

Permanent Mission of The Republic of Angola to the United Nations

STATEMENT BY

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AT THE GENERAL DEBATE OF THE 60TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Mr. President,

It is with great honor and satisfaction that I take the floor before this noble Assembly, and at the outset, I would like to congratulate you, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Angola, for your election to the presidency of the 60th session of the General Assembly of our Organization.

I also wish to express my appreciation to your predecessor, Mr. Jean Ping, for his commitment and for the transparent and efficient manner in which he has presided over the 59th session of General Assembly.

Mr. President,

Today, 60 years after the foundation of the United Nations, humanity continues to face new and complex challenges.

The continuation of armed conflicts, hunger, poverty, massive human rights violations, the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, the scar of terrorism, and the risk that non-State actors can acquire, develop and use weapons of mass destruction constitute indeed a threat to international peace and security.

Therefore, the international community has every reason to act collectively to reform and strengthen the United Nations in order to render it better prepared to address the many and complex challenges facing we are facing.

Mr. President,

The Republic of Angola follows with great concern the developments registered in several areas of the world, particularly in the African continent.

In spite of a relative positive tendency characterized by a decrease in tension points in the world today, it is necessary to continue to pay special attention to the peace processes in different parts of the world particularly, DRC, Côte d'Ivoire, Sudan and Guinea Bissau.

Relatively to Guinea Bissau, my delegation is satisfied with the results attained and we commend the political maturity demonstrated by the people of Guinea Bissau during the transition period, particularly the civism demonstrated during the period of presidential elections.

In this context, we believe that the respect for the organs sovereignty was constitutionally established is an indispensable condition for political stability. Only this will create a propitious environment for the accomplishment of tasks that guarantee the maintenance of peace and economic reconstruction. Such is the expectation of the Guinean people, who went to voting stations in such significant numbers.

In this connection, we welcome the round table on Guinea Bissau, programmed for the month of November, and we urge donors to respond positively since the international community's assistance remains a fundamental condition for the process in course.

Regarding the processes of consolidation of peace currently underway in the Great Lakes Region, Angola, in its capacity as member of the core countries, is pleased with the progress so far achieved due to take place soon. We thank the Group of Friends and particularly, the Government of Canada for the support they have been providing.

Mr. President,

Although we understand that the primary responsibility to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa falls upon African States themselves, we share the notion that the international community should, in partnership with regional and sub-regional organizations, play a more significant role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts in this continent.

Based on our own experience, we believe that in order for strategies for the prevention and resolution of conflicts to be successful, they should be based on a concept as inclusive as possible. In this connection, the cooperation of the key organs of the United Nations, that is the General Assembly, the Security Council and the ECOSOC is essential. The pertinent involvement of international financial institutions as well as the private and business sectors has proven to be equally fundamental.

For this reason, we support and welcome the decision of the High-level Plenary to create the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace. We are ready to work with all partners towards making this organ operational as soon as possible.

Angola supports the creation of the Permanent Fund for the Consolidation of Peace. We are also of the view that the activities related

to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) be financed by the regular budget attributed to peacekeeping missions.

Mr. President,

While the illicit exploration of natural resources was not mentioned in the final document of the Summit, we hope that during the 60th session of the General Assembly this issue receives due consideration, since my delegation is of the view that it constitutes a fundamental element for the strategy of prevention and resolution of conflicts.

Mr. President,

Terrorism constitutes a permanent threat in the world which no country can face alone, and therefore, it calls for cooperation among all countries, with the United Nations as the center of gravity in the fight against terrorism.

In this connection, we join in the Secretary General's plea for the conclusion, as urgently as possible, of the International Convention against Terrorism, which allows a universally accepted definition of its concept.

Mr. President,

Five years after the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, the social and economic situation continues to be characterized by extreme poverty in several parts of the globe.

As very well mentioned by the Secretary General in his report "In larger freedom", poverty is not only about development; it is also a matter of security and respect for human rights, which are fundamental to the millennium objectives and goals. For this reason, we agree with several speakers before me, that this cluster of the outcome document ought to be given better coverage. Thus, we look forward to continue our work at the relevant fora in particular the reinforced ECOSOC. The fight against underdevelopment, extreme poverty, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other illnesses, as well as the degradation of the environment, constitute an indispensable condition for the warranty of peace, stability and international or collective security.

For this reason, we urge the international community to double its efforts in mobilizing the resources for the prevention and treatment of the mentioned endemics.

On the other hand, we also underline the importance of the implementation of appropriate national policies, in which the civil society can actively be engaged.

Mr. President,

In my delegation's opinion, in order to stand up to the challenges facing the world, it is imperative that we proceed to the reform of the main organs of the United Nations with a view to adapting them to the current reality. We will remain active in the process of reform of the United Nations, including the Security Council and the main organs of the United Nations for the promotion of international peace and security.

We share the opinion that the composition of the Security Council should properly reflect the present day political reality. Enlarging the Security Council would render it more transparent, more representative, with larger credibility and particularly more authority in its decisions.

Nevertheless, we would like to underline that the enlargement of the Security Council is just an aspect of the reform that needs to be completed. In other words, we should not underscore other elements of the reform that we consider no less important, such as the need to improve and render more transparent the working methods of the Council.

Mr. President,

I am convinced that the results reached at the High-level Summit during this session of the General Assembly will propel the continuation of the debate on the process of reform. This will create a platform that will reinforce a common vision and objectives; strengthening cooperation and greater assurance that the international peace, stability can only lie in a reinforced multilateralism.

Thank you very much.