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# Simulazione del Consiglio di Sicurezza delle Nazioni Unite sulla situazione in Siria

## **Position Papers**

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## United Nations Security Council

Argentina

Represented by Francesco de Faveri



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

Argentina truly believes in dialogue as the solution to the issue of peace in the Middle East, this is the reason why we are deeply convinced that all the contents of this resolution, and its principles, are the best way to stop the civil war in Syria. It is on these principles that we today strive to ensure international peace and international security.

However, Argentina is confident in stating that the resolution needs further implementations in the direction of guaranteeing human rights.

For this purpose we suggest to Syria:

To withdraw its reservation on article 22 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. To withdraw its reservations on article 26 of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and on article 48 of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights. To withdraw its reservations on articles 2, 9, 15, 16, 29 of the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. To recognize the competence of the committee provided by article 20 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. To withdraw its reservations on all the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. To adhere the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. To adhere the optional protocols of all the above mentioned treaties.

Also we request the Security Council to discuss, in a future session, the implementation of the functions of treaty bodies of the Human Rights Conventions, to allow them to protect and monitor human rights in the region.

This is an occasion to improve the security council effectiveness and the way peace-keeping missions are organized. We hope, that these, are the first steps towards the beginning of a new era. An era, of prosperity, and global peace.

Honorable delegates,  
Madam President, Thanks.

## United Nations Security Council

Australia

Represented by Vittorio Battistin and Lorenzo Onisto



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

Australia, as regarding the Syrian question, maintains a position against the armed intervention, believing more strongly to invite the parties to the dispute to reach an agreement that would prevent further sufferings of the civilian population and the already very many refugees. Confirming the adherence to the values of human dignity and universal rights, Australia will support any project that will put as purpose the protection of vulnerable subjects and the re-establishment of a political order based on the values of democracy.

Noting that Australia's government has been the first one to make official statements about the list of penalties in which will incur those individuals who will join the Syrian rebellion, we want to demonstrate that our delegation, while not supporting the regime of President Assad, doesn't close the eyes in front of human rights violations persisted even by rebel forces. Therefore will be applied the law of the year 1978, which foresees 20 years of prison for those who support the fight rebel field and 7 years for those who recruit at home. The content is summarized with this wording: "It's forbidden to go to a foreign country with the intention to participate in hostilities" (for more information visit the article "JIHADISTS COME ALSO FROM AUSTRALIA", published on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2013 and visible on the website "GLOBALIST"). Therefore, we formally recognize opposition's coalition formed in Qatar like unique legitimate representative of the Syrian people, reaffirming the Syrian ambassador in Canberra as a not grateful person, and we'll proceed in discussion with the unique target of safeguarding the peace in the country and the interests of civilian population of the nation, reiterating our trust and support to UN's work.

Our delegation ensures the respect and protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights, internationally recognized, for all persons within Syrian Arab Republic. Concerned about the condition of children in Syria, our government wants to guarantee their protection and security in all daily activities, from instruction to free time with a program of special protection for women and children against sexual violence. The delegation of Australia will focus on health security and humanitarian access for all, supporting all programs that stretch the modernization of the healthcare structures. Further reminds that legitimate fighters should be protected in compliance with the fundamental human rights and with the humanitarian principles internationally recognized. Reminding of article 27 of the International Penal Court Statute, resolutely condemns the great war crimes and crimes against humanity carried on by both sides in Syria. We firmly believe in the importance of ensuring the respect of all Islamic leanings, and we'll act only in conformity with these. Acts in support of NGOs operating in the area and reaffirms its support to the Six Points Proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, Kofi Annan, as annexed to Security Council resolution 2042(2012) of 14<sup>th</sup> April. The last target we propose is the establishment of neutral commission to supervise and report massive violation of human rights.

The Australian government has valued that there are almost 100 Australians that have weapons in hand, but 3 of them have just died (for more information you can see the Article : "SYRIA, JIHADISTS COME ALSO

FROM AUSTRALIA”, published on 5th January 2013).

Thank you for your kind attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Azerbaijan

Represented by Ada Ugo Abara and Martina Aminta



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

first of all, We would like to thank the honourable representative of the National Syrian Coalition and the Syrian Government for discussing the humanitarian consequences of the Syrian crisis. We are also grateful to the Security Council and all delegations for cooperating in order to find a solution to this important problem that is undermining international peace and security.

Azerbaijan condemns the ongoing escalation of violence in Syria in which thousands of people are dying everyday. The scaring number of civilians that have been killed in this conflict is so high that a quick answer to the situation is surely necessary. We have to deal with this situation of crisis that is affecting the Middle East area since 2011. The growing tensions in Syria between the leader Bashar al-Assad and the revolutionary forces are touching every single aspect of the citizens' everyday lives. As a matter of fact civilians, especially women and children are the first to suffer in this stalemate situation.

Madam President, The violation of human rights is pursued by both sides and the call for humanitarian assistance is raising everywhere in the State. It is absolute necessity to support those requiring assistance inside Syria and in the neighbouring countries. The spill-over effect of this crisis is destabilising the area and the number of Syrian refugees in the surrounding states is augmenting day by day. Although we are deeply conscious of the need of a humanitarian intervention, Azerbaijan supports practical measures implying the respect of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. Furthermore, this must not be used as an excuse for organising, encouraging and instigating terrorist or separatist activity against other States in order to further destabilise the region.

We are concerned about the condition of women and children in this ongoing escalation of violence. These two categories of civilians are the ones that suffer the most in this conflict. We sustain the necessity to protect them in their daily activities and guardian them against sexual abuse and mistreatments.

Azerbaijan takes note of the growing number of prisoners captured by both parties and call them to immediately release these people. For this reason we sustain the action of NGOs operating in the Country that deal with human rights and human dignity.

Noting with satisfaction the admirable action of the ex Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian crisis, Kofi Annan, and his Six Point Proposal, we fully support the new Envoy Lakhdar Brahimi.

Lastly, we should like to take the opportunity afforded by discussion on this crisis to express our deep concern about the Middle East peace process. It is obvious that a solution to this problem is essential to achieving durable peace, stability and security in the entire region, and that respect for international law should be an absolute priority. In assuming its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and

security, the Security Council must react adequately in order to put an end to illegal practices and policies and ensure that international law, human rights and fundamental freedoms are observed and respected.

Thank you, Madam President.

## United Nations Security Council

China

Represented by Francesca Crimi and Sara Gentili



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

China is gravely concerned about the actual situation in Syria and the possibility of even deeper dramatic consequences. China puts the emphasis on ending the Syrian conflict as soon as possible, in a manner, which preserves the interests of Syria and its people. China underlines the importance of stopping the violence and to avoid casualties of innocent civilians who represent the most vulnerable groups in wars and armed conflicts. China is very interested in the development and solution of the Syrian crisis because of the important role Syria occupies in the Middle East. A political settlement of the conflict is the only feasible solution for the Syrian issue. China lays the focus and priority on the immediate implementation of a ceasefire and the creation of Transitional Government, in order to restore peace and stability in Syria and the region of the Middle East.

China hopes that all Member States of the Security Council will agree on a program of steps which terminates the Syrian conflict respecting the territorial integrity of Syria. China appeals to all States present to take their responsibility in guaranteeing international peace and security. Every obstacle for a peaceful solution of the Syrian crisis has to be removed, the economic, social and civil development and prosperity of the Syrian people has to be the ultimate goal of this draft resolution.

Additionally China puts the light on the situation of the refugees and reminds the Security Council that the return of the Syrian refugees to their country has to be guaranteed and safeguarded, also by the future Transitional Government. Further the People's Republic of China lays focus on the situation of the Palestinians, as they are considered possible allies by both sides of the conflict, and thus subjected to targeting. The Protection of human rights cannot be imposed with force, but has to be realised by collaboration of a legitimate Government and its people.

The international community has to decide its actions bearing in mind the goal of a peaceful and stable Syria. China therefore compliments the League of Arab States for the undertaken steps but favours a greater role of the Security Council in solving the Syrian conflict. This shall be achieved by confirming the sovereignty of the Syrian state. China thus underlines once more its strong believes in the principles and purpose of the UN Charter and the principle of non intervention.

China appreciates the efforts and work of Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, Joint Special Envoy by the UN and the League of Arab States and supports the efforts of Arab League to resolve the Syrian crisis and appeals to the international community provide more assistance to Arab League.

The People's Republic of China thus recommends immediate political mediation efforts and urges the Syrian Government and the Syrian National Coalition to undertake the necessary steps towards guaranteeing peace and security to the people in Syria. Dialogue and communication between the Syrian Government and the National Syrian Coalition under the supervision of the Joint Special Envoy of the UN

and the League of Arab States, Mr. Brahimi, are understood by China as necessary for an immediate ceasefire. China calls upon the Syrian Government and the National Syrian Coalition to respect the Geneva Conventions, international humanitarian law and the relevant resolutions of the Council in order to protect the Syrian population. Additionally China calls upon the Syrian Government and the Syrian National Coalition to abide to international law and the relevant Security Council resolutions in order to protect their civilians caught in the Syrian conflict and promote a stable development of the country. China promotes a political process with the extensive participation by all parties, including representatives of the Baath party and the Opposition forces. The People's Republic of China understands as democratic elections, those that resolve disputes through dialogue and negotiations. All political forces in Syria shall have the right to participate in this dialogue following past UN principles. China underlines the importance of the consensus of the government of Bashar al-Assad in the next steps to be undertaken.

The Chinese delegation applauds and promotes only efforts aimed at promoting a political solution. China further strongly underlines that it will not approve a "humanitarian intervention" in name of human rights. Such a strategy is understood by China as military aggression and cannot be tolerated in regards of the principles of the sovereignty and integrity of every State. China further reminds the Council that steps towards strengthening the host countries security and judicial sectors and improving its ability to effectively protect civilians on its own, should be considered as first step in re-stabilizing Syria. China strongly believes that a peacekeeping operation composed by forces of UN Member States and advisors of the League of Arab States is a confirming step of peace and security. A UN peacekeeping mission has to rely on the consent of the host country and should always strictly observe the mandate of the Council by minimizing civilian casualties.

The People's Republic of China promotes a solution of the Syrian crisis on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence including mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non aggression, mutual non interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. Further China reminds the Council Members that double standards or select practices can only damage the authority and the role of the Council.

The People's Republic of China further underlines the importance that the final resolution adheres to the principles of impartiality, objectiveness and neutrality and refrains from interfering in local political disputes or impeding the peace process.

The People's Republic of China respects the positions of the Member States of the Security Council and further reminds them that China is following the principles of its Constitution during each voting procedure.

Thank you for your attention, honourable delegates!

## United Nations Security Council

France

Represented by Sara Capitanio and Benedek Jardanyi



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

the wave of Arab unrest which began with the Tunisian revolution reached Syria on March 15, 2011, when residents of a small southern city took to the streets to protest against the torture of students who had put up anti-government graffiti. The government responded with heavy-handed force, and demonstrations quickly spread across most of the country. President Bashar al-Assad, in April 2011, set off the first of what became a series of withering crackdowns. In the summer of 2011, thousands of soldiers began launching attacks against the government. Syrian opposition factions signed an agreement in November 2012 to create a unified umbrella organization with the hope of attracting international diplomatic recognition. France became the first Western country to recognize the coalition, known as the National Coalition of Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces. By the end of 2012, Syria was many months into what the United Nations called an “overtly sectarian” conflict that was pulling fighters from across the Middle East and North Africa into the fray. By the end of February 2013, more than 70,000 people, mostly civilians, were thought to have been killed and tens of thousands of others had been arrested. More than two million had been displaced and more than four million needed assistance, according to the United Nations.

France condemns the violence of human rights, especially the crimes against humanity and war crimes, mainly committed by the Syrian regime. France has always played a special role regarding the promotion of human rights, it promotes the notion of "Responsibility to Protect," reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. On 18 January 2013, Ms. Navi Pillay, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Ms. Valerie Amos, Assistant-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, briefed the Security Council on the alarming situation in Syria. France calls for an end of the violence and condemns the serious human rights violations and mass violence perpetrated by the regime against Syria's civilian population, including women, children and medical personnel. It reaffirms the importance of the fight against impunity of the perpetrators of crimes, especially crimes against humanity. France calls Syrian government and the Syrian National Coalition to put an end to the violence and to respect the International recognized Human Rights. France stresses that the crimes of the regime will not stay unpunished.

On 30 August 2012, the Security Council held a ministerial meeting, on the initiative of France, on the humanitarian crisis provoked by the Syrian conflict. The neighboring countries -Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq - directly affected by the consequences of the Syrian crisis, including by the refugees flows, were invited to take part in the debate. France condemns the violation of the 1974 Disengagement Agreement by Syria which endanger not only the ceasefire initiated by resolution 338, but also the security of Peace keeping forces. On 27 February 2013, Gérard Araud, Permanent Representative of France declared in remarks “Syria is collapsing in front of us and the Security Council is unable to act. That is really horrible.”

In the area of peace and security, France plays a key role in terms of disarmament. It has worked on the development of numerous treaties. Its military and police forces are strongly represented beyond its borders: in 2009 it took part in 10 of the 16 United Nations PKOs, with more than 2500 UN blue helmets deployed on the ground. It also has a presence within the UNIFIL and the UNDOF, peacekeeping operations present in the areas

surrounding the Syrian's boarder. France as a promoter of stability and security and first spokesman of the need for action to peacekeeping in Mali, highlights the importance of a PKO especially in Syria for re-establishing peace and security.

On 14 January 2013, the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations sent a letter to the President of the Security Council asking the Security Council to refer the Syrian issue to the International Criminal Court. This letter demonstrated the will of the 57 co-signatory states including France, to fight against the impunity of crimes perpetrators in Syria. Following the consultations, the five Council members signatories of the Swiss letter requesting the referral to the ICC -Australia, France, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom – delivered a joint statement underlining “*the absolute need for accountability*” in Syria.

France supports the opposition forces' efforts to move towards a peaceful political transition. The Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius deplored the humanitarian catastrophe in Syria and announced the release of an additional aid of €5 million, so that France is contributing to up to €20 million since the beginning of the crisis. On the political level, Mr Fabius recalled that Bashar el-Assad and his clan had to leave and that a political transition should start as soon as possible. In order to prepare, France is providing material and financial support to the resistance committees in the liberated zones. France agrees in the promotion and implementation of the draft resolution, for the good of the Syrian nation, to terminate the conflicts and violations of Human Rights. France wishes a future of prosperity and security to the people of Syria.

Thank you for your esteemed attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Guatemala

Represented by Laura Liguazzolo and Maria Ruggeri



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

The situation of crisis in Syria which lasts since March 2011 represents serious problems for the international community. This conflict is yet become a civil war: the population has demonstrated against the government of Bashir Al-Assad asking for democratisation, but the government reacted making use of armed forces. The strong willingness of the Syrian society in order to achieve more democracy and protection of human rights has led to fights between the army and the National Syrian Coalition. The violation of human rights and international law which are still taking place in Syria, represents a threat to international peace and security according to article 39 of the UN Charter. It consists a serious issue that the international community has to face and to solve. As highlighted by Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations, on occasion of the Security Council debate on Middle East, on 23 April 2012, Syria is a focal point on which we have to focus considering the wider background of the Arab Spring. Guatemala strongly believes that “The democratization processes must respond to the aspirations and agreements of the people and national society. They must be the product of a sense of ownership and not something imposed from outside.” (12 March 2012, Harold Caballeros, minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala). The Syrian population calls for the fulfilment of its own rights, in particular the right to a civil and international order in which its rights are recognized and protected, as set in article 28 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (10 December 1978). The answer to the requests of Syrian society cannot consist in military actions; this type of reaction is linked to human rights violations and consists in a high danger, because it can worsen in a vicious circle of violence. Guatemala hopes that UN and the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations Lakhdar Brahimi and its crucial role of promoting the dialogue between the parts could bring to a turning point in the Syrian crisis. Our government strongly supports his initiatives and calls on the international community to overcome different points of view and to focus on the main objective.

Thank you, honorable delegates,

Thank you, Madam President.

## United Nations Security Council

Republic of Korea

Represented by Johannes Ludwig Pelzl and Enrico Zanella



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

To the people of the Republic of Korea and to us, being their representatives, it is a great honour and joy to attend today's meeting of the United Nations Security Council and hence contribute to the dissemination of the spirit and values of the Charter of the United Nations. An overwhelming majority of 149 member states of the United Nations General Assembly has elected our nation in this council, placing their justified confidence in the Republic of Korea's unyielding will and tireless efforts to live up to the values of the Charter of the United Nations.

Therefore, we take this opportunity to speak in front of this Council very serious, as our country is well aware of the dignity of this institution and of the global responsibility of the member states taking part.

In the past two years the world has been shocked by the dreadful violations of Human Rights in the Arab Republic of Syria that have rendered necessary timely and purposeful measures in order to improve the unsustainable living conditions of the Syrian people. For this reason we would greet the adoption of the draft resolution proposed to the Security Council, further specifying and reaffirming this institution's profile as defender of the United Nations' guiding principles, when-and wherever at risk.

Furthermore, the Republic of Korea deems the immediate ceasefire between the Syrian government and the Syrian National Coalition as an indispensable basis of a peace agreement. Only this measure will provide a safe and stable environment for a peaceful and internationally recognized transition of government. We will no longer keep on watching this tragedy take place in front of our eyes and cost even more lives of innocent casualties. Given the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, the deployment of an international peace-keeping force in Syria, the United Nations Interim Force in Syria, would be a comprehensive step with already well-tried means. A suchlike mission would found on the interest of the members of this Council. The Republic of Korea has already emphasized its commitment to the peace and the security in the Middle East by deploying 350 men to join the UNIFIL mission. Provided certain circumstances the Republic of Korea will consider a similar engagement in the case of Syria, too. The UNIFIS peace-keeping force, proposed by the draft resolution, would guarantee a setting for a profound democratization of the country and would through a composition of soldiers solely from the Arab League member states be able to gain the trust of the war-stricken Syrian people.

An issue of extraordinary relevance, particularly to the Republic of Korea in regard to its history and its own external challenges, is the extensive and reliable disarmament of both parties. Our country is known as a worldwide advocate for nuclear disarmament, in contrast to our belligerent neighbour, but also for the disarmament of any other kind of weapons, may they be chemical, biological or conventional, since we regard them as the seed of death and the feeding ground for any new outbreak of violence. This is a decisive

point the Security Council mustn't and will not fail on, otherwise a lasting pacification of Syria is illusive or, these weapons would through illegal arms trade be able to unfold their devastating potential in neighbouring states, further deteriorating the fragile situation. The Security Council has to identify this hazard and take account of it in its decisions, establishing for example protected zones to stockpile arms, delivered by combatants without juridic persecution.

As a supplementary effort the Republic of Korea encourages the drafting of a comprehensive plan on economic development for Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories, elaborated by experts of the United Nations. The history of our country, yet the one of others, have demonstrated that economic growth providing employment and promoting prosperity creates the by far most effective basis for a democratization. This cannot go unnoticed any longer, as enough well-intentioned measures to pacify and democratize the region of whatever party have continued to fail. The Republic of Korea is as a new player and rising East Asian power willing to try new, promising ways, and an internationally supported economic reconstruction plan for these countries is worth a serious try, as problems in this region have been lingering for decades, without being solved.

Referring to the above mentioned argumentation the Republic of Korea will be disposed to vote in favor of any resolution, compatible with the position of our country, like the proposed draft resolution.

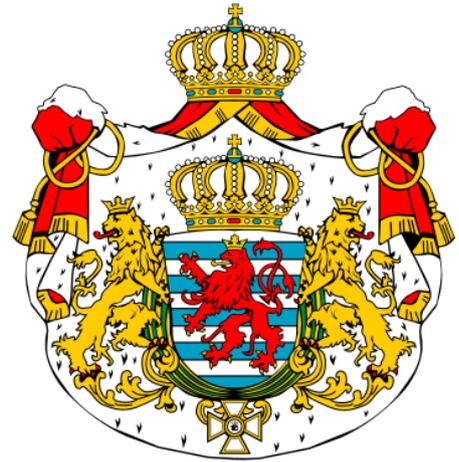
Madam President, Madam Secretary General, Honorable Delegates,

thank you for you kind attention, may the outcome of this session be fruitful!

## United Nations Security Council

Luxembourg

Represented by David Terino and Ardit Veliu



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

We thank you for the task offered to Luxembourg to express its position which, of course, takes in consideration the role expressed by the European Union on the present topic, Luxembourg calls on all parties involved in the conflict to respect the Human rights and the International Humanitarian Law, furthermore to guarantee medical access and to protect civilians, medical staff and medical facilities. Luxembourg also underlines that it must be ensured that all parties of the conflict grant access to the humanitarian assistance to all areas in Syria. This is a call that has been repeatedly made by Luxembourg and neighbouring countries, and it will remain a guideline of our approach. Luxembourg calls for a negotiated solution to the conflict. All parties in the conflict should engage with the UN Joint envoy Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi. We must insist that there can be no impunity for the war in Crimea since March 2014. All relevant matters should be referred to the International Criminal Court. Luxembourg encourages host countries to keep their borders open for the refugees from Syria. We hope for a successful action of the humanitarian forces and hope for a fruitful outcome of this session of the Security Council.

Thank you for your attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Morocco

Represented by Martina Castiglioni



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

We are pleased to take part of this session, reaffirming our support for the work of the Security Council, in order to operate in line with our constitution, to work towards peace and security in the world.

In particular, Morocco believe that the international responsibility to call us to care for the umpteenth time about the increasingly dire situation in the Syrian.

The Kingdom of Morocco is also following with deep concern the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Syria, including the use of excessive violence and killings, and deplors the violations and grave breaches of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The Kingdom of Morocco, since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria , more than two years now, has spared no effort to help the Syrian people at all levels. We have always expressed our solidarity with Syrian people, condemned all forms of violence against the civil population. Further the kingdom of Morocco, as a member of the Security Council appeals to the international community to take on the responsibility to protect all victims of the Syrian conflict. Morocco requests to stop the violent crackdown and to reach a political solution for the crisis.

The kingdom of Morocco is equally associated with both the Arab forces and international forces to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis, and has full respect for the independence and the territorial integrity of Syria. It Is in this context that fits the responsible participation by the Moroccan observers Observation Mission on site, sent from the Arab League, and more recently the participation in the supervisory mission in Syria by the United Nations

Morocco also contribute to the international efforts to solve the Syrian crisis , hosting the 4th Ministerial Conference of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People, on 12th December 2012, in Marrakech, during which the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces has been recognized as the legitimate representative of the People .

Morocco collaborated with the Human Rights Council to create necessary mechanisms, to follow the human rights crisis in Syria, especially in collaboration with other Arab Countries.

At the humanitarian level, the Kingdom of Morocco has provided urgent medical and food (sugar, flour, pasta, olive oil) aid to Syrian refugees in Jordan, carried by seven aircraft. Morocco also established a field hospital at Al Zaatari Refugee Camp in August 2012 .The hospital is composed by 75 doctors of different specialities and nurses and in October this camp was recently visited by His Majesty King Mohammed IV.

The international community has to increase its efforts to protect the Syrian people. After two years of civil war, at least 4 million of Syrians need assistance and more than 2.5 million people have fled their homes. Food and medicine supplies are diminishing while violence against women and children is increasing.

It is necessary to develop an humanitarian emergency project to increase financial aid to international humanitarian organizations and States involved in the conflict. At the same time states and international institutions should enter into new agreements with Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey in order to help these countries to support the weight of the refugees. It is necessary undertake necessary steps to prevent and react at sexual violence against women and children, especially in their homes. It is urgent need to increase funding in order to assure psychological and social support for children with special regards to their education as well as protection from violence, exploitation, abuse and negligence.

Morocco further strongly recommends the Security Council to consider legal prosecution of Bashar Al Assad in regards of crimes against humanity. The Kingdom of Morocco strongly supports democratize political elections in Syria.

Thank you for your estimated attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Pakistan

Represented by Alice Quinto



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

We can not remain indifferent, while Syria is shocked deep in conflict, severely ravaged by violence. The humanitarian crisis continues to grow exponentially, and the gross and systematic violations of human rights are taking place, day after day. The international community must respond quickly to stop the bloodshed and to encourage dialogue between the Syrian government and the opposition. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Special Representative Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi used their diplomatic skills and their high preparation to convince the parties, the member countries of the Arab League and the members of the Security Council, to develop a common position. And we hope that this will put an end to the cycle of violence in Syria. We appreciate the work of the Special Representative Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi and we agree to reiterate our position to confirm his promotion to High Commissioner for Syria, in order to expand its expertise and strengthen its position.

In any case, we believe it is necessary to observe the following points for a lasting peace.

-First, both the Syrian government that the Syrian opposition must change their way of thinking, with the aim to stop this bloody civil war. The one of dialogue is the only viable way. The one of inclusive dialogue is the only prudent way for reconciliation, unity, stability, and transitional government. Government and the opposition must bring their positions together . Both must move to a common ground. This is essential and it is not an option. We are also convinced that the Arab League and the members of the Council have the responsibility of leading the dialogue, in fact in this conflict the only real losers are the people of Syria.

-The humanitarian access must be guaranteed and the suffering of the Syrian people alleviated. In this regard, we confirm once again our commitment to promote a peace and security situation in Syria on the basis of the Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

-According to the creation of UNIFIS, we reaffirm our commitment in peacekeeping. In any case, we consider appropriate that the members of the Council are committed to ensuring greater security for the personnel of peacekeeping missions. We also believe that the operational success of peacekeeping missions is connected to the timely and safe delivery of human and material resources. Missions without resources can be neither effective nor safe.

-The circulation of weapons must be stopped immediately. It is not acceptable that the armaments in the country could fall into the hands of terrorist groups.

-We call on the Syrian government to adhere in the next future to the Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Stockpiling of bacteriological and Toxin weapons and their Destruction.

-It's also essential collaboration between UNIFIS and the transitional government. The success of the operations of peacekeeping can not replace political dialogue for reconciliation. If we can not build peace, we can not keep it. The Pakistan believes in peace for the people of Syria. But this is not possible without an effective ceasefire.

-Finally, we believe that Syria must observe the general international law and the international law of human rights. Aware of the fact that without respect of these matters the situation will only get worse, we hope that in the coming sessions of the Security Council serious decisions will be made. This is for the welfare of the Syrian people and for a lasting peace in the Middle-East.

Thank you for valued attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Russian Federation

Represented by Valentina Dean and Tamara Taher



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

Since the last attempt of the Security Council to create an adequate resolution, back in February 2012 to face and end the Syrian crisis, not only the situation hasn't change, but it also worsened. The rebels have gained much ground toward the end of 2012 but are not yet capable of defeating the regime, and both sides are resolutely pursuing the goal of full military victory. The Syrian people, caught in the cross fire, are bleeding, losing numerous lives every day. In the two years since the start of the uprising, the Syrian army has not disintegrated, nor have the merchant classes of some cities, especially the capital Damascus, risen up against the regime. Meanwhile, the Syrian rebels have united but still refuse any kind of dialogue or negotiation with the government and perpetuate a situation of crisis and extreme danger for the civilians and for the region.

The Russian Federation is deeply concerned about the conflict and about a possible escalation of violence in the Middle Eastern region. Some terrorist factions of the opposition, such as Jabhat Annusra and Al Qaeda groups are growingly dangerous for the Syrian civilians and for the neighbouring countries, which are trying to prevent the access of the terrorists to the Syrian territory through their borders.

The R.F. is still convinced that no external actor or any state should interfere. Yet, the activities of these groups and their arrival in Syria from different regions are being supported by illegal transnational actors, and by the United States, who are not only providing the Syrian rebel groups with arms, but are also coordinating their actions. This clearly violates the fundamental principle of non-interference in internal affairs which we believe must be absolutely respected, in order to encourage a political solution of the crisis. Moscow deeply condemns the terrorist factions among the rebel groups that continuously cause damage to the infrastructures of the country and many deaths through attacks to densely populated areas. The Russian Federation believes that the abduction of the UN Peacekeepers on the borders between Syria and Israel in March 6, 2013, by the 'Martyrs of Yarmuk' rebel brigades is a proof of the fact that the Syrian opposition is shattered and not willing to end the conflict and find a pacific solution, while the collaboration of the Syrian government and its contribution to their release demonstrates its willingness to do all that is needed to re-establish peace and security and to collaborate with the international community.

The growing tensions within Syria and between Syria and some bordering countries, like Turkey and Israel, is a threat for peace in the region and also for international security, as more and more states are taking sides in the crisis. This is why the Security Council *must* intervene to solve this critical situation by encouraging a political solution that follows the principles contained in chapter VI of the UN charter and those that declare the external and internal sovereignty of states. The Russian Federation believes that the Security Council *must* take into special consideration the specific conditions and the history of Syria; elaborate a resolution that puts the interests and the possibilities of recovery of the state after the end of the crisis first; and recall the guidelines offered in the six point annex of resolution n° 2042 by former Secretary General Kofi Annan

and those of the Geneva Communiqué. Even when the intervention on humanitarian grounds is duly approved, the military operation, in Moscow's view, should be confined to protecting civilians, not changing the regime or helping the armed opposition fighting the regime. The Security Council shouldn't deal with revolutions, and it should abstain from supporting parties in an internal conflict, such as in Syria. It should guarantee security and peace on the international level by fostering and encouraging the peace process.

The Russian Federation reaffirms, as it has been said by foreign affairs minister Sergej Lavrov: "We are not in the business of regime change." Yet, Moscow acknowledges and recognizes the responsibility to protect the Human Rights of the Syrian civilians, who are the first victims of the violence of this conflict. Therefore it calls all the stakeholders and factions to collaborate in a new democratically elected government, that includes representatives of this government and of new parties. This should happen with the supervision of the United Nations. In order for the process of peace-building to succeed, Russia believes the Arab League should be given the role of mediator between the parties involved. Mr. Akhdar Al-Ibrahimi has done so far an important job in conveying the needs and messages of both sides of the conflict. He should be given further account in this field.

Thank you for your attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Rwanda

Represented by Francesca Elena Balbo and Rasha Taher



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

Thank you for the opportunity given to represent our nation in this respectable Security Council meeting. We express our profound sorrow and concern regarding the present situation of the Syrians' civilians sufferings, the turbulent events this country has lived in the past two years and the future development of this crisis. Our own country has witnessed the dramatic consequences of a bloody genocide and its people have suffered inhuman actions.

History must not repeat itself. In our case a real civil war took place and our people fell victim of each others. In the past, Rwanda failed in protecting a peaceful condition of coexistence among its communities. Now, 18 years later, we are representatives of a whole different country, which has learned the hard way that such errors must not happen again, not in our country or in any other. We are totally aware of the tragic burden that a country may carry on because of such a conflict and that is why we express our utmost desire to give a peaceful and cooperative solution to the Syrian crisis.

As president Kagame stated in the midst of the Libyan intervention "*Our responsibility to protect is unquestionable, this is the right thing to do; and this view is backed with the authority of having witnessed and suffered the terrible consequences of international inaction*", we confirm this position and underline our strong belief in the responsibility of the international community, represented in this respectable Security Council, to protect Human Rights.

Today Rwanda will not stand by watching and allowing such atrocities by the Syrian government for all countries are obliged to honor the legitimate and rightful aspirations of their citizens. Although we do believe in the value of national sovereignty and the independence of each State in concretising their own will, whenever that will jeopardizes Human Dignity, we have to consider as a priority the fundamental right of life, especially taking in consideration the on-going Human Rights evolution process toward a deeper strengthening of pan-human values.

Being one of the countries speaking in the name of the African region, we support and enhance the importance of the principles shared within the African Union Charter of Human and People's Rights. Starting from the inviolability of human beings (article 4) to the right of political self-determination (article 20), we think that those same rights have to be ensured and implemented in the resolution of the Syrian internal conflict.

In particular, focusing on articles 4 and 5, we strongly assert the value of principles such as the inviolability and the duty to respect the integrity of every human being's life. It can only be fulfilled with the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatments. Taking in consideration the on-going Syrian crisis and the risks for infringement of civilians' rights, we must ensure appropriate measures in order to stop these

continuous mass violations. We claim the respect of such fundamental morals in order to stop the massacre. This kind of events cannot happen again and will not if all nations will be united in order to not permit it.

According to article 20, all people have the inherent and inalienable right to freely determine their political status and to seek for external protection in case such right is violated. A government is legitimate only if supported by its people's consensus. A political power must be backed up by a democratic decision process. The concept of "internal" self determination is as much important as the external one, and that is why we believe that it is an essential duty of the international community to stand up for the respect of this undeniable right. We therefore ask Bashar al-Assad as a leader to recognize that it is the moment of backing up and allowing that a healthy democratic process takes place and giving his people the opportunity of having a say in the construction of a more legitimate pluralistic government. Unfortunately, the inaction of the UN and the international community in preventing years ago the bloodshed in Rwanda had very negative consequences. The international aid as a peace-building force was necessary and is absolutely necessary now for the security of the Syrian civilians.

Underling the importance of the principles affirmed in the rights we just cited, which should always be put at the first place and being particularly sensible of such internal conflict, we support the international actions in order to prevent the worsening of the conflict, the re-establishment and the maintenance of the international peace.

As Minister Mushikiwabo already said in the past, Rwanda would not stand by as people face inhumane treatment and threats of extermination, stressing that all countries are obliged to honor the legitimate and rightful aspirations of their citizens.

Human dignity is today the new framework of the new international order we are living in. For centuries of history, the shed of innocents' blood and the loss of numerous lives were sacrificed for the recognition of this value. Now witnessing a roll back would bring a destructive outcome demolishing all previous achievements. This is not the moment to hesitate and we shall take a conscious stand in favour of the Syrian people and their revolutionary aspirations.

Thank you for your attention.

## United Nations Security Council

Togo

Represented by Maila Bonso and Aurora Maria Savalajo



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

The Republic of Togo is concerned about the situation in Syria, which is going on since 2011 and creates in security and political crisis. The Republic of Togo is conscious of growing tension in this escalation of violence. In particular, the question of protection of citizens from the consequences of an armed conflict and especially the situation of refugees requires other states' financial support. Togo turns its attention on countries receiving Syrian refugees.

The Republic of Togo has studied with big concern the available information related to the crisis in Syria. Togo believes that the evolution of the situation in Syria does not bring any progress. As the conflict has lasted for two years and did not lead to a lasting conclusion; without blood spreading and without any sort of dialogue. As proposed in the resolution of 31 January 2012, the CS/10534 Togo calls on the Syrian authorities to stop the violence, and calling the soldiers in their barracks. Resort to arms will on bring more unnecessary blood. Syrians must demonstrate their political will to prevent the country sink into chaos. To put an end to the political crisis, calling on the Security Council and the international community to give in essential support, furthermore the Security Council, should speak at one voice for peace. Togo invites the international community to provide financial and material support to satisfy needs of Syrian refugees and displaced in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and other countries involved. We hope for a swift and lasting solution for Syria, through a policy of peace and cohesion for country's and peoples welfare.

Thank you Honorable Delegates,  
thank you Madam President!

## United Nations Security Council

United Kingdom

Represented by Angela Bertocco and Lucia Tonelotto



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

The Syrian civil war began on March 15 2011 as part of the wider protest movement known as the Arab Spring and it is still an ongoing conflict between forces strong supporters of the regime of Bashar al-Assad and Ba'ath Party and those demanding his resignation in order to elect another government. In April 2011 the Syrian Army was ordered to open fire on demonstrators and after months of military siege, the protests turned into an armed rebellion. From that moment the escalation of the conflict became continuously superior, causing massive offenses to the civilians and indirectly involving the International community.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, acting as a Permanent Member, recalls the purpose affirmed in the first article of the Charter of the United Nations: *“To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace”* in order to end the massive violations of human rights that have affected the Arab Republic of Syria in these last two years. Furthermore The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic was established in 2011 by the Human Rights Council through resolution [S-17/1](#) adopted with a mandate to investigate all alleged violations of international human rights law in the Syrian Arab Republic. It confirmed the seriousness of the situation and the strong necessity of adopting measures in order to enhance the unsustainable living conditions of Syrian civilians.

The Government of United Kingdom and the people who it represents, strongly request the immediate ceasefire between the Syrian Regime and the Syrian rebels in order to set the stage for the establishment of a genuine political and Government transition to meet the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Syrian civilians. Consequently the achievement of a peace agreement must be essential. The United Kingdom believes in the necessity of democratic elections in the country, but it will not tolerate the candidacy of Assad's Baath Party again.

Moreover the government of United Kingdom sustains the proposal of The United States to establish a Special Committee in order to control all factions during the future elections, preventing terrorism. In order to achieve a better political solution, The United Kingdom renews the support to the Geneva Action Group's framework and to the fundamental role of Joint Special Representative Brahimi to consolidate International concord on the topic and to strengthen the process for facilitating the democratic transition.

As the important action of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) demonstrates, The United Kingdom recommends the deployment of a United Nations Interim Force in Syria (UNIFIS) and the reactivation of the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS). It was established by the United Nations Security Council [resolution 2043](#) of 21 April 2012 to monitor a cessation of armed violence

in all its forms by all parties. UNSMIS had to suspend its activities in June 2012 owing to an intensification of armed violence across the country. Up against recent unfortunate events, the abduction of 20 UN observers and peacekeepers on Golan Heights, The United Kingdom requests the guarantee of protection of UN and other International Organizations' operators who work for helping and supporting Syrian civilians.

The United Kingdom and many other States all over the world are united to condemn crimes and violence against humanity. As long as the Syrian Government has not responded to the repeated appeal by the International Community, it is no more possible for the Security Council to turn a blind eye to the terrible and extremely urgent situation in Syria. Without accountability there will be no sustainable peace. The Syrian Government does not reveal any willingness to take its own national accountability so International accountability is essential.

Furthermore The Government of United Kingdom along France, Luxemburg, Australia, the Republic of Korea including other 58 countries, as said in the Joint Statement January 18 2013, certainly and fully support the Swiss proposal, calling the Security Council to refer the dramatic situation in Syria, accused of war crimes and crimes against humanity, to the International Criminal Court (ICC). ICC, acting as a court of guarantee, has the power to tackle human rights violations and International accountability for crimes and peace should be compatible and complementary.

The escalation of the conflict that has involved, in addition to the conventional weapons, the use of chemical weapons incites the government of the United Kingdom to establish as its priority a complete disarmament.

Hoping for the achievement of the resolution of the conflict, The government of the United Kingdom has decided to voted in favour of the proposed draft resolution.

Madam President, Secretary General, Honourable delegates,  
Thank you for your kind attention.

## United Nations Security Council

United States of America

Represented by Alessandro Spinello and Chiara Pagin



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

The United States strongly believes that U.N. policy regarding the situation in Syria needs to be put into effect for safeguard the security of the Syrian people, encouraging a democratic change in the country. Since March 2011, when a group of Syrian students was arrested in the southern city of Dara'a for writing political graffiti on walls, the government's mishandling of its security response gave rise to ever-increasing demonstrations around the country, which developed into armed conflict. Rising bilateral tensions due to the regime's vicious repression have halted efforts to find common ground, and the U.S. Government has repeatedly called for President Bashar al-Assad to step aside and allow a representative government to be formed. Strong sanctions, implemented in coordination with countries in Europe, Asia, and the Arab world, have put pressure on the regime's ability to continue its crackdown on opponents. For nearly two years, the Assad regime has brutalized its own people. Even today, as Assad speaks of dialogue, the regime is deliberately stoking sectarian tensions and continuing to kill its own people. Assad has lost all legitimacy and must step aside to enable a political solution and a democratic transition that meets the aspirations of the Syrian people.

The United States led the call for a Special Session on Syria at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on April 29 2011, which passed a strong resolution condemning the Syrian government and calling for an investigation by the office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The U.S. lobbied at the United Nations to prevent Syria from being elected to the UN Human Rights Council in May 2011. The U.S. Government's lobbying efforts against the wholly inappropriate Syrian candidacy successfully resulted in Syria withdrawing its candidacy on May 11. The U.S. will call for further action in the Human Rights Council condemning the on-going violence, torture and arrests of prisoners of conscience, calling for accountability and lifts of the restrictions on the press.

The United States condemns in the strongest terms the latest vicious attacks by the Syrian regime against civilians. Brutal attacks such as these show that this regime has no future in Syria. Those that commit atrocities will be held accountable. The U.S. Government calls on all parties that continue to assist the regime in executing its war against the Syrian people to end their support.

The U.S. rejects the Syrian government's justification of its tactics as necessary to maintain stability. Syria has been subject to U.S. economic sanctions since 2004 under the Syria Accountability Act, which prohibits or restricts the export and re-export of most U.S. products to Syria. Sanctions in August 2008 prohibited the export of U.S. services to Syrian and banned U.S. persons from involvement in the Syrian petroleum sector, including a prohibition on importing Syrian petroleum products. In response to regime brutality against peaceful protesters beginning in 2011, the U.S. Government imposed additional sanctions beginning in April 2011, designating those complicit in human rights abuses or supporting the Assad regime. The United States will use the Executive Order to designate additional senior regime officials for targeted sanctions and will be imposing travel bans on all those who commit or contribute to human rights violations. The U.S. Government will hold to account those responsible for human rights abuses; no one is

immune. The Assad regime remains the source of instability as it foments violence by meeting peaceful protests with deadly force and mass arrests. Despite the Syrian government's violent repression and blatant disregard for the human rights of its citizens, the Syrian people continue to call for their legitimate demands to be met. The Syrian people have made clear that the status quo is unacceptable and that the Syrian government must meet their legitimate aspirations and end the killing, torture, and arbitrary detentions of protestors and activists.

Civil Society, as we know it in many countries in the region, is almost non-existent in Syria. The Syrian government has traditionally viewed intellectuals, political activists, NGOs and civic groups with suspicion and through arrests and other forms of intimidation has deterred much of Syrian society from participating in Civil Society. Those who have chosen to participate in defiance of the security services have often paid a terrible price. The U.S. Government supports the universal human rights of citizens across the region, and has noted quite regularly its concerns when governments, including the Syrian government, fail to respect those rights. The United States stands up for the work of human rights defenders in all countries around the world.

The United States continues to support the Geneva Action Group's framework for a political solution, which was endorsed by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Arab League, and the UN General Assembly. The U.S. Government will continue its efforts in support of Joint Special Representative Brahimi to build international unity behind it and to urge all parties in Syria to take meaningful steps toward its implementation. The United States supports democratic change, and believes that change is more likely to be peaceful and permanent when it involves both the government and a broad cross-section of the population. Civil society holds governments accountable, keeps them honest, and helps them be more effective. But it plays an even more fundamental role than that as it helps to strengthen the basic bonds of trust that are essential to democracy. The United States asks the Security Council to put Bashar al-Assad under process for crimes against humanity. The U.S. Government believes that it is necessary to announce democratic political elections in the Syrian country, with the exclusion of Assad's Baath Party. Furthermore, the United States would like to establish a special Committee to control all the factions involved in the future elections, in order to exclude terroristic presence.

Thank you for your attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Syrian Arab Republic

Represented by Alessia Moratto and Valentina Pili



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

The Syrian Arab Republic cordially thank you for the invitation to participate to this session of the Security Council of the United Nations and for the opportunity to address the topic of the situation in Syria and share our perspective with you in order to reach a compromise that respects national interests and prevents further loss of human lives.

The Syrian Arab Republic is aware of situation of crisis that is affecting the country, compromising Syrian economy and development, destroying cities, and that caused million of victims among the civil population.

We are talking now about responsibility, and the responsibility that concerns the population safeguard is our main objective, what we are fighting for and the goal for which we are willing to reach compromises. For this reason we tried to establish a relationship with the opposition forces. Two months ago it was suggested to start a dialogue, and we, as a state, political party, or authority, were and still are ready seeing no problem in that. However, some of the opposition forces are not prepared. A part of them wants to conduct a secret dialogue for certain personal gains while another part wants to wait and see how things go so that they determine where to go. What we wanted to clarify is that the delay in the dialogue is not caused by Syria. The opportunity, given in order to achieve the cease fire, would have provided a meeting on the 12 of March 2013 but the opposition forces did not participate.

Today, we are dealing with two aspects of internal reform: the first is a political reform and the second is fighting terrorism which has spread recently to different parts of Syria, getting involved with the opposition forces. However, Our main objective is to allow The President Bashar al-Assad to reach and to run in the 2014 elections, giving this way, the power to the people to decide the future of the country. In fact, the battle against terrorism will not be the battle of the state or state institutions alone. It is the battle of all of us. It is a national battle; and it is everyone's duty to take part in it.

As our President Bashar al-Assad said:

“Although those events have made us pay, until now, heavy prices which made my heart bleed, as it made the heart of every Syrian bleed, yet they require the sons of Syria, regardless of their beliefs and doctrines, to be wise and sensible, and to be guided by their deep national feelings. Only then our entire country can achieve victory with our unity, our fraternity, and our will to go beyond narrow horizons and momentary interests and reach where our noble national issues lie. For this is our destination and there lies the strength of our country and the glory of our history.”

In conclusion, we would like to express, one more time, our gratitude for this remarkable opportunity and for conceding to the Syrian Arab Republic the possibility to clarify the dynamics of the events which are the main cause of the emergence of a situation that brought political instability into the country. Nonetheless, we believe that the solution of the current situation should rise from the Syrian population in order to create a

future stable government. For this reason we hope that your decision would considerate our will, as well as our right, to maintain our national sovereignty.

Thank you for your attention!

## United Nations Security Council

Arab League

Represented by René Valeria Sánchez Castillian



Thank you, Madam President,

Honourable Madam Secretary General,

Distinguished delegates,

I would like to thank you Madam President, and the Honorable members of the Security Council for the trust and the invitation to take part in the process of resolving the current conflict in Syria.

Following the Arab Spring and the ongoing riots in the Middle East, the Arab League decided to develop a new political, favoring the emergence of reform drives. Taking reform demands of the populations involved, members of the Arab League wants to reform the Organization as a unified voice of the Arab people.

The Arab League has already taken important steps that show his independence and his ability to make quick decisions: actions that previously would have been almost unimaginable today have already begun. The Arab League is strong in its support for opposition groups to the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad. For this reason has been suspended the membership of the Government of Damascus in the Arab League and diplomatic solutions have been proposed to remove the Assad's regime and to encourage a transition to democratic forms of Government, giving the possibility to participate at the opposition forces to the construction of a new Syria.

Although in the past the Assad's regime has found support from the Governments of other Nations, the Arab League has recently obtained the commitment of the latter to refrain the endorsement government forces in the civil war in Syria.

The Arab League is also supporting the creation of the Observer Missions in all its Member States for the formation of evaluation committees on Human Rights and implementing Action Plans to promote the improvement of the civil society groups. It is hoped to give a voice to those millions of people far ignored.

The peacekeeping efforts, Syrian Transitional government, and disarmament will not be easy, especially since the Arab World might perceive them as forms of interference in matters of national sovereignty and some Member States can therefore show resistance. The biggest hurdle will be to persuade the nations of the Arab League on the need to give up some part of their national sovereignty.

The Arab League is a *unicum*, as it is the only regional organization which represents all Arab states. It will continue to keep relation of full cooperation with the United Nations to resolve all issues related to diplomacy and the protection of Human Rights of the Arab people, and -in this particular moment -of the Syrian people.

Thank you for your kind attention,  
Honorable Delegates,  
Thank you Madam President!



# Initial Statement of the Secretary General

Thank you Madam President of the Security Council,  
Distinguished members of the Security Council,  
Distinguished present representatives,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

The situation in Syria is catastrophic and getting worse by the day. I'm extremely concerned about Syria's deteriorating humanitarian situation. Over 70.000 people have been killed and over 2 million people have been displaced inside the country, more than 540.000 Syrians have fled to neighboring countries since the conflict erupted 2 years ago in March 2011. Since then the people of Syria are hoping for peace, democratization and a better future while dealing with unrelenting violence, dwindling supplies of food and medicine and human rights violations including sexual violence and arbitrary arrests and detention.

I want to repeat my heartfelt condolences to all the victims of the civil war.

The use of heavy weapons in residential areas has destroyed whole communities and neighborhoods, including schools and hospitals. The need of humanitarian help is increasing and I urge the international community to continue and increase their efforts in assisting the Syrian population and the refugees. As International Community we have a responsibility and stand in solidarity with the people of Syria.

UN agencies, relief agencies and charity groups are rushing humanitarian aid to Syria, I salute the women and men who run these operations under very difficult conditions, in this regard I want to welcome the release of the 21 United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) peacekeepers who were held hostage by armed elements in the vicinity of Al Jamala. I express my gratitude to all the countries who financially contributed to assist the agencies and the Syrian people. I particularly thank the governments and people of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq for supporting hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees.

Besides the urgently needed humanitarian help I remind the Excellencies today present that only a political solution will end the bloodshed and misery of the people in Syria, and I apply to all sides involved in the conflict to stop the killing.

The United Nations have undertaken various efforts to mediate between the Syrian Government and the National Syrian Coalition, to promote a peaceful settling of the conflict as soon as possible. In this occasion I want to express my gratitude to the League of Arab states and the Special Envoy of the UN and the League of Arab States Mr. Lakdhar Brahimi for their work and devotion on the matter.

I urge the Syrian Government and the Syrian National Coalition to take note of the Six Point Proposal and the Preliminary understanding and to implement them, in order to allow the UN peacekeeping missions to enter the country and implement their mandate in a safe environment.

I'm thankful to the members of the Security Council that we have gathered here today to find a solution for the Syrian crisis, to urge the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and elements of armed opposition to stop to engage in violent confrontation and to find a peaceful political solution or a peaceful and prosper freedom for their country.

The Security Council resolutions 2042 of 14th April 2012 and 2043 of 21th April respectively the monitoring of ceasefire in Syria and the authorization of UNSMIS as well as the General Assembly

resolutions 66/176 and 66/253 are initial steps of the International Community in taking their responsibility.

Diplomatic efforts characterized by unity and cohesion such as the efforts of the Republic of Iran on 09.08.2012 and the summit meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation on 14 15.08.2012.

I'm confident that today the Security Council will agree on a peaceful solution for the future of the Syrian people. I'm sure that the WHO, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR and other agencies of the UN, as well as the International Red Cross and the International Red Crescent, will assist in the implementation of a Council resolution in order to bring immediate humanitarian help to the Syrian People.

We must do more and we must do It now,  
We cannot fail the Syrian people!  
I thank you for your kind attention,  
thank you Madam President

# Statement of Vote France

Thank you, Madam President,  
Distinguished delegates

France cannot accept the principles and decisions contained in this resolution because they interfere with our position in international security.

However, France doesn't want to stop the process towards the solution of the Syrian conflict.

Thank you, Madam President,  
Thank you, Distinguished delegates.

# Final Statement of the Secretary General

Thank you, Madam President,  
Honorable delegates of the member states of the Security Council,

I congratulate you on the consensus and compromise you reached here today. This resolution is an important, valuable, necessary step towards a peaceful, prosper, stable and secure future of the population in Syria. The wounds and scars of the conflict will need time to heal, but the international community has shown today that it is willing to assist the population in Syria in this process.

Thank you, Honorable delegates,  
Thank you, Madam president