

SC Austria

The Delegation from Austria looks forward to discussing the important issues on the table at this meeting of the United Nations Security Council. This Delegation wishes to impart upon the Council the necessity of fully and openly considering methods to implement the Responsibility to Protect. As expressed by the Austrian Federal Minister for European and International Affairs Michael Spindelegger on 16 June 2009, Austria views the goals of this policy as to “protect civilian populations from future genocides and mass atrocities...” and that the, “sovereignty of states implies important responsibilities,” including protecting their own populations from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity.¹ The Austrian government believes that this protection of civilians should be identified and focused on during this Council session, as it identifies the heart of the Responsibility to Protect doctrine, and the maintenance of international norms against genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. The Council should focus on ways to aid individual states in their implementation of a congruent policy, one that should provide safe-guards to civilians (who under international law enjoy specific protections from harm) and/or strengthen rule of law and criminal justice mechanisms world-wide. Whether our discussion involves training, supplementing, or reconfiguring peacekeeping forces, eliminating impunity for government officials responsible for these international crimes, aiding refugees and the internally displaced, or protecting humanitarian organizations in conflict areas, this Delegation looks forward to the Council’s debate. As a final point, the Austrian Delegation would like to express its opinion on the violation of sovereignty. While this principle is a pillar of international law, Austria believes that the nature of the crimes at hand (by definition corrosive to both humanity and many of the basic rights guaranteed by the United Nations Charter), shows a blatant disregard for the responsibilities belonging to a sovereign nation, and ignoring the rights of their native populations they not only endanger international peace and security, but provide an opening for the protection of their civilians by a multinational body, such as the United Nations.

On the second subject at hand, Austria wishes to introduce the Ottawa Convention and its importance to several prominent Council members. Based on an Austrian draft, the Convention has been acceded to by 156 states and regulates the trade, destruction, and transfer of land mines.² However, the states who have yet to accede are preventing the full success of this treaty. Austria has led the world by creating an independent mine action budget, which in 2008 alone spread 1.6 million euros into mine destruction and victim assistance programs, mostly in Africa and South Eastern Europe.³ The Delegation from Austria would like to try to find common ground with the Council on increasing the ability to provide victim assistance to those suffering from land mine related injuries, realizing many on the Council disagree on the continued use of land mines. In relation to the earlier concern for civilian protection, the regulation of trade and transfer of SALW is also very firmly associated with this charge: “More than 90% of the victims of acts of violence associated with SALW are civilians, of whom 80% are women and children.”⁴ The Delegation from Austria would like to discuss methods of destruction of these weapons, and ways to aid women, children, and other protected groups in avoiding these weapons.

¹ <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/foreign-ministry/news/speeches-and-interviews/2009/statement-by-he-michael-spindelegger-at-the-international-peace-institute-39th-vienna-seminar.html>

² <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/foreign-ministry/foreign-policy/disarmament/conventional-weapons/anti-personnel-mines.html>

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Bosnia and Herzegovina is dedicated to State sovereignty but is congruent with A/RES/64/170 and the World Conference on Human Rights and encourages Member States to uphold Responsibility to Protect in regards to all human beings. We are dedicated to upholding human rights and urges Member States to recall A/RES/64/175 and ensure that rights are protected globally by bilateral and multilateral agreements. Recalling A/RES/60/124, Bosnia firmly believes that Member States should adopt domestic policies that prevent acts of violence against civilians and ensure that perpetrators are brought to international justice. We highlight the United States' Genocide Prevention Task Force and calls upon Member States to implement such programs in their own State. Bosnia believes that international criminal justice must be implemented, as mentioned in A/RES/65/32, and encourages Member states to create bilateral and multilateral commitments to strengthen international criminal justice. We believe that any persons associated with committing genocide must be held accountable to international law and we urge Member States to continue supporting the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). Bosnia supports early warning systems, as stated in A/64/864, and encourages Member States to continually support the United Nations in its implementation of these early warning systems and the mission of the Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide. We affirm that Member States have a Responsibility to Protect all human life from violence and calls upon Member States to support the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict with monetary or personnel aid. Bosnia is aware of the violence against women in armed conflicts, as recalled in A/RES/64/137, and encourages Member States to create regional organizations in order to promote women's empowerment. We are dedicated to all peacekeeping operations and urge Member States to support organizations like the Peace-building Commission as noted in A/RES/65/7. Bosnia is concerned about finding objective and impartial troops to protect all human rights as recommended in A/RES/64/158 and encourages Member States to be active in this important search. We are acutely aware of the role of technology in the international community as mentioned in A/RES/65/41 and we urge Member States to strengthen telecommunications in order to increase the accessibility of human rights information. Bosnia believes that the International Coalition for the Responsibility to Protect is an effective program and calls upon Member States to give additional support. We are committed to the Engaging Governments on Genocide Prevention program and calls upon Member States to provide young leaders and additional support.

Technology transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: Bosnia is deeply concerned about international security in the context of surplus stockpiles and implores Member States to increase the transfer of technology according to S/RES/1624 (2005) so additional stockpiles can be regulated. We support the goals of the Commission of Human Security and call upon Member States to implement them in their domestic legislation, as encouraged in A/RES/64/291. Bosnia believes that violent non-State actors are detrimental to international peace and calls upon Member States to increase cooperation, as mentioned in S/RES/1963 (2010), to prevent non-State actors from exploiting technology. We call upon Member States to prevent proliferation of small arms light weapons (SALWs) to violent non-state actors by implementing domestic policies that increases the regulation and gradual destruction of SALWs as stated in S/RES/1467 (2003). Bosnia strongly encourages Member States to work with the

UN Register for Conventional Arms by registering their surplus SALWs to ensure international stability and the completion of the goals of A/RES/56/24 and A/RES/64/54. We urge Member States to work with INTERPOL's Firearms Tracing System and Ballistic Information Network, and register the contents of their surplus stockpiles to trace illicit arms sales. Bosnia supports the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and urges Member States to reinforce it to prevent illicit arms sales to violent non-State actors. We are aware that accidental missile launches are an international risk, as outlined in A/RES/64/37, and encourages Member States to implement a best-practices guideline. Bosnia is concerned with surplus stockpile regulations and call upon Member States to increase transparency when trading surplus ammunition and SALWs in accordance with S/RES/1907 (2009). In congruence with the Conference of Disarmament, we believe that the destruction of SALWs, as stated in A/RES/63/62, is a key aspect to integral Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals.

SC Brazil

Implementing the responsibility To Protect:

Brazil has taken a position in recent years on the protection of indigenous people. It is believed that it is the job of the government to protect the different cultures of the native people. Brazil is currently working on a project that is based off of a similar idea in Norway in which the indigenous people are encouraged to play a bigger role in the government and also work on their rights. They both believe that the connections between indigenous people from across the world would increase the rights of these people.

Taking this idea into consideration Brazil believes that all people across the world should have their rights protected. They have also provided many peace keeping troops to the United Nations. Keeping in mind article 2 of the charter Brazil acknowledges that all member states have the right of their own jurisdiction. Brazil encourages dialogue between parties to try and work on issues diplomatically in order to reach agreement among the international community. Brazil wants to work with the international community for political stability and socioeconomic development in places like Bosnia and Herzegovina

Brazil believes that the international community should focus on post conflict peace building, in the areas of political stability, security and socioeconomic development. In order to successfully tackle these issues of peace building member states need to examine the issues in an integrated fashion rather than solely focusing on one issue need to examine other areas as well, such as education. Another condition for effective peace building is the idea of national ownership to help ensure the stability of state sovereignty for a member state emerging from conflict.

In the matter of peace keeping before a conflict breaks out Brazil believes that the United Nations should send in peace keepers to try and help the population voice their opinions, such as attendance to town hall meetings as well as broadcasting on a UN radio.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles:

Brazil has been working on ensuring that Technology Transfer is transparent as well as the helping keep track of where the weapons are moving internationally in the Security Council in multiple ways. They have been focusing on the illegal transfer of technology specifically in Africa. It is believed that the opportunity coming up to review the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light weapons in All its Aspects”(UNPoA) will encourage Member states to help strengthen this initiative. Brazil strongly supports the Register of Conventional Arms to help ensure that this would help identify and trace all illicit small arms and light weapons. Brazil recommends the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument by the UNPoA. Brazil also believes that the tracing and identifying of weapons should include ammunition along with explosives.

Brazil supports an Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to help regulate the trade and curbing the trade of illicit arms, as well as the UN conference in 2012 on the ATT. In addition to the conference Brazil supports the idea of striving to create stronger regulatory frameworks, particularly in the central African region. In supporting this Brazil hopes to change the culture of violence and believes that enforcing the end of trafficking of Small arms and light weapons would bring about a global peace.

SC China

I. Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: The People's Republic of China stands behind the international community's commitment to protect imperiled populations and civilians in armed conflict and applauds the significant headway made by the Council toward this goal. The PRC reaffirms the international commitment to translate the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) from intentions to practical steps, stressing the principle that the most effective form of protection is prevention. Toward that end, China welcomes the creation of the United Nations Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide. The PRC is also pleased to echo the sentiments of A/RES/64/864, and affirms the duty of all Member States to protect their people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. China also recognizes and affirms S/RES/1674, which outlines the commitment of the United Nations (UN) to take multilateral action should a Member State "manifestly fail" to uphold this duty. Regarding this end, China respects the fact that the Charter of the UN clearly protects the sovereignty of each Member State and China is pleased to base its international involvement upon its Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. In considering the implementation of R2P, China urges Member States to strive for consensus and mutual respect. In particular, China considers sanctions a last resort, especially when such measures of force are not fully backed by the relevant regional organizations. Rather, China endorses the following four prongs to guide the international body in translating R2P from principle to practice: First, China emphasizes the importance of capacity-building and rebuilding. This entails strengthening the ability of people, institutions and communities to prevent or mitigate the threat of the four crimes and violations addressed in A/64/864 and to assist in responding when such atrocities do occur. Second, China emphasizes early warning and assessment. Third, China emphasizes timely and decisive response with the support of the international community, and, finally, China strongly recommends collaboration with regional and sub-regional institutions in all circumstances. China fully supports appropriate diplomatic and humanitarian means, in accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter of the UN, to help prevent these crimes. China believes appropriate means include working through the Peacebuilding Commission, development entities and bilateral arrangements to reinforce just governance and effective public organization. China recognizes that in some situations, including state failure, rampant violence or the systematic extermination of a population may require international military intervention. However, China stresses the importance of the consent of the host nation as a sovereign entity as a prerequisite to international military intervention. Overall, China urges caution in expanding the interpretation of R2P beyond the bounds of the Security Council's specific commitments. China further urges the Security Council to respectfully bear in mind these commitments, especially honoring the preeminence of state sovereignty in the process of easing conflict and alleviating its effects.

II. Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: China has noted with concern the humanitarian danger caused by illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW), and China recognizes the great importance of international cooperation in implementing The Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in

Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). The Chinese Government is committed to a comprehensive and effective implementation of the PoA as well as the UN's agreement regarding the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. The PRC believes the international community should enhance the multilateral process to combat the illegal trade of conventional arms and make use of existing international capacities to increase transparency and security in the trade, transfer, and storage of conventional arms. As sovereign entities, Member States have the duty to bolster their own regulatory control of trade. In addition to national legislative frameworks, the PRC urges Member States to cooperate with relevant regional and international organizations, such as INTERPOL. China expresses satisfaction in the progress made during the Third Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of PoA and stands ready to offer additional contributions to enhance the cooperation of all Member States in eradicating illicit trade in SALW. Moreover, China will continue to strongly urge Member States to fulfill the obligations of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) as well as The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (ERW). China intends to become the high contracting party of the ERW protocol and will continue to support the international community's efforts resolve the problem of cluster munitions. Additionally, the Chinese Government attaches great importance to the humanitarian problems specifically caused by landmines. China is fully cognizant of and always supports extant international efforts to produce effective solutions to this problem. Although China is not a party to the Ottawa Convention, it remains respectful of the humanitarianism espoused by the Convention and fully endorses the admirable goals of the Convention. China has attended meetings of the States Parties to the Ottawa Convention as an observer on many occasions, and voted in favor of the resolution entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction." This demonstrates China's recognition of the positive role of the Ottawa Convention, and the PRC will continue to seek means to augment efforts to increase de-mining assistance, emphasizing each Member State's right to determine effective implementation.

SC France

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect

While France, having been invaded twice in the last sixty years, recognizes the importance of protecting national sovereignty, crises like the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, must not be allowed to continue. As our permanent representative to the U.N., Mr. Jean-Pierre Lacroix testified in 2009, France remains committed to the principle that the United Nations has not only the responsibility but the moral imperative to intervene where citizens are being abused, even if that intervention might lead to a violation of sovereignty or be such a violation in and of itself. Specifically, France commends the Secretary General's framework for intervention, suggesting intervention against the four crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity. France would only add, that the international community must continue to be watchful and be willing to intervene where states deliberately refuse to provide assistance to their populations when under distress (particularly after natural disaster). Furthermore, France suggests that national sovereignty implies that a state has responsibilities towards its people, such as the protection of human rights, humanitarian treatment of refugees. These types of measures represent "responsible sovereignty." A state that is not acting in this manner, is not entitled to the same sovereign respect as a state that is, or is making efforts to do so. Along those lines, France would urge member states to remember that intervention is not a panacea for the world's ills. It is a drastic measure, for desperate and last resort, but it is a measure that we, as responsible stewards of global security, cannot take off the table. France would urge that all member states help states to build the capacity to exercise "responsible sovereignty" and that intervention only be considered in the five cases outlines above. All of these concepts remain difficult to define, especially because intervention varies by degree. How much intervention is too much? How much is enough? When is intervention called for? These are questions that France cannot propose an easy answer to, but they are the questions that need to be answered, for the good of the entire global community. That is what France comes to this committee to address.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles

France is particularly concerned with the proliferation of small arms in our increasingly globalized world, but comes to this conference confident that the body can make swift strides forward on this issue. Leaving the current Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) situation unaddressed risks further violence in our world and virtually assures that terrorists will continue to obtain deadly weapons. France believes it is well past time that the international community create a multilateral treaty on this issue and believes that the security council can help to achieve this, by recommending the holding of a summit for such a treaty to be discussed and making suggestions for what the treaty should address. In particular, such a treaty should have three pillars, as was explained by the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs' spokesperson on July 26, 2010. First, it should encourage states to make national provisions for the control of arms and establish common criteria for what arms are or are not acceptable for private use. Second, the treaty should establish procedures to bring traffickers to justice on the international level, as their actions have implications that almost invariably stretch across state boundaries. Finally, any treaty should include procedures and provisions for technical cooperation and international legal assistance to help build the infrastructure necessary to track down illegal weapons and apprehend traffickers who try to hide behind borders. Overall, our increasingly interconnected world needs a comprehensive framework for addressing these problems. This committee can take the first steps towards beginning to form this framework, but setting the stage for wider international cooperation. By providing a series of recommendations for a global summit, the Security Council can establish a foundation that the rest of the world can build upon.

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Japan is committed to implementing the responsibility to protect (R2P) as discussed in A/RES/64/864 by establishing practical measures such as the creation of early warning systems and security sector reform, to operationalize R2P ideals as laid out at the 2005 World Summit Outcome. We reaffirm our support of the three pillars of R2P according to the 2005 World Summit Outcome and urge Member States to make similar commitments. If States are unable, we believe the international community is responsible as laid out in S/RES/1674 to protect victims of catastrophes such as genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity as called for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Recalling S/RES/1945 and S/RES/1919, Japan remains deeply concerned by the atrocities being committed in Darfur and calls for the immediate cessation of all acts of violence against civilian populations, especially women, children, and other vulnerable peoples. Japan invites the creation of early warning systems aimed at preventing crimes against humanity through the UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide to detect triggers, such as the illicit flow of small arms, through regular briefs from both the Emergency Relief Coordinator and High Commissioner for Refugees to the Security Council as recommended in our report to the Asia Pacific Center for the Responsibility to Protect. We emphasize the role of education and dialogue in preventing acts of crimes against humanity and encourage the creation of educational programs and dialogues to take place similar to the Asia-Europe Meeting to prevent intolerance in future generations. Japan calls for aid given through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development to support measures aimed at preventing crimes against humanity, believing that capacity building measures, as laid out in the New Partnership for Africa's Development are essential to averting genocide by creating infrastructure necessary for stable government. Recognizing that reliable information and early conflict identification are integral to successful peacekeeping operations, Japan strongly urges greater collaboration between the United Nations and regional bodies such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor conflict and post-conflict regions for early warning signs. Japan regards the use of military force as an absolute last resort and only with Security Council approval in order to prevent misuse of military intervention as seen in NATO's intervention in Kosovo according to the Kosovo Report: Conflict, International Response, Lessons Learned. Highlighting A/RES/64/146, we support the measures laid out in S/RES/1882 to prevent the use of child soldiers and reintegrate them back into society with strategies similar to Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration or Disbanding of Illegally Armed Groups processes. We acknowledge the importance of funding to the success of R2P peacekeeping missions and call upon States to contribute to the Central Emergency Relief Fund and in accordance with A/RES/61/583 to supply stable and timely funds to peacekeeping operations, which will ensure operations are properly equipped. We invite all Member States to implement and operationalize R2P as called for in A/RES/64/163 by establishing a universal action plan to address future crimes against humanity effectively.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: Japan believes that surplus stockpiles of conventional ammunition represent a grave threat to international peace and security and calls upon Member States to implement the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons by establishing tighter port and border security measures as demonstrated by the Proliferation Security Initiative's Operation: Pacific Shield. We urge States to submit small arms and light weapons (SALW)

registration information to INTERPOL's Firearm Tracing System and Ballistic Information Network to identify and halt illicit trafficking in firearms. Highlighting the Tokyo Workshop on Small Arms and Light Weapons as an important dialogue on SALW, we call for Member States to engage in similar discussions on actions and programs that can be implemented to combat illicit arms trading. Japan encourages the creation of legislation similar to our Three Principles on Arms Exports and programs comparable to Japan's Actions on Small Arms, reducing the amount of SALW entering conflict and post-conflict areas. We recommend States increase transparency in accordance with A/RES/56/24 and A/RES/64/54 when dealing with surplus stockpiles through increased cooperation with the UN Register for Conventional Arms. In order to accomplish the goals set out in A/RES/62/40 and A/RES/64/51, we call upon Member States to place tracking devices on all SALW as endorsed in the International Tracing Instrument and the UN Firearm Protocol. Japan believes multilateral frameworks are crucial to information and technology sharing between States similar to the Association of European Science and Technology Transfer Professionals as called for in A/RES/64/212 and A/RES/63/50. We believe arms control programs should be modeled after Japan's Peacebuilding and Comprehensive Small Arms Management Program in Cambodia and the Ottawa Treaty with the goal of eliminating stockpiles in conflict and post-conflict areas by providing humanitarian aid in exchange for conventional weapons which reduces surplus stockpiles. We support continued research into weapons-tracing technologies such as radio frequency identification, laser, and chemical mechanisms to be placed on SALW through Member States, participation in organizations resembling the International Action Network on Small Arms. Japan encourages States to accomplish the goals set forth in A/RES/60/51 by applying sciences and technology toward disarmament programs as discussed in A/RES/65/67 and sharing information with participating Member States through regional organizations similar to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: Cognizant of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Republic of Lebanon endorses the responsibility of Member States to protect their citizens from genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes and urges Member States to incorporate the principles of S/RES/1674 by implementing effective legislation that prevents these violations from occurring domestically. Acknowledging the Fourth Geneva Convention, Lebanon condemns violence against civilians during armed conflict and advises Member States to enact A/63/677 by eliminating impunity given to those responsible for these crimes. We believe effective early warning mechanisms are essential to preventing gross human right violations and call for strengthened coordination between UN programs, agencies, Country Teams, Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs), and local civil society in effectively assessing situations where warning signs of possible human rights violations could arise as called for in A/RES/63/170. Lebanon supports A/RES/63/308 and encourages developed States to contribute financial and logistical assistance to developing States vulnerable to armed conflict for implementing effective early warning mechanisms. We encourage the implementation of A/64/864 by creating a joint office incorporating the Special Advisor for the Prevention of Genocide and the Special Advisor with a focus on Responsibility to Protect (R2P) to streamline budgetary issues and enhance UN efforts in regards to R2P. Lebanon commends the Office of Peacekeeping Operations efforts in maintaining human security and urges the Security Council to follow the suggestions of A/64/19 by ensuring proper resources and logistical capabilities are provided to PKOs for successful implementation of their mandates. Recalling A/65/161, we promote mediation between armed groups to augment preventative diplomacy and recommend the creation of a Mediation support Unit and standby Team within the Department of Political Affairs. Lebanon deplores all acts of sexual violence as a tool of war described in S/RES/1910, and urge Member States comply with S/RES/1375 by ensuring the special needs of women and girls are addressed in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction. We believe post-conflict reconstruction is imperative to sustainable peace and advocate international, regional, and bilateral assistance, similar to the Quick Impact Projects facilitated by UN Interim Force in Lebanon, to States recovering from armed conflict. Noting the lack of clear understanding of R2P, particularly the legality of military intervention superseding Article II of the Charter of the UN, we believe that international clarification of R2P is imperative in order to enhance its legitimacy Guided by S/RES/1894, Lebanon is committed to maintaining international peace and security and we support R2P to prevent, alleviate, and resolve genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing and war crimes internationally denounced in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: Lebanon supports Article II and VII of the UN Charter by upholding the right to national sovereignty and self-defense emphasized in A/RES/50/172. Noting A/RES/61/72, we encourage restricting conventional weapon trade, reducing ammunition stockpiles and eradicating cluster munitions except those used for self-preservation. Lebanon believes that small arms and light weapons (SALWs) as well as conventional weapon stockpiles that are not utilized for self-defense are detrimental to international security and recommend Member States to adhere to A/RES/63/61 by implementing comprehensive measures to reduce the accumulation of stockpiles in surplus. As a member of the League of Arab States, we respect the principles of A/RES/65/45 by following the Arab Model Law on Weapons, Ammunitions, Explosives and Hazardous Material

and advise regional cooperation to ameliorate compliance with the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Lebanon recognizes the importance of restricting arms brokering in order to impede the trade of illicit conventional arms and ammunition and requests Member States assimilate A/RES/65/75 by developing domestic, regional and international strategies to hinder arms brokering. Recognizing the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, we condemn the use of cluster munitions during armed conflict and urge Member States to realize A/RES/64/84 by assisting affected States in removing remnants of mines, exemplified by our Land Mine Action Center, that pose a hazardous risk to civilians. Lebanon requests Member States to adopt the principles established in the Convention on Cluster Munitions through bilateral, regional, and international assistance for providing medical and rehabilitative assistance to victims of cluster munitions explosions. We call upon Member States to fulfill the goals in S/RES/1617 by strengthening border and customs infrastructure that further restricts terrorists from obtaining and accumulating all forms of conventional weapons. In response to S/RES/1701, Lebanon coordinates with donor States to deter the transportation of all conventional weapons and encourages donor Member States to accede to A/RES/65/50 by contributing financial, logistical and technological assistance to further restrict the international flow and accrue of illicit weapons and ammunition. We highlight our Mine Advisory Group initiative for destroying conventional weapons and advise Member States to integrate A/RES/60/68 by participating in domestic weapons disarmament and destruction programs that increases the success of post-conflict reconstruction. Lebanon looks forward to the creation of an Arms Trade Treaty and recommends Member States comply with A/RES/64/48 by collaborating to establish a universal treaty to combat the trade of illicit arms.

SC Mexico

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect

Implementing the responsibility to protect is a requirement of all nations' governments. They have the responsibility as the government to protect its people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. What Mexico would like to further state and refer to is the Declaration of Human Rights. All people are born with the rights within the contents of this declaration. What can and should be done about implementing the responsibility to protect is the equal collaboration of a nation's government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These NGOs would be placed into a country specific crisis. There, they would strengthen the norm for the responsibility to protect. The NGOs would help the government understand the norm of protecting and holding that responsibility. Together, they would work to prevent and halt genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. If a member state is unable to protect its citizens on its own, the responsibility then belongs to the international community. What can be done in this stage is the international community can strengthen the security sector and mediate meeting with opposing political parties over conflicts. If peaceful and diplomatic measures do not work, military force must be used. An example would be to implement standing United Nations military and/or a reserve military produced by the failed state to act upon such crisis. If military action fails, a sub-committee produced and operated by the United Nations would then govern the failed state. Though Mexico would be skeptical about letting larger countries interfere with their affairs, it would not be in total opposition for cooperation on the issue of the responsibility to protect. Mexico would like to remind member states the report released by Ban Ki-moon, *Implementing the Responsibility to Protect* and its three main principles.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles

Technology transfer and conventional ammunition surplus stockpiles is a heated topic and caution must be taken when being discussed. Mexico recognizes this crisis and would like to offers its full support in solutions to this problem. The transferring of ammunition, conventional weapons, and all other forms of material that are in high demand, must be protected and have high security. This is a dangerous job if the material was to be intercepted, regardless of the success rate. Terrorists are funded by drug cartels and if such cartels were able to take hold of these weapons, it only adds to the opposition to the fight against terrorism. Mexico feels as if they surpluses should not be destroyed but better protected. The Security Council needs to implement a resolution solving this problem without the waste of small arms or ammunition. Mexico has fallen into the tragedy of being part of the number of countries who have failed to protect such surplus and has also suffered the consequences. Mexico refuses to be part of the problem again. Working with all nations to resolve this issue is a priority. New regulations need to be implemented when trading and transporting small arms and ammunition. This is not a problem one solves, but a problem that can be managed. All countries need to indorse tighter border control, protect stockpiles, help dismantle trafficking networks, and attend to civil conflicts. Mexico would like to call on all nations to prevent the illegal export of small arms and other weapons. The Security Council should implement a reporting system for all lawful sales and tracking devices in all shipments. This reporting system would be operated by the United Nations and a security task force. Countries would file reports for all weapon sales and transports. For all sales unaccounted for, the tracking devices would locate and return. These two additions to exports for all nations will facilitate cooperation in managing the problem. And doing all this, each government can reduce the supply and the demand of these weapons and ammunition.

SC Turkey

The Responsibility to Protect: The Republic of Turkey, recalling the 2005 World Summit Document on the Responsibility to Protect, recognizes both the responsibility of individual States to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity and the responsibility of the international community, as exercised through the United Nations (UN), to aid in the protection of populations from such crimes. Further recalling A/63/677, Turkey supports the three-pillar framework established by the Secretary-General delineating the protection responsibilities of the State, international assistance and capacity-building, and a timely and decisive response in the event that a State cannot or will not protect its population from the four specified crimes and violations. In light of these discussions, we also call for a distinction between the responsibility to protect (RTP) and the broader concept of the protection of civilians. Turkey understands the difficulty in balancing the upholding of human rights and as well as the sovereignty of the State within the concept of RTP and strongly values both principles. We firmly maintain that the lawful and timely prevention of the four aforementioned major crimes conducted by a State is the most desirable exercise of this responsibility. However, Turkey also understands that situations arise in which a State is either unable or unwilling to provide such protection. Turkey believes that the future focus of discussion concerning RTP must center on implementation rather than norm-setting. The protection of populations from the four specified crimes and violations must be a collaborative and concerted effort on the part of the international community, with all Member States united in the same principles and goals. Emphasizing A/64/864, Turkey believes that the detection of crises at their initial stages is vital and supports the development of early warning and assessment mechanisms to create a more effective response system. An emphasis upon post-conflict reconstruction and its inclusion in peace-building strategies is also of utmost importance in rebuilding devastated societies and preventing the resumption of conflict. The international community must also encourage, and in some cases establish mechanisms for, ending impunity and bringing to justice those who have perpetrated these crimes against civilians. RTP must be better defined and communicated in order to preclude the illegitimate use of coercive measures for political or economic gain on the part of intervening Member States, to prevent misconceptions of neocolonialism and to earn the trust and support of all Member States. In addition, Turkey wishes to see improved information sharing among Member States and regional and international organizations such as the European Union and African Union regarding possible threats to populations covered under RTP.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: The Republic of Turkey believes excessive accumulation and stockpiling of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and other conventional weapons threaten international peace and security, as well as the social and economic development of many countries while encouraging terrorism through the illicit trade in arms. As a country struggling with terrorism, and located in a region where the accumulation and proliferation of SALW could cause marked instability, Turkey actively supports the efforts of the UN and other international organizations to establish effective rules and norms to eradicate the illicit SALW trade, including the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the Arms Trade Treaty, currently under development, and UN regional disarmament centers. Turkey also supports the universal eradication of Anti-Personnel Land Mines. We have been party to the Ottawa Convention since 2004 and strongly support its vision, while encouraging its adoption by non-parties. Within our own borders, we continue to

utilize our Turkish Munitions Disposal Facility to pursue the destruction of previously stockpiled land mines, as well as unmarked SALW in stockpiles according to the recommendations of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). As these efforts continue, however, Turkey believes that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should only act to engage armed non-state actor groups (NSAGs) with respect to the Mine Ban Treaty with the prior knowledge and consent of the relevant State Party. Turkey has long been involved in the work of the OSCE in the area of illicit trade in SALW and supports both the OSCE Document on SALW and the OSCE Document for Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition. Turkey is also a founding member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) regarding export controls on conventional weapons, dual use materials and technology, as well as an active participant in the work of the NATO/EAPC (Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) Ad Hoc Group on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Mine Action. International and regional cooperation will be necessary to enable technical and financial assistance for countries in need of such support in order to ensure the effective management and physical security of their SALW, as well as the destruction of seized or surplus SALW. Turkey itself has given technical assistance to Belarus and Kazakhstan, as well as financial support to Ukraine through contribution to the NATO Joint Working Group on Defense Reform. Turkey believes Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) are of particular concern in the issue of stockpile security and export controls. In terms of policy in arms exports, Turkey observes the norms set out by the UN and other international organizations; we are also party to the multilateral export control regimes. Turkey supports improved international oversight and transparency over the transfer of SALW and other arms, as well as further action towards developing an international standard for an effective end-user certificate system and a weapons-marking system to regulate the arms trade and prevent illicit sales according to best practice guidelines established by multiple international organizations such as the OSCE.

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: The Republic of Uganda fully supports S/RES/1907 and urges Member States to develop early warning systems, similar to the African Union Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism, aimed at facilitating prompt action to prevent the outbreak and escalation of conflict. Acknowledging A/RES/63/182 and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, we fully endorse the right to life and call for a prompt investigation of all killings with the intent of genocide, modeled by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Bearing in mind the Resolution on Strengthening the Responsibility to Protect in Africa, Uganda deplores the lack of timely response by the international community to situations of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity and guided by A/HRC/RES/12/11 recommends the international community follow the objectives outlined in the Joint United Nations Development Program-Department of Political Affairs Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention to ensure an efficient and effective response to States necessitating conflict prevention. In accordance with S/RES/1966, we draw attention to the security threat of crimes against humanity, as exemplified by the Tripartite Plus Joint Commission, and call upon the international community to develop initiatives focused on regional and international cooperation to improve the efficacy of preventing and reacting to measures of genocide and mass atrocities, following the example of the International Coalition For The Responsibility To Protect. Uganda endorses the United Nations Mediation Support Standby Team, and believes it is necessary to practice preventive diplomacy and employ mediation in order to head off potential crises at an early stage for the prevention of conflict, in accordance with [S/RES/1197](#). Highlighting the Inter-Agency Framework for Coordination on Preventive Action, we assure it is possible to reliably predict, prevent, and respond to conflict through diplomacy and encourage Member States to promote international, regional, and domestic partnerships by developing initiatives similar to the African Standby Force initiative. Recognizing S/RES/1318, the Republic of Uganda emphasizes the need for continued international cooperation and coordination between Member States, in accordance with A/RES/63/310, for enhancing the efficiency effectiveness of addressing conflicts at all stages and supports the development of programs, following the example of Organization of African Unity Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, for the anticipation and prevention of conflicts. **Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles:** The Republic of Uganda fully endorses the United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and encourages all Member States to implement adequate laws and regulations for the effective control of the production of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) and over the export, import, or transit of such weapons, to prevent illegal manufacture of and illicit trafficking in SALWs. Cognizant that the illicit trade in SALWs sustains conflicts, exacerbates violence, and contributes to the displacement of civilians, we are firmly committed to the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit SALWs and call upon the international community to implement policies, following the example of the Bamako Declaration on the African Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation, and Trafficking of SALWs, that work toward eliminating regional and international conflict. Uganda implores the international community to uphold the principles outlined by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and promotes the development of effective disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs, including the effective

collection, control, storage, and destruction of SALWs, following the example of the African Security Sector Reform Programme, for increased progress in the areas of peace and security, as exemplified in A/RES/65/75. In accordance with A/RES/65/50, we call upon Member States to reaffirm the United Nations Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components, and Ammunitions through providing technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to take appropriate action for combating the illicit trade in SALWs. Uganda recommends the international community strengthen efforts to establish regional and international information sharing networks among States, as called for in S/RES/1209, to counter the illicit circulation of and trafficking in SALWs, modeled by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Highlighting the success of the Transparency in Arms Brokering Activities, the Republic of Uganda recognizes the absence of common international standards on the import, export, and transfer of SALWs and urges Member States to work toward creating an Arms Trade Treaty to implement and/or enforce strict and comprehensive national controls on the transfer of conventional arms, as called for in A/RES/46/36, for national and international security and stability.

SC UK

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect: In accordance with Chapters VI and VIII of the Charter, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is committed protecting populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes by promoting the 2005 World Summit Outcome to strengthen collaboration between the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations and urging compliance with the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). The United Kingdom is strongly committed to maintaining the security of civilians while respecting the territorial integrity and sovereign equality of all States as noted in A/RES/60/1. The United Kingdom encourages Member States in effective risk reduction by engage earlier with developmental and political State actors as outlined in our Department for International Development Humanitarian Policy: Saving Lives, Relieving Suffering, and Protecting Dignity. We continue to promote a shared understanding of R2P and are committed to helping States build capacity to protect their populations from avoidable catastrophe and assisting conflict-prone states before crises and conflicts break out. We highlight international organisations and their agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for having mandates and remind States and other parties to conflicts of their obligations to respect and protect civilians. We advocate strengthening the UN's Department of Political Affairs so that the UN is better able to respond to protection crises with preventive diplomacy and mediation by recommendations in our Defence Standardization Organisation and support the strengthening of human rights units staffed by OHCHR in UN peacekeeping operations. We promote the deployment of standalone UN civilian human rights monitors to countries affected by conflict, and encourage OHCHR to participate actively in humanitarian co-ordination mechanisms on protection of civilians. The United Kingdom supports strengthening protection for internally displaced persons and continues to provide financial support through the Conflict Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE) to the mandated protection agencies such as the ICRC, UNHCR and UNICEF. We call for strengthening the capacity of the international humanitarian system while respecting State sovereignty stated in Article II of the Charter of the United Nations to respond to crises by our support of S/RES/1268, S/RES/1674, and S/RES/1804. Respecting the territorial integrity and sovereign equality of all States as noted in A/RES/60/1, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encourages Member States to help before crises and conflicts occur, and work to ensure the R2P agreement is translated into a willingness to act speedily and remains committed to its efforts in promoting international peace and security.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remains committed to combating the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) by actively supporting the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA). We firmly support recording all marked SALW for assistance in reducing illicit proliferation evident in A/RES/60/81 and A/RES/59/86 and urge Member States to implement the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. Upholding the principles of A/RES/61/66, The United Kingdom encourages Member States to submit national reports on their implementation

of the PoA and to include in such reports information on their application of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. We recommend Member States partake in bilateral dialogue seeking the espousal of the Arms Trade Treaty which will establish an international standard in the commerce of SALW. The United Kingdom emphasizes greater international cooperation and assistance in order to address the problem outlined in A/RES/63/182 and encourages Member States to adopt the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts, and the Components and Ammunition to supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. We encourage regional organizations to implement frameworks similar to the work of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the behalf of creating strict regulations for the import and export of SALW. The United Kingdom calls for required standards for tracing ammunition for States endorsed in our Defence Standardization Organisation and Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security to create the OSCE Best Practice Guide on Marking, Record-keeping and Traceability of SALW Ammunition for State Actors as a guide focus on ammunition that is acquired by a State. We call upon greater funding for successful regional programs in Africa, Southeast Asia, South America, and the Caribbean highlighting the United Nations Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament, to fulfill the goals of A/RES/60/83, A/RES/59/98, and A/RES/58/63 by educating local authorities on disarmament initiatives and the promotion of peace in conflict areas. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland looks forward to strengthening cooperation between Member States in eradicating the illicit spread of SALW by continuing to actively support the PoA and its protocols.

SC US

Implementing the Responsibility to Protect:

The United States of America is extremely concerned with security and insuring fundamental human rights are respected throughout the world. The US is very interested in the idea of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). While the United States is greatly concerned with retaining its and other state's sovereignty, the US is equally concerned with preventing crimes against humanity and implementing humanitarian intervention. The United States has already participated in humanitarian intervention in the past with other important international organizations, most notably the North Atlantic Treaty Organization otherwise known as NATO. The United States fully recognizes the complexity of this security problem and wishes to create resolutions to try to clarify its use within the structure of the United Nations. It is extremely important, especially in light of recent human rights violations, to create clear international legislation outlining what member states have the responsibility to do. The United States hopes to create meaningful resolutions that help to not only clarify R2P, but also to insure that crimes against humanity are eradicated.

Technology Transfer and Conventional Ammunition Surplus Stockpiles:

International security has always been of extreme importance to the United State of America. An integral part of making the world a safer place for all is to eradicate surplus stockpiles of weapons, especially conventional weapons, as they are the easiest to gain access to and use for destruction. In our modern world full of terrorist organizations and other radial non-state actors, it is especially important to eradicate these weapons in the vulnerable regions with the most severe terrorist activity. The United States wishes to implement meaningful resolutions that help to eliminate illicit transfer of conventional weapons of all sorts and creates effective means of destroying these weapons. The United States emphasizes the importance of state sovereignty as well, while we need to create effective international rules and guidelines to implement these policies, we must acknowledge state sovereignty and be sure that policies do not limit it. The US hopes to create effective resolutions to prevent illegal transfer of weapons and to create an international standard for the destruction of surplus stockpiles.