regional and subregional efforts in the area of international peace and security.

PAGE 16 -- Mr. Insulza (Representative of the Organization of American States): In that context, a great number of ongoing projects could be cited, among which I will **mention only one, due to Argentina's important role**, namely, the Coordination of Volunteers in the Hemisphere in Response to Natural Disasters and the Fight against Hunger and Poverty. Also known as the White Helmets Initiative, it was adopted in 2007 by the OAS General Assembly and faithfully expresses the concept of multidimensional security.

PAGE 17 -- Mr. Vrailas (Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations): Let me first congratulate you, Madam President, on assuming **this month's presidency of the Security Council and welcome Argentina's choice of the important topic of cooperation** between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations for its opening debate. I also thank the Secretary-General for his statement and the representatives of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the African Union, the Union of South American Nations and the League of Arab States, for their briefings.

PAGE 18 -- Mr. Vrailas (Deputy Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations): To conclude, every regional organization has an inherent historical background, distinct objectives and a diverse membership. The concept paper (S/2013/446, annex) shared by the Argentine presidency rightly points out that differences in capacity, vision, mandates and objectives pose a clear challenge to elaborating an overarching framework.

PAGE 18 -- Mr. Kydyrov (Kyrgyzstan) (*spoke in Russian*): Allow me at the outset to voice my gratitude to the Argentine presidency of the Security Council for having convened this open debate on a theme that is so important to the international community. I should like also to point out that Kyrgyzstan is currently chairing two organizations, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and that my statement will consist of two parts, one on behalf of each organization.

PAGE 20 -- **Mr. Montaña y Martínez** (Mexico) (*spoke in Spanish*): Mexico welcomes the initiative of the Republic of Argentina to convene this open debate on United Nations cooperation with regional and subregional organi-

zations in maintaining international peace and security.

PAGE 22 -- Mr. McLay (New Zealand): New Zealand congratulates Argentina on the priority it has given to this very important issue. We recognize and applaud the strength and relevance of the Latin American regional organizations that are represented here today. In the Pacific, we are also very well served by our own regional organizations, which have restored security when violence has threatened lives and stability. Just last month, in Honiara on Solomon Islands, regional leaders celebrated the success of the 10-year-long Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands.

PAGE 23 -- Mr. Suazo (Honduras) (*spoke in Spanish*): Her presence today in the Council and the fact that Argentina has called for this open debate on regional organizations and their role in the international sphere **provide a clear example of Latin America's ability to bring together** such a large number of ministers and representatives of regional organizations. In my experience at the United Nations I have never seen such a large group of dignitaries in an open debate of the Council.

PAGE 24 -- Mr. Suazo (Honduras) (*spoke in Spanish*): In that regard, cooperation between the United Nations and the different regional and subregional organizations must achieve a higher level of cooperation and avoid a duplication of efforts and financial resources and avoid the squandering of efforts, financial resources and time. Communication channels must exist between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations that would enable both parties to be sure that they are on right track to achieve their common goals. In the same **spirit, we welcome today's presidential statement, which** achieved a consensus under the leadership of Argentina.

PAGE 24 -- Mr. Le Hoai Trung (Viet Nam): I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the 10 States members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, **the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.** At the outset, allow me to congratulate you, Madam President, and the Argentine Republic on assuming the functions of President of the Security Council for the month of August. We wish Argentina all the best of success.

PAGE 25 -- **Mr. Ja'afari** (Syrian Arab Republic) (*spoke in*

Arabic): Permit me at the outset to welcome Her Excellency **Ms. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, President of the friendly Argentine Republic, and to congratulate her on her country's assumption of the presidency of the Council during the month of August.** I would also like to express our appreciation of the initiative taken by Argentina to convene this important debate.

PAGE 27 -- Mr. Vitrenko (Ukraine): Madam President, **first of all, let me thank you for organizing today's meeting. Ukraine supports the meeting's objectives to further** strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional arrangements in conflict prevention, mediation, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The presence with us today of the President of the Argentine Republic attests to the importance that her country attaches to the issue. I also wish to thank the Secretary-General and the representatives of regional and subregional organizations for their respective insights.

PAGE 28 -- Mr. Al-Mouallimi (Saudi Arabia) (*spoke in Arabic*): At the outset, Madam President, I would like to **extend my sincere congratulations on Argentina's assumption of the Security Council presidency for this month, and to thank you for the invitation to take part in this open debate on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security.** I would also like to give special thanks to Her Excellency the President of the Republic of Argentina for presiding over the first part of the meeting.

PAGE 30 -- -- Mr. Al-Mouallimi (Saudi Arabia) (*spoke in Arabic*): In conclusion, I wish to note that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as a member of the Accountability, Coherence, and Transparency group – a cross-regional group of 22 States seeking to improve the working methods of the Security Council – stands for those very principles. Saudi Arabia values the efforts of Council members to engage with the wider United Nations membership **in open debates and, accordingly, welcomes today's open debate organized by Argentina.**

PAGE 30 -- Mr. Yamazaki (Japan): At the outset, I would like to express my appreciation to the Argentine presidency for its leadership in convening this open debate. I would also like to express appreciation to Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon for his briefing, as well as to the representatives of various regional and subregional organizations for their remarks.

PAGE 31 -- Mr. Nduhuura (Uganda): I congratulate you, Madam President, and the delegation of Argentina, on your leadership of the Security Council this month. I thank you for organizing and presiding over this high-level debate on this important topic. I also thank the Secretary-General and the representatives of the African Union (AU), the European Union, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the League of Arab States and the Union of South American Nations for their insightful briefings.

PAGE 33 -- Mr. Ulibarri (Costa Rica) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I wish to congratulate Argentina on assuming the presidency of the Security Council; to thank you, Madam President, and your country for organizing this debate; and to welcome and underscore the stewardship of this debate for a large part of today by President of **Argentina, Ms. Cristina Fernández.**

PAGE 34 -- Mr. Haniff (Malaysia): Allow me to begin by congratulating you, Madam President, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. Argentina has been one of the leading voices calling for regional cooperation in South America, and the choice of the topic for this high-level open debate clearly demonstrates your astuteness in this area. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his earlier briefing.

PAGE 36 -- **Mr. Çevik** (Turkey): At the outset, allow me to congratulate Argentina for assuming the presidency of the Security Council for this month and to wish you, Madam President, every success. I would also like to express our appreciation for the scheduling of this important debate. And I thank the Secretary-General and the representatives of the regional organizations for their statements.

PAGE 37 -- **Mr. Çevik** (Turkey): This platform has once more been abused in order to make total misrepresentations that Turkey has already categorically rejected. They cannot dissuade us from standing firmly by the Syrian people, whose voice, unfortunately, cannot be heard here. **Before I conclude, I would like to express Turkey's earnest commitment to making every effort to further advance cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations.** It is in that same spirit that we fully support the draft presidential statement prepared by Argentina.

PAGE 38 -- Mr. Mukerji (India): Madam President, let me begin by congratulating you on presiding over this high-level meeting of the Security Council. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security is an important and topical issue. We commend the concept note (S/2013/446, annex) prepared by the delegation of Argentina on this subject.

PAGE 39 --Mr. Bamrungphong (Thailand): First of all, I wish to congratulate Argentina on assuming the presidency of the Security Council for the month of August and also thank it for bringing this important issue before the Council for its consideration. I also thank the representatives of the four regional organizations for their substantive and comprehensive briefings.

PAGE 41 -- Ms. Murmokaitė (Lithuania): I would like to **begin by expressing my delegation's appreciation to Argentina, which holds the presidency of the Security Council for the month of August, for organizing today's debate.** I thank the Secretary-General and representatives of the regional organizations present here for their briefings.

PAGE 45 -- Mr. Al-Thani (Qatar) (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like, at the outset, to express our sincere pleasure at seeing the President of the Argentine Republic preside **over the Council's debate this morning. We congratulate Argentina on assuming the presidency of the Council this month. We also thank the Argentine delegation for convening today's open debate on a very important topic** and for providing the concept paper before us (S/2013/446, annex), which highlights the important of cooperation between the United Nations and regional subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

PAGE 48 -- Mr. Imnadze (Georgia): At the outset, let me underline that Georgia aligns itself with the statement made by the representative of the European Union (EU). Allow me now to make a brief intervention in my national capacity.

First of all, I would like to express our gratitude to Argentina, as the current president of the Security Council, for this excellent opportunity to discuss the regional aspect of security and the significant assistance provided by the United Nations to regional and subregional organ-

izations in maintaining international peace and security. In this context, allow me to highlight the excellent cooperation developed between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development-GUAM, as well as the priorities of Georgia as Chair State of the GUAM in 2013.

PAGE 50 -- Sir Mark Lyall Grant (United Kingdom): Several ministerial participants referred in their **statements to Argentina's** so-called legitimate claim to the Falkland Islands. The United Kingdom does not accept that Argentina has any legitimate claim to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The historical facts and legal position are quite clear. The United Kingdom has administered the Falkland Islands peacefully and effectively for more than 180 years. In 1850, by ratifying the bilateral Convention for settlement of existing differences, Argentina acknowledged that there was no territorial dispute between the two countries.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, on behalf of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), said that respect for self-determination was a founding principle of CELAC. The United Kingdom also attaches great importance to that principle, which is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. In March, the people of the Falkland Islands exercised their right to self-determination in a referendum, which established overwhelmingly their wish to remain an overseas territory of the United Kingdom

In her national statement, President Fernández said that the United Kingdom and Argentina should bilaterally discuss the Falkland Islands. The United Kingdom is clear that any such discussion is not just a matter for the two Governments. The views of the people of the Falkland Islands cannot simply be ignored. There can be no discussion of the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands against the wishes of the islanders.

PAGE 50 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I shall now speak briefly in my capacity as the representative of Argentina.

Argentina's position with regard to its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is well known and reference was made to it this morning.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

The representative of the United States wishes to make a further statement.

[7019th](#) meeting Monday, 19 August 2013

Agenda

Protection of civilians in armed conflict
Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/447)

PAGE 2 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Council to document S/2013/447, which contains the text of a letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting a concept note concerning **the item on today's agenda**.

The Security Council takes up this item today as we commemorate World Humanitarian Day. Argentina would like to pay tribute to those who have lost their lives while rendering humanitarian assistance.

PAGE 7 -- Mr. Spoerri (Director for International Law and Cooperation at the International Committee of the Red Cross): I am honoured once again to have an opportunity to brief the Security Council on a topic that is at the heart of the mission and mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and central to all aspects of our daily work in armed conflict zones around the world. On behalf of the ICRC, my thanks go to the Argentine delegation for the invitation.

PAGE 10 -- Mr. Pankin (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): **We thank Argentina for hosting today's debate**, which is taking place during World Humanitarian Day as we mark the deaths of those killed 10 years ago in a tragic attack against United Nations headquarters in Baghdad.

PAGE 13 -- Mr. Quinlan (Australia): Thank you for convening this debate, Madam President, for your presence

here today and for Argentina's very strong leadership on the protection of civilians. I would also thank the Secretary-General for his consistent leadership on protection matters and High Commissioner Pillay, Under-Secretary-General Amos and Mr. Spoerri for their unwavering efforts.

PAGE 14 -- Mr. Parham (United Kingdom): We applaud the commitment and energy that the Argentine delegation has brought to the protection of civilians and related issues since it joined the Council in January. We are also proud of the contribution that Argentina, Australia, we and the other co-authors of the Arms Trade Treaty have made to the issue of the protection of civilians through that Treaty. Like others, we look forward to its ratification and implementation. I will focus on two of the dimensions of the issue of the protection of civilians **highlighted in the President's concept note (S/2013/447, annex)**, that is, strengthening accountability and ensuring humanitarian access.

PAGE 17 -- Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan): Madam President, we deeply appreciate that you are presiding over the Council meeting today. We thank Argentina for organizing this open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. This third debate on the subject in the Council this year underlines the overarching importance of the subject. We are also grateful for the very insightful briefings given today by the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The concise concept note circulated by Ambassador Perceval and her team (S/2013/447, annex) identifies priority issues of compliance, access and accountability and guides our discussion today.

PAGE 18 -- Mr. Musayev (Azerbaijan): First of all, I would like to thank Argentina for convening this open debate on the very important issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict and for submitting a concept note on the topic (S/2013/447, annex).

PAGE 19 -- Mr. Musayev (Azerbaijan): In conclusion, I would like to again commend the initiative of Argentina to convene this open debate and to advance this significant theme in the work of the Security Council.

PAGE 19 -- Mr. Manzi (Rwanda): I would like to thank you, Madam President, and the Argentine delegation for convening this important open debate. I would like to express my thanks to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his informative briefing. His presence here this morning is an affirmation of the importance of the topic we are addressing. I also would like to thank the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Philip Spoerri; the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navanethem Pillay; and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, for their respective briefings.

PAGE 21 -- Mr. Maes (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): Let me thank Argentina for organizing this open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. Three months before the presentation of the next report of the Secretary-General on that subject, and six months after the adoption of presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2 in **the framework of February's debate (see S/FV.69170), today's debate gives us an opportunity to undertake an interim assessment in the light of recent developments.**

PAGE 24 -- Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): We thank the delegation of Argentina for having convened this open debate under your presidency, partly to mark World Humanitarian Day and also to commemorate the events that took place exactly 10 years in Baghdad, when 22 members of the Secretariat made the ultimate sacrifice while pursuing the noble humanitarian mission of the United Nations.

PAGE 26 -- Mr. Wang Min (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): **China appreciates Argentina's initiative in holding this** open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. We welcome Ambassador Ruiz Cerutti as she **presides over today's meeting, and we would like to thank** Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Pillay and Under-Secretary-General Valerie Amos for their briefings. We also listened attentively to the statement by Mr. Spoerri, the Director from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

PAGE 27 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of Argentina.

At the outset, I would like to recognize, as others have

done before me, that today we are commemorating World Humanitarian Day, and Argentina would like to pay tribute to those who have given their lives while helping others. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General; the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navanethem Pillay; Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; and Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for their participation in this meeting.

Argentina believes that it is necessary for the Security Council to remain committed to the protection of civilians in armed conflict by promoting full respect for international law, in particular humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law, as well as by combating impunity.

In his most recent report (S/2012/376), the Secretary-General indicated that the situation of the protection of civilians was abysmal. Although we hope that the next report will show some positive change, the Council continues to receive information on situations where a lack of distinction between combatants and the civilian population has led to civilian deaths, injuries, displacement and to situations where there have been various obstacles to and attacks against access to humanitarian assistance.

In the light of that, it is imperative to recall the obligations flowing from the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, its Additional Protocols of 1977, The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, human rights law and refugee law, as well as those derived from customary international law. It is also necessary to transform obligations into tangible improvements on the ground. In that regard, I would like to highlight the following points.

The first basic challenge is to promote adherence to norms. Last May, Norway, in cooperation with Argentina and other countries, organized a global conference on the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law that included 300 participants and 94 States. The conclusions of the Oslo Conference are in line with those contained in the **Secretary-General's latest report regarding the need to ensure that States and parties to an armed conflict comply with international humanitarian law.**

In that regard, it is important that States remain committed to the dissemination of international humanitarian

law. In Argentina, international humanitarian law has become a salient part of international law within the curriculums of several law schools and in training courses for the armed forces. In addition, one of the workshops organized in the framework of the Oslo Conference took place in Buenos Aires in 2011. It is important to highlight that one of the objectives of those workshops was to promote, through practical recommendations, the need to comply with international humanitarian law.

It is also necessary to ensure that States comply with international human rights and refugee law since, regardless of whether an armed conflict exists, States must respect all legal norms aimed at the protection of civilians.

In terms of actions by the Security Council, Argentina would like to highlight the need for peacekeeping operations to abide by international humanitarian law. In that regard, we recall the Secretary-General's **bulletin (ST/SGB/1999/13)** on the observance of international humanitarian law by United Nations forces. It is also necessary to continue to include protection activities in the mandates of United Nations missions in the field that those are developed clearly and that such missions are given all the necessary resources in a timely and effective manner.

Argentina, in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, has developed training courses for the armed forces with a particular emphasis on Argentine forces in United Nations peacekeeping operations. In addition, **Argentina's commission on the application of international humanitarian law** has compiled a manual on international law in the context of armed conflict for the conduct on how the armed forces should conduct themselves in such situations, in line with the norms of international humanitarian law.

With regard to humanitarian assistance, parties to a conflict must do everything they can to ensure effective and timely access to humanitarian assistance, including cargo and materials. Under international humanitarian law such assistance enjoys special protection.

We are therefore extremely concerned to hear about cases of bureaucratic red tape in accessing humanitarian assistance or stories of it merely being rejected.

Fact-finding is also crucial. Impartial mechanisms are essential for investigating facts on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights laws. In addition to possible ad hoc fact-finding commissions, includ-

ing those established by the Human Rights Council, we also have the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission, provided for by Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions. Let me highlight that, in resolution 1894 (2009) and presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/2), the Council acknowledged the possibility of resorting to the Commission.

Moreover, Argentina recognizes the fundamental importance of strengthening mechanisms for accountability for those responsible of committing atrocities. Due to its tragic experiences in the 1970s, following the restoration of democracy in 1983, successive Governments in my country have adopted important measures aimed at ensuring accountability for the violations of human rights that took place during the dictatorship.

Over the past decade, many judicial cases have been reopened throughout the country and, to date, 1,053 people have been prosecuted, of whom 475 have already been tried in accordance with the guarantees of due process set out in our national Constitution. Of those, 430 people have been sentenced and 45 were acquitted.

As for the international community, the Council has established two ad hoc international tribunals. Today we have an international justice system for the most serious crimes, with a permanent tribunal at its centre, the International Criminal Court established by the Rome Statute of 1998. Argentina firmly supported its establishment and has been a party to the Statute since 2001.

Due to the fact that the primary responsibility to prosecute lies with States, it is important that parties to the Rome Statute adopt the relevant norms for that purpose. In 2006, Argentina enacted a law to implement the Rome Statute. The law characterizes the acts that the Rome Statute has criminalized and establishes a regime for judicial cooperation with the Court, including handing over indictees, judicial assistance and the carrying out of sentences.

It is crucial for all States to cooperate with the Court, particularly with regard to arrest warrants. The Council, which committed to provide close follow-up to referrals to the International Criminal Court in its presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2) should put in place a mechanism to that end as soon as possible.

I would like to conclude by reiterating that, under inter-

national humanitarian law and the resolutions of the Council, attacks of any kind directed against civilians or other protected persons, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers and obstacles to humanitarian assistance, constitute violations of international law.

Finally, once again, I would like to urge full respect for obligations arising from The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, international human rights law, refugee law and the decisions of the Security Council.

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

Given the large number of speakers, I should like to inform participants that I will not suspend this open debate for a lunch break. For the same reason, I ask that speakers limit their statements to a maximum of four to five minutes in order for the Council to carry out its work expeditiously. Delegations with lengthy texts are asked to kindly distribute their statements in writing and to deliver a condensed version in the Chamber.

I now give the floor to the representative of Brazil.

PAGE 29 -- Mrs. Dunlop (Brazil) (*spoke in Spanish*): I **commend Argentina for having convened today's debate** on the protection of civilians in armed conflict.

PAGE 31 -- Mr. Umemoto (Japan): At the outset, let me express my sincere congratulations to Argentina on its assumption of the presidency of the Security Council, and thank Ambassador Susana Ruiz Cerutti for holding this debate on the very important occasion of World Humanitarian Day. I would also like to thank His Excellency Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; Ms. Navanethem Pillay, High Commissioner for Human Rights. and Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for their respective briefings.

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Umemoto (Japan): Given that today is World Humanitarian Day, I would like to focus on the humanitarian aspect of the issues highlighted in the concept note prepared by Argentina (S/2013/477, annex)

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Prosor (Israel): Let me begin by congrat-

ulating you, Madam President, and the delegation of Argentina for your leadership of the Security Council this month.

PAGE 33 -- Mr. Raja Zaib Shah (Malaysia): At the outset, I wish to congratulate you, Madam President, and the Argentine delegation on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for this month. I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon for his views regarding the situation at hand. I also wish to thank Ms. Navi Pillay, High Commissioner for Human Rights; Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; and Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for their statements and insights.

PAGE 34 -- Mr. Bamrungphong (Thailand): I would first **like to thank Argentina for convening today's open debate** on the important issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and for the comprehensive concept note (S/2013/447, annex).

PAGE 37 -- Mr. Guerber (Switzerland): There is a lot to discuss, and the fact that this is the third open debate under this agenda item this year so far is encouraging. I therefore wish to thank the United States presidency for having held a debate on the protection of journalists last month (see S/PV.7003), as well as the current Argentine presidency for keeping the protection of civilians high on **the Security Council's agenda**.

To ensure a meaningful discussion on the protection of civilians, a comprehensive humanitarian and human rights perspective is essential, and we welcome the diversity of expertise represented around the table today. This is of particular importance at a time of internal review processes that aim at strengthening the protection architecture of the United Nations. With a view to maintaining the momentum, we very much look forward to having a further substantive debate on the basis of the next report of the Secretary-General, which is due in November. (*spoke in French*)

I will now make a brief statement in my national capacity. A longer version of my statement has been distributed in the Chamber.

I would like to thank the Argentine presidency of the Security Council for holding this debate. This year we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which was founded in 1863 by a group of Genevan citizens.

During the high-level week of the General Assembly in September, Switzerland will host a high-level breakfast, aimed at addressing the issues of protection of civilians and humanitarian aid.

PAGE 38 -- Mr. Vrailas (*spoke in French*): I wish also to thank the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General, Ms. Amos, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Pillay, and the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Spoerri, for their statements. We note that Argentina has chosen this important topic for an open debate in view of the upcoming report by the Secretary-General.

PAGE 40 -- **Mrs. Kazragienė** (Lithuania): I thank Argentina for holding this important debate, and the briefers for their valuable input.

PAGE 41 -- Mr. Nduhuura (Uganda): Uganda appreciates the initiative of Argentina to hold this high-level open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. We also thank Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay and International Committee of the Red Cross Director Philip Spoerri for their instructive briefings.

PAGE 48 -- Ms. Frankinet (Belgium) (*spoke in French*): **Just recently, the indiscriminate bombing of Syria's most densely populated city was confirmed, without a shadow of a doubt. The destruction of Aleppo has, unfortunately, been one of the many tragedies of the Syrian conflict. In that particular context, the protection of civilians in armed conflicts is at the heart of my country's concerns. I would like to thank the Argentine President of the Council for making it the topic of today's debate.**

PAGE 49 -- **Mr. Fernández-Arias** Minuesa (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to express thanks for the statements made by the Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director for International Law and Cooperation at the International Committee of the Red Cross. But I would especially like to thank the Argentine

presidency for organizing today's debate, particularly as it falls on World Humanitarian Day. I congratulate you, Madam President, for contributing to the consolidation of this issue on the Security Council's agenda following the success of the February and July debates (see S/PV.6917 and S/PV.7003), and ahead of the Secretary-General's report, which I expect we will have another opportunity to discuss again in this forum.

PAGE 51 -- Mr. Drobnyak (Croatia) At this point, I would also like to commend the Governments of Argentina, Austria, Indonesia and Uganda for the excellent work they have done in hosting a series of regional workshops. The results of those workshops were discussed at the outstanding Global Conference on Reclaiming the Protection of Civilians under International Humanitarian Law, hosted in Oslo by the Government of Norway. Having been an active participant at the Vienna and Oslo meetings, Croatia strongly supports all measures that can lead to improving the situation of civilians in armed conflict, and we would like to firmly support the Oslo Conference recommendations in that regard.

PAGE 52 -- Mr. Ružička (Slovakia): First, I would like to commend Argentina for choosing this important topic for **today's open debate. Of course, my country's words of thanks also go to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navanethem Pillay, and to Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, not only for today's briefings, but for all of their active dedication to this important topic.**

PAGE 53 -- Mr. Ružička (Slovakia): Slovakia is a small country, but it is ready to support any activity leading to an improved system at both the international and the national levels. The implementation of the pledges made by Slovakia at the thirty-first International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2011 is in progress. We have also joined the initiative of the Governments of Norway, Argentina, Austria, Indonesia and Uganda on reclaiming the protection of civilians under international humanitarian law. In addition, in November 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a special seminar on the protection of children in armed conflict.

PAGE 54 -- Mr. Nazarian (Armenia): In conclusion, let me mention that Armenia supports the implementation of resolutions previously adopted by the Council, in particu-

lar resolution 1894 (2009), which provides important guidance to ensure the effective protection of populations **in armed conflicts. We therefore welcome Argentina's** initiative to hold this open debate. It offers a valuable opportunity to translate advancement at the normative level into tangible progress on the ground and renew our commitment to the protection of civilians.

PAGE 54 -- Mr. Hetesy (Hungary): Hungary aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the European Union. As a member of the Anti-Corruption and Transparency Working Group, seeking improvements in the working methods of the Security Council, Hungary **warmly welcomes today's open debate, organized by Argentina.**

PAGE 55 -- **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): First, I would like to thank the Argentine presidency for having convened this meeting on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, with a focus on humanitarian issues. The Human Security Network was created in the context of the Ottawa Convention prohibiting landmines, and the protection of civilians in conflict has always been central to our concerns. We cannot overemphasize the **importance of discussions such as today's, on how best to** ensure the security and dignity of civilians affected by armed conflict.

PAGE 56 -- Mr. Petersen (Denmark): I have the honour to speak on behalf of the Nordic countries, namely, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and my own country, Denmark.

On this World Humanitarian Day, we welcome **Argentina's initiative to hold an open debate on the protection** of civilians in armed conflict, ahead of the upcoming report of the Secretary-General.

PAGE 58 -- Mr. Van Oosterom (Netherlands): Allow me **to express my Government's appreciation to the Argentine** presidency for putting the protection of civilians in armed conflict on the agenda for this open debate. Those caught up in conflicts need our attention. They need the attention of our Governments, and they need the attention of the United Nations.

PAGE 59 -- **Mr. Çevik** (Turkey): I would like to express our appreciation to Argentina for organizing this open debate on a very relevant issue, thereby giving us another opportunity to provide input for the Secretary-

General's upcoming report on the subject. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General and the representatives of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross for their remarks.

PAGE 63 -- Mr. Shaanika (Namibia): I thank you, Madam President, and your country, Argentina, for organizing this open debate on the important issue of the protection of civilians in armed conflict. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General for his informative briefing, as well as Ms. Navanethem Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator; and Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for their invaluable contributions and briefings. They all made persuasive presentations on the numerous challenges and risks that civilians face in conflicts and in which they are victims.

PAGE 64 -- Mr. Gata Mavita wa Lufuta (Democratic Republic of the Congo) (*spoke in French*): I would like first of all to thank your country, Madam President, the Argentine Republic, for holding this open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict. I also take this opportunity to thank His Excellency Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon; Ms. Valerie Amos, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs; Ms. Navi Pillay, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; and Mr. Philip Spoerri, Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, for their statements.

PAGE 65 -- **Mr. Llorentty Soliz** (Bolivia) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, on behalf of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, I would like to thank the Argentine Republic for holding this open debate, as well as to congratulate you, Madam President, on the manner in which you have led the presidency of the Security Council during this month as a whole and during this important open debate in particular. If I am not mistaken, you are one of the few Presidents who has remained in the Chamber throughout the meeting, listening to each and every representative. We are very pleased about that.

PAGE 67 -- Mr. Escalona Ojeda (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank you, Madam Pres-

ident, for organizing this important debate as an opportunity for dialogue. We welcome the efforts that have been made by the Argentine Republic at the helm of the Security Council.

PAGE 69 -- Mr. Khalil (Egypt) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank Ms. Susana Ruiz Cerutti, Legal Advisor of the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for being here today with us and presiding over this meeting. I would also like to congratulate Ambassador **María Cristina Perceval for the excellent manner in which she has presided over the work of the Council this month.**

PAGE 70 -- Mr. Khalil (Egypt) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank Argentina for the excellent concept note (S/2013/447, annex) it prepared, which provides a **valuable contribution to today's debate.**

[7024th](#) meeting Wednesday, 28 August 2013

Agenda

The question concerning Haiti
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
(S/2013/493)

PAGE 2 -- **Ms. Honoré** (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Republic of Argentina, in its capacity as President of the Security Council this month, and to all members for organizing this meeting, whose purpose is to present to the Council the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) (S/2013/493).

PAGE 6 -- Mr. Maes (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): I would like to thank Argentina for organizing, under its presidency of the Council, this debate on Haiti, which is elevated by your presence, Mr. President. I would also like to congratulate the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), Ms. Sandra **Honoré, on her appointment, and I would like to thank her for her very thorough briefing. We wish her every**

success in carrying out her functions.

PAGE 8 -- Mr. Loulichki. (Morocco) (*spoke in French*): Allow me, at the outset, to express my congratulations for a very successful Argentine presidency of the Security Council during this month of August, which has been very busy and has demanded the active participation of the presidency and all members of the Council until the very end of August. I would also like to congratulate Ms. **Sandra Honoré on her appointment as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General.** I welcome her presence here and thank her for her thorough briefing. We would also like to express our full appreciation to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the work accomplished so far. Finally, I would like to welcome our new colleague, the Permanent Representative of China, Mr. Liu Jieyi, on the occasion of his first participation in our work. I wish him all the very best.

PAGE 15 --Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): We are grateful to the Argentine delegation for organizing this debate on a topic of such importance to our region. We value your personal participation in the meeting, Mr. President. We also appreciate the presence of the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for **Haiti, Ambassador Sandra Honoré. We wish her every success in her endeavour and have no doubt that she will continue the excellent performance of her predecessors.**

PAGE 16 -- Mr. Liu Jieyi (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): The Chinese delegation welcomes the Defence Minister of Argentina, Mr. Rossi, to the Council to preside over **today's meeting. I thank you, Sir, and other colleagues for the words of welcome extended to me.** I look forward to close cooperation with all colleagues in the future in our joint efforts to advance the work of the Security Council. China also thanks Special Representative of the Secretary **-General Honoré for her briefing on the situation in Haiti.**

PAGE 17 -- Ms. Le Fraper du Hellen (France) (*spoke in French*): I would like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, **Ms. Honoré, for her statement. The Argentine Minister of Defence's presence in the Council shows the importance that the Argentine presidency attaches to the issue of Haiti.**

PAGE 18 -- The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Argentina.

On behalf of the Government of Argentina, I wish to welcome the appointment of Ambassador Sandra Honoré, while also highlighting the fact that she is the first woman to be appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

I again reaffirm the commitment and the firm will of Argentina to support the people of Haiti. The cooperation of our country has always adapted to the needs stated by the Government of Haiti and the real challenges on the ground in that country. The presence of Argentina is characterized by strong emphasis on the consolidation of Haitian institutions, respect for human rights and the **people's full enjoyment of democracy. That commitment** is based on several pillars, but essentially on a vision of South-South cooperation through a considerable effort in human and financial terms in more than 200 projects, which are not based on assistance and which have as a central focus the development of capacity among Haitians themselves. It is only in that way that we can ensure true sustainability to support the development of our brother country.

In that context, we mention as an example the market garden programme Pro Huerta, which has meant investment in technical assessment and agricultural supplies, both of which essentially make it possible for Haitians to generate their own productive capacity. That does not mean that we are neglecting essential emergency needs. We have demonstrated that in actions such as support for the national programme for school canteens, in response to the specific needs of Haitian authorities for food donations, while at the same time cooperating with the project itself.

Argentina's commitment is also reflected in the broader context of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, which has resolved to continue making efforts to cooperate with the Government of Haiti. I wish to highlight the activities of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), which committed funds to rehabilitate the public hospital in Corail, in the southernmost area of Haiti. That hospital bears the name of President **Néstor Kirchner, the first Secretary-General** of UNASUR. Measuring more than 1,200 square metres, it was inaugurated in June 2013. Together with coordination efforts for health care between the Governments of Cuba, Venezuela and Haiti, this initiative resulted in the repair and expansion

of the community hospital. We believe that it is essential to respond to the social and economic development needs of the Haitian people and to strengthen institutions in that country.

We note with satisfaction, therefore, new signs of progress in Haiti, thanks to the efforts of its Government, international assistance and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, in particular the establishment of the transitional Electoral Council. The decision taken yesterday by the President of Haiti to send to the legislature an electoral time line was auspicious. We are convinced that, with functioning institutions that can ensure **democracy, Haiti's problems would be resolved faster. There** should be no reduction in the number of democratic institutions for the Haitian people.

A reduction in the number of displaced people living in camps, after the relocation of more than 34,000 people, has brought about an 82 per cent decline in internally displaced persons between 2010 and 2013. However, we are concerned about the decline in international assistance and lapses in basic services, especially drinking water, which is crucial in order to overcome the spread of cholera.

On efforts by the Haitian Government to promote **development and institutional stability, especially the "five Es"** programme, we would like to point to the establishment of institutions linked to the rule of law, especially programmes to strengthen justice, municipal administration and civic participation. I would like also to highlight positive developments in the judiciary with reference to several long-standing cases of severe violations of human rights.

There has been progress in the strategic development plan in accordance with the priorities for economic and social development established by the Government of the Republic of Haiti. Haiti has also played a remarkable role as the temporary chair of the Caribbean Community and Common Market.

We appeal for the continued efforts of Haitian political actors to reach consensus, which could lead to the long-postponed elections, thereby overcoming the political impasse.

During this period, the security situation has shown relative stability, with some clear indications of a drop in crime rates. From that point of view, we can highlight

that MINUSTAH has reached its objective of creating a secure and stable environment, but it remains to be seen if that will be sustainable.

The Haitian National Police has shown significant progress, both in the number and training of cadets. We applaud the fact that, by November, the Haitian police force will be over 11,200 strong. However, we stress the need to be cautious when subcontracting civilian personnel to fulfill security roles. In such cases, the responsibility of ensuring competence always lies with the State. As a result, the efforts of countries that are members of the Mission should from now on be focused on specific actions aimed at developing a training programme for Haitian security forces, thereby strengthening the Haitian National Police, which is key when it comes to the process of genuinely reducing the number of personnel in MINUSTAH. A gradual and orderly transfer of the responsibility for ensuring security to the Haitian authorities must be achieved.

Continuing with the current trend of progress in security and gradually strengthening the capacity of the Haitian National Police are complex variables on which compliance with the guidelines established by the Mission consolidation plan depend to a great degree. If the conditions of those two variables are not met, we run the risk of a vicious cycle, which could extend the presence of MINUSTAH, with a further risk of the situation deteriorating.

Argentina supports the continued presence of MINUSTAH, as long as it is required by local authorities and is justified by the prevailing security situation and the requirements for reconstruction. For that reason, we wish to highlight that our country supports the Mission consolidation plan for 2013-2016, and we share the objectives to reduce MINUSTAH forces in accordance with the proposal in the plan, based on improvements in capacity-building among the police, the development of electoral capacity, the rule of law, human rights and good governance. In that sense, we understand that all missions need to have time tables and dates, but a day on a calendar does not always represent the whole day. A day on a calendar is just a number on the calendar. Bearing in mind that it might be cloudy, or there are chances of storms or rain, let such days serve as a warning. The forecast for the day might be rain, showers or even storms, but that forecast might also be sunny, with clear skies. We believe and are convinced that MINUSTAH should not only set a

date but also a forecast and that forecast should be one when the sun starts coming out for the entire people of Haiti, a sun that represents hope, ensures sustainable development, harmonious development with respect for institutions, economic development and the full and legitimate enjoyment of democracy.

Beyond our bilateral commitment towards Haiti and the efforts Argentina is promoting through regional organizations such as UNASUR, I wish to remind everyone that our commitment is also demonstrated by the presence of more than 572 personnel, 38 of whom are women. Since 2004, when MINUSTAH was established, Argentina, through its armed forces, has mobilized more than 12,000 personnel who have been present in various contingents within Haiti. In that military component, we wish to highlight the existence of the field hospital, which is a resource for health care and hospital assistance for the entire United Nations contingent, and highly valued by the entire mission.

Lastly, I wish to conclude by highlighting Argentina's interest in continuing to participate in the efforts of the international community in the interest of peace and security. In that context, I wish to highlight a particular commitment we naturally have in our region of Latin America and the Caribbean. For us, Haiti is part of our region. My presence here today is intended to demonstrate the special interest we, as Argentina, have in the region, with all of our mechanisms of integration. I hope that Haiti will find its path as an autonomous nation, one in which it can deploy its full potential. We are doubly committed to the United Nations through the Security Council because of what the Stabilization Mission means, and we are also committed as Latin American brethren.

To conclude, I wish to briefly refer to something I believe is important when it comes to the spirit that should guide us through this mission in Haiti.

Fifty years ago today, not far from here, in Washington, D.C., on 28 August 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr., gave that memorable speech where he spoke about his dream. **"I have a dream" are the words he used. To conclude, I** would like to read a very short part of that speech.

"I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and

the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all **flesh shall see it together.**"

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

I give the floor to the representative of Haiti.

PAGE 20 -- Mr. Regis (Haiti) (*spoke in French*): I would like, first of all, to extend my warmest congratulations, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Haiti, to **the Ambassador of Argentina, Her Excellency Mrs. María Cristina Perceval**, who is presiding over the Security Council for the month of August. I would like to reiterate the profound gratitude of the authorities of my country **and myself for taking the initiative to convene today's** debate on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) on the eve of the expiration of its mandate, as provided for in resolution 2070 (2012), of 12 October 2012. My Government expresses its sincere appreciation to the Secretary-General for his balanced and detailed report (S/2013/493), which touches upon many aspects of the political, economic, financial, health and security situation in Haiti. The Haitian Government supports the observations and recommendations contained in **the report, in particular the extension of MINUSTAH's** mandate for another year.

PAGE 21 -- Mr. Cancela (Uruguay) (*spoke in Spanish*): I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the Group of Friends of Haiti, which includes Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Peru, the United States and my country, Uruguay. I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President and Minister of Defence of the Argentine Republic, and your delegation for holding this debate to discuss the most recent report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/493) on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

PAGE 23 -- Mrs. Dunlop (Brazil): It is an honour to have **His Excellency Mr. Agustín Rossi, Minister of Defence of the Argentine Republic, presiding over today's debate** on a matter that is so important to our region and our countries. I would also like to welcome Special Representative **Sandra Honoré and thank her for her presentation.** Brazil would like to reiterate its wishes for her success in all her endeavours. And I appreciate the contribution of the Permanent Representative of Haiti, Ambassador Regis.

PAGE 27 -- Mr. Rishchynski (Canada) (*spoke in French*):

I would like first to thank you, Mr. President, and the delegation of Argentina for having organized this debate on Haiti. I would also like to thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, **Ms. Sandra Honoré, for her briefing and to assure her of Canada's continued** support to her and the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

PAGE 29 -- **Mr. Román**-Morey (Peru) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, allow me to welcome the initiative by your presidency of the Security Council, Sir, to convene a debate on the situation in Haiti. We also welcome the presence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, **Ms. Sandra Honoré, and we are grateful** for the briefing on the report of the Secretary General (S/2013/493) on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). We would like to extend a special greeting and our congratulations to the Argentine presidency of the Council and welcome your presence at this **meeting in particular, Mr. Agustín Rossi, Minister of Defence** of the Argentine Republic.

PAGE 30 -- **Mr. Errázuriz** (Chile) (*spoke in Spanish*): We congratulate and express our gratitude to the delegation of Argentina for having organized this debate and providing us with a new opportunity to consider the situation in Haiti, in particular through the most recent report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/493) on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), which we of course also welcome.

PAGE 31 -- Mr. Osorio (Colombia) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to start by congratulating the Argentine presidency for its initiative to hold a debate on the situation in Haiti, an issue accorded the greatest importance by my country. I also wish to acknowledge your presence here in New York, Sir, to preside over the debate, an effort that, as you said in your statement, demonstrates **Argentina's support for Haiti, the same support that the entire** Latin American and Caribbean community gives to Haiti.

PAGE 32 -- Mr. Arias (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): I very **much appreciate the Argentine presidency's invitation** for Spain to participate in this bi-annual debate on the situation in Haiti. I see that as an acknowledgment of my **country's commitment to the United Nations Stabilization** Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and to strengthening institutions and the socioeconomic development of Haiti.

PAGE 33 -- Mr. Arias (Spain) (*spoke in Spanish*): In con-

clusion, as Argentina's presidency comes to an end this month of August, I am pleased to have this opportunity to congratulate you, Sir, and your country for your active and successful role during this period.

PAGE 33 -- Mr. Charles (Trinidad and Tobago): I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of the 14 States members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). CARICOM wishes to commend Argentina, our sister Member State in the Group of Latin Americas and Caribbean States, for its outstanding work as President of the Security Council during the month of August.

PAGE 34 -- **Ms. Honoré** (Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti): I would first like to join other speakers in welcoming the initiative of Argentina during its presidency of the Security Council in placing on the **Council's agenda the question concerning Haiti and the attendant consideration of the Secretary-General's report (S/2013/493) on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).** I deeply appreciate the support expressed for the work of my predecessors in the post of Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for the work of the military, police and civilian personnel, including United Nations volunteers, as well as the support expressed for the efforts of the United Nations country team in Haiti, as we continue to assist the Government of Haiti in ensuring an environment of stability and security. I have also noted the support expressed by members of the Council and other Member States for the Secretary-General's recommendation that the mandate of the Mission be extended by an additional year.

[7025th](#) meeting Thursday, 29 August 2013

Agenda

*The situation in the Middle East
Letter dated 31 July 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/457)*

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): Under rule 37 of the **Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Israel, Lebanon and Spain to participate in**

this meeting.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2115 (2013).

[7026th](#) meeting Thursday, 29 August 2013

Agenda

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/444)

The President (*spoke in Spanish*): I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the representative of Argentina.

I thank the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Farid Zarif, for presenting the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/444) on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). We also welcome the participation of Mr. Ivan Mrkić, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, and Mr. Enver Hoxhaj.

I wish, first of all, to highlight the fundamental role that the United Nations plays in Kosovo through UNMIK, which is to promote security, stability and respect for human rights and to cooperate with the Kosovo Force and the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX), while maintaining a neutral position vis-à-vis the status of the territory and operating under the auspices of the United Nations.

Argentina voted in favour of resolution 1244 (1999) when it was a member of the Security Council previously. We believe that it continues to be the international legal basis applicable in Kosovo for achieving a comprehensive solution through a cooperative political process and effective negotiations on the basis of good faith. Once again, we are pleased at the signing of the first agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations in the context of the process of the high-level dialogue under the auspices of the European Union. We trust that the agreement will contribute to the stabilization of the situation through compromise, confidence and dialogue. We hope that meetings will continue to be held between the parties in order to make progress in the implementation of the agreement and accelerate the political resolution of pending issues. In that framework, **Serbia's efforts towards the normalization of relations** deserve our special recognition.

We encourage the parties to continue along the path of progress in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), and we also encourage them to implement the letter of the agreement by overcoming the wounds of the past in a peaceful manner in a relationship of trust.

While we are encouraged by the fact that the overall security situation in Kosovo was peaceful during the reporting period, we should not fail to note the security situation in northern Mitrovica, which calls for coordinated action so that the problems there can be appropriately resolved in order to prevent future tensions. The important work of UNMIK is particularly prominent when it comes to providing full support to political processes, giving special attention to issues related to the agreement of 19 April. Once again, we encourage the finding of specific practical solutions aimed at preventing tensions and ensuring that UNMIK continues to play its indispensable role in the field to prevent conflicts and conduct mediation and facilitation, as noted by the Secretary-General in his report.

We are very pleased with the progress made in the reconstruction and protection of cultural and religious heritage, **which is one of UNMIK's priorities, aimed at ensuring the continuity of ongoing activities that contribute to genuine reconciliation between communities.** Argentina believes that it is extremely important for there to be full respect for the human rights of displaced persons returning to their places of origin, so that they can have access

to their substantive rights and not be the subject of discrimination. It is fundamental to continue working on ensuring the return and permanent reintegration of internally displaced persons, particularly by facilitating their access to housing, basic services and jobs, as well as through the issuance of documents on their civil status and the avoidance of incidents heightening insecurity.

UNMIK's technical assistance is of great importance, as is continuing to give priority to efforts aimed at erasing the traces of the legacy of conflict, which include ongoing cases of disappeared persons, as well as efforts to promote and protect all human rights. Impunity must not be allowed to be a response to major violations of human rights. We highlight UNMIK's work in its support of the rule of law, especially cooperation with all interested parties when it comes to the major problems in the field. As appropriately noted by the Secretary-General in his report, it is also key for the international presence in Kosovo to continue strengthening mutual cooperation with a common end of assisting in the establishment of appropriate conditions for the next stages of application of the 19 April agreement.

Finally, we wish to highlight the work done by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Farid Zarif, to promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999).

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

There are no more names inscribed on the list of speakers. The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

[7027th](#) meeting Thursday, 29 August 2013
(available just in Spanish)

Orden del día

Aplicación de la nota de la Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad (S/2010/507)

Sesión de recapitulación

PÁGINA 20 -- La Presidenta; Formularé ahora una declaración en mi calidad de representante de la Argentina.

Deseo en primer lugar agradecer a todos los miembros del Consejo por haber acompañado esta iniciativa de la Presidencia de convocar a una reunión de recapitulación. Esta reunión, cuyo objetivo es intercambiar ideas sobre la contribución del Consejo al mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales, tratando de pensar y sacar conclusiones acerca de sus actividades para considerar cómo el Consejo puede abordar mejor en el futuro los temas tratados en el mes de agosto, no podría tener lugar en un momento más oportuno, teniendo en cuenta la inquietud en que vive el mundo ante una crisis grave como la de Siria que pone en juego no solo la paz y la seguridad internacionales, sino también la vigencia de los principios que surgen de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y, aunque parezca menor, la misma legitimidad de este Consejo de Seguridad.

Cuando asumimos la Presidencia del Consejo en el mes de agosto, se nos recordó, y ahora lo recordamos, que la aparente liviandad del programa de agosto, por ser tiempo de vacaciones, no debía provocarnos confusión, tanto por la existencia de situaciones de conflicto latentes como por el empeoramiento de las crisis existentes. Tal como me contó una persona que conoce mucho sobre el Consejo de Seguridad, a saber, nuestro secretario, hay como un determinismo en el mes de agosto, pues en distintos años, en ese mes se han desencadenado acontecimientos que exigieron la atención de este Consejo de Seguridad. Sea como fuere, lo cierto es que el mes de agosto, como la vida, ha tenido de todo.

Algo muy bueno es que damos la bienvenida a la incorporación de nuevos representantes permanentes, a la vez despedimos con respeto a quienes hasta ahora ocupaban esa enorme responsabilidad. Estoy hablando de los nuevos representantes de los Estados Unidos y de China. También decimos respetuosamente adiós a aquellos que también tuvieron esa enorme responsabilidad.

Entre las iniciativas de la Presidencia argentina y en adición a la reunión de recapitulación, deseo aludir a los dos debates abiertos del 6 y el 19 de agosto.

El primer debate abierto (véase S/PV.7015), fue sobre la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales y subregionales, que fuera presidi-

do por la Jefa del Estado argentino Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, concluyó con la aprobación de una declaración de la Presidencia (S/PRST/2013/12), la primera desde 2010, con un carácter más comprensivo, quizá el más comprensivo, de los pronunciamientos del Consejo sobre este tema.

La Argentina está especialmente agradecida por la actitud constructiva y la capacidad de lograr consensos que existe entre los miembros del Consejo para obtener esta declaración. Se trata también de la primera vez que la Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC) y los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR) —dos acuerdos respectivamente regional y subregional que reúnen ambos tanto a países de América Latina como del Caribe— participaron como ponentes invitados especiales en una sesión del Consejo de Seguridad.

Asimismo, resulta significativa —y no puedo dejar pasar esta oportunidad para volver a agradecer— la participación de 16 ministros y viceministros de relaciones exteriores.

La importante participación de organizaciones y delegaciones de América Latina y el Caribe permitió compartir con la membresía en su conjunto la experiencia que tenemos, particularmente, en prevención de conflictos, a la vez que compartir, sin soberbia, la vigencia y pujanza de nuestra región como una región de paz. Ello también permitió profundizar y explicitar nuestro compromiso de cooperación con las Naciones Unidas.

En segundo lugar, el debate abierto (véase S/PV.7019) de 19 de agosto, que fuera presidido por la Consejera Legal de la Cancillería argentina, Susana Ruiz Cerutti, donde la membresía tuvo la oportunidad de analizar la protección de los civiles desde el prisma del derecho internacional humanitario y la necesidad de fortalecer su cumplimiento, de garantizar el acceso a los actores humanitarios, y de que los responsables de violaciones graves del derecho humanitario rindan cuentas por sus actos. En retrospectiva, no tenemos dudas de que se trató de un debate muy oportuno frente a los desafíos que hoy tenemos.

Finalmente, creemos que el formato de ambos debates de 6 y 19 de agosto, es decir el hecho de que fueran debates abiertos, ha contribuido a una mayor transparencia, inclusión y rendición de cuentas del Consejo de Seguridad frente a la membresía en su conjunto, principios que la

Argentina propugna, pero que compartimos con los miembros de este Consejo.

Varias cuestiones estuvieron en el programa de trabajo del Consejo este mes. El Consejo tuvo ocasión de analizar o de pronunciarse en agosto, como en el caso de República Centroafricana, República Democrática del Congo, el Sudán, Sudán del Sur y Palestina.

Como dije al inicio, los acontecimientos recientes en la crisis Siria me lleva, en mi capacidad nacional, con mucha responsabilidad y prudencia, pero también con claridad, a reafirmar cinco elementos que la Argentina, desde que ingresó al Consejo, viene sosteniendo.

En primer lugar, que se debe desarmar a todas las partes.

En segundo lugar, que la situación siria debe remitirse a la Corte Penal Internacional.

En tercer lugar, que es imprescindible avanzar y concluir una investigación objetiva, transparente y confiable de las denuncias del uso de armas químicas.

En cuarto lugar, la Argentina ha demostrado con acciones su firme compromiso con la no proliferación y la eliminación de las armas de destrucción en masa. Somos parte en la Convención sobre la prohibición del desarrollo, la producción, el almacenamiento y el empleo de armas químicas y sobre su destrucción. Además, la utilización de armas químicas es un crimen de guerra y lesa humanidad según el Estatuto de Roma.

En quinto lugar, insistimos en que la asistencia humanitaria no puede ser negada, no puede ser obstaculizada. La asistencia humanitaria es una necesidad porque hay un derecho sustantivo que la funda.

Finalmente, queremos insistir también hoy en algo que venimos diciendo junto al Secretario General y los miembros de este Consejo: la solución a la profunda crisis siria, también hoy es una solución política.

Muchas otras situaciones y temas importantísimos ocuparon nuestra atención: la situación en el Oriente Medio, los acontecimientos en Egipto, la renovación del mandato de la Fuerza Provisional de las Naciones Unidas en el Líbano, Kosovo y la cuestión de Haití. Haití es la única situación de la región de América Latina y el Caribe en la agenda del Consejo de Seguridad, y su estabilización

para la Argentina y para los países de América Latina — y miro al Embajador Rosenthal, de Guatemala— tiene la mayor prioridad, como lo indicaran la presencia y las afirmaciones del Ministro de Defensa argentino en el día de ayer.

Quiero terminar destacando dos avances que, frente a otras cuestiones, a lo mejor parecen menores.

Uno se relaciona con los métodos de trabajo en nuestra responsabilidad de presidir el Grupo de Trabajo oficioso sobre la documentación y otras cuestiones de procedimiento. Creo que el hecho de que el Consejo adoptase ayer una nota de la Presidencia sobre la mejora del diálogo con los no miembros del Consejo y otros órganos (S/2013/515) no es un logro de esta Presidencia; es un trabajo esforzado, entusiasta y comprometido de todos los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad.

El segundo hecho positivo es que finalmente, casi después de un año, el Consejo pudiera pronunciarse a través de una declaración de la Presidencia y de un comunicado de prensa sobre la situación en el Sudán y Sudán del Sur (S/PRST/2013/14). Estos son muestra fehaciente de que, cuando hay voluntad, se puede avanzar.

No puedo terminar sin hacer balance desde la perspectiva de nuestra experiencia al ocupar la Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad. Pusimos, como delegación y como país, todo el esfuerzo y todo el entusiasmo para honrar tan alta responsabilidad, sabiendo la enorme potencialidad que tiene presidir el Consejo de Seguridad, y no enojándonos ante las limitaciones que tiene ser miembro no permanente del Consejo. Pero, más allá de esto, deseo destacar muy especialmente la confianza que los miembros del Consejo pusieron en la Presidencia, en dos momentos de gran importancia institucional, para transmitir públicamente lo discutido en el Consejo de Seguridad luego de importantes consultas sobre la situación en Siria y en Egipto. Probablemente, lo transmitido por la Presidencia no contuvo todo lo que cada delegación habría querido que la declaración tuviera, pero ninguna delegación puede decir que la Presidencia transmitió mensajes que fueran más allá de lo que todas las delegaciones podían aceptar.

Deseo agradecer al equipo de la Misión de la Argentina, de gran profesionalidad y enorme generosidad.

Le deseo a Australia una Presidencia exitosa, que sé va a

tener toda la profesionalidad y el compromiso que el Representante Permanente y su delegación todos los días hacen explícitos en el Consejo de Seguridad.

Habrà momentos, como en la vida, que en septiembre nos daràn mucha alegrìa. Uno de ellos es mi cumpleaños. Habrà otros en que, sin duda, el representante de Australia encontrarà la mayor solidaridad de la Argentina para que las situaciones mäs difìciles no sean un obstàculo para avanzar hacia la paz.

Reanudo ahora mis funciones de Presidenta del Consejo de Seguridad.

PÁGINA 4 -- Sr. Nduhungirehe (Rwanda) (*interpretación del inglés*): La Argentina es el sexto país que ha organizado una sesión de recapitulación desde que Rwanda es miembro del Consejo, y esperamos que las presidencias futuras hagan lo mismo. Aprovecho también esta oportunidad para felicitar al Embajador de Australia, Sr. Gary Quinlan, porque asumirá, dentro de unos días, la Presidencia del Consejo durante el mes de septiembre.

(...)La Presidencia de la Argentina organizó dos debates públicos, que eran de importancia para Rwanda. El primero fue el debate público a nivel ministerial sobre la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales y subregionales (véase S/PV.7015), presidido por la Presidenta de la Argentina, Excm. Sra. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner. De este debate se derivó una declaración de la Presidencia como documento final (S/PRST/2013/12). Los miembros del Consejo expresaron su apoyo a una mayor cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales y subregionales.

PÁGINA 5 -- Sr. Lamek (Francia) (*interpretación del francés*): Al igual que todos los aquí presentes, quiero dar las gracias a la República Argentina por su presidencia durante el mes de agosto y expresarle personalmente nuestro agradecimiento, Sra. Presidenta, por su entrega a la labor del Consejo durante este periodo. Su presidencia ha sido eficaz, clarividente y muy dedicada al servicio de la labor del Consejo; por ello, quiero darle las gracias y agradecer a toda la delegación argentina esos esfuerzos coronados de éxito. También quiero elogiar sus esfuerzos a fin de que la labor del Consejo sea tan interactiva y transparente como sea posible, algo que todos valoramos. Por último, quiero subrayar el gran interés que suscitó el debate ministerial relativo a las organizaciones

regionales (véase S/PV.7015). Acabo de llegar al equipo del Consejo de Seguridad, pero mis colegas me han señalado que la participación en el mismo batió todos los récords: no se había visto nunca tal participación en un debate sobre un tema tan importante para nosotros como es la protección de los civiles (véase S/PV.7019). Agradecemos la presencia y la participación de la Presidenta Fernández de Kirchner, y creo que fue un gran momento en la historia del Consejo de Seguridad. Nuevamente, quiero elogiar la labor de movilización desplegada por la Presidencia de la Argentina: es de destacar que el Ministro de Defensa viniera a presidir el debate sobre Haití (véase S/PV.7024) y que la Directora de Asuntos Jurídicos presidiera el debate sobre la protección de los civiles, lo cual contribuyó evidentemente al éxito de la Presidencia.

PÁGINA 6 -- Sr. Lamek (Francia) (*interpretación del francés*): En cuanto a Malí, este es un tema con respecto al cual, como bien sabe el Consejo, Francia ha trabajado mucho. Durante la Presidencia de la Argentina, el Consejo emitió un comunicado de prensa en el que aplaudió la celebración pacífica de las elecciones presidenciales y la victoria de Ibrahim Boubacar Keita. Como subrayó el Consejo, la celebración de dichas elecciones en condiciones satisfactorias es un paso decisivo para el restablecimiento de la paz en Malí. No obstante, hay que hacer frente a los nuevos desafíos para proseguir con la estabilización del país, en particular, el inicio de un diálogo inclusivo en pos de la reconciliación nacional y la organización de las elecciones legislativas lo antes posible. El Consejo ha apoyado plenamente la Misión Multidimensional Integrada de Estabilización de las Naciones Unidas en Malí, cuyo despliegue debe continuarse rápidamente, a fin de ayudar a las autoridades malienses a estabilizar dicho país.

PÁGINA 7 --- Sr. Sul Kyung-hoon (República de Corea) (*interpretación del inglés*): Una vez más, la República de Corea agradece la ardua labor de la Presidencia de la Argentina durante este mes. Aguardamos con interés celebrar otros debates productivos en septiembre bajo la Presidencia australiana.

PÁGINA 7 -- Sr. Rosenthal (Guatemala): Sra. Presidenta: Le agradezco a usted y a su equipo su sobresaliente gestión de la Presidencia del mes que está por concluir. Estamos muy agradecidos a la República Argentina por ese hecho.

PÁGINA 8 -- Sr. Rosenthal (Guatemala): Por último, en

las decisiones que adopte el Consejo en los próximos días, incluido lo que podría todavía caer a la Presidencia de la Argentina, estarán involucradas cuestiones relacionadas no solo con el mantenimiento de la paz, sino también con la misma credibilidad y efectividad del Consejo de Seguridad y, en última instancia, el rol de las Naciones Unidas.

PÁGINA 8 -- Sr. Quinlan (Australia) (*interpretación del inglés*): Sra. Presidenta: Le doy las gracias por la oportunidad que nos brinda de reflexionar sobre la eficacia del Consejo en el cumplimiento de su responsabilidad de mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Le doy las gracias también por la capacidad y la afabilidad con que usted y todo su equipo han dirigido el Consejo durante el mes de agosto y por la manera en que la Argentina ha impulsado la labor del Consejo con respecto a dos cuestiones cruciales, a saber, la protección de los civiles, que forma parte de la esencia de la función de las Naciones Unidas, y la cooperación con las organizaciones regionales.

PÁGINA 9 -- Sr. Wang Min (China) (*interpretación del chino*): Sra. Presidenta: Le doy las gracias por presidir la sesión de hoy.

Con el liderazgo de la Argentina, el Consejo de Seguridad ha llevado a cabo su labor de agosto con gran eficacia y ha logrado resultados positivos. El Consejo de Seguridad ha deliberado sobre cuestiones candentes como el Oriente Medio, el Sudán y Sudán del Sur, África Central, Haití y Kosovo. Ha celebrado debates temáticos sobre la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales y sobre la protección de los civiles en los conflictos armados. Ha aprobado una resolución sobre la prórroga del mandato de la Fuerza Provisional de las Naciones Unidas en el Líbano, así como varias declaraciones de la Presidencia. China valora el importante papel desempeñado por la Argentina en la Presidencia del Consejo.

PÁGINA 10 -- Sr. Maes (Luxemburgo) (*interpretación del francés*): El debate público de 6 de agosto (véase S/PV.7015), presidido por la Presidenta de la Argentina, fue un valioso debate porque puso una vez más de relieve la importante contribución que hacen las organizaciones regionales y subregionales a la prevención, gestión y solución de conflictos, así como la necesidad de fortalecer la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y esas organizaciones, en plena conformidad con la Carta de las Na-

ciones Unidas.

PÁGINA 11 -- Sr. Maes (Luxemburgo) (*interpretación del francés*): El uso de armas químicas representaría una grave violación del Protocolo de Ginebra de 1925 relativo a la prohibición del empleo en la guerra de gases asfixiantes, tóxicos o similares y de medios bacteriológicos, y del derecho internacional consuetudinario. Ello constituiría un crimen de guerra y un crimen de lesa humanidad. Los autores de esos crímenes deben rendir cuentas por sus actos. Al igual que otros países, entre ellos la Argentina, Luxemburgo ha solicitado desde enero que la situación en Siria se remita a la Corte Penal Internacional.

PÁGINA 13 -- Sr. Parham (Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte) (*interpretación en inglés*): Sra. Presidenta: Para comenzar, deseo agradecer a usted y a toda la delegación argentina la eficacia de la presidencia y el buen humor, a pesar de la presión que caracterizó las dos últimas semanas en particular. También estamos agradecidos por esta sesión de recapitulación y por la orientación sobre sus objetivos. En lugar de examinar toda la labor que ha realizado el Consejo este mes, esta sesión brinda una oportunidad de analizar el modo en que el Consejo ha abordado y está abordando cuestiones clave, con el objetivo de poner de relieve las esferas en que el Consejo ha encarado con eficacia los retos y aquellas en las que no lo ha hecho, de modo que los esfuerzos puedan redoblar y reorientarse al mirar hacia adelante.

PÁGINA 14 -- Sr. Pankin (Federación de Rusia) (*interpretación del ruso*): En agosto, bajo la Presidencia de la Argentina, el Consejo de Seguridad tuvo un gran volumen de trabajo, en vista de los problemas y los acontecimientos que hubo. Se acordaron muchos documentos importantes. También se celebraron reuniones temáticas sobre temas relevantes. La atención del Consejo de Seguridad se centró en la situación en el Oriente Medio, así como en varios focos de tensión en África. Sra. Presidenta: Cree-mos que el Consejo fue capaz de gestionar ese volumen de trabajo gracias a su gran capacidad de dirección, su dinamismo y su eficacia.

PÁGINA 15 -- Sr. Menan (Togo) (*interpretación del francés*): Lle-ga a su fin otro mes de intensa actividad para el Consejo, de acuerdo con nuestra responsabilidad primordial de mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales. En particular, quisiera felicitar a la Presidencia argentina por la capacidad que ha mostrado su delegación durante el

mes de agosto, sobre todo en la gestión de situaciones urgentes. Las reuniones, consultas y negociaciones del Consejo sobre distintas cuestiones celebradas en agosto suscitan comentarios; por un lado, con respecto a la situación en países como la República Centroafricana, el Sudán y Sudán del Sur, la República Democrática del Congo y Siria, y, por otro lado, con respecto a las cuestiones temáticas relativas a la protección de los civiles y la cooperación entre el Consejo de Seguridad y las organizaciones regionales y subregionales.

PÁGINA 16 -- Sr. Loulichki (Marruecos) (*interpretación del francés*): La Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad es un momento importante para todos los miembros del Consejo, en particular para los miembros no permanentes. Sra. Presidenta: Como representante de la Argentina, apoyada por su equipo, ha logrado cumplir con su cometido durante un mes muy agitado y cargado, con gran profesionalidad y dinamismo y con un gran sentido de la interacción y la comunicación. La participación en nuestra labor de los máximos responsables argentinos, con la Presidenta Cristina Fernández de Kirchner a la cabeza, demuestra la gran importancia que la Argentina atribuye a su participación en el Consejo de Seguridad y a su misión primordial de mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Quedamos muy satisfechos al participar en los debates con los que se quería definir la Presidencia argentina, a saber, la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales y subregionales en el mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales (véase S/PV.7015) y la protección de los civiles, con hincapié en la dimensión humanitaria (véase S/PV.7019).

PÁGINA 17 -- Sra. Power (Estados Unidos de América) (*interpretación del inglés*): Sra. Presidenta: Para empezar, permítame agradecerles a usted y al resto de los miembros del Consejo la cálida bienvenida que me dieron al iniciar mis funciones como representante de los Estados Unidos en el Consejo de Seguridad. Como dije el primer día, me siento honrada de estar sentada en medio de tantos colegas distinguidos. Quisiera también darles las gracias a usted y a la delegación de la Argentina y felicitarla por la excelente presidencia de este mes. Se presentaron asuntos importantes y sorpresas en el camino, y usted las manejó de manera excelente. Es difícil pensar en una Presidencia en Agosto en la que se le hayan presentado tantos asuntos al Consejo. Usted presidió las sesiones con gran destreza y con un gran compromiso de defender la paz y la seguridad internacionales.

PÁGINA 20 -- La Presidenta: De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 55 del reglamento provisional del Consejo de Seguridad, al levantarse cada sesión privada debe emitirse un comunicado. Los miembros del Consejo tienen ante sí un proyecto de comunicado. ¿Puedo considerar que se aprueba el proyecto de comunicado?

Al no haber objeciones, así queda acordado.

Para concluir, quisiera reiterar el sincero agradecimiento de la delegación de la Argentina y mi agradecimiento personal a los miembros del Consejo, en particular a mis colegas los Representantes Permanentes, a su personal respectivo y a la secretaria del Consejo especialmente, incluidos los intérpretes y las intérpretes y el personal de seguridad, por todo el apoyo que nos han brindado. Como hemos señalado, este ha sido un mes en el que ha habido mucho trabajo. No hubiéramos podido hacerlo solos, sin el dedicado esfuerzo, el apoyo y las contribuciones positivas de cada una de las delegaciones y los representantes de la Secretaría, así como de los demás profesionales que prestan de manera competente los distintos servicios de conferencias requeridos por el Consejo durante este mes.

Al concluir nuestra Presidencia, sé que hablo en nombre del Consejo al desear a la delegación de Australia buena suerte durante el mes de septiembre.

[7028th](#) meeting Thursday, 5 September 2013

Agenda

*Non-proliferation
Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)*

PAGE 2 -- Expression of thanks to the outgoing President

The President: As this is the first meeting of the Council for the month of September, I should like to take this opportunity to pay tribute, on behalf of the Council, to Her Excellency Mrs. Maria Cristina Perceval, Permanent

Representative of the Argentina, for her service as President of the Security Council for the month of August. I know that I speak for all members of the Council in expressing deep appreciation to Ambassador Perceval and her delegation for the skill, perseverance and good **humour with which they conducted the Council's business** last month. They have set a very high benchmark.

PAGE 4 -- Mr. Wang Min (China) (*spoke in Chinese*): I would first like to thank Argentina for its efforts in presiding over the Council for the month of August. And I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the presidency for September, and to wish you success in our work this month. I would also like to thank you, Sir, for your briefing in your capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and to commend you for your efforts on behalf of the Committee.

PAGE 5 -- **Mr. Oyarzábal** (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): First of all, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. President, on behalf of my delegation, on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of **September and reiterate my delegation's full willingness** to work constructively with you and support you during your presidency. I would also like to thank you for the submission of the quarterly report on the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and for your leading role in chairing it.

Argentina has a firm and historic commitment to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and believes that the international community should support the nuclear non-proliferation regime and its cornerstone, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. At the same time, my country reiterates the inalienable right of all States parties to the Treaty to develop their research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. That is a principled position that we have expressed in this and other relevant forums. In that context, we maintain a robust and peaceful nuclear programme that has made us leaders in the field in our region.

We have received the most recent report (GOV/2013/40) of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), dated 28 August 2013, and continue to share his assessment of and concern about the lack of

progress in providing clarity on the outstanding issues. We consider it essential that Iran actively cooperate with the Agency and provide all required information about its nuclear programme by providing access to all the necessary areas to allow for effective verification. In that regard, we believe it is important that Iran take the necessary steps to fully implement its obligations, including the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and restore the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear programme.

We remain convinced that it is essential to continue to seek a solution through talks that provide certainty about **the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme**. We therefore encourage the parties to continue their efforts to that end in a responsible manner and without preconditions. We also reiterate that Iran must adopt and implement the so-called structured approach to resolve the outstanding issues, in accordance with the call by the IAEA Board of Governors in its resolution of September 2012 (GOV/2012/50). While we regret that no concrete results have been achieved thus far, we hope that the new round of negotiations between Iran and the IAEA, scheduled for 27 September, will make it possible to achieve substantive progress aimed at finalizing the structured approach document in order to begin the process of clarifying outstanding issues.

With regard to the work of the Committee, I would like to thank the Panel of Experts for its final report (S/2013/331, annex) and the recommendations made, which we fully support. While we highlight the swift publication of the report as an official document of the Council, we hope that the Committee will continue to consider the recommendations and other outstanding issues.

Finally, let me reiterate my country's position on the importance of improving the quality of the list of persons and entities subject to sanctions. We understand that it is essential that States provide, on a voluntary basis, additional information to enable the accurate identification of such persons and entities, in order to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed on Iran.

PAGE 8 -- **Mr. Briz Gutiérrez** (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): Allow me to begin by thanking the Argentine delegation for steering the work of the Council during the month of August and to congratulate you, Sir, on assuming the presidency of the Council for the month of Sep-

tember. My delegation also thanks you for your informative briefing and your work at the helm of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), as well as the work of your team.

PAGE 12 -- Mr. Pankin (Russian Federation) (*spoke in Russian*): We would like to thank the delegation of Argentina for its successful presidency of the Security Council last month. We are also grateful to Ambassador Quinlan for his briefing on the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). We thank him and the entire Australian delegation for their skilful chairmanship of that Council body.

PAGE 13 -- Mr. El Oumni (Morocco) (*spoke in French*): I would like to begin by congratulating Argentina on its successful presidency of the Security Council last month. I also congratulate you, Mr. President, on your assumption of the Council's presidency. We wish you every success.

[7033rd](#) meeting Wednesday, 18 September 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Liberia
Twenty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2013/479)*

The President: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hand.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2116 (2013).

[7035th](#) meeting Thursday, 19 September 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Afghanistan
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/535)*

PAGE 9 -- **Mr. Oyarzábal** (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would first like to thank Special Representative Kubiš for his presentation of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/535), and Ambassador Tanin for his valuable contribution.

The Secretary-General's report provides us with a complete picture of the circumstances surrounding the transition in Afghanistan, the progress made and the difficulties that still have to be dealt with. With the leadership of its Government, the determination and drive of its people and the support of the international community, Afghanistan has come a long way and is preparing to enter into a new stage of independence and sovereignty. In that regard, the success of the 2014 elections is crucial to strengthening peace and reconstruction in Afghanistan and completing the political and security transition.

For that reason we would like to highlight the progress made in preparing for the elections and in passing legislation establishing the electoral framework, with independent electoral institutions. At the same time, we believe it is important that the elections be carried out in an adequate security climate that will enable the Afghan people to freely exercise their rights. In particular, we urge the Government and the international community to ensure the presence of female police and security agents so as to enable Afghan women to exercise their right to elect their representatives. We hope that this aspect will be taken into consideration as part of the upcoming renewal of the mandate of the International Security Assistance Force.

With respect to the security situation, we are deeply concerned at the increase in civilian casualties caused by terrorist attacks, among them a high number of women and children who have either been killed or injured. A particularly disturbing development in that regard is the regrettable increase in the attacks on women in public office or the security forces. All parties must respect international humanitarian law, and those responsible for these attacks must be prosecuted for their deeds.

While recognizing the significant progress that has been made over the past decade in terms of gender equality in Afghanistan and the empowerment of Afghan women, thanks to the priority that the Afghan Government has given to the issue, and as was also recognized by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in June 2013 when the first national report on the matter was being presented, we nevertheless feel that it is possible to continue building on those successes. We understand the challenges that persist but we feel that it is essential that women participate fully in the peace and reconciliation processes. As we have said on other occasions, we feel that this should also be a strategic priority for the transition. In other words, the full participation of women at all levels and in all sectors of economic activity is essential to building strong economies and to consolidating stable and just societies.

With regard to the process of reconciliation, as is the case for other members of the Security Council and in other situations, we understand that the stability of the country cannot be achieved exclusively through military means. In that respect, we believe that the reconciliation of process as well as the process of strengthening the institutions of the country should be led by the Afghans themselves so that peace and development will be sustainable. The challenges facing Afghanistan are interrelated, that is why sustained progress in the area of strengthening the rule of law and institutions, national reconciliation and social and economic development are mutually reinforcing. In that respect, we believe that the international community will continue to support the people and Government of Afghanistan in its efforts in the area of economic development and social inclusion.

Under the leadership of its Government, the determination and drive of its people and the support of the international community, Afghanistan has come a long way and is preparing to embark on a new stage of its inde-

pendence and sovereignty. Due to its presence and its ability to interact with all sectors of Afghan political and social life, the presence of the United Nations through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan has been fundamental and will be even more so as the transition progresses. That is why I would like to reiterate the commitment of Argentina to the Afghan people, to democracy, to human rights and to the development of the country.

PAGE 29 -- Mr. Ružička (Slovakia): The process of peace and reconciliation must be led by Afghans, who can rely on the assistance of the international community and the good offices of UNAMA. Among the many examples of the extraordinary performance of this United Nations Mission, there is another new element: the beneficial influence of UNAMA on development in Afghanistan through increased regional cooperation. Without a doubt, the productive discussions between Afghanistan and Pakistan and the opportunities presented by Iran contribute to a promising future. All those activities are fully in line with the debate of the Security Council in August (see S/PV.7015) on the significance of regional cooperation, which was chaired by Her Excellency President Cristina Fernández of Argentina.

[7036th](#) meeting Thursday, 26 September 2013

Agenda

Small arms

The impact of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons on international peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General on Small arms (S/2013/503) Letter dated 6 September 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/536)

PAGE 2 – The President: Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/570, which contains the

text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

PAGE 5 -- The President: I shall put the draft resolution to the vote now.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Azerbaijan Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

PAGE 6 -- The President: There were 14 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 2117 (2013).

I shall now make a statement in my capacity as the Foreign Minister of Australia.

[...]

This international momentum must be maintained. The Council has taken too long to adopt its first resolution on small arms. And I should note that Australia has built on the earlier work of others – including Argentina some years ago – to get to this point. The Council should consider these issues more systematically, return to this subject with greater frequency, and ensure that our commitments today are not forgotten tomorrow.

PAGE 10 -- Mr. Yun Byung-se (Republic of Korea): First of all, each and every State is primarily responsible for preventing the proliferation and diversion of illicit small arms. Therefore, each State should ensure the highest degree of accountability in order to prevent its weapons from flowing into regions or countries of concern and falling into the wrong hands. In that regard, I believe that the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which was adopted in April, marked an important milestone in our efforts to prevent the illicit transfer and diversion of conventional arms. We appreciate the leadership of Australia and Argentina in bringing the ATT negotiations to fruition. The Republic of Korea, one of the original signatory States to the Trea-

ty, will play its part in bringing the Treaty into force at an early date. I would also like to welcome the United States as a new signatory to that important treaty.

PAGE 19 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): We are pleased to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia presiding over this debate on small arms. The importance and significance of this discussion are highlighted by the presence of dignitaries, foreign ministers and other high-level individuals here today. We also note the participation of the Secretary-General and welcome his report (S/2013/503). We thank the Vice-President of the International Committee of the Red Cross for her statement.

Argentina welcomes the adoption of the first resolution on small arms (resolution 2117 (2013)), which crystallizes the objectives promoted by my country during its former presidency of the Security Council, in March 2006, as you so generously mentioned, Madam President. The fact that Australia has undertaken this initiative speaks to the shared convictions and the fact that there is no room in this Organization for monopolized agendas or privileged positions for anyone. It is obvious that the essence of true multilateralism is working together. It is a shared responsibility, one that has to do with solidarity, that is strategic: to build, for everyone, a more just, secure and peaceful world.

It is the duty and responsibility of the international community to intensify and multiply the efforts to eradicate the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, as they pose a challenge to the maintenance of international peace and security. It is important that the measures taken are aimed at more control and transparency in the stockpiling and transfer of weapons, an improvement of international cooperation, including the exchange of information and confidence-building measures, and capacity-building assistance to States in order to establish effective arms control and regulatory measures and to enable them to implement their commitments under the relevant instruments, both regionally and internationally, including the arms embargoes established by the Security Council.

The stockpiling and uncontrolled spread of small arms and ammunition has severe implications for human development, sustainable economic growth and peace. As mentioned previously, armed violence erodes the fabric of society; diverts investments in infrastructure, health

and education; promotes political insecurity; increases crime; and foments political instability and a climate of impunity.

We know that throughout the world violence in conflict and post-conflict situations is carried out mostly with conventional weapons, especially small arms and light weapons, which are available because of the very lucrative business of smuggling, as well as regulations and controls that are really insufficient or nonexistent. It should be clear that the uncontrolled proliferation of these weapons has a devastating impact on civilians, especially women and children. That is why Argentina believes it a priority to strengthen existing mechanisms to prevent, combat and eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

Argentina approaches the problems arising from small arms in the context of a comprehensive strategy that includes elements related to international security, defence, non-proliferation and domestic security. This strategy includes both domestic and foreign policy actions through our participation in efforts at the international and regional level. The premise on which we base ourselves is that the fight against the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms depends largely on the policies that countries are willing to adopt in the domestic arena, such as periodic reviews of control measures for arms exports. However, efforts to prevent and combat the illicit trafficking in and irresponsible transfers of arms will be effective only if appropriate regulation and controls exist at the regional and international level.

In that conviction, Argentina participated actively alongside other countries in the negotiation of the Arms Trade Treaty, in the establishment of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, and in the meetings of the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, among others. The Southern Common Market has been working to the same end.

It is estimated that the worldwide traffic in small arms and light weapons amounts to more than 650 million, that 1,500 people die every day as a result of armed violence, and that 60 per cent of all human rights violations are committed with small arms. In Syria, to cite but one instance, the horror of chemical weapons, whose use is a war crime and a crime against humanity, should not overshadow the need to remember that 99 per cent of

victims have been claimed by conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons.

We emphasize that resolution 2117 (2013), which we have just adopted, recognizes the link between the unregulated circulation of small arms, on the one hand, and sexual violence and violence against children, on the other, in situations of armed conflict, although examples of this link also abound in peacetime. Various studies show that in any region of the world the possession of a small arm in the family space increases by 41 per cent the risk of a family member being murdered, while for women this risk increases threefold. The danger is only heightened in situations of armed conflict.

We note that, in the context of measures to prevent the proliferation of weapons, the effective implementation without double standards of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council is essential. Sanctions are not an end in themselves, but strict compliance with them – on the part not only of those against whom they are addressed, but also the rest of the membership, especially the producers and exporters of weapons – is a significant factor in reducing the availability of weapons and conflict. At the same time, it is necessary to prevent targeted transfers to a country in conflict or where they can be used to commit violations of international humanitarian law and human rights and disrupt communal security.

Through you, Madam President, we commend the focused and committed work of the Australian Mission, led by Ambassador Gary Quinlan. As is emphasized in the concept note drawn up for this meeting (S/2013/536), armed violence is not only a cause of endemic poverty but also a consequence thereof. We hope that the resolution which the Security Council has adopted today, based on the broad agreement that the international community achieved in adopting the Arms Trade Treaty, will open a new phase in which, to paraphrase the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the merchants of death will be displaced by the peacemakers.

[7037th](#) meeting Friday, 27 September 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

PAGE 7 -- Mr. Al-Qirbi (Yemen) (*spoke in Arabic*): I should like to begin by thanking the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia for the work done by the Australian Mission during its presidency this month. Our thanks go **also to Mr. Héctor Marcos Timerman, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina**, for his wise leadership of the Council last month. I would also like to convey the greetings of President Mansour and his deep appreciation of the role played by the Security Council in supporting the Yemeni Republic, which enabled it to peacefully overcome the political crisis; that was deeply appreciated by the international community.

PAGE 17 -- Mr. Zuain (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Mr. President, let me begin by thanking you and your **delegation for organizing today's meeting**. I would also like to extend my thanks to Mr. Jamal Benomar and Mr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani for their statements and recognize the important contribution of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yemen, Mr. Abubaker A. Al-Qirbi.

On 6 August, during our presidency of the Council, Argentina organized an open debate to highlight cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security (S/PV.7015). We have no doubts that the critical role played by the Gulf Cooperation Council in achieving an agreement establishing the basis for a negotiated political transition in Yemen offers one of the best examples of the responsible and timely involvement of a subregional organization in the prevention of a regional conflict. It was model for the peaceful transfer of power, unique in the Arab Spring developments. At a time when there was a real possibility of a return to violence, the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, with the decisive support of the Security Council, defined a comprehensive road map with specific deadlines to move towards democratic transition by holding a National Dialogue Conference, the preparation of a new constitutional framework and the holding of elections at the beginning of the following year.

The Government of President Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour has taken important steps forward for the purposes of creating a favourable environment for advancing the transition.

Although a lot remains to be done in terms of the transitional democracy, the specific measures designed to re-

spond to the historic demands of the south have been as courageous as they are necessary to bring about trust and maintain the commitments of the various players in the process.

Just as relevant have been the measures relating to the reorganization and restructuring of the army with a view to creating a security force that is professional under a unified civilian command. Those reforms, which have not yet been concluded, are not only important for a successful transition from a political point of view, they are also central to effectively dealing with the precarious security situation that the country is experiencing, including with the persistent daily threat of Al-Qaida on the Arabian Peninsula.

The political progress has been important, and we must recognize it. But we must not forget that the men, women and young children who went out onto the streets in **Sana'a at the beginning of 2011 were not only calling for greater participation in the decision-making process**, but they were also asking for full participation in the economic and social life of their country. We therefore believe that the viability of the transition will depend on the capacity and the swiftness with which the political consensus can be translated into a tangible improvement in the lives of Yemenis. We feel that the degree of political support for the political system in the next few months will depend to a large extent on how much the aspirations for social inclusiveness have been met.

Like many economies in the Arab world, Yemen is clearly suffering from the uncertainty and instability that has been experienced by the country over the last 13 years. When it comes to Yemen, the new difficulties are coming about in the light of a prior serious humanitarian situation that is affecting over half of the Yemeni population, with the potential to undermine the transition process. **Therefore, Yemen's sustainable economic development is not only a humanitarian imperative, it is also a moral obligation**. Above all, it is a matter of political urgency.

We therefore salute the support of the international community for the Government of Yemen in its efforts to deal with its economy in the long term. The meeting of the Friends of Yemen that was held two days ago shows that it continues to be a relevant forum for the coordination of international aid for achieving the economic potential of the country. Once again, we hope that the promises of contributions that had been made at the

Group of Friends' successive meetings will soon be fulfilled and translated into projects that make a tangible difference to the lives of Yemenis.

Under the leadership of the Government of President Hadi Mansour, the people of Yemen have made significant progress towards realizing the vision of a new State that can fulfill its aspirations for inclusion, participation and dignity. The next months will be critical for producing a stable, prosperous Yemen, and the international community, including the Security Council and United Nations agencies working in the country, should be prepared to support the efforts aimed at meeting those goals in the framework of the priorities defined by the Yemenis themselves and with due respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen.

[7038th](#) meeting Friday, 27 September 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

PAGE 2 -- The President: I warmly welcome the Secretary-General, the Deputy Prime Minister of Luxembourg, ministers of members of the Security Council and other representatives present in the Security Council Chamber tonight.
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2118 (2013).

PAGE 12 -- Mr. Timmerman (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): The horrific spectacle that moved the world on 21 August was neither an isolated nor an unpredictable

event. Week after week for more than two years, and especially after we joined the Security Council in January, we heard nothing but reports detailing more deaths, more refugees, more displaced persons, more violence, more arms supplied to all parties, more scepticism about the appropriateness or the need for a political solution, and a growing and dangerous inclination to military action as the most effective strategy.

That is why we in particular cannot suggest that the tragedy in Syria exists because the attack on 21 August took place. But we can affirm that the horror has opened the doors to a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Much depends on the Syrians themselves, as well as those seated here under the mandate of the United Nations. Perhaps what happened on 21 August is that, along with the more than 1,000 victims of that day, the whole world heard the voices of all those victims and saw with perfect clarity how petty geopolitical interests were at play in Syria and the region, and how they were more interested in aggravating the conflict than in resolving it. It witnessed the profound impotence of the Security Council to put an end to the daily massacres that were accumulating in an ethical outrage and a clear threat to international peace and security.

As a country firmly committed to non-proliferation and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, and as a State party to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, Argentina was a resolute supporter of resolution 2118 (2013) and the detailed and specific programme of supervision and destruction of Syria's chemical weapons approved by the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. There is no room for double standards or euphemisms. The use of chemical weapons is a war crime and a crime against humanity, and those who perpetrate such crimes **cannot go unpunished. With today's resolution, the Council is finally assuming its responsibility for stabilizing the situation in Syria and contributing to achieving a lasting peace, reaffirming the strength of multilateralism as a cornerstone of the collective security system established by the Charter of the United Nations as the world's only guarantee against the hegemony of might-is-right.**

We also agree with those who believe that the resolution can lay the foundations for progress towards a negotiated political solution to the Syrian crisis that reflects the legitimate aspirations and demands of its people and estab-

lishes the basis for a lasting peace, while respecting Syria's territorial integrity and sovereignty. That is why we applaud the fact that the Security Council has taken ownership of the Geneva Communiqué of June 2012 (S/2012/523, annex), calling for the speedy holding of "Geneva II" so that it can be implemented.

The resolution establishes a specific mechanism for the elimination of Syria's chemical weapons, based on the framework agreement reached in Geneva on 14 September between the United States and the Russian Federation (S/2013/565, annex). Yet it is fair to point out that it also reflects concerns and proposals put forward by various members of the Council over the past few months of consultations. That aspect was a decisive factor in my country's sponsorship of the resolution.

In keeping with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council's decisions are binding on all members. While we trust that the various actors involved in the Syrian conflict will act in good faith and cooperate for the effective implementation of the resolution, it is also clear that should there be non-compliance, it is within the exclusive power of the Council to convene in order to assess and take measures that it deems appropriate under Chapter VII of the Charter.

To conclude, my country wishes to reiterate that the horror of chemical weapons, whose use is a war crime and a crime against humanity, should not overshadow the fact that 99 per cent of the casualties in the conflict have been from conventional weapons. It is absolutely necessary for the Security Council to prohibit the supply of conventional weapons to the parties to the conflict. That suggestion, put forward by Argentina, accords with the views expressed by the Secretary-General and Special Envoy Brahimi and with the desire of millions of men and women who want and work for peace. Nor can we ignore the serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law throughout Syria. The humanitarian disaster affecting millions of Syrians has had a deep impact on institutional stability and the living conditions of people in neighbouring countries and exacerbates sectarian tensions across the region.

The step that was taken today was necessary and essential, but there are other steps that must be taken by the Council. In that regard, Argentina will continue to advocate for effective accountability, referral of the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court, unrestricted

access for humanitarian aid, measures to stem the transfer of weapons to all parties to the conflict, the rejection of the use of force, the option for dialogue and a peaceful political solution as a legitimate and realistic path to peace, and the prevention of further violence.

[7040th](#) meeting Thursday, 10 October 2013

Agenda

The question concerning Haiti
Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
(S/2013/493)

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representatives of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Haiti, Peru and Uruguay to participate in this meeting.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2119 (2013).

[7041st](#) meeting Thursday, 10 October 2013

Agenda

The situation in Afghanistan

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate in this meeting. representatives

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2120 (2013).

[7042nd](#) meeting Thursday, 10 October 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Central African Republic

The President: **Under rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative

PAGE 2 -- The President: In accordance with rule 37 of **the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of the Central African Republic to participate in this meeting.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2121 (2013).

PAGE 3 -- Mr. Doubane (Central African Republic) (*spoke in French*): To conclude, the Central African Republic would like to thank by name each of the 15 mem-

bers of the Security Council represented in this Chamber: Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, the Russian Federation, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. I thank them for their crucial vote, which restores to a people, including its women and children, their humanity and, quite simply, hope for the future.

[7044th](#) meeting Friday, 18 October 2013

Agenda

Women and peace and security

Women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations

Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/587)

PAGE 2 -- The President: Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/614, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2122 (2013).

PAGE 15 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I want to thank the Secretary-General and everyone who, based on their experience and commitment, has contributed to the need to make progress in realizing the full equality for women.

In that connection, I should like to recall what Patrick Cammaert, former Deputy Force Commander of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, said in 2008: it is more dangerous to be a woman than a soldier in a modern conflict.

Argentina would like to emphasize the need for a gender perspective and for crimes against women to be incorporated into the agenda of peace negotiations. To that end, we need women in decision-making positions and at all stages of the peace process. We know that women are victims of widespread violence at the hands of all parties involved in a conflict. We also know that sexual violence in conflict is not a new phenomenon, rather it is a powerful weapon used to destroy not merely the life of a woman but also to destroy families, communities, ethnic groups or entire nations.

Although we still hear that violence is as old as war itself **and that women's bodies have been a battlefield for centuries** throughout the world, the experience in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Rwanda served to scuttle the cynical acceptance of sexual violence as a natural phenomenon in armed conflicts, and of rape as a weapon of war of devastating power. The atrocities documented at the time **and the survivors' testimonies of massive violations** – rapes in camps, mutilations, sexual slavery and forced pregnancies – **moved humankind's ethical consciousness**, while sexual violence in armed conflicts seized being an invisible crime or an immutable tradition. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Special Court for Sierra Leone decisively made progress in classifying sexual violence, in particular rape in conflict situations, as torture, a war crime and a crime against humanity. With complete clarity, the International Criminal Court Statute would subsequently establish that acts of rape, sexual slavery, prostitution, forced pregnancy or sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable

severity constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In accordance with that progressive increase in awareness, **the Security Council's trajectory shows an awareness** and increasing commitment to preventing and eradicating sexual and gender-based discrimination in situations of conflict and post-conflict situations, as well as a commitment to ensuring that when sexist crimes are committed, the perpetrators will not enjoy impunity, that there is justice and redress for the victims and that societies can achieve a lasting peace based on authentic reconciliation that is born of an understanding of the truth and a recognition of the fact that nobody has the right to deny another human being of their life, their freedom or their dignity, nor can they impede their participation by way of any type of discrimination in any area of society.

From resolution 1208 (1998), on security for refugees, which underscores the special security needs of women in camps, to resolution 1314 (2000), which underscores the importance of prevention, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policies including a gender perspective, it is clear we have made progress. However, it was particularly through resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions focused on the situation of women in conflict and post-conflict situations that the Council underscored, as priorities in achieving lasting peace, the promotion **and protection of women's human rights and their equal participation** in transitional justice and reconciliation processes, as well as a human rights perspective and a gender perspective in all the efforts and programmes for development, peace, security and the building and strengthening of the rule of law.

It is true that much remains to be done. Despite all the progress made – as we recently noted in our visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region – weak States, authoritarian Governments, corrupt systems and a widespread culture of impunity serve to perpetuate inequality and violence against women in conflict and post-conflict situations, and that enables other types of inequality, discrimination and violence to exist in society. We have worked very hard to put an end to rape as a weapon of war and to the wrongful response of impunity for its perpetrators. While those efforts have **contributed to reducing impunity's negative effects**, we are aware that the problem has still not been eradicated.

We cannot lock ourselves inside a laboratory to restore

and recognize women's human rights or to build a genuine rule of law. In that connection, I would like to end with the testimony of women from various parts of the world. In this century, in one country in Africa, 1,152 women were raped every day – that is 48 every hour or four every five minutes. In another area of that continent, a woman reported that, when women tried to escape, their children were killed. She said that they raped lots of women and girls and were happy when they raped them. They even sang while they raped them and told them they had the right to do whatever they wish with women. **In another country, a women's organization told us that the criminal code there still interprets rape as a form of adultery. If a women cannot prove that there was no consent and if there are not at least four witnesses who confirm her testimony, women are punished for adultery by whipping or stoning. In a country in Asia, we heard recently from a group of women who were subjected to sexual torture. Their genitals were burned, they said. They were forced into prostitution by security forces, rebel groups and members of peacekeeping missions. In Europe, a women from the former Yugoslavia testified that in the camps the soldiers raped her all day long. She would fall asleep, but when she awoke a different soldier would be in her bed.**

In the Middle East, many women do not turn to the justice system for the crimes they have been subjected to because they say that they are scared – scared of exclusion, of being victimized again, or of being victims of honour crimes. In my region of Latin America and the Caribbean, a woman in a conflict situation said that a woman can never report a rape to her national police; it would be like being raped all over again.

Finally, I would like to share the sentiments expressed in 2012 by a group of women Nobel Peace Prize laureates – Jody Williams, Shirin Ebadi, Mairead Maguire and Leymah Gbowee – that a world without war and violence **against women is possible and that "[o]ur collective efforts have brought gender violence to the forefront of policy and public discussions. Now, our united actions will stop rape in conflict".**

However, we still have much to do to achieve women's effective equality as people with rights and to achieve equal representation in decision-making arenas, and for those reasons, we welcome the resolution adopted today (resolution 2122 (2013)).

[7047th](#) meeting Tuesday, 22 October 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank Mr. Feltman for his briefing. I also extend my appreciation to the Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine for their statements.

At the end of July, some days after our last open debate on the situation in the Middle East (see S/PV.7007), Palestinians and Israelis returned to the negotiating table, giving new life to the peace process and overcoming the inertia of a dangerous stalemate that had been ongoing for almost three years. That was an auspicious moment in a regional context, which, as we have all noted, is marked by uncertainty and upheaval.

However, three of the nine months that the parties established as the time period for reaching an agreement have gone by, and despite the fact that the negotiations have been carried out with a great deal of reservations, the information that we have indicates that the progress so far has been complex, which is understandable, but also extremely slow. That is partly because, instead of beginning with the broad and widely accepted principles, there is questioning of the parameters of the two-State solution, which are contained in international law and supported by the overwhelming majority of the international community. Among those parameters is that the pre-June 1967 borders should be the basis of any negotiation.

In various newspapers around the world, we are already seeing that lack of respect for the principles upheld by the international community. Some articles that I have been reading in the past few days have said that the question is not whether there will be conflict in the future between Israel and Palestine. There will be, and that cannot be prevented. Preventing catastrophic changes involves putting an end to the oppressive reign of an obsolete idea and allowing for both sides to see the world as it is and adapt to it.

Those remarks, which have been underscored in different

ways, have been published in important newspapers around the world, including in Latin America. They undoubtedly strengthen the idea that Argentina has been putting forth and which we stress again. We believe that the Security Council should express itself on the entirety of the situations that we have been describing as situations that either positively or negatively affect the Palestinian-Israeli situation and take concrete steps to complement the negotiations and support the two-State solution. I think that it is important for the Council to express itself on behalf of the overwhelming majority opinion favoring a two-State solution. In doing so, the Council could help to counteract those who I do not want to classify, but perhaps I would call them "free thinkers", who think that the principles of the Charter of the United Nations or of international law or the 1967 solution are obsolete and that instead we need to be realistic and pragmatic.

Enormous atrocities have been committed in the world with the call for realism and pragmatism. Therefore, once again we urge the Security Council to express itself on the principles that it maintains in order to give a definitive solution, so that there can be real, lasting peace with secure borders for Israel and a consolidated Palestinian State. While there have been brave acts, such as the release of the first group of Palestinian prisoners detained prior to the signing of the Oslo Accords, since the beginning of the negotiations we have seen other developments as well that are completely incompatible with the peace process and that deepen the mistrust and do not contribute to creating favorable conditions for dialogue.

We repeat, as others have done, that illegal settlements campaign has increased on the West Bank, as have demolitions and displacement in East Jerusalem and in Area C, ongoing confrontations between protesters and the Israel Defense Forces and tragic developments such as the one we saw in August in Kalandia, rocket launches against Israel and unceasing confrontational rhetoric.

At the same time, the humanitarian situation in Gaza continues to deteriorate, suffocated by a blockade that has been in place for more than six years. We know and agree that the next several months will be decisive in putting an end to an occupation that has lasted for more than half a century and that is a morally reproachable, politically unacceptable and strategically unviable.

I turn to the matter of Syria as a second issue. In a few

days, a month will have passed since the adoption of resolution 2118 (2013), on chemical weapons programme in Syria. We note with satisfaction that, with the collaboration of the Syrian Government, the initial verification activities for the elimination of that programme began almost immediately.

The Secretary-General sent along his recommendations on the role of the United Nations in that process – including those on putting together the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations and appointing a special coordinator to lead those efforts – and they were quickly backed by the Security Council. All of that is a good start for a process that has involved much suffering and difficulty and should conclude at the middle of the year ahead.

However, resolution 2118 (2013) has an additional component that is equally, if not more, important that the elimination of the chemical weapons programme in Syria. Through that resolution, the Security Council echoed the **2012 Geneva communiqué (S/2013/523, annex) and explicitly called for the "Geneva II" conference to be held as soon as possible in order to implement the communiqué, thus launching a transition led by the Syrians themselves that would put an end to the spilling of blood that has lasted more than two and a half years.**

To comply with that request, we need the same political will and the same determination shown by all of the relevant stakeholders when it comes to looking at the matter of chemical weapons. We hope that both the Government and the opposition will soon put together credible delegations that are able to make compromises and implement them so that the conference can start as announced next month.

It is worth reiterating that, in accordance with paragraph **12 of the 30 June 2012 communiqué, the global and regional Powers that met in Geneva last year and are today sitting in today's open debate reaffirmed their opposition "to any additional militarization of the conflict". That part of the communiqué seems to have been forgotten but it must be complied with.**

Resolution 2118 (2013) was undoubtedly a meaningful accomplishment. It was a sign of unity in the Security Council which, except for sporadic moments, had been paralyzed with regard to the Syrian crisis. In fact, in Au-

gust we could say that unity in the Council was perhaps accidental. We no doubt made progress with resolution 2118 (2013), but we do not know if the dynamics surrounding the conflict have changed.

We recall that Kofi Annan, when he left his post as Joint Special Envoy for Syria, said something that, as far as we can tell, remains valid to this day. He said:

"Only a united international community can compel both sides to engage in a peaceful political transition. But a political process is difficult, if not impossible, while all sides – within and without Syria – see opportunity to advance their narrow agendas by military means."

If Geneva II is to take place, the regional and international stakeholders that support both sides should be fully convinced that the political solution is the only possible solution.

Lastly, I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to recognize the fact that the Council has been able to adopt a presidential statement on the humanitarian aspects of the crisis (S/2013/PRST/15).

For Argentina, it is important though not crucial that the declaration was issued as a presidential statement and not as a resolution. It speaks as the expression of a united Council, not as a menu of options that the parties can choose from. It speaks of obligations and requirements that emanate from international law that must be complied with by all.

[7050th](#) meeting Monday, 28 October 2013

Agenda

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

Strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/588)

Ms. Squeff (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I wish to congratulate and thank you, Mr. President, for convening this important meeting. We are particularly pleased to see you, Sir, presiding over this informative meeting and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the leadership of your country at the head of the Security Council.

I want to also extend my appreciation to Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and to the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Mr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, for their briefings. They have both provided important contributions in assessing the ongoing cooperation between the two organizations and how to continue strengthening it.

Finally, we recognize the presence of the Secretary-General-elect of the OIC, Mr. Iyad Madani, and the Minister Delegate for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the **Kingdom of Morocco, Ms. M'Barka Bouaida.**

The role of regional organizations is key today in an international system that has evolved since the creation of the United Nations from an Organization comprising 51 countries to one with 193 countries. It is therefore not surprising that the weight of and the differences between different regional realities are reflected in the creation and increasing participation of new organizations. In that sense, the focus on integration is an effective way to build regional consensus in this globalized world.

On 6 August, during the Argentina's presidency of the Security Council, we addressed the issue of cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (see S/PV.7015). We agreed to ask the Secretary-General to include recommendations on ways to strengthen such cooperation in his next biennial report to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

That opportunity allowed us to share recent developments in different regions of the world.

In the context of Latin America and the Caribbean, the pro tempore Chair of the Union of South American Nations clearly illustrated the constructive willingness of South American societies, which is reflected in the primary role that the young organization assumed in successfully carrying out various mediation exercises, enabling the peaceful resolution of disputes that have arisen between our peoples as a result of circumstance. We were also able to hear the President pro tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States expound upon his work to reach a solution to one of the most serious bilateral crises in recent years in Latin America and the Caribbean.

It became clear that each regional or subregional organization had its own level of development and reflected different realities and needs. We therefore consider it important that the United Nations establish the forms and extent of cooperation with each of those regional organizations in accordance with that diversity.

In that regard, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which has members on four continents, is destined to have a major role in the peaceful settlement of disputes. That is clear in the developments in recent years with regard to peace and safety, as reflected in the 10-year programme of action through 2015 adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference in 2005 and the new Charter of the organization in 2008. It is also clear that the organization of Islamic Cooperation can play a role as facilitator in promoting the peace process in the Middle East, so that the parties and the countries of the region can reach the ultimate goal of establishing a just and lasting peace – the goal long sought by the international community.

Therefore, as expressed in resolution 67/264, adopted by consensus in the General Assembly and by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, we strongly support the continuing cooperation between those bodies with the common goal of seeking solutions to global problems. This includes areas such as disarmament, self-determination, the promotion of a culture of peace through dialogue and cooperation, decolonization, human rights and fundamental freedoms, the fight against international terrorism, capacity-building, the fight against pandemics and endemic diseases, environmental protection, climate change, emergency relief and rehabilitation, and technical cooperation.

The President of my country, Mrs. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, stated at that same meeting of 6 August that peace and security are not simply a military concept. There are many examples throughout the history of humankind that assure us that what really builds societies and builds stability are the values and ideals that a society and its millions of global partners uphold. We understand that these values are shared by all. Therefore, strengthening the cooperation between the United Nations and the other entities of the United Nations system and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and its organs and institutions contributes to promoting the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Therefore we call on the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to strengthen the cooperative ties and channels between them and with other regional organizations.

[7052nd](#) meeting Tuesday, 29 October 2013

Agenda

*Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)
Security Council Working Methods
Letter dated 16 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/613)*

PAGE 2 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank the presidency of Azerbaijan for **having convened today's important open debate** – important not only for the members of the Security Council but also for the general membership.

Argentina has historically advocated that efforts to improve transparency, inclusivity, openness, democratization and efficiency in the work of the Security Council should be ongoing. Argentina is therefore honored to have the responsibility of chairing the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.

It is fundamental to recognize the positive developments

that have taken place in recent years, including the holding of debates such as today's, which provide an opportunity to all Members not members of the Council to make proposals to improve our working methods and democratize our decision-making mechanism. Those developments are attributable to the commitment of Council members, whom we thank, and to their continuing **responsibility to improve the Council's working methods.** However, that shared responsibility to improve our working methods is also a response to the ongoing support and initiatives of the general membership, which appreciate all opportunities to engage in a more interactive dialogue with the Council so as to air the concerns of all Member States.

Argentina has engaged with enthusiasm in its chairmanship the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, as it has always done during its previous chairmanships of the Working Group. We acknowledge that the other members of the Council have consistently supported our efforts to seek practical ways **of making the Council's work more transparent and of improving its dialogue with the general membership, the troop-contributing countries (TCCs) and police-contributing countries (PCCs), and other bodies.**

In August, we adopted note S/2013/515 on Security Council dialogue with the broader membership and other bodies in response to a commitment undertaken years ago by the Council. Some of its elements are reflected in note 507 of 2010. The note contains provisions on open meetings, interactive dialogues, Arria Formula meetings, invitations to the President of the Peacebuilding Commission and the Chairs of country-specific configurations to informal dialogues, the need for subsidiary bodies to submit substantive information to the wider membership and to add momentum to their work, and the modalities of wrap-up meetings.

The last item on that list must be stressed. Several members of the Council acknowledge that its methodology should and must be improved. Argentina recognizes in particular the commitment of the Working Group to take up the issue of wrap-up meetings so as to develop them to their full potential for providing summaries of the **Security Council's monthly activities and for highlighting** for the general membership the varying approaches and priorities of Council members on agenda items. The wrap-up meetings are very valuable, and we therefore urge all members to convene them at the end of their respective

presidencies and to raise in the Working Group the issue of how to enhance their interactive aspects and effectiveness.

Yesterday, 28 October, we adopted presidential note S/2013/630, concerning consultations with troop- and police-contributing countries. With respect to the note, the Working Group was always aware of the fact that consultations with TCCs and PCCs are critical because **they improve the Council's ability to take effective and timely decisions in exercising its responsibilities.** Like many other aspects, consultations with TCCs and PCCs must be improved on an ongoing basis, as reflected in the fact that in every debate on working methods, the issue of dialogue with TCCs and PCCs is noted by many members.

In note 630, the members of the Security Council acknowledge the need to fully utilize all existing options and to continue to improve consultations. The note, which complements resolutions and presidential notes on this matter, addresses two major aspects: consultations with TCCs and PCCs and the provision of information to those countries. It calls for consultations with TCCs and PCCs, including at their request, with respect to urgent situations that affect their operations, in particular regarding the security of their personnel in the field. It also calls for consultations in other important circumstances in a peacekeeping operation, such as the transition from peacekeeping to peacebuilding, drawdown, an increase or decrease in personnel, and termination.

I note that in addition to the meetings organized with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Council could convene informal meetings with a view to engaging in an interactive dialogue with TCCs and PCCs. With respect to the provision of information, the note indicates that the Secretariat will provide potential TCCs and PCCs with all the information they require to take the decisions to participate in a peacekeeping operation.

The note addresses a variety of issues, and I reiterate that it answers all of the concerns of the general membership, which have been heard and heeded. The note points out that, with respect to the renewal of mandates, the Secretary-General shall provide a copy of his reports to the TCCs and PCCs sufficiently in advance of meetings.

To conclude, as on previous occasions when Argentina has chaired the Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, we are convinced that, with-

out impact on its decision-making abilities, the Council could and must be more transparent in its its relations with the general membership. I am grateful for the support I have received from all the other members of the Working Group, who have without exception worked in a constructive spirit, which I trust we will continue to enjoy.

I also thank the group of members that are engaged in an analysis of the concerns of general membership in respect **of this issue, as well as all members taking part in today's** debate. Their views assist in the ongoing task of improving our working methods.

PAGE 3 -- Ms. Lucas (Luxembourg) (*spoke in French*): I thank the Azerbaijani presidency of the Security Council for convening this open debate on the working methods of the Security Council and for providing a very useful concept paper to guide our discussions (S/2013/613, annex). This open debate has become an established annual tradition. It is a good tradition, since it allows non-members of the Council to share their views on improving the working methods of the Council.

This debate can feed the discussions in the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Matters. Since the beginning of the year, the Luxembourg has actively contributed to the Working Group, which is chaired with competence and commitment by Ambassador Perceval of Argentina. I thank my colleague and her team for their efforts to improve the efficiency and enhance the transparency of the work of the Council.

PAGE 5 -- Mr. DeLaurentis (United States of America): Increased cooperation with regional and other relevant organizations has been a hallmark of our work during the **past 12 months. Yesterday's ministerial-level** meeting on strengthening cooperation with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (see S/PV.7050) marked a deepening **of the Council's ties with that important organization. On** Yemen, the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council briefed the Security Council on the implementation of the transition plan at a high-level meeting in September (see S/PV.7037). Finally, the open debate in **August presided over by President Fernández of Argentina** (see S/PV.7015) allowed Member States to discuss the **Council's cooperation with a range of regional and subregional organizations.** The presidential statement adopted during that meeting (S/PRST/2013/12) is a useful **compilation of the Council's practice in this area.**

PAGE 6 -- Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala) (*spoke in Spanish*): We are grateful for the convening of this open debate on the working methods of the Security Council, as well as for the concept paper (S/2013/613, annex) that was circulated to that end. We hope that our deliberations today will help renew the commitment to make progress in improving the efficiency, transparency and interactivity of the Security Council.

Similarly, I would like to thank the Permanent Representative of Argentina, **Mrs. María Cristina Perceval, for** her presentation and her outstanding work as Chair of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.

PAGE 10 -- Mr. Nduhungirehe (Rwanda): I thank you, Sir, for convening this open debate on the implementation of note S/2010/507, on the working methods of the Security Council, which is, in itself, an exercise of transparency and accountability. I would also like to thank **Ambassador María Cristina Perceval of Argentina for her** able leadership of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions and for her unique talent in advancing important reforms for the benefit of the United Nations membership as a whole. I commend in particular the Ambassador of Argentina for the concept paper contained in document S/2013/630 on the enhancement of consultations between the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries adopted yesterday, which, as Ambassador Perceval stated, will enable those countries to effectively contribute to decisions regarding peacekeeping operations.

PAGE 12 -- Mr. Araud (France) (*spoke in French*): I would like to thank the Azerbaijani presidency for organizing this debate on the working methods of the Security Council.

Efforts have been made since 2010 to improve the **Council's working methods. The periodic revision of the note** of the President to the Security Council (S/2010/507) has provided useful codification and clarification for our way of working, enabling it to evolve towards greater transparency and better information flow. In that regard, I would like to thank the successive Chairs of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, who have promoted those efforts. The recent **adoption under Argentina's chairmanship of two notes** concerning the dialogue with troop-contributing coun-

tries and interaction with non-Council member States is testament to that (S/2013/515 and S/2013/630).

PAGE 15 -- Mr. Masood Khan (Pakistan): Pakistan welcomes the opportunity to review progress in enhancing the working methods of the Security Council. We appreciate the concept paper (S/2013/613, annex) prepared by your delegation, Sir, to facilitate the discussion. Let me **also thank Ambassador María Cristina Perceval of Argentina for her effective leadership of the Council's Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.**

PAGE 16 -- Mr. Quinlan (Australia): I commend you, Mr. President, for convening this sixth open debate on the **Council's working methods. This is a persuasive interest of all Member States, and our working methods must enhance the Council's engagement with the broader membership.** Increased transparency and consultation enhance the legitimacy and thus the effectiveness of the Council, which is always necessary but doubly so when **reforma of the Council's membership is at a standstill. We** have many of the necessary tools. The key, as usual, is implementation, and that requires a genuine will to change practices.

Opening up the working methods of the Council has been a slow and, let us be frank, tortured process. but we have made some real progress. Portugal did a pioneering job during its Council membership through its chairing the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions. Argentina – Ambassador Perceval and her team – has continued this influential leadership through their chairmanship. We also recognize and value the strong voices outside the Council, pressing us to do better. We welcome the establishment in May this year of the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency group and the active role it is playing. Its contributions have informed our recent work.

PAGE 17 -- **Mr. M'Beou** (Togo) (*spoke in French*): Mr President, I thank you for having convened this open debate on the working methods of the Security Council. I congratulate you on the thorough concept paper (S/2013/613, annex) that is guiding our discussions. This is the sixth open debate on the matter, and it gives us a real opportunity to evaluate the road covered in implementing the note by the President in document S/2010/507, which reviewed and completed note S/2006/507.

I welcome the substantial progress made since 2006 on a number of topics to respond to the concern over ensuring the transparency and effectiveness of the work of the Council and its interaction and dialogue with non-member States. In this context, I welcome the remarkable ongoing work of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, under the excellent chairmanship of Argentina since the beginning of this year.

PAGE 20 -- Mr. Moura (Portugal): Let me first thank you, Mr. President, and the delegation of Azerbaijan for **its initiative in organizing today's important open debate on the Council's working methods.**

Improving working methods is a continuing task. Indeed, there is always room to improve the transparency of the **Council's work and to enhance its relationship with the broader membership,** the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, as well as with regional and sub-regional organizations. That is what brings us to the Council today.

We welcome the recent measures the Council has taken to improve its working methods.

We also commend the continuous efforts in the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, led by Argentina. On our part, we continue to support all efforts within and outside the Council to improve working methods with the sole aim of strengthening and enabling the Council to better discharge the role entrusted by the Charter of the United Nations.

PAGE 23 -- Mr. De Aguiar Patriota (Brazil): I thank you, Sir, for convening this important open debate on the working methods of the Security Council and for circulating the concept note that guides our discussions today (S/2013/613, annex). Allow me to also take this opportunity to **congratulate Ambassador María Cristina Perceval on Argentina's leadership in the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions.**

PAGE 25 -- Mr. Grunditz (Sweden): **Since last year's** open debate (see S/PV.6870), the attention to this matter has increased further. Argentina has continued the excellent leadership of Portugal of the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Ques-

tions. The adoption of note S/2013/515 during the presidency of Argentina in August was a welcome step in which the Security Council committed to a number of measures for increased transparency and consultations.

PAGE 28 -- Mr. Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil (Egypt): Egypt appreciates the efforts by the Security Council Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions under the chairmanship of Argentina to improve the Council's working methods. Yet, more efforts should be exerted to promote the full implementation of the note by the President contained in document S/2010/507 and subsequent notes. We must also be more ambitious and advance our discussions beyond those notes. For example, reaching an agreement on the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure, which have been in force for over 60 years, would be a major step towards improving the working methods of the Council.

[7055th](#) meeting Tuesday, 12 November 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/646)*

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy to participate in this meeting.
{...}

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2123 (2013).

[7056th](#) meeting Tuesday, 12 November 2013

Agenda

*he situation in Somalia
Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606)*

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representative of Somalia to participate in this meeting.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2124 (2013).

[7057th](#) meeting Tuesday, 12 November 2013

Agenda

*The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/646)*

Mr. De Antueno (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to begin by thanking the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Valentin Inzko, for presenting his report on the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/2013/646, annex).

Argentina reaffirms its support for the Dayton Agreement and the protection and preservation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We underscore their importance, as well as respect for the rule of law, in ensuring durable peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

First of all, we deplore the fact that the negative trend of previous years has not been curbed, as underscored in the High Representative's prior report (see S/2013/263). We are worried about reports on the ongoing challenges to the Federation's institutional capacities, as well as the non-implementation of rulings of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We highlight the functioning institutions of the Republika Srpska and the Government's further efforts to resolve economic and social difficulties. However, there is ongoing concern over reports of statements made by high-ranking officials of the Republika Srpska advocating the future dissolution of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thereby challenging the basic provisions of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the country's territorial integrity.

My country also welcomes the fact that despite tensions during preparations, the ceremony to commemorate the victims of the 1995 Srebrenica genocide took place without major incident.

With regard to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Argentina welcomes the fact that the extended political crisis has ebbed and that tangible progress has been achieved towards reaching agreement in the appointment of judges to the Federation Constitutional Court and the subgroup responsible for matters of vital national interest. We hope that pending matters in the way of the group's resuming its work will be resolved promptly. In that regard, we highlight the good offices efforts undertaken by the Office of the High Representative.

We are concerned about the possibility that the lack of significant and tangible measures to implement the pend-

ing prerequisites of the five benchmarks and the two conditions that are necessary for the closure of the High Representative's Office will not be met. For that reason, we welcome the legislative proposals linked to State property and defense property. We call upon the political parties to show commitment in seeking consensus.

Of persistent concern is the fact that it has been impossible to hold elections in the city of Mostar to elect local authorities due to lack of implementation of the 2010 ruling of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitutional Court on the city's electoral system. Argentina reiterates its call to the political parties to redouble efforts in order to achieve agreement on the implementation of the ruling of the Constitutional Court, ensuring respect for the rule of law and thus enabling the holding of local elections.

With regard to implementation of the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the *Sejdić-Finci* case, we reiterate the appeal made to the political leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina to renew the efforts on reaching an agreement to ensure the protection of the rights of non-constituent peoples.

Finally, Argentina reiterates its support for the work carried out by the Office of the High Representative in support of the implementation of the provisions of the Dayton Peace Agreement and the efforts made to ensure that the governmental entities are able to fulfil the provisions of the Agreement and the State Constitution. We consider it necessary to continue to provide support and sufficient political resources to the Office of the High Representative to enable it to fulfil its mandate under the framework of the Dayton Agreement.

[7059th](#) meeting Tuesday, 14 November 2013

Agenda *The situation in Libya*

PAGE 10 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina thanks the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), Ms. Fatou Bensouda, for introducing the sixth report of the Office of the Prosecutor pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011).

The constructive dialogue between the Libyan authorities and the Office of the Prosecutor is a work in progress. In May, we recognized that the constraints in contact with the Government of Libya had been overcome, and that the Office of the Prosecutor had re-established contact with the new Administration following the 2012 elections. At that time, we commended the fact that Office of the Prosecutor and the Prosecutor-General of Libya had recently signed a memorandum of understanding concerning the distribution of work in future investigations and trials.

With regard to the cases of Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi, which had been suspended by the Office of the Prosecutor when Libya questioned their admissibility, Argentina has always stressed that, in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (c) of article 17 (1) of the Rome Statute, this was a judicial matter under the exclusive purview of the Chambers of the Court. The Court also ruled on the admissibility challenge in the case against Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi. The Appeals Chamber rejected the Libyan request to suspend the decision of the Pre-Trial Chamber, which had found that the case was admissible before the ICC. Argentina notes that the Pre-Trial Chamber decided on 11 October that the case against Abdullah Al-Senussi was inadmissible before the ICC, a decision that Mr. Al-Senussi has appealed. Argentina reminds Libya, as the Prosecutor does in her report, that it is obligated to hand over Saif Al-Islam Al-Qadhafi to the Court.

Argentina commends the Prosecutor for pursuing her investigations into other possible suspects, including those outside Libyan territory. My country also recognizes **the Prosecutor's concern regarding the report "Torture and deaths in detention in Libya," released in October by the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, covering detention centres held by armed brigades, in which torture is routinely employed. It is imperative for such detention centres to be placed under State control. In that regard, we urge Libya to make every effort to comply with the timeline established by the new law of transitional justice, which establishes that the cases of detainees associated with the previous regime and accused of crimes should be transferred prior to 21 December 2013 to the competent prosecutor to be handled according to due process. We join the Prosecutors call for Libya to effectively apply the law it adopted in April, penalizing torture, discrimination and forced disappearance.**

The members of the Council once again have before them **a report that emphasizes Libya's willingness to cooperate** with the Court. Argentina, like the Prosecutor, fully understands the multiple challenges facing the Libyan authorities and commends the Office of the Prosecutor for its willingness to continue to support the Government in its efforts to address the greatest possible number of cases under its jurisdiction.

Above and beyond the matter of the competency of the Court, whose focus is naturally on the worst offenders, it is important and auspicious that the Libyan Government should continue to solidify its fight against impunity and render justice for the heinous crimes that have been committed, because only accountability before justice will consolidate peace and bring relief to the victims.

As is the case each time the Prosecutor presents a report to the Council, there are several additional points that my delegation would like to highlight. First of all, referrals by the Council – including the situation in Libya – entail an obligation for follow-up. **In Argentina's view, the Council must do more than take note of these reports. We are pleased that in its presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2, on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, the Council expressed its commitment to providing follow-up to its decisions with respect to ad hoc tribunals and the ICC. Given that a follow-up mechanism for ad hoc tribunals already exists, it is now urgent to implement that commitment by establishing a specific mechanism for the International Criminal Court.**

Secondly, Argentina is concerned by the provision, contained in the two referrals made so far, exempting nationals of non-party States to the Rome Statute from the **Court's jurisdiction for acts or omissions derived from operations established or authorized by the Council or related to such operations. Argentina believes that the Court's jurisdiction is universal and should remain so.**

Another matter that could seriously affect the Court is that, in both referrals, the Council has determined that the expenses involved should be borne not by the United Nations but rather by the States parties to the Rome Statute. That deviates from the provisions of article 115 (b) of the Rome Statute and article 13 of the Relationship Agreement between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations. The legitimate concerns of many members with respect to seeing a more efficient Court and one able to deliver justice with greater speed – concerns such

as those raised by the representative of the Russian Federation— cannot be satisfied if the Court faces serious financial problems in the execution of justice.

To conclude, my delegation would like to stress that the International Criminal Court is one of the most notable contributions to the struggle against impunity and the prevention of atrocities. Just this morning in my country, the Senate approved a law for full reparations to political prisoners, union members and students detained under the last military dictatorship. This morning in my country, the Federal Appeals Chamber finally returned a verdict in the case of two priests, Carlos de Dios Murias and Gabriel Longueville, who were illegally deprived of liberty and murdered under the military dictatorship. Today in my country, at 8 a.m., we heard the testimony of Eduardo Pinchersky, a victim of the civil-military dictatorship. Speaking not only as a political activist but also as a Jew, **he said, "The gods decided who would die and who would live. The thought they were gods."**

We need the International Criminal Court.

PAGE 12 -- Mr. Oh Joon (Republic of Korea): With all of those developments, we understand that many tasks remain in Libya. However, with the continued efforts and cooperation of the Libyan authorities, the ICC and the Security Council, we believe that Libya will successfully achieve sustainable peace and democracy based upon the rule of law. As we have done, my delegation will continue to work with other Council members to that end with a firm commitment to the Charter and the vision of the ICC.

Like the Permanent Representative of Argentina, we also believe that we need the ICC.

[7060th](#) meeting Friday, 15 November 2013

Agenda

Peace and security in Africa

Identical letters dated 21 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

(S/2013/624)

PAGE 2 -- The President (*spoke in Chinese*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of Burundi, Gabon, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Senegal and Uganda to participate in this meeting. (...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Azerbaijan, China, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo

Against: None

Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 7 votes in favour, none against and 8 abstentions. The draft resolution has not been adopted, having failed to obtain the required number of votes.

PAGE 4 -- Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): Argentina abstained in the voting on the draft resolution before us because, as a State party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, we understand that we are dealing with a court of justice established in order to help eliminate impunity, and that is complementary to and not a replacement for the responsibility of every State — a responsibility that cannot be renounced — to ensure that justice, truth and memory are served in the face of atrocious crimes. Those are the central pillars of **Argentina's policy of promoting, protecting, defending and guaranteeing human rights.**

We also abstained having taken into account the fact that, in complying fully with the Statute of the Court, it is the responsibility of the Security Council to analyse the subject at hand in strict interpretation of article 16 of the Statute. That means understanding that suspending a trial can be necessary in order to preserve international peace and security while not implying a ruling on the substance **of a case under the Court's consideration. We abstained,**

moreover, because on a number of occasions we have shared our frustration and that of others who see the Security Council as a body that is once again helping to promote the law of the jungle. As the President of Argentina has said, if multilateralism is to be genuinely equitable, compliance with United Nations resolutions is required of weak countries and strong, small countries and large.

We also abstained because we recognize the legitimacy of the claim of those of us that have voluntarily subjected ourselves to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court by becoming a party to it, and we see that once again our destinies and the need for true justice are tied to the decisions of political bodies such as the Security Council. That is why Argentina hopes for the universal participation of all Member States in the Court and that those who defend the fight against impunity will reflect that in a full commitment to ratifying the Statute of the Court.

Argentina appreciates the presentation of the African **Union Contact Group of Ministers on Kenya's understandable concerns** and the reasons given for not supporting the draft resolution. Argentina has heard them and recognizes the decision of the Kenyan leadership to cooperate with the Court and assume its responsibility as a State party to take the route of going to trial, which **would enable a coherent response to Kenya's concerns**. At the moment, the working group on amendments of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute is **focusing on negotiating amendments to the Court's rules of procedure**.

Argentina is firmly committed to that process, and it is encouraging that we have been working closely with Kenya and other African countries. By historical consciousness and collective fate, we are of the South and we therefore favour dialogue and the search for ways to overcome and avoid dead ends. The people and Government of the nation of Argentina, as our former President Kirchner said, are the children of the mothers and grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, and that is why we understand that all victims have the right not to be forgotten or treated with indifference, including those in Kenya in 2007. They all deserve justice, truth, reparations and a guarantee that what happened will not happen again.

Finally, I would like to reiterate Argentina's firm support for the International Criminal Court, and we will continue

to focus our efforts on the noble task of its universalization.

[7061th](#) meeting Monday, 18 November 2013

Agenda

The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): In accordance with rule **37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite** the representatives of Somalia and Spain to participate in this meeting.

(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2125 (2013).

[7064th](#) meeting Tuesday, 19 November 2013

Agenda

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/631)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would like to thank Special Representative of the Secretary-General Farid Zarif for his presentation of the report (S/2013/631) on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). We also welcome the participation of Serbian Prime Minister Ivica Dačić and **Mr. Hashim Thaçi**.

First of all, Argentina would like to highlight the vital role played by the United Nations in Kosovo through UNMIK by promoting security, stability and respect for human rights. We also welcome its cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) and the Kosovo Force (KFOR), while maintaining a status-neutral position under the auspices of the United Nations. Argentina voted in favour of resolution 1244 (1999) – at a time when it was also a Security Council member – and believes that it continues to serve as the international legal basis applicable in Kosovo in the quest to find an overall solution through a political process and negotiations.

The importance of UNMIK on the ground is clearly evident in the successes recorded during the Kosovo municipal elections. We would like to express our concern with regard to the incidents of violence and intimidation that prevented the free exercise of democratic rights in northern Kosovo during the 3 November elections. The role of the Mission was key in that regard. Thanks to the efforts of the parties, we can today welcome the fact that the process culminated as expected in the completion of the electoral process on 17 November, during which the rest of the voters were able to exercise their rights. We can only agree with the Secretary-General in acknowledging the efforts made by the parties in order to conclude the process. We highlight the constructive spirit that prevailed to help resolve matters related to the elections, especially agreements that helped to facilitate the elections in the north, including voting by displaced persons.

The Republic of Serbia in particular demonstrated its firm commitment to the success of the process under the April agreement and the dialogue facilitated by the European Union. The Serbian political leadership responded with political vision and perseverance to the many challenges that arose by taking steps to make the participation of all groups possible.

As indicated by the Secretary-General in his report, commendable progress was recorded in the transition of local

State structures, especially with regard to encouraging the population in the north to take part in the elections by building trust, answering their questions and addressing their concerns.

Commitment is key with regard to the first agreement on the principles governing the normalization of relations is evident, so as to stabilize the situation through compromise, trust and dialogue. We hope that meetings will continue to be held between the parties to move forward with the implementation of the agreement and speed up the search for a political solution to pending matters. We encourage the parties to continue along that path to progress, in keeping with resolution 1244 (1999). We also encourage them to respect the letter of the agreement while also healing the wounds of the past, peaceably and in good faith.

Although we are encouraged by the fact that the overall security situation in Kosovo remained calm during the period under review, we should not stop paying attention to the security situation in northern Mitrovica. That situation requires coordinated action in order to resolve the problems in good faith so as to avoid future tensions.

We condemn the tragic death of a EULEX officer in September. We join others in calling on all the parties to closely cooperate with the investigation to identify those responsible and bring them to justice, as well as to do everything possible to prevent such incidents in the future.

It is also important to reiterate that UNMIK's work continues to be essential in providing maximum support for the political processes while paying special attention issues relating to the implementation of the 19 April agreement.

With regard to the protection of cultural and religious heritage, we are greatly encouraged by the progress made in the area of reconstruction, which is an UNMIK priority. We hope that the activities under way will continue so as to contribute to reconciliation among communities. We also hope for the greatest success in the restoration process to be carried out by UNESCO in the next three years in coordination with the Mission and with financing from the European Union.

Argentina believes that it is extremely important to achieve full respect for the human rights of internally

displaced persons, who should be able to return to their places of origin and have access to substantive rights without being subject to discrimination. It is fundamental to continue working to ensure the return and definitive reintegration of internally displaced persons, in particular by facilitating their access to housing, basic services and employment, expediting the issuance of documentation relating to their civil status, and preventing any security incidents. The technical assistance provided by UNMIK is crucial in that regard.

It is also important to continue to accord priority to efforts to resolve the legacy of the conflict, including pending cases involving disappeared persons, as well as to promote and protect all human rights. In that regard, we are encouraged by the fact that UNMIK continues to support efforts to determine the fate of the disappeared. Of course, we also take note of the joint press conference, held in Pristina and Belgrade, with the participation of Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serb representatives of the association of families of disappeared and abducted persons. We join the call for a redoubling of efforts and cooperation in order to prevent having impunity be the response to serious violations of human rights.

We highlight UNMIK's work and its activities to support the rule of law, especially in collaboration with all the relevant interested parties, with regard to the major problems on the ground. As rightly pointed out by the Secretary-General in his report, it is also key that the international presences in Kosovo continue to strengthen mutual cooperation with the common aim of helping to establish appropriate conditions for the next stages of the implementation of the 19 April agreement.

We conclude by highlighting the work done by the Special Representative to promote security, stability and respect for human rights in Kosovo in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999).

[7065th](#) meeting Wednesday, 20 November 2013

*Agenda
Central African region*

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2013/671)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would also like to thank Mr. Abou Moussa, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for his presentation of the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/671).

At the outset, like my colleagues, I would like to highlight the serious situation of insecurity in the Central African Republic, where abuses and violations of human rights are a daily and alarming reality, not to mention the growing tensions and intercommunal strife with religious connotations that is spreading throughout the country.

The estimate of the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees shows that some 400,000 people have been displaced from their homes in itself constitutes a desperate plea for help. In addition, the situation has already affected the entire subregion.

More than 63,000 people have had to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, generating increased humanitarian problems and needs and causing tensions in bordering countries.

While the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission for the Central African Republic is a positive development, we must recall that the crisis is complex and requires a broad and comprehensive solution that addresses more than just the security situation. The Security Council should consider without delay but in depth what steps to take to stabilize the situation in the country if we wish to avoid irreversible damage and human suffering and loss of life.

With regard to illegal elephant poaching and the trafficking of ivory, we share the Secretary-General's concerns that these activities fuel the international criminal economy and finance transnational organized crime and the many armed groups that are active in the region, such as **the Lord's Resistance Army. I would also point to the flow of arms and combatants across porous borders from the Sahel region down towards the Central African subregion. Given the information received by Mr. Moussa, and**

as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the **existence of "a well-known corridor for illicit trade, passing from Darfur to the Central African Republic"** (S/2013/671, para. 11), we urge the authorities to take effective measures to close this corridor. The arms embargo and sanctions pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) must be strictly enforced.

Mr. Michel Djotodia, head of the transitional Government of the Central African Republic, has said that he would take extraordinary measures to remedy the critical situation of former Séléka fighters. I believe that the Security Council should strive to understand what such extraordinary measures would consist of. Influential voices from a number of organizations and States – including Mr. Dieng on 1 November at the Council's Arria Formula meeting – are describing the situation as pre-genocidal.

Argentina welcomes the efforts of the African Union and the Economic Community of Central African States to **fight the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). We commend the work of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) in support of regional efforts to prevent conflict, promote justice and the rule of law, and strengthen peace and security in countries of Central Africa. We note the optimism expressed in the Secretary-General's report before us (S/2013/671) about the decline in LRA attacks as a result of the regional efforts led by the African Union through the Regional Task Force. However, we must recognize that a number of issues remain pending and topical. Joseph Kony and other LRA leaders continue to evade justice. Attacks, kidnappings and the killing of civilians continue alongside human rights violations, especially against women and children. Impunity cannot be tolerated.**

Finally, we call upon UNOCA to pursue its efforts and in particular to support activities to disarm, demobilize, repatriate, reintegrate and resettle LRA elements and to cooperate in ending this threat once and for all through a long-term solution.

[7067th](#) meeting Monday, 25 November 2013

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan
Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/577)

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): In accordance with rule **37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of South Sudan and the Sudan to participate in this meeting.**
(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:
Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in Chinese*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2126 (2013).

[7071st](#) meeting Wednesday, 27 November 2013

Agenda
Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

PAGE 20 -- Ms. Poroli (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, on behalf of my delegation, I should like through you, Sir, to thank the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Morocco and the Republic of Korea for their briefings and for their laudable work at the head of their respective subsidiary bodies.

Argentina believes that the United Nations has a key role to play in multilateral action and that the General Assembly, the Security Council and their subsidiary bodies are the most appropriate forums for effective efforts to counter terrorism. We also believe that ongoing coopera-

tion among the Committees — whose work we are considering today — and their Groups of Experts strengthens coordination and consistency in the activities of the United Nations in this sphere.

I underscore the importance of the open briefings — held jointly by the Chairmen of the three Committees and of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1718 (2006) , on the role of the Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force to halt the financing and proliferation of terrorism. We believe that, generally speaking, the holding of these open briefings on a regular basis is a good practice that strengthens the link between the Security Council and all Member States. We therefore encourage the Committees to pursue their efforts to that end.

I should like to refer to the work of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities. Like the Chairman of the Committee, we stress the importance of following clear and fair procedures. We believe that it remains essential to ensure respect for due process. We highlight the work of Ombudsperson Kimberley Prost for its professionalism and independence. On the basis of this experience, we understand that it may be possible to consider strengthening her mandate or extending it to all the Sanctions Committees.

We share the Chairman's concern that the regime should remain relevant and effective. The consolidated list must therefore be reviewed periodically by the Committee in order to ensure its quality and utility to the Member States when they implement it. We appreciate the work done by the Monitoring Team in that regard. The availability of the list in the six official languages of the Organization is of particular importance in that respect and has a direct link to its implementation by the competent authorities. In that regard, I particularly welcome the efforts of the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador Quinlan, and his team to resolve this problem. We also appreciate the cooperation of the Secretariat in that respect.

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism plays a crucial role **in making the international community's fight against** terrorism more effective. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) makes an essential contribution in its assistance to the Committee and in build-

ing the capacities of States. My delegation therefore participates with great interest in the negotiations on the **Committee's report to the Council on CTED's work with a** view to the review of its mandate. We also hope that **CTED will continue to cooperate in building States' ca-**pacities, and believe that respect for human rights should remain a cross-cutting issue in its own work and that of the Committee, as well as in the overall fight against terrorism.

Resolution 1540 (2004) and the Committee established pursuant to it are essential instruments in preventing weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems from falling into the hands of terrorists. However, the efficacy of international efforts to that end hinges on the adoption and implementation of the requisite national measures and on regional coordination. We are therefore convinced that resolution 1540 (2004) should be implemented at the regional level, in which the effective control of technology and dual-use materials is made possible by the effective harmonization of operational and legislative efforts in each region.

I underscore the importance for States to brief the Committee on their practical efforts to implement the resolution, in follow-up to the note of the Committee Chairman. Such practices can be models that may be adapted to the realities of other regions, thereby enhancing their effective implementation. As we approach the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the resolution next year, we highlight the efforts of the Committee Chairman to achieve universality in its implementation and the presentation of reports. My delegation fully supports such efforts.

In conclusion, I reiterate our support for initiatives that help to improve transparency in the work of the Security Council and its subsidiary bodies and that strengthen coordination and cooperation among the three Committees and their Groups of Experts. As we understand it, greater synergy among the three Committees would **improve the Security Council's contribution to the fight** against terrorism and allow the matter to be addressed in a more comprehensive manner.

PAGE 28 -- Mr. Prosor (Israel): Iran may have a charming new President, but its real decision-maker is still Khamenei; the Ayatollah has been an accessory to **Al-Assad's slaughter of 120,000 Syrians, while accessonizing** terrorists with suicide belts in Gaza and in Lebanon. Iran

remains the world's primary sponsor of terror. Its proxies include Hizbullah and Hamas, which have dispatched hundreds of suicide bombers, planted thousands of bombs and fired tens of thousands of missiles at civilians. It does not take the detective skills of Agatha Christie to see Iran's fingerprints on terror attacks from Argentina to Bulgaria and from Thailand to India.

[7072nd](#) meeting Thursday, 5 December 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 2121 (2013) (S/2013/677)

The President (*spoke in French*): In accordance with rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, I invite the representatives of the Central African Republic, the Congo and Gabon to participate in this meeting. (...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2027 (2013).

[7073rd](#) meeting Thursday, 5 December 2013

Agenda

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2013/460)

Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2013/463)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I am grateful today for the presence in the Council of Presidents Meron and Joensen and of Prosecutors Jallow and Brammertz, and to thank Judge Meron in his capacity as President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the expertise of Guatemala and to thank Ambassador Rosenthal for his leadership of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals. Sometimes, when we talk about the ethics of responsibility and belief we keep them separate, but I believe that in Ambassador Rosenthal's leadership the ethics of responsibility and belief are all perfectly in line.

After two decades of activity, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), as has been said, are in their final stages, whereby, according to the completion strategies laid down by the Council, they are to complete their judicial work according to the established timetables and to transfer their cases and archives to the Residual Mechanism. Argentina would like

to recognize the progress reported by the ICTY and ICTR. We believe that June was the most recent occasion on which we considered the reports on the progress achieved by the Tribunals (see S/PV.6977).

As for the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, we note that, 20 years after its creation, it has completed 136 prosecutions out of the 161 individuals accused and that the Court has no fugitives under indictment. The Tribunal has made progress in the completion of cases, but we must also take into account the significant challenges that it is facing owing to the loss of skilled personnel at **this stage prior to the final completion of the Tribunal's** duties. The Security Council should, as part of its responsibility, reconsider the measures already requested by the Tribunal, and then the General Assembly should consider them in the Fifth Committee. For example, the Tribunal requested the creation of a task force at the United Nations to provide opportunities for absorbing ICTY staff and the granting of a special payment to keep staff from pre-emptively abandoning their duties in the expectation that their posts will be eliminated.

Argentina supported the establishment by the Council of an expedited mechanism for the election of an additional permanent judge, as requested by President Meron. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Judge Koffi Kumelio Afande on his election by the General Assembly to those functions.

I also wish to highlight the fact that Argentina supports the extension of the mandate of the ICTY judges requested by President Meron. We believe that, while resolution 1966 (2010) set ideal dates for the transfer of functions to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, the judicial function may, like life itself, present challenges resulting from the complexity of the cases and the transitional phase that we are in.

We appreciate the report of the ICTR regarding compliance with the deadlines and projections made for cases in the trial and appeal stages, and the fact that the transition to the Residual Mechanism continues in line with those projections, including the delivery to the Mechanism of judicial and administrative archives by the end of 2014.

Other colleagues have mentioned the issue of the capture of the fugitives, and we agree that that is a priority. The fact that nine of those indicted by the ICTR are still fugi-

tives is not good news. The Mechanism is ready to begin proceedings, once those under its jurisdiction are arrested, and that is also a priority. But that requires cooperation on the part of all States, in accordance with the obligations under resolution 955 (1994).

I would like to highlight the progress achieved in the area of training and cooperation with States and the creation of the Umusanzu Information and Documentation Centre in Kigali, together with other valuable contributions by the Office of the Prosecutor. The recent drafting of a manual of best practices for prosecuting and investigating cases of sexual and gender-based violence also deserves our commendation.

With respect to the Residual Mechanism, Argentina recognizes the progress made towards its full operation, and the fact that both the Arusha and The Hague branches are fully operational. The Tribunals represent a substantial contribution to that noble objective of living a life that is fully human.

I should like to make an unrelated announcement. We have just received the painful news of the passing of Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela was a man who gave hope to the entire world in his fight for human rights. It seems that nothing happens by chance in the history of humankind. I would like to recall that today, at this moment, mothers, grandmothers and daughters of the Plaza de Mayo are marching around the obelisk for the **thirty-third time, with the slogan "30 years of democracy, 30 years of dictatorship, 33 years of resistance"**. Entire peoples, good men and women – men like Mandela – resisted and taught us to resist fear, to resist impunity and to resist forgetfulness.

[7077th](#) meeting Tuesday, 10 December 2013

Agenda

The situation in Liberia

Letter dated 19 November 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/683)

The President (*spoke in French*): Members of the Council have before them document S/2013/725, which contains the text of a draft resolution submitted by Rwanda, Togo and the United States of America.

[...]

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2128 (2013).

[7080th](#) meeting Wednesday, 11 December 2013

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): As is the custom in the Council, I will focus specifically on the topic of this debate, which is to analyse the eighteenth report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court received by the Security Council, in accordance with resolution 1593 (2005).

Not as a reproach, but rather so as to exercise our memory, I would like us, Council members, to remember that in February, through resolution 2091 (2013), we noted that the population of Darfur was in an "urgent humanitarian crisis". We also reiterated the demand for an end to military actions, indiscriminate attacks on and other violence against civilians, the recruitment of child soldiers, other crimes against children and abuses against women.

In July, the Council adopted resolution 2113 (2013), in which it stressed the importance of full compliance with all of its resolutions on the Sudan and recalled the importance of ending impunity and ensuring justice for crimes committed in Darfur. In that respect, Argentina also notes that the Office of the Prosecutor is mandated **to act in accordance with the provisions of the Council's resolutions** that specifically address the responsibilities of that Office.

Furthermore, Argentina notes that the Prosecutor is mandated to deal with current crimes, including – as other members have mentioned – aerial and ground bombardments affecting civilians, high numbers of civilian deaths, sexual and gender-based violence, attacks on human rights and civil society activists, kidnappings, attacks on humanitarian workers and the staff of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, impeded access of humanitarian personnel and peacekeeping forces and the forced displacement of civilians that has generated – according to what is known and accepted as accurate – some 430,000 newly displaced people.

As has also been noted in prior statements, the briefing on Darfur by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), in addition to taking stock of the crimes committed, emphasized the crucial factor of cooperation. Despite any subjective opinion that one might entertain of the individual in the position of Prosecutor, an objective assessment of the functions of the Prosecutor – which, in accordance with the Statute, are established on the basis of the principles of cooperation and complementarity – would demonstrate that she is simply doing what she is supposed to do. The work of the ICC and the Prosecutor is to promote cooperation and complementarity; it is not to provoke or cause conflict.

In that context, the Government of the Sudan, pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005), is required to cooperate with the Court and to provide all necessary assistance. The resolution also calls on States not party to the Rome Statute and all Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Court, without politicizing the situation, and to continue to fight against impunity.

The issue of cooperation with the Court includes cooperation in the execution of arrest warrants and follow-up by the Council through referrals to the International Criminal Court. **The Prosecutor's briefing recalled** – as many

Council members have also done — that none of the eight formal communications from the Court to the Council has elicited any response or action on the part of the Council. I must add that the Council has not even acknowledged receipt of those communications. However, in presidential statement S/PRST/2013/2, we Council members committed to effective follow-up. To date, however, and despite our efforts, there has been no agreement on a mechanism to follow up referrals to the International Criminal Court.

Again, I believe that we must focus on dealing with that issue.

I wish to conclude by recalling that in resolution 2113 (2013), the Council urged all parties to the conflict to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement based on the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and to immediately cease all acts of violence and fulfill their responsibilities under international humanitarian and human rights law. It urged the Sudan to cooperate with the ICC in accordance **with the Council's earlier resolution 1593 (2005).**

For our part, we must assume our responsibilities under our own resolutions and ensure that the Court is provided with adequate funding when that debate takes place before the General Assembly, and must encourage all States members of the international community to cooperate in good faith with the International Criminal Court.

[7081st](#) meeting Thursday, 12 December 2013

Agenda

Peace and security in Africa

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I would **like to thank the French delegation for convening today's** meeting. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations and the European Union Special Representative for the Sahel. I thank each of them for their briefings.

On the many occasions in which we have dealt with particularly conflicts in the region, such as in Mali, Argentina has reiterated the importance of maintaining our full focus on the regional issues in the Sahel, and underscored the need and the urgency of having a United Nations integrated strategy that would encompass security, governance, development, human rights, humanitarian issues and economic growth. Our insistence arises from and is nourished by a very concrete reality and need. Our is not just a strategic vision; it is also a question of effectiveness and transparency, and resulted in a whole series of overlapping, cross-cutting national, regional and international programmes that, despite their good intentions, have not had the expected results.

I say that because the Sahel still presents one of the lowest human development indices in the world. There are 11.4 million people suffering from food insecurity and about 5 million children under the age of five threatened with acute malnutrition. Despite all of the efforts in terms of assistance, the Sahel is still experiencing very serious and recurrent outbreaks of infectious diseases, chronic investment shortages in the energy and agricultural sectors, and ineffective social protection systems, with unequal access to basic social services, a worsening of the environment and a great deal of discrimination.

Obviously, as revealed by the conflicts in the Sudan, Libya and Mali, the various programmes have not been able to address the root causes of the conflicts or the numerous illegal networks of and threats posed by the different extremist and terrorist groups that operate in the region. For that reason, in raising awareness of, sharing and supporting the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, we have demonstrated our belief in its proper implementation and our trust that it can resolve the root causes of the conflict. That would be the best response that we could make for peace and security in the Sahel.

Since our meeting in June, when we were presented with the integrated strategy (S/PV.6988), a great deal of progress has been made, thanks to the impetus given to it by the Secretary-General and Mr. Prodi. We welcome the meetings that took place at Headquarters, the special meeting on enhancing cooperation and technical assistance in the global fight against terrorism, and the high-level meeting in September, as well as the meetings that took place recently in Bamako and Rabat. Obviously, we also highlight the importance of the joint visit made by

the Secretary-General and the President of the World Bank. Furthermore, we would like to thank the delegation of Morocco for having placed and kept this topic among the priorities on our agenda and for drafting important documents such as that we have just adopted (S/PRST/2013/20).

During his mandate as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Prodi has not only highlighted the complex reality of the Sahel region; he has also educated the international community and the Security Council by conveying his understanding of a complex situation and by listening to the voices of the different communities, understanding their cultures and respecting their priorities. However, we must acknowledge that it is crucial that this awareness – which has forced the international community to look comprehensively at the situation in the Sahel region – not prevent us from considering whatever may be required.

Very briefly, I would like to recall that the main responsibility for peace, security and development in the Sahel falls to the countries of the region, which must address the root causes of their problems and conflicts. However, we believe in the importance of the support that must be provided by the international community and the United Nations, taking into account in particular the challenges that arise as a result of climate change and the economic and financial crisis that originated in the richest countries.

Secondly, I underscore the fact that many of the problems that we see, in our opinion, are the results of root causes that must be dealt with through substantive change and not with palliative measures. For example, given the challenging and necessary changes that are needed to address the crisis, Argentina highlights the importance of focusing on and changing the modalities and structures of the work of the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and the international financial system so that they can be instruments for sustainable development and not the reverse. Only a global economic system based on cooperation and equity will be able to respond to the root causes of conflicts related to poverty, hunger and inequality.

Thirdly and to conclude, I welcome the substantial progress that has been made in the countries of the region and the continent based on the conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, development, human rights,

democracy and rule of law initiatives of regional and subregional organizations. Argentina firmly believes that this is the path that the countries of the region and the African continent in general must take.

The Minister of the Interior of Morocco, at the second regional ministerial conference on border security in North Africa and the Sahel, held last month in Rabat, said that a mechanism for the exchange of information must be created, an early warning system set up, and our legal border control instruments harmonized. He stressed that borders are areas of human, commercial and cultural exchange, and that they cannot be seen as areas of distrust, closure or exclusion. Argentina, along with the countries of Latin America that share this vision of the Minister of Morocco, hopes that the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel will lead to the establishment of a homeland in the Sahel.

[7082nd](#) meeting Thursday, 12 December 2013

Agenda

Non-proliferation

Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank Ambassador Quinlan for his presentation of the quarterly report on the work of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and for his leadership of the Committee.

I would first like to welcome the provisional agreement reached in Geneva in November between Iran and the group of the five permanent members of the Security Council and Germany. It creates the possibility of resolving pending issues, and we believe that it demonstrates the value of diplomatic measures that enable us to reach solutions through negotiation. At the same time, we know that the international community must continue to support the relevance of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and its cornerstone, the Treaty on the Non-

Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. We have received the most recent report, dated 15 November, of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which outlines the agreement on a framework for cooperation between the Agency and Iran, which is aimed at resolving current and previous issues. We realize that the agreement is an important step forward in re-establishing the confidence of the international community in the exclusively peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear programme. In that regard, we believe that it is essential that Iran cooperate with the IAEA and take the measures necessary to enable it to fully comply with its obligations, including the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

Concerning the work of the 1737 Committee, I would like to thank the Panel of Experts for its midterm report. I would also to highlight the importance of the open informational meeting held on 18 November on the role of the Security Council and the Financial Action Task Force in combating terrorism financing and proliferation. Generally speaking, we believe that the periodic holding of open informational meetings is a good practice that improves ties between the Council and all Member States, and we therefore encourage the Committee to continue those efforts.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize once again my **country's historic commitment to the non-proliferation** of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, I should reaffirm the inalienable right of all States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to develop their research on and production and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination of any kind.

[7085th](#) meeting Tuesday, 17 December 2013

Agenda

The situation in Afghanistan

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/721)

Mr. Oyarzábal (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): At the outset, I would like to thank Special Representative Kubiš for presenting the **Secretary-General's report** (S/2013/721) and Ambassador Tanin for his important contribution.

I would also like to express heartfelt condolences for the death of the six United States soldiers in southern Afghanistan.

The **Secretary-General's report presents a comprehensive** overview of the circumstances in which the transition in Afghanistan is taking place, the goals attained and the difficulties still to be confronted. The report acknowledges the importance of the 2014 elections for strengthening the peace, reconstructing Afghanistan and completing the political and security transition.

Therefore, we highlight the progress in the preparations for the elections, the existence of a preliminary list of 10 presidential candidates, and later identifying the corresponding process for the independent electoral institutions. At the same time, we believe that it is important that the elections be carried out in an appropriate security framework that enables the Afghan people to freely exercise their rights. In particular, we encourage Government and the international community to make provision for the presence of women, police officials and security agents so that Afghan women can exercise their right to elect their representatives. The full participation of women in the elections is a major challenge. However, it is also an important demonstration of an inclusive and transparent electoral process.

While we acknowledge the significant progress that has been achieved over the last decade, when it comes to gender equality in Afghanistan and the empowerment of Afghan women, we are aware of the challenges, and we believe it is vital for women to fully participate in the peace and reconciliation processes as well. As on we have said on other occasions, we believe that must also be a strategic priority in the transition. The full participation of women at all levels and sectors of economic activity is vital in building solid economies and consolidating societies that are stable and fair.

With regard to the security situation, we are still seriously concerned about the rise in the number of civilian victims of terrorist attacks. Among them are a high number of women and children killed or injured. We reiterate our

urgent appeal to all parties to observe international humanitarian law and for the perpetrators of those acts to be brought to justice.

Under the leadership of its Government, the decisive impetus of its people and the support international community, Afghanistan has travelled a long road and is preparing to begin a new phase of independence and sovereignty in 2014. In that new phase, the United Nations and the international community must continue to accompany the Afghan people and Government in capacity-building as they shoulder their responsibilities to reduce the impact of the transition to the lowest possible extent. We agree with the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the importance of ensuring that the progress achieved on human rights over the last 12 years should not be compromised in the transition process. We highlight in particular the need to protect and strengthen the rights of women and children.

[7086th](#) meeting Tuesday, 17 December 2013

Agenda

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2129 (2013).

[7088th](#) meeting Wednesday, 18 December 2013

Agenda

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2013/463)

Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/678)

Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/679)

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

Abstaining: Russian Federation

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 14 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. The draft resolution has been adopted as resolution 2130 (2013).

[7089th](#) meeting Wednesday, 18 December 2013

Agenda

The situation in the Middle East

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 12 September to 3 December 2013 (S/2013/716)

The President (*spoke in French*): The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The President (*spoke in French*): There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2131 (2013).

[7090th](#) meeting Wednesday, 18 December 2013

Agenda

Peace and security in Africa

Combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and in West Africa

Letter dated 5 December 2013 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

(S/2013/728)

Mrs. Perceval (Argentina) (*spoke in Spanish*): I thank you, Mr. President, for having convened this meeting. As this is the last official Council meeting for December, I should like to pay tribute to your leadership and congratulate you and your delegation on the way you have carried out your tasks this month. I should like to thank the Secretary-General, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for West Africa for their statements. I should also like to acknowledge the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala at this important debate.

Just a few days ago, we met to address the situation in the Sahel (see S/PV.7081). On that occasion I underscored – and it is good to recall it again as we address the issue today – how important it was to maintain our full attention on the regional issue of the Sahel while emphasizing the need and urgency to implement the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, which covers security, good governance, development, human rights and humanitarian issues.

Regrettably, the Sahel and West Africa share difficult challenges. Much of what was said last week could be repeated today, as the two subregions have among the lowest indices of human development in the world, suffer from major shortages and have to address the many illegal networks and various terrorist and extremist groups operating in the countries in the area. As we know, and as set out in the Secretary-General's report (S/2013/354), the two subregions must address the threat and scourge of drug trafficking and associated crimes, which in certain instances are clearly responsible for the destabilization of some countries by preventing effective State control of borders and territories and by striking at the very heart of States through corruption. We also know that, in specific contexts and places, it has been possible to establish a causal link between transnational organized crime and the funding of terrorist groups and non-State armed groups.

Taking all of that into account, I wish to emphasize the fact that, although drug trafficking can be linked with other threats, such as those posed by international terrorism, that relationship is not always a linear one. It is also

not always possible to establish connections between transnational organized crime and international peace and security in all contexts and circumstances.

I would also like to put on record the fact that Argentina supports the principle of joint and shared responsibility among producer, consumer and transit countries. We give pride of place to a balanced focus between combating drug trafficking and its connected crimes and the adoption of measures to prevent drug consumption and ensure assistance to drug-dependant persons.

With that said, I first want to emphasize the primary responsibility of States with regard to relevant actions when it comes to combating drug trafficking. We also acknowledge the value of, and the need for, regional and international cooperation to effectively address the phenomenon. With regard to the various areas where cooperation is important, capacity-building in the implementation of laws is of particular importance, especially in the judicial and security sectors. Robust State bodies and properly trained staff are essential in combating drug trafficking. We must cooperate with States to help them to develop their own capacities so that they can rebuild and strengthen their institutions, mete out justice, ensure the rule of law and provide security. In that regard, I would like to commend the important work carried out by United Nations police, as well as the participation of officers from Argentina in the missions in place in various countries of the region.

Secondly, I would like to say once again that many of the problems that arise are the result of deep-rooted causes and must be addressed through substantive changes, not palliative measures. I therefore want to point out that combating drug trafficking has to take into account the need for development, for there can be no doubt that, under certain conditions, a low level of overall development provides a breeding ground for criminal activities. As a result, any satisfactory plan to combat drug trafficking must include measures aimed at providing alternative means of subsistence – legal ones – especially for young people, as well as decent work for young men and women. We emphasize that we must concentrate our efforts on achieving sustainable human development based on the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities, with a focus on human rights and on economic, social and environmental dimensions.

Thirdly, I wish to underscore and commend the many

advances achieved by a large number of the countries of the region with the assistance of the regional and sub-regional organizations represented at this debate.

Fourthly, I would like to underscore that it is important for the Council to respect the purviews and responsibilities of other bodies of the system, such as the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and various agencies.

Lastly, I think it is important to emphasize that a comprehensive approach to the problem must respect the particularity of local and regional situations where drug trafficking exists, since the problems caused by drugs are different from place to place, on account of the specific local, subregional and regional characteristics.

In conclusion, Argentina supports presidential statement S/PRST/2013/22 and thanks the French delegation for its work. Only by working together can the international community prevail in the fight against drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime, such as human trafficking, arms trafficking, migrant servitude and slavery, and money laundering.

Argentina extends its thanks to Azerbaijan, Guatemala, Morocco, Pakistan and Togo. We assure them that we will continue to work together on the priorities and challenges facing the Organization. Our countries share the same principles and are working towards the same ideals.

[7091st](#) meeting Tuesday, 24 December 2013

Agenda

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan

Letter dated 23 December 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/758)

The President (*spoke in French*): In accordance with rule **37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure**, I invite the representative of South Sudan to participate in this meeting.

(...)

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The President (*spoke in French*): There 15 were votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 2132 (2013).

Date	Agenda	Votes in favour	Votes against	Absentions
11/1/2013 Meeting n. 6899	<i>The situation in the Central African Republic</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)</i>			
15/1/2013 Meeting n. 6900	<i>Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts</i> <i>Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism</i> <i>Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/3)</i>			
21/1/2013 Meeting n. 6903	<i>United Nations peacekeeping operations</i> <i>United Nations peacekeeping: A multidimensional approach</i> <i>Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/4)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
22/1/2013 Meeting n. 6904	<i>Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
23/1/2013 Meeting n. 6906	<i>The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question</i>			

24/1/2013 Meeting n. 6907	<i>The situation in the Central African Republic</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		
24/1/2013 Meeting n. 6908	<i>The situation in Cyprus</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/7)</i>	Argentina, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		Azerbaijan
12/2/2013 Meeting n. 6917	<i>Protection of civilians in armed conflict</i> <i>Letter dated 4 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/75)</i>			
13/2/2013 Meeting n. 6918	<i>The situation in Burundi</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
13/2/2013 Meeting n. 6919	<i>Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security</i> <i>European Union</i>			

14/2/2013 Meeting n. 6920	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
22/2/2013 Meeting n. 6924	<i>The situation in Guinea-Bissau</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26*)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
6/3/2013 Meeting n. 6929	<i>The situation in Somalia</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)</i>			
6/3/2013 Meeting n. 6930	<i>Non-proliferation</i> <i>Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)</i>			
7/3/2013 Meeting n. 6932	<i>Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		

14/3/2013 Meeting n. 6934	<i>The situation in Libya</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2013/104)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		
19/3/2013	<i>The situation in Afghanistan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/133)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
20/3/2013	<i>The situation concerning Haiti</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/139)</i>			
22/3/2013	<i>Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/72)</i>			
26/3/2013 Meeting n. 6942	<i>The situation in Sierra Leone</i> <i>Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2013/118)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		

28/3/2013 Meeting n. 6943	<i>The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo</i> <i>Special Report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
15/4/2013 Meeting n. 6946	<i>Peace and Security in Africa</i> <i>Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes</i> <i>Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/204)</i>			
17/4/2013 Meeting n. 6948	<i>Women and peace and security</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149)</i>			
24/4/2013 Meeting n. 6950	<i>The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question</i>			
25/4/2013 Meeting n. 6951	<i>The situation concerning Western Sahara</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2013/220)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		

25/4/2013 Meeting n. 6952	<i>The situation in Mali</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
25/4/2013 Meeting n. 6953	<i>The situation in Côte d'Ivoire</i> <i>Letter dated 12 April 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/228)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
25/4/2013 Meeting n. 6954	<i>Post-conflict peacebuilding</i> <i>Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63)</i>			
2/5/2013 Meeting n. 6959	<i>The situation in Somalia</i> <i>Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
7/5/2013 Meeting n. 6961	<i>Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe</i>			

8/5/2013 Meeting n. 6962	<i>The situation in Libya</i>			
10/5/2013 Meeting n. 6964	<i>Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council</i>			
13/5/2013 Meeting n. 6965	<i>Peace and security in Africa</i> <i>The challenges of the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security</i> <i>Letter dated 30 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/264)</i>			
14/5/2013 Meeting n. 6966	<i>The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> <i>Letter dated 3 May 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/263)</i>			
22/5/2013 Meeting n. 6968	<i>The situation in Guinea-Bissau</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
29/5/2013 Meeting n. 6970	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/294)</i>	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		

29/5/2013 Meeting n. 6971	<i>Central African region</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2013/297)</i>			
5/6/2013 Meeting n. 6973	<i>Non-proliferation</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
5/6/2013 Meeting n. 6974	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan</i>			
6/6/2013 Meeting n. 6975	<i>The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)</i>			
12/6/2013 Meeting n. 6977	<i>International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991</i> <i>International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994</i> <i>Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/308)</i>			

14/6/2013 Meeting n. 6979	<i>Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/254)</i>			
17/6/2013 Meeting n. 6980	<i>Children and armed conflict</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245)</i>			
19/6/2013 Meeting n. 6982	<i>Maintenance of international peace and security</i> <i>Conflict prevention and natural resources</i> <i>Letter dated 6 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/334)</i>			
19/6/2013 Meeting n. 6982 (Resumption)	<i>Maintenance of international peace and security</i> <i>Conflict prevention and natural resources</i> <i>Letter dated 6 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/334)</i>			
20/6/2013 Meeting n. 6983	<i>The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/350)</i>			
24/6/2013 Meeting n. 6984	<i>Women and peace and security</i> <i>Sexual violence in conflict</i> <i>Letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/335)</i>			
26/6/2013 Meeting n. 6987	<i>United Nations peacekeeping operations</i>			

27/6/2013 Meeting n. 6990	<i>The situation between Iraq and Kuwait</i> <i>Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2013/357)</i> <i>Letter dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/358)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
27/6/2013 Meeting n. 6991	<i>The situation in the Middle East</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the Period from 1 April 2013 to 30 June 2013 (S/2013/345)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
10/7/2013 Meeting n. 6997	<i>Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police- contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B - Cyprus</i>			
11/7/2013 Meeting n. 6998	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
15/7/2013 Meeting n. 6999	<i>Non-proliferation</i> <i>Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)</i>			

17/7/2013 Meeting n. 7003	<p><i>Protection of civilians in armed conflicts</i></p> <p><i>Protection of journalists</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/393)</i></p>			
23/7/2013 Meeting n. 7007	<p><i>The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question</i></p>			
24/7/2013 Meeting n. 7008	<p><i>The situation concerning Iraq</i></p> <p><i>Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408)</i></p>	<p>Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</p>		
24/7/2013 Meeting n. 7009	<p><i>The situation in Somalia</i></p>	<p>Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</p>		
25/7/2013 Meeting n. 7011	<p><i>The situation in the Great Lakes region Supporting the Great Lakes Framework</i></p> <p><i>Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and</i></p> <p><i>Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (S/2013/387)</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/394)</i></p>			

30/7/2013 Meeting n. 7012	<i>The situation in Côte d'Ivoire</i> <i>Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
30/7/2013 Meeting n. 7013	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
30/7/2013 Meeting n. 7014	<i>The situation in Cyprus</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/392)</i>	Argentina, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		Azerbaijan, Pakistan
6/8/2013 Meeting n. 7015	<i>Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security</i> <i>Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/446)</i>			
6/8/2013 Meeting n. 7015 (Resumption)	<i>Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security</i> <i>Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/446)</i>			

19/8/2013 Meeting n. 7019	<i>Protection of civilians in armed conflict</i> <i>Letter dated 1 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/447)</i>			
28/8/2013 Meeting n. 7024	<i>The question concerning Haiti</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/493)</i>			
29/8/2013 Meeting n. 7025	<i>The situation in the Middle East</i> <i>Letter dated 31 July 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/457)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
29/8/2013 Meeting n. 7026	<i>Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/444)</i>			
29/8/2013 Meeting n. 7027	<i>Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)</i>			
5/9/2013 Meeting n. 7028	<i>Non-proliferation</i> <i>Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)</i>			
18/9/2013 Meeting n. 7033	<i>The situation in Liberia</i> <i>Twenty-sixth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2013/479)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		

19/9/2013	<i>The situation in Afghanistan</i>			
Meeting n. 7035	<i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/535)</i>			
26/9/2013	<i>Small arms</i>	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Australia, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
Meeting n. 7036	<i>The impact of the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons on international peace and security</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on Small arms (S/2013/503) Letter dated 6 September 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/536)</i>			
27/9/2013	<i>The situation in the Middle East</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
Meeting n. 7038				
10/10/2013	<i>The question concerning Haiti</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
Meeting n. 7040	<i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/493)</i>			
10/10/2013	<i>The situation in Afghanistan</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
Meeting n. 7041				

10/10/2013 Meeting n. 7042	<i>The situation in the Central African Republic</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Russian Federation, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		
18/10/2013 Meeting n. 7044	<i>Women and peace and security</i> <i>Women, rule of law and transitional justice in conflict-affected situations</i> <i>Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/587)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
22/10/2013 Meeting n. 7047	<i>The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question</i>			
28/10/2013 Meeting n. 7050	<i>Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security</i> <i>Strengthening the partnership synergy between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation</i> <i>Letter dated 3 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/588)</i>			
29/10/2013 Meeting n. 7052	<i>Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)</i> <i>Security Council Working Methods</i> <i>Letter dated 16 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/613)</i>			

12/11/2013 Meeting n. 7055	<i>The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> <i>Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/646)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
12/11/2013 Meeting n. 7056	<i>The situation in Somalia</i> <i>Letter dated 14 October 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/606)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
12/11/2013 Meeting n. 7057	<i>The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> <i>Letter dated 5 November 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/646)</i>			
14/11/2013 Meeting n. 7059	<i>The situation in Libya</i>			
15/11/2013 Meeting n. 7060	<i>Peace and security in Africa</i> <i>Identical letters dated 21 October 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2013/624)</i>	Azerbaijan, China, Morocco, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo		Argentina, Australia, Francia, Guatemala, Luxemburgo, República de Corea, Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, Estados Unidos de América

18/11/2013 Meeting n. 7061	<i>The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2077 (2012) (S/2013/623)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
19/11/2013 Meeting n. 7064	<i>Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/631)</i>			
20/11/2013 Meeting n. 7065	<i>Central African region</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2013/671)</i>			
25/11/2013 Meeting n. 7067	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/577)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
27/11/2013 Meeting n. 7071	<i>Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council</i>			

<p>5/12/2013</p> <p>Meeting n. 7072</p>	<p><i>The situation in the Central African Republic</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the Central African Republic submitted pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 2121 (2013) (S/2013/677)</i></p>	<p>Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America</p>		
<p>5/12/2013</p>	<p><i>International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991</i></p> <p><i>International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994</i></p> <p><i>Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2013/460)</i> <i>Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2013/463)</i></p>			
<p>10/12/2013</p> <p>Meeting n. 7077</p>	<p><i>The situation in Liberia</i></p> <p><i>Letter dated 19 November 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/683)</i></p>	<p>Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America</p>		
<p>11/12/2013</p> <p>Meeting n. 7080</p>	<p><i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan</i></p>			

12/12/2013 Meeting n. 7081	<i>Peace and security in Africa</i>			
12/12/2013 Meeting n. 7082	<i>Non-proliferation</i> <i>Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)</i>			
17/12/2013 Meeting n. 7085	<i>The situation in Afghanistan</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/721)</i>			
17/12/2013 Meeting n. 7086	<i>Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		
18/12/2013 Meeting n. 7088	<i>International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991</i> <i>Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2013/463)</i> <i>Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/678)</i> <i>Letter dated 18 November 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/679)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America		Russian Federation

18/12/2013 Meeting n. 7089	<i>The situation in the Middle East</i> <i>Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 12 September to 3 December 2013 (S/2013/716)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		
18/12/2013 Meeting n. 7090	<i>Peace and security in Africa</i> <i>Combating drug trafficking in the Sahel and in West Africa</i> <i>Letter dated 5 December 2013 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/728)</i>			
24/12/2013 Meeting n. 7091	<i>Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan</i> <i>Letter dated 23 December 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/758)</i>	Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, China, France, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		