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**MISION PERMANENTE DEL PERU ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS**

*CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY*

*GENERAL DEBATE  
59<sup>o</sup> ORDINARY SESSION OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

*STATEMENT  
BY  
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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU*

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**Mr. President:**

**Allow me to begin by congratulating you on your election to preside the 59<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly.**

**Mr. President:**

**The world of the XXI century faces a paradox. It is unified in the areas of production, trade, finance and in the digital revolution of information and communication technology, but divided by the increase of conflicts, civil strives, transnational terrorism as well as cultural and ethnic violence.**

**The world is unified by universal values, such as democracy and human rights, but is divided when democracy clashes with social demands requiring opportunities for work and measures to eradicate hunger.**

**According to the most recent empiric research, it is unified by the positive effects of globalization, but divided when such consequences are concentrated in few countries due to the raise in inequality.**

**These contradictory trends of integration and fragmentation are affecting governance not only at the international level, but also within nations.**

**Today, we are all witnesses of a unique phenomenon. Many poor states are affected by domestic and external violence. Non-state actors, such as terrorist organizations and traffickers of drugs, weapons and people are emerging, acquiring a devastating global power.**

**After the cold war, more than 30 civil conflicts caused approximately 5 million deaths and almost 17 million refugees. Currently, the United Nations is administrating 15 peace keeping operations and 15 special political missions. This means that 16% of Member States are affected by issues undermining peace and international security.**

**The present situation takes place in a crisis of multilateralism, in a context where no isolated power can assure global governance, in a world where fragmentation enables nuclear threats.**

**The current international political system is not prone to steady governance. This is not a conducive scenario for peace, stability and security of nations and their peoples.**

**Nations and peoples demand urgent decisions. Decisions assuring global governance based on international law, the revalorization of the United Nations within a renewed and strengthened multilateralism, and the reinforcement of the values of peace and international justice.**

**In the global era, the world requires consensus, juridical and political legitimacy for the decisions of the Security Council. In this way, the United Nations will attain greater support and will be more efficient in reaching its main objectives of maintenance of peace and security even with force, pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter.**

**Let us all strengthen multilateralism. That is, international democracy.**

**Let us all strengthen the juridical structure of the United Nations, the rule of international law.**

**The United Nations is a multilateral organization indispensable for the current evolving world. Without it, the goals of global governance towards preventing and curbing international conflicts, civil wars and ethnical and cultural conflicts will not be attained. Nor will it be possible to defeat terrorism and transnational delinquency, to punish crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, genocide; to eradicate poverty and hunger. Nor will we be able to make production processes in harmony with ecology, economy, inclusion and social cohesion.**

**Mr. President:**

**Our current task consists on the continuation, in a determined and responsible way, of the process of reform towards the strengthening of the United Nations. My government considers that the most adequate way to reach this goal is the ability to balance continuity and change with a view to the stabilization of world politics.**

**We encourage continuity to attain the goals of the United Nations. Today, more than ever, peace, security and juridical equality of States; illegality of war, pacific settlement of controversies, the rule of international law governing the relations among states, international cooperation, economic and social development, respect for human rights and promotion of democratic societies are necessary goals and values.**

**We also propose a change of tools, mechanisms and measures. The reform of the Security Council has to bear in mind its role as a mechanism for collective security for the community as a whole. Therefore, its decisions must also produce a broader democratic legitimacy and be realistic and pragmatic so that its effectiveness is assured in the maintenance of peace and international security.**

**Without judging the nature and scope of the increase in the membership of the Council, Peru believes that this reform is convenient. And if it is decided to increase the membership of permanent seats, Peru supports the legitimate candidature of the Government of Brazil.**

**At the same time, we believe that the reform of the Security Council should embrace aspects such as the rules for its operation in order to rely on guarantees of legitimate, juridical and efficient actions.**

**Mr. President:**

**Peru is a country whose diplomatic tradition, since the XIX century, has supported multilateralism as the most adequate means for international decisions, particularly those related to peace and development. This tradition compels us to maintain our cooperation through the United Nations, especially in the promotion of peace and the peaceful settlement of controversies.**

**Peru participates actively in the United Nations peacekeeping operations through the presence of military staff in Cyprus, in the borderline of Ethiopia and Eritrea, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in Liberia and in Cote d'Ivoire. My government has recently made the decision of deploying a fully equipped troops to contribute to stability, security and re-institutionalization of democracy in the Republic of Haiti.**

**Region-wide, Peru has also promoted initiatives for peace, security and weapon control. Moreover, my government proposed the Commitment of Lima, one the most advanced documents on security and disarmament of the region. In this document, Andean countries committed to implement measures to promote trust; to establish standardized methods for measuring their expenses on external defense; to eliminate anti-personnel landmines; to control the proliferation of small arms and to prohibit, within the region, the production, utilization and commercialization of mass-destruction weapons, including those biological and chemical.**

**Moreover, Peru promoted the establishment of a South American Zone of Peace, aiming at assuring cooperative and democratic policies on defense and security within the region. This initiative was approved in 2002 by the General Assembly.**

**Our concern for peace and international security is also evident in our active participation during the open sessions of the Security Council on the fight against terrorism, the situation of Iraq and Haiti, the reconciliation in post-civil conflicts and peace keeping operations.**

**As a consequence of our constant participation towards the maintenance of security and peace at national and international level, my government has presented its candidature for a non-permanent seat in the Security Council for the period 2006-2007. We appreciate the important support we have received and the favorable consideration to our candidature.**

**Mr. President:**

**Neither the strengthening of the multilateral system on the legitimate use of force, the improvement in the effectiveness of peacekeeping and nation-building operations, nor the measures for encouraging multilateral cooperation against terrorism and international delinquency will be sufficient to prevent and eradicate conflicts if a new multilateral socio-economic governance aimed at reducing hunger, poverty and inequality among and within nations is not established.**

**According to the reports of UNDP and the World Bank, between 1975 and 2001, personal incomes did not increase, or were not higher than 3% in more than 100 developing countries, obstructing in this way billions of persons to leave poverty.**

**Currently, 2,800 million people live with two dollars a day and 1,300 with only one dollar. Moreover, in the 90's, social inequalities raised all around the world. According to Worldwatch Institute, this increase not only affected personal incomes, but also the access to public goods such as water, food and energy, indispensable for civilized life and socio-politic stability. At present, low personal incomes and high inequality collide, creating social disintegration and international conflict.**

**The international community must understand –we all must- that peace, security and the stability of the world system are not uniquely related to political, military or strategic issues. Peace and security include social and economic components. Poverty and exclusion are some of the new threats to peace and security. Social exclusion leads to violence, instability, fragility of democracy and national and international fragmentation. Therefore, this situation can not be overcome if efforts are not made for globalization to become a positive force to benefit all nations and all human beings.**

**Mr. President:**

**Peace, international security and development require the organization of power in democratic societies, where human rights are respected. The rule of Law and the international legal order must guarantee justice and impede impunity. Denying access to justice consecrates impunity.**

**International judicial cooperation plays a crucial role in the access to justice. All States must assure it in fulfillment to international agreements. In this sense, we request the Government of Japan to contribute to the access to justice authorizing the extradition of former President Alberto Fujimori, indicted by the Peruvian justice of crimes against humanity for alleged responsibility on actions of torture, forced disappearance and executions.**

**My government assures former President Fujimori a fair trial and the guarantees of a process under the rule of law.**

**Thank you.**