

Università degli Studi di Padova

Facoltà di Scienze Politiche

Corso di laurea in Scienze Politiche e Relazioni Internazionali

Corso di Relazioni Internazionali e Diritti Umani

Prof. Antonio Papisca

## **Simulazione**

# **Consiglio di Sicurezza ONU**

## **22 gennaio 2008**

## **Materiali**

*Con l'auspicio che la comunità internazionale prenda finalmente nella giusta considerazione la questione del Caucaso Meridionale.*

*Noi popoli delle Nazioni Unite,*

*decisi*

a salvare le future generazioni dal flagello della guerra, che per due volte nel corso di questa generazione ha portato indicibili afflizioni all'umanità,  
a riaffermare la fede nei diritti fondamentali dell'uomo, nella dignità e nel valore della persona umana, nella eguaglianza dei diritti degli uomini e delle donne e delle nazioni grandi e piccole,  
a creare le condizioni in cui la giustizia ed il rispetto degli obblighi derivanti dai trattati e dalle altre fonti del diritto internazionale possono essere mantenuti,  
a promuovere il progresso sociale ed un più elevato tenore di vita in una più ampia libertà,

*e per tali fini*

a praticare la tolleranza ed a vivere in pace l'uno con l'altro in rapporti di buon vicinato,  
ad unire le nostre forze per mantenere la pace e la sicurezza internazionale,  
ad assicurare, mediante la citazione di principi e l'istituzione di sistemi, che la forza delle armi non sarà usata, salvo che nell'interesse comune,  
ad impiegare strumenti internazionali per promuovere il progresso economico e sociale di tutti i popoli,

*abbiamo risoluto di unire i nostri sforzi per il raggiungimento di tali fini.*

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## **Introduzione:**

Gentili presenti, oggi vi presentiamo la simulazione del Consiglio di Sicurezza delle Nazioni Unite. È ormai un appuntamento fisso del corso del Prof. Papisca e quest'anno il tema di questa simulazione sarà il Caucaso del Sud. Qui, aspetti politici, etnici, economici e religiosi si intrecciano e creano una situazione di difficile soluzione. In queste settimane di intensa preparazione abbiamo cercato di analizzare al nostro meglio la situazione e proporre delle nostre originali possibili soluzioni. Inoltre, prima della simulazione vera e propria, vi presenteremo velocemente un quadro storico della situazione in modo che l'intera rappresentazione vi sia più chiara. Sperando che questo momento classico vi sia d'aiuto per la vostra preparazione all'esame e vi aiuti ad aprire gli occhi su questo delicatissimo tema, tutti noi vi auguriamo a tutti buona "visione" e buona mattinata.

**Studenti componenti il gruppo della simulazione e distribuzione dei ruoli**

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (presidente), Paola Tessari

Azerbaijan, Sara Bottin

Belgium, Katia Igniti

Burkina Faso, Giulia Fagotto

Cina, Davide Zanetto

Costa Rica, Carola Terzo

Croatia, Caterina Mazzilli

France, Stanislas Talontsi

Georgia, Lara Pressanto

Indonesia, Maria Stefania Ionel

Italy, Leonardo Tiengo

Panama, Roberto Bondio

Russian Federation, Luca Zanutto

South Africa, Valentina Guerrini

United Kingdom, Stefano Moritsch

USA, Annalisa Vidoni

Viet Nam, Veronica Plebani

Secretary General, Andrea Rui

## Storia della Georgia



(source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gg.html>)

La Georgia venne completamente assorbita nell'Impero russo nel 1804; seguì un intenso programma di russificazione, deciso per sostituire il sistema sociale e culturale georgiano con quello russo.

Il popolo georgiano vive questo cambio di regime in modo negativo, e nascono intorno alla fine dell' 800 i primi movimenti indipendentisti all' interno delle regioni di Abkhazia e di Ossezia del Sud che si erano affermate come principati indipendenti dal governo centrale di Georgia.

La Georgia approfittò della rivoluzione interna alla Russia per dichiarare la sua indipendenza.

Il 26 maggio 1918 fu proclamata la Repubblica Democratica della Georgia indipendente che fu riconosciuta da tutte le principali nazioni europee e nel 1920 anche dalla Russia.

Nel 1921 l' armata rossa invade la Georgia e la integra nella neo costituita Repubblica socialista e federale sovietica Trans caucasica assieme ad Azerbajjan e Armenia. L'appartenenza a questa repubblica per Georgia durerà solo fino al 1936 quando si dichiarerà indipendente.

Tra il 1921 ed il 1924, durante la resistenza al regime sovietico, circa 50.000 persone furono incarcerate o uccise; successivamente, negli anni 1935-1938, e 1945-1950 più di 100.000 persone furono eliminate sotto la dittatura di Stalin ad opera del capo della polizia segreta sovietica, che era un georgiano.

Grazie al programma di destalinizzazione avviato da Kruscev attorno agli anni '50 la Georgia fu protagonista di una rinascita economica.

A questo processo si accompagna anche il ritorno dei movimenti indipendentisti di Abkhazia e di Ossezia del Sud .



Nel 1989 le truppe sovietiche in Georgia dispersero una dimostrazione pacifica che contestava la formazione del nuovo governo di Tbilisi sotto la guida di Eduard Shevardnadze. Venti georgiani furono uccisi ed alcune centinaia feriti. L'evento radicalizzò la politica georgiana, spingendo molti a credere che l'indipendenza era necessaria per sottrarsi al regime sovietico.

L'indipendenza formale dall'unione sovietica venne dichiarata il 9 aprile 1991.

Nel mese di agosto del 1992, l'intensificarsi della disputa con i separatisti nella repubblica autonoma georgiana di Abkhazia aumentò quando le forze armate del governo furono inviate nella zona per fermare le attività dei separatisti. Gli Abkhazi combatterono con l'aiuto dai paramilitari provenienti dalle regioni del nord del Caucaso, in Russia, e dal supporto dichiarato dai militari russi insediati in una base a Gudauta, in Abkhazia; le forze armate del governo soffrirono una sconfitta catastrofica che li costrinse ad abbandonare la regione, e con loro fu espulsa l'intera popolazione georgiana che vi risiedeva. Morirono 14.000 persone e altre 300.000 furono costrette a fuggire.

Si riuscì a pacificare l'Ossezia del sud, ma al costo di diverse centinaia di morti e di 100.000 rifugiati fuggiti in Ossezia del nord, sotto controllo russo.

I rapporti tra Russia e Georgia rimasero per molti anni tesi: La Russia accusava la Georgia di appoggiare guerriglie ribelli in Cecenia e inoltre Shevardnadze manteneva fitti rapporti con gli Stati Uniti come contrappeso all'influenza russa nella regione del Caucaso.

La Georgia dichiarò di voler aderire sia alla NATO che all'UE. Nel 2002 Gli Stati Uniti inviarono forze speciali per aiutare i militari locali a combattere le guerriglie indipendentiste mentre si avviava un progetto per la costruzione di un oleodotto dall'Azerbaijan alla Turchia attraverso la Georgia, il cosiddetto Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan o BTC.

Il 4 gennaio 2004 Mikheil Saakashvili vince le elezioni presidenziali.

Il nuovo presidente deve affrontare molti problemi: più di 230.000 profughi in fuga dalle zone separatiste hanno messo a dura prova l'economia georgiana; la pace nelle regioni separatiste di Abkhazia ed Ossezia del sud, sorvegliate dal contingente di pace delle Nazioni Unite e dalle forze armate della Russia, rimane fragile. I rapporti con la Russia rimangono problematici a motivo del sostegno economico e militare di quest'ultima nei confronti dei governi separatisti di Abkhazia e Sud Ossezia. Le truppe russe tuttora mantengono due basi militari, sotto la facciata di contingente di pace in queste regioni, nonostante i reiterati inviti del governo di Tbilisi a ritirarli.

Le elezioni avvenute il 5 Gennaio 2008 hanno ridato la maggioranza dei voti a Saakashvili che mantiene il suo impegno a livello internazionale. I rapporti della Georgia con la Russia sono scesi al punto più basso nella storia moderna a causa della polemica sull'arresto di quattro ufficiali russi accusati di spionaggio in Georgia (in un secondo tempo estradati in Russia).

Con l'incidente delle spie la Russia ha imposto un embargo aereo, marino e postale, e l'arresto di georgiani accusati di crimine organizzato e di aver favorito l'espatrio di georgiani in territorio russo. La Russia oltretutto minaccia di raddoppiare il prezzo del metano venduto alla Georgia. Da parte sua la Georgia minaccia di porre il veto all'ingresso della Russia nel WTO.

## **IL CONFLITTO DEL NAGORNO-KARABAKH**



(source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>)

Il Nagorno-Karabakh è una regione situata nel Caucaso Meridionale interamente circondata dall'Azerbaijan. Storicamente parte dell'Armenia, dopo la rivoluzione russa del 1917 fu inglobata nella Federazione Transcaucasica che ben presto si divise in Azerbaijan, Armenia e Georgia. L'Azerbaijan rivendicò allora la propria sovranità sulla regione appoggiata dall'Impero Ottomano e tale sovranità fu riconosciuta nel 1919 dalle potenze alleate. L'Armenia criticò aspramente tale scelta, sostenendo che essa fosse stata dettata dall'interesse alleato verso i giacimenti di petrolio situati nei pressi della capitale azera Baku.

Nel 1920 la Transcaucasia venne conquistata dai bolschevichi che per ottenere consensi promisero di assegnare la regione all'Armenia, ma nel 1923 Stalin, per non inimicarsi la Turchia, creò la Regione Autonoma dal Nagorno-Karabakh facente parte dell'Azerbaijan.

Con la dissoluzione dell'Unione Sovietica, tra la fine degli anni '80 e tra gli inizi degli anni '90 la questione del Nagorno-Karabakh riemerse.

Nel 1988 un confronto tra azeri ed armeni degenerò in uno scontro vero e proprio con 50 feriti armeni e 2 azeri uccisi da un poliziotto probabilmente armeno. Nei giorni successivi si scatenò un vero e proprio pogrom contro gli armeni della città di Sumgait con un massacro che si protrasse per 3 giorni provocando 32 vittime secondo le fonti ufficiali, almeno un centinaio secondo le informazioni possedute dal Congresso americano.

Nell'autunno 1989 le violenze si acuirono ed il Congresso Nazionale del Nagorno-Karabakh proclamò l'unificazione con l'Armenia.

Nel dicembre 1991 con un referendum tenuto nel Nagorno-Karabakh e boicottato dalla maggioranza armena della regione, venne approvata la creazione di una Repubblica Indipendente. I sovietici proposero di concedere maggiore autonomia alla enclave, ma la proposta vide contrarietà da parte sia armena che azera e pose le basi per una guerra tra i 2 stati.

Nel 1991 Armenia ed Azerbaijan si resero indipendenti da Mosca che tese però a manipolare le rivalità tra le parti, rifornendole entrambe di armi. L'Azerbaijan riceveva inoltre munizioni dalla Turchia.

Alla fine del 1993 la guerra aveva provocato migliaia di vittime e centinaia di migliaia di rifugiati da entrambe le parti. A tentare una mediazione furono Russia, Iran e Kazakistan a cui si aggiunsero poi altri stati, le Nazioni Unite e l'OSCE.

La guerra si è conclusa formalmente nel 1994 con il cessate il fuoco stabilito e ribadito da ben 4 risoluzioni del Consiglio di Sicurezza che riaffermano i principi della Carta delle Nazioni Unite di inviolabilità delle frontiere e di divieto dell'uso della forza per ottenere vantaggi territoriali.

Tentativi di mediazione sono tuttora operati dal Minsk Group creato dall'OSCE e presidiato da Russia, Francia e Stati Uniti.

Il Nagorno-Karabakh e gli altri territori occupati dall'Armenia sono ufficialmente azeri ma su di essi Baku non esercita effettiva sovranità. Le posizioni radicali assunte da certi partiti armeni che rifiutano ogni forma di compromesso e le dichiarazioni bellicose di alcuni partiti azeri lasciano vaghe speranze di una soluzione prossima del conflitto.

Questi territori sono da troppo tempo teatro di crimini di guerra, atrocità nei confronti della persona e della dignità umana, continue sono le violazioni dei diritti umani.

È anche e soprattutto per questo che è necessario arrivare ad un accordo che sappia garantire una pace duratura ed una vita degna alle popolazioni civili della regione.

**Discorso iniziale del Presidente: Lybia**

**Paola Tessari**

**Good morning Honourable Delegates, good morning Mr. Secretary General. The 5821<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Security Council is called to order. The provisional agenda for this meeting is about the situation in southern Caucasus, with particular regard to the areas of Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Nagorno Karabakh. If there isn't any objection I consider the agenda adopted.**

**There being no objection, the agenda is adopted**

**I should** like to inform the council that the representatives of Azerbaijan and Georgia requested me to be invited to participate in the consideration of the item on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the usual practice I propose with the consent of the council to invite them to take part to the discussion without the right to vote in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, in rule 37 of the Council's Rules of Procedure.

There being no objection, it so decided. I invite the representative of to take their seats at the Council's table.

The delegate of Armenia apologizes for his absence.

**I now give the floor to Mr. Secretary General.**

**Segretario generale**

**Andrea Rui**

UNITED NATION GENERAL SECRETARY SPEECH  
PADOVA, TEATRO RUZANTE, 22 JANUARY 2008

Honorable delegates,

today I'm here in front of you as one of us! With us I mean "the People of the United Nation" as our statute clearly states in his preamble. And the whole World is the house of this honorable people.

I think the likeness of the house is the most appropriate today, in our World that is now living the good illness of the global interdependence. The States are the rooms of this house: they can decide to close their doors, but they cannot deceive themselves that something happing in another room has no influence in theirs! This attitude transforms the good consequences of the global interdependence into a virus that will bring this honorable Organization and the whole

international relations into a deep dark hole: the dark hole of the international competition and conflicts between Nations.

We can, and I feel I can say, we must work together to carry out a better house to guest our children! Moreover, I think that all the rooms of this house will be more comfortable, hospitable, safe and efficient if the whole house is well projected and built. In this prospective, I ask myself who between you is interested in having in its personal room or in the closer rooms untidiness, confusion and troubles? That is, exiting the metaphor, a conflict or worst a war? But, how to prevent or to arrange these troubles?

Personally I think it is not so hard! We shall remember and take inspiration by all the precious Covenants and Agreements this honorable Organization produced in this 62 years of hard work. The International Right of Human Rights shall be the foundations of our house! Today I feel our house is still unsteady, because in too many places in the World the Human Rights are not respected, also by some States that say to be guardians of them!

Speaking more specifically about the issue on the agenda, I really hope that you, honorable delegates of the United Nation's people, will find an agreement on this delicate situation, where economic, social and historical aspects really create a critical mix.

Together we can do a lot! Too many times we close our eyes! Too many times we did not listen to! Too many times we did not enough! And not only about the Caucasian area! We are in an historical conjuncture and we have now the juridical basis to act! And we shall act today! You, honorable members, and some of you in particular, created this Organization and its bodies with the goal to establish and guarantee a World of peace and well – being for everybody, without distinctions of skin, religion and culture.

Lay your hand upon your heart! I have a dream, the dream that today the people of the United Nation will rise another big step in the direction to make possible what our solemn statute states!

I wish you all a good and profitable day of work.

**President: Thank you Secretary General for your brilliant briefing.**

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

**I invite the representatives who wish to make any comments and I start by giving the floor to the ambassador of Azerbaijan.**

## **AZERBAIJAN**

**Sara Bottin**

Mr President,  
Secretary General,  
Honourable delegates,

I'm very grateful for the opportunity this Council wants to give Azerbaijan. I mean the opportunity to reach a peaceful resolution to the wearing conflict that affects the region of Nagorno Karabakh.

In 1994 the cease-fire was signed and since then many peace talks have been held also thanks to the mediation of the Minsk Group.

Although the presence of Russian troops, Azerbaijan welcomed the contingent of peacekeeping troops to temporally remain in the area of the conflict.

The continuous breaking of the cease-fire can no more be accepted, the implementation of the UN resolution is necessary.

Barbaric acts perpetrated by Armenian toward our citizens in our territory can no more be accepted.

I insist on saying this is an opportunity, a new opportunity for Armenia to restore good-neighbourly and mutually advantageous relations.

Since 1994 the Minsk Group has been facilitating negotiations, time for results has come.

I support the United Nations and the OSCE and I declare Azerbaijan is disposed to dialogue with the de-facto leaders of the Nagorno-Karabakh in order to reach a compromise.

This conflict represents the most significant obstacle to peace and stability in the South Caucasus and the Nagorno-Karabakh aspirations for independence are like fuel to it.

Azerbaijan is not going to accept any compromise of its territorial integrity nor does not agree that Nagorno-Karabakh's population alone can vote on determining its final status.

These are the basis of our politics. Together with the necessity to reach an agreement to guarantee human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people within Armenia and Azerbaijan.

This goal must be fulfilled.

Our government has recently been criticized because of its increasing military budget. It's only a matter of defense, it's our duty to show our citizens that we are really concerned about their security but Azerbaijan hopes that a lasting peaceful resolution could be found as soon as possible.

Today we have the possibility to translate hope into reality.

Again, thank you.

**President: Thank you for your briefing.**

**President: The representative of Georgia is now asked to take the floor.**

**GEORGIA**

**Lara Pressanto**

I thank you for the opportunity I have today to address this and to share with you, Secretary General, Honourable delegates the progress that Georgia has done in the last seventeen years since the proclamation of its independence.

Georgia has become a state that promote peace, democracy and transparency, that cooperate for a better international community and that is deeply engaged in operations of peace keeping in Kosovo, Iraq and Afghanistan.

All together, Georgian citizens and politicians we are working to protect the integrity of our territory from the threats of secession that some territories are asking for them selves.

To do this, we need the help of the United Nation: Our domestic politics is always threaten from our neighbour Russia. Daily, we must face a wide range of provocations, from missiles attacks to full scale embargoes and even destructive pogroms.

We cannot allow this to continue but we cannot face all this situation alone.

First of all we want to call on the United Nation today to launch a comprehensive review of all aspects of the peace process that damage people living in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, which live in a climate of fear, division, violence, in the belief that are the Georgians the real enemies.

It is unthinkable that the ones who are the guilty of the instability of Georgia, that keep on convincing the population of Abkhazia and South Ossetia that they are not Georgians, are those that deal to restore peace in our territory.

Georgia needs to replaced the supposed peace keepers forces with competent and neutral new ones.

We ask a meaningful and implementable plan for the return of the displaced people and of refugees in Abkhazia and South Ossetia guaranteeing their property rights and especially the respects of their human rights.

Georgia needs an effective economic rehabilitation which can be available from our close neighbour Europe, with whom recently we close more profitable relationships.

Georgians need the establishment of a lasting security system, the establishment of UN special programs for cooperation and for the help to civil society, including refugees and displaced persons.

At last we require the resumption of direct dialogue between Georgians and Abkhaz and between Georgians and South Ossetia without any precondition.

The aim of our president, Honourable Saakhasvili is that to reach a lasting, stabilized and peaceful settlement for its citizens.

Everybody knows that whether he wants to reach something, he has to surrender to some other goals he had previously. We trust that this is the single way to find an agreement.

We just mentioned our demands that we believe fundamental to the peace and stabilization of Georgia.

Now we want to list all the concessions that the Georgian government is willing to do.

First of all we offer and recognize the right to self-government for all who live in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, within the sovereign territorial borders under international guarantees.



We welcome constitutional changes whether they are necessary to enshrine the protection of minorities, displaced persons and refugees including language rights, the protection of culture, history and education.

Georgia also wants to demonstrate its willingness to bring its economic and internal policies to those of 'European union.

Indeed if you observe our proposal, in trying to resolve the internal situation in Abkhazia and south Ossetia, you will see that they are in line with the principles that have guided the European Union in promoting peace and prosperity across its multi ethnic society.

Despite everything that has been tried to do the situation is still the same as seventeen years ago.

Negotiations among the parties and Resolutions of the security council didn't led to improvement.

We trust that the sight of a stabilized Georgia is in the interest of all including Russia, the USA and the UE. The possibility that we are giving today cannot be missed, we are affirming that we will do everything possible to avoid violence and further hostility.

In conclusion, Secretary general, Honourable delegates I want firstly to express the gratitude of Georgia for the efforts that UN and its staff have done in the past and is still doing.

We strongly invite you to join us in our political reconstruction for a better future because there is no more time to lose.

I thank you again.

**President: Thank you honourable delegate.**



## Security Council

Distr.: General  
22 January 2008

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### Resolution 1796 (2008)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 5821th meeting,  
on 22 January 2008**

The Security Council,

*Recalling* all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 822 of 30 April 1993, 853 of 29 July 1993, 874 of 14 October 1993, 884 November 1993, 1716 of 13 October 2006, 1781 15 October 2007,

*Reaffirming* the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948,

*Welcoming* the enlightening reports of the Secretary-General concerning the situation of the South Caucasian region,

*Regretting* the continued lack of progress on issues which play a pivotal role in the comprehensive settlement of the conflicts in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan,

*Recognizing* the important role of regional and sub-regional organisations in carrying out post-conflict peacebuilding activities in their regions, and stressing the need for sustained international support for their efforts and capacity-building to the end,

*Recognizing* the important contribution of civil society and non governmental organisations,

*Supporting* the sustained efforts of the Secretary-General and of his Special Representative with the assistance of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General as well as the OSCE programs for the situation in Georgia,

*Supporting* the sustained efforts of the OSCE in particular *remarking* the role of the Minsk Group for the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh,

*Recognizing* further role of Member States supporting the peacekeeping and peacebuilding and peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations through financial, troop and civilian police contribution, *Reaffirming* that the United Nations should play a leading role in assisting people and governments in the peacebuilding process,

*Regretting* the continued lack of trust between the sides involved in the conflicts, and *underlining* the importance of constructive goodwill and respect for each other's concerns,

*Welcoming* the readiness of the parties to cooperate with the aim of settling ongoing disputes, and considers such an operation to be an important confidence-building measure,

*Reaffirming* the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Georgia and the Republic of Armenia and also the inviolability of international borders and the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory, as embodied by the UN Charter, with reference to Art.1 Art. 2.4

1. *Strongly urges* the parties in question to reach a settlement in compliance with the South Caucasus Agreement Guidelines,

2. *Calls on* to adopt the Protocol on Protection of Minorities' rights and the Protocol on Refugees and Displaced Persons, in order to guarantee without delay safety and protection of minorities, the dignified return of refugees and IDPs,

3. *Calls on the Azerbaijan Republic, the Republic of Georgia and the Armenian Republic* to follow up on their expressed readiness for a meeting of their highest authorities without preconditions and to maintain open channels of communication to build confidence,

4. *Requests* the OSCE to energetically pursue efforts in order to facilitate negotiations among the parties on the basis of the South Caucasus Agreement Guidelines,

5. *Condemns* the violations of the ceasefire in Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh,

6. *Strongly urges* all parties to seriously consider and address each others' legitimate security concerns, to refrain from any acts that could ignite violence or provocation, including political action or rhetoric, and to fully comply with previous agreements regarding ceasefire and non-use of violence,

7. *Deeply concerned* about the gross violations of Human Rights, of trafficking in persons, and illegal drug smuggling, *supports* the parties and *invites* them to strengthen already existing protective measures and compensate potential lack of jurisdiction,

8. *Recommends* the creation of an International Tribunal for Southern Caucasus to thoroughly investigate past human rights violations and act as a check on possible future controversies,

9. *Recommends* the parties to actively support local NGOs operating on the area,

10. *Strongly recommends* to ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within the region,

11. *Encourages* the Russian Federation to lift the blockade on the Republic of Georgia, in order to foster the economic development of the country,

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

## **Peace Agreement on South Ossetia**

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### **General Framework**

- The parties agree to restore completely the South Ossetian Autonomous Republic with an high degree of autonomy, within the Republic of Georgia.
- The parties (the Republic of Georgia and South Ossetian Autonomous Republic) agree to fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made in the various Articles, and they obligate themselves to respect human rights, in particular the rights of minorities and the rights of refugees and displaced persons.
- The parties agree to cooperate fully with all entities, including those authorized by the United Nations Security Council, in implementing the peace settlement and investigating and prosecuting war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

### **Article I: Military Aspects**

- Withdrawal of CIS peacekeeping forces from the Security Zone and from the Restricted weapons zone. These shall be replaced by UN-backed international peacekeeping forces.
- No sooner has the situation stabilised than peace-building forces will be deployed throughout/within the area in order to replace the international peacekeeping forces already operating in the region.
- All the irregular armed corps shall be disbanded.
- The South Ossetian autonomous republic and the Republic of Georgia must begin negotiation within 15 days, under Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) auspices, with the objective of agreeing on confidence-building measures within 60 days. These could include, for example, restriction on military deployments and exercises, notification of military aircraft and helicopters for 180 days or until an arms control agreement takes effect.

### **Article II: Inter-Entity Boundary**

- An Inter-Entity Boundary Line between the South Ossetian Autonomous Republic and the rest of the Republic of Georgia is agreed.

### **Article III: Elections**

- Free and fair, internationally supervised elections will be conducted within six to nine months for the Cabinet of Ministers, for the Parliament and for local offices.
- Refugees and persons displaced by the conflict will have the right to vote (including by absentee ballot) in their original place of residence if they choose to do so.
- The parties must create conditions in which free and fair elections can be held by protecting the right to vote in secret and ensuring freedom of expression and the press.
- The OSCE is requested to supervise the preparation and conduct of these elections.

- All citizens of South Ossetia aged 18 or older listed on the 1991 South Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic census are eligible to vote.

#### **Article IV: Constitution**

- In the South Ossetian Autonomous Republic the Republic of Georgia's Constitution is adopted.
- The Constitution provides for the protection of human rights and the free movement of people, goods, capital and services throughout South Ossetian Autonomous Republic and Georgia.
- No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in the territory of South Ossetian Autonomous Republic.

#### **Article V: Arbitration**

- An International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus is created.
- The South Ossetian Autonomous Republic and the Republic of Georgia agree to enter into reciprocal commitments to engage in binding arbitration to resolve disputes between them, and they agree to implement the system of arbitration.

#### **Article VI: Human Rights**

- The agreement guarantees internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons within South Ossetian Autonomous Republic.
- A Permanent Commission on Human Rights, composed of a Human Rights Ombudsman, a Human Rights Chamber (court), representatives of Civil Society and Non-governmental Organisations is established.
- The Ombudsman is authorized to investigate human rights violations, issue findings, and bring and participate in proceedings before the Human Rights Chamber.
- The Human Rights Chamber is authorized to hear and decide human rights claims and to issue binding decisions.
- The parties agree to grant UN human rights agencies, the OSCE, the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus and other organizations full access to monitor the human rights situation.
- The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the protection of minorities as set forth in the Protocol I of the Agreement and the safety of the refugees and displaced persons set forth at Protocol II of the Agreement.

#### **Article VII: Commission to Preserve National Monuments**

- A Commission to Preserve National Monuments is established.
- The Commission is authorized to receive and act upon petitions to designate as National Monuments movable or immovable property of great importance to a group of people with common cultural, historic, religious or ethnic heritage.

- When property is designated as a National Monument, the Entities will make every effort to take appropriate legal, technical, financial and other measures to protect and conserve the National Monument and refrain from taking deliberate actions which might damage it.

### **Article VIII: South Ossetian Autonomous Republic Public Corporations**

- A South Ossetian Autonomous Republic Transportation Corporation is established to organize and operate transportation facilities, such as roads and railways.
- A Commission on Public Corporations is created to examine establishing other South Ossetian Autonomous Republic Public Corporations to operate joint public facilities, such as utilities and postal service facilities.

### **Article IX: Civilian Implementation**

- UN is willing to promote the figure of Civil Defender in order to give the population an appropriate way to claim their fundamental rights in front of the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus.

### **Article X: International Police Task Force**

- The UN is requested to establish a UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) to carry out various tasks, including training and advising local law enforcement personnel, as well as monitoring and inspecting law enforcement activities and facilities.
- The IPTF will be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the UN Secretary General.
- IPTF personnel must report any credible information on human rights violations to the Human Rights Commission, the International Tribunal or other appropriate organizations.

### **Article VII: Oil Pipelines**

The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the exploitation of Oil Pipelines set forth at Protocol III of the Agreement.

## **Peace Agreement on Abkhazia**

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### **General Framework**

- The parties agree to restore completely the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic with an high degree of autonomy, within the Republic of Georgia.
- The parties (the Republic of Georgia and Abkhaz Autonomous Republic) agree to fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made in the various Articles, and they obligate themselves to respect human rights, in particular the rights of minorities and the rights of refugees and displaced persons.
- The parties agree to cooperate fully with all entities, including those authorized by the United Nations Security Council, in implementing the peace settlement and investigating and prosecuting war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

### **Article I: Military Aspects**

- Withdrawal of CIS peacekeeping forces from the Security Zone and from the Restricted weapons zone. These shall be replaced by UN-backed international peacekeeping forces.
- No sooner has the situation stabilised than peace-building forces will be deployed throughout/within the area in order to replace the international peacekeeping forces already operating in the region.
- All the irregular armed corps shall be disbanded.
- The autonomous republic of Abkhazia and the Republic of Georgia must begin negotiation within 15 days, under Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) auspices, with the objective of agreeing on confidence-building measures within 60 days. These could include, for example, restriction on military deployments and exercises, notification of military aircraft and helicopters for 180 days or until an arms control agreement takes effect.

### **Article II: Inter-Entity Boundary**

- An Inter-Entity Boundary Line between the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic and the rest of the Republic of Georgia is agreed.
- Sukhumi will be open to all people of the country.

### **Article III: Elections**

- Free and fair, internationally supervised elections will be conducted within six to nine months for the Cabinet of Ministers, for the Parliament and for local offices.
- Refugees and persons displaced by the conflict will have the right to vote (including by absentee ballot) in their original place of residence if they choose to do so.
- The parties must create conditions in which free and fair elections can be held by protecting the right to vote in secret and ensuring freedom of expression and the press.
- The OSCE is requested to supervise the preparation and conduct of these elections.

- All citizens of Abkhazia aged 18 or older listed on the 1991 Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic census are eligible to vote.

#### **Article IV: Constitution**

- In the Abkhaz Autonomous Republic the Republic of Georgia's Constitution is adopted.
- The Constitution provides for the protection of human rights and the free movement of people, goods, capital and services throughout Abkhaz Autonomous Republic and Georgia.
- No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in the territory of Abkhaz Autonomous Republic.

#### **Article V: Arbitration**

- An International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus is created.
- The Abkhaz Autonomous Republic and the Republic of Georgia agree to enter into reciprocal commitments to engage in binding arbitration to resolve disputes between them, and they agree to implement the system of arbitration.

#### **Article VI: Human Rights**

- The agreement guarantees internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons within Abkhaz Autonomous Republic.
- A Permanent Commission on Human Rights, composed of a Human Rights Ombudsman, a Human Rights Chamber (court), representatives of Civil Society and Non-governmental Organisations is established.
- The Ombudsman is authorized to investigate human rights violations, issue findings, and bring and participate in proceedings before the Human Rights Chamber.
- The Human Rights Chamber is authorized to hear and decide human rights claims and to issue binding decisions.
- The parties agree to grant UN human rights agencies, the OSCE, the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus and other organizations full access to monitor the human rights situation.
- The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the protection of minorities as set forth in the Protocol I of the Agreement and the safety of the refugees and displaced persons set forth at Protocol II of the Agreement.

#### **Article VII: Commission to Preserve National Monuments**

- A Commission to Preserve National Monuments is established.
- The Commission is authorized to receive and act upon petitions to designate as National Monuments movable or immovable property of great importance to a group of people with common cultural, historic, religious or ethnic heritage.
- When property is designated as a National Monument, the Entities will make every effort to take appropriate legal, technical, financial and other measures to protect and conserve the National Monument and refrain from taking deliberate actions which might damage it.



### **Article VIII: Abkhaz Autonomous Republic Public Corporations**

- An Abkhaz Autonomous Republic Transportation Corporation is established to organize and operate transportation facilities, such as roads, railways and ports.
- A Commission on Public Corporations is created to examine establishing other Abkhaz Autonomous Republic Public Corporations to operate joint public facilities, such as utilities and postal service facilities.

### **Article IX: Civilian Implementation**

- UN is willing to promote the figure of Civil Defender in order to give the population an appropriate way to claim their fundamental rights in front of the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus.

### **Article X: International Police Task Force**

- The UN is requested to establish a UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) to carry out various tasks, including training and advising local law enforcement personnel, as well as monitoring and inspecting law enforcement activities and facilities.
- The IPTF will be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the UN Secretary General.
- IPTF personnel must report any credible information on human rights violations to the Human Rights Commission, the International Tribunal or other appropriate organizations.

### **Article XI: Oil pipelines**

The parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the exploitation of Oil Pipelines as set forth at Protocol III of the Agreement

## **Peace Agreement on Nagorno-Karabakh**

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### **General Framework**

The parties agree to establish the “Transnational territory” in Nagorno-Karabakh, within the State of Azerbaijan, since it is considered the most rational solution for the conflictual situation regarding the area.

The Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the De Facto Government of Nagorno-Karabakh agree to fully respect and promote fulfilment of the commitments made in the various Articles, and they obligate themselves to respect human rights and the rights of refugees and displaced persons.

The parties agree to cooperate fully with all entities, including those authorized by the United Nations Security Council, in implementing the peace settlement and investigating and prosecuting war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

### **Article I: Military Aspects**

Recalling the previous UN security Council’s resolutions (822, 853, 874, 884); All parties to the conflict should respect the 1994 ceasefire, refrain from using force, not promote the use of force, and end the arms race in the region by halting the rise of defense budgets.

An immediate withdrawal of all occupying forces from the Kelbadjar and Lachin districts of Azerbaijan must be assured.

The Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the De Facto Government of Nagorno-Karabakh must begin new series of negotiations within one month from the agreement’s signing , under the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) auspices, with the objective of agreeing on confidence-building measures within 60 days. These could include, for example, restriction on military deployments and exercises, notification of military aircraft and helicopters for 180 days or until an arms control agreement takes effect.

### **Article II: Transnational Territory**

“Transnational territory” is a new juridical figure that means a high degree of autonomy for a state characterised by the presence of different peoples, considered, because of this co-presence, as a “common good of mankind”: multiculturalism, multiethnicity are seen as “peace resources” for the whole world. It means co-penetration between internal and external.

The UN support the integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan; the Transnational Territory of Nagorno-Karabakh will be subjected to a divided sovereignty as follows:

- Territorial sovereignty will be attributed to Azerbaijan.
- Functional sovereignty will lead to a joint administration on subjects such as Public order or Economic Implementation.

- Personal sovereignty will include the possibility, for those who wish it, to hold double citizenship.

The administration will receive aid by international organizations supported by the Minsk Group in order to achieve the best functioning.

To ensure stability in the territory it is necessary to achieve:

- An agreement between the parties involved
- An agreement between the people living in the Nagorno-Karabakh territory and the bordering states
- The commitment of an international organizations supported by the Minsk Group to ensure the autonomy of the transnational territory
- The presence in the territory of a permanent office of an international organization as a guarantee
- The membership of the Transnational territory within an international organisation of integration as the OSCE

The UN firmly insist on the de-militarisation of the area and the cease-fire: new entities must be unarmed in the name of an international security system.

If necessary, a referendum could be held in the Republic of Azerbaijan, to decide whether the transnational status will be permanent or not, with the consequence for the Nagorno-Karabakh Region of returning under Azerbaijan main control.

Free circulation of people is a medium-long term objective. In the first period, because of the risk of violence, the circulation has to be ruled in order to guarantee security and safety of people.

### **Article III: Constitution**

In the Transnational Territory the Republic of Azerbaijan's Constitution is adopted.

The Constitution provides for the protection of human rights and the free circulation of goods, capital and services throughout the Territory, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

No person who is serving a sentence imposed by the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus, and no person who is under indictment by the Tribunal and who has failed to comply with an order to appear before the Tribunal, may stand as a candidate or hold any appointive, elective, or other public office in the Territory.

### **Article IV: Arbitration**

An International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus is created.

The Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan agree to enter into mutual commitments to engage in binding arbitration to resolve disputes between them, and they agree to implement the system of arbitration.

For the Tribunal purposes, the Territory will be regarded as a distinct identity due to his several peculiarity. According to this, the Territory will enter into mutual commitments to engage in binding arbitration with Armenia and Azerbaijan to resolve disputes among them.

## **Article V: Human Rights**

The agreement guarantees internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people within the Territory, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Unimpeded access will be ensured for international humanitarian relief efforts in all areas affected by the conflict.

A Permanent Commission on Human Rights, composed of a Human Rights Ombudsman, a Human Rights Chamber (court), representatives of Civil Society and Non-governmental Organisations is established.

The Territory will have his own Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman is authorized to investigate human rights violations, issue findings, bring and participate in proceedings before the Human Rights Chamber.

The Human Rights Chamber is authorized to hear and decide human rights claims and to issue binding decisions.

The parties agree to grant UN human rights agencies, the OSCE, the International Tribunal for the Southern Caucasus and other organizations full access to monitor the human rights situation.

The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the protection of minorities as set forth in the Protocol I of the Agreement.

## **Article VI: Refugees and Displaced Persons**

The agreement grants refugees and displaced persons the right to safely return home and regain lost property, or to obtain just compensation.

A Commission for Displaced Persons and Refugees will decide on return of real property or compensation, with the authority to issue final decisions.

All persons are granted the right to move freely throughout the country, without harassment or discrimination.

The parties commit to cooperate with the ICRC in finding all missing persons.

The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the safety of the refugees and displaced persons set forth at Protocol II of the Agreement.

## **Article VII: Oil Pipelines**

The Parties agree to and shall comply fully with the provisions concerning the exploitation of Oil Pipelines set forth at Protocol III of the Agreement.

## **PROTOCOL I: PROTECTION OF MINORITIES' RIGHTS**

The Security Council,

*Recalling* the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, with specific reference to Article 1. (“States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity”), Article 2 (“States shall adopt appropriate legislative and other measures to achieve those ends”) Article 4.1 (“States shall take measures where required to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law.”) and Article 4.4 (“States should, where appropriate, take measures in the field of education, in order to encourage knowledge of the history, traditions, language and culture of the minorities existing within their territory. Persons belonging to minorities should have adequate opportunities to gain knowledge of the society as a whole.”)

*Recalling* the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, with reference to Article 18.1 (“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, under individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching”), and Article 24.1 (“Every child shall have, without any discrimination as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property or birth, the right to such measures of protection as are required by his status as a minor, on the part of his family, society and the State”)

*Recalling* the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

*Reaffirming* the pivotal role played by overall democratic governance in addressing minority-related issues by involving such groups in the process of democracy-building and by protecting their inalienable rights and interests, with the aim of further enhancing economic and social development and preventing the outbreak of violent conflicts justified by different ethnic origins

*Acknowledging* that mutual recognition, intercultural dialogue, equal opportunities and equal participation constitute a unique tool to develop a wider democratisation process and a greater understanding of one another's concerns among the members of society

State that:

1. Minorities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall enjoy and be able to exercise the fundamental right to equality, both in written legislation and in society at large
2. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall take appropriate measures in the field of education in order to promote the establishment of mixed classes since the early stages of primary schooling, thereby implementing bilingual education programmes with due regard for minority interests and encouraging knowledge of the history, traditions, language and culture of minorities existing within their territories
3. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall participate actively in the activity of preservation of minorities' religious, historical and cultural identities

4. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall promote an enduring intercultural dialogue among all members of society, including minority groups' representatives, religious and political leaders
5. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia are called on to assume responsibility for the implementation of *ad hoc* legislations in order to promote good ethnic relations among their populations. More specifically, legislative measures for the protection of minorities shall introduce higher maximum penalties for racially motivated crimes
6. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall resort to their respective legislative measures to ensure that the employment percentage of persons belonging to minority groups is increased, especially in public administration and in fields where they are under-represented
7. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall bring about considerable modifications in the composition of police forces so as to better reflect the multi-ethnic communities they serve
8. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall establish new advisory bodies on matters relevant to combating racism and intolerance, including the launching and implementation of public awareness campaigns aimed at preventing racial discrimination and increase tolerance. Moreover, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall be committed to creating human rights institutions and nominating ombudspersons for ethnic and racial equality
9. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall support and foster the role of local government, civic organisations and Non Governmental Organisations in their activity of monitoring and promotion of minority rights
10. We entrust both the Organisation for the Security and Cooperation in Europe observers and the Un Ecosoc Council with the task of carrying out monitoring operations throughout the region in order to ascertain that all the terms of the peace agreement regarding the protection of minorities' rights are duly respected

## **PROTOCOL II: REFUGEES AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

The Security Council,

*Recalling* the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)

*Recalling* Protocol I to South Caucasus Agreement Guidelines

1. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall grant refugees and internally displaced persons the right to safely return home and regain lost property, or to obtain just compensation.
2. A Commission for IDPs and Refugees shall decide on the return of real property or compensation, with the authority to issue final decisions.
3. All persons and persons' goods are granted the right to free movement throughout the country, without harassment or discrimination.
4. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall commit to cooperate with the ICRC in finding all missing persons
5. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall guarantee the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons to their pre-war homes in the formerly occupied districts, once withdrawal and international deployment have been completed
6. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall implement an *ad hoc* National Strategy on IDPs in order to ensure better representation of IDPs and their interests in governmental bodies, political parties and public administration
7. Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia shall commit themselves to halting privatisation of homes and businesses which IDPs and refugee return

## **PROTOCOL III: OIL PIPELINES**

- 1) The institutional weakness and flaws of the countries in question would not enable them to assume overall responsibility for either the management of the pipelines located in the adjacent area or for the maintenance of adequate security standards. Hence the necessity of entrusting the Blue Helmets with such tasks until international diplomacy and the United Nations' concerted efforts have reached an agreement which entails the territorial stabilisation of the area. Such measures are intended to avert interference and exclusive control by more powerful and more influent countries. Furthermore, the presence of pipelines against the backdrop of mounting ethnic struggles is causing considerable distress, given the importance ascribed to the region's oil supplies by the international community, most notably by Europe. The deployment of the Blue Helmets is consequently regarded as necessary in order to guarantee constant oil supplies.
- 2) As the existence of manifold oil pipelines is likely to attract strong economic interests, it is desirable that a wider cooperation with international organisations lead to the development of specific programmes in order to boost alternative energy sources. A decrease or even an end to the flow of gas and oil from Russia to Europe would eventually cause opposed economic aspirations to diminish. In such a context, the constant international pressure on the area, which is determined by varied economic interests, would be destined to cease, thereby fostering the peacemaking and stabilisation process in the three countries as permeated by the human rights paradigm. A negative response to these appeals would come in for criticism, considering the sheer number of resolutions in favour of /promoting environmental sustainability and alternative energy sources.

**President: I invite the members who have any objection to rise their hands.**

**I give the floor to the delegate of Russian Federation.**

## **Russian Federation Luca Zanutto**

Thank you Honourable President!

Honourable Secretary-General!

Honourable Delegates!

For historical reasons, the ties between the Southern Caucasus' area and the Russian Empire before, the Soviet Union after, and the Russian Federation now, are always been very closed. So, the Russian Federation is well-prepared to deal with the matter. All countries of this area, are also member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and from the very first days of its existence, the most crucial foreign policy issue for the "new Russia" (after the collapse of the Soviet Union) has been its relationship with the CIS. Cooperation within the CIS stopped the former Soviet Union from descending into chaos (like in the case of the so-called "balkanization"). Actually, the realistic objective of the CIS is to create an economically integrated space within the territories of the former Soviet Union, with a pivotal role for the Russian Federation itself. We also feel it is normal for CIS states to seek out new trade and economic partners, however, Russia will not tolerate attempts by third-party states to act within the CIS in a way that undermines Russian interests, excludes Russia from participating, or in any way weakens Russia's position. This kind of competition and fight for "sphere of influences" is clearly an anachronism in world politics and serves only to taint international relations with tension and mistrust.

The CIS faces a major problem in the regulation of conflict within its borders, in particular in Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Efforts by Russian Federation in conjunction with the UN and OSCE in each of these post-Soviet hot spots have produced the cessation of military action, permanent cease-fires, and the condition needed for political conflict resolution to begin. The goal at this stage is to prevent violence from breaking out again, and to help the combatants reach mutually acceptable peaceful resolutions. Contingent of Russian Peacekeeping Forces were deployed by virtue of bilateral agreements and CIS – CHS (CIS Head of States) resolutions to Abkhazia and South Ossetia. For many reasons, Russia has ended up playing this role of peacekeeper virtually alone. Despite attempts by some in the west to disparage the efforts of our Peacekeeping Troops, their decisive contribution to the stabilization of these hot spots in the CIS



has won wide recognition by the international community (Security Council's resolutions 1716, 1752, and 1781).

The Russian Federation addresses in particular to the Honourable Delegate of the Republic of Georgia. The CIS Peacekeeping Forces for many years avoided, and actually avoid a bloodbath between the contenders, in particular in the zone of the georgian-abkhaz conflict. During his mission, CIS Peacekeeping Force paid an high price in terms of human lives.

From the georgian side there were many provocations, in order to block the talks between the parties. This situation was emphasized during the extraordinary meeting of the UN Secretary General's Group of Friends of Georgia (that took place on 27/28 june 2007 in Bonn, in order to stimulate the resumption of the negotiation process between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.

Members of the Group of Friends drew the Georgian representatives' attention to the inadmissibility of such actions and stressed the necessity of strict compliance with UNSC resolutions 1716 and 1752.

Recalling however the need to construct a peacefull arrangement that will respect Georgia's territorial integrity, yet is acceptable for the Abkhazians and South Ossetians, the Russian Federation considers unacceptable the complete withdrawal of the CIS Peacekeeping Forces, proposed in the Peace Agreement on Abkhazia and South Ossetia, by the Honourable Delegates of Belgium and Italy, because, due to the behaviour of the Georgian Side, the presence of the CIS Peacekeeping Forces is an indispensable condition to avoid an escalation of tension and the return of the use of force on large scale between the parties. Then, the Russian Federation expresses his intention to veto the Resolution of this Honourable Council.

Thank you for your attention.

**Delegato della Georgia:** Il rispetto dei diritti umani che Georgia promuove riguarda il rispetti per tutti coloro che risiedono nel nostro territorio.

Inoltre, vorrei ricordare all' Onorevole delegato di Russia che mantenere e promuovere operazioni di peace-keeping in territorio georgiano non significa infondere tra la popolazione di Abkhazia e Ossezia sentimenti di odio e diversità nei confronti dei georgiani che sono loro concittadini, e non significa neppure poter mantenere basi militari. Ne avete ancora due nonostante le continue richieste del governo georgiano di rimuoverle; questo va oltre e soprattutto contro i principi e le operazioni che dite di supportare e promuovere.

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Ms. president, I would like to call for the “un moderate caucus”

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Onorevoli delegati della Russia e della Georgia. Gli Stati Uniti vorrebbero ricordare alla Russia che oltre al già citato notevole impegno delle forze CIS di peacekeeping per la stabilizzazione dell'area, sono stati riscontrati anche un buon numero di abusi e violazioni dei diritti umani di cui queste stesse truppe sono state protagoniste attive. La popolazione georgiana che ha subito questi soprusi preme per il ritiro delle truppe e gli Stati Uniti non possono chiudere gli occhi. Per questo invitano il governo russo a ritirare le sue forze di peacekeeping dalla Georgia, come indicato nel rispettivo accordo di pace.

**Delegato della Federazione Russa:** Onorevole Delegato degli Stati Uniti, il ruolo positivo del Peacekeeping CSI, che si svolge sotto l'egida dell'OSCE, è riconosciuto dalle risoluzioni 1716, 1752 e 1781 di questo Consiglio di Sicurezza. Come prima ricordato, in virtù della sua esperienza storica per quanto riguarda il Caucaso, la Russia si trova ad essere un intermediario ed un' interlocutore tra le parti privilegiato nel mantenimento della pace in Georgia e nella risoluzione pacifica dei conflitti.

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Gli Stati Uniti vorrebbero ricordare al delegato russo che il totale ritiro delle truppe russe dalla Georgia era già stato inserito nel trattato di Istanbul del 1999 stipulato sotto l'egida dell'OSCE e non è mai avvenuto oppure avvenuto solo in parte.

**Delegato della Federazione Russa:** Onorevole Delegato degli Stati Uniti, gli accordi di Istanbul affermano che l'unica condizione per la Russia sono le limitazioni ai fianchi (sull'impiego di un certo numero di forze armate in queste zone). Questo è stato eseguito nel 2001. Tuttavia il ritiro delle truppe russe dalla Georgia sta avvenendo secondo una tabella di marcia accelerata, e sarà portato a termine entro il 2008. Occorre però ricordare che la base di Gudauta (in Abkhazia) e Vaziani non sono menzionate negli accordi di Istanbul, così come le agevolazioni offerte all'esercito russo ad Ahalkalaki e Batumi. Le truppe di Peacekeeping della CSI non hanno alcuna relazione con gli accordi di Istanbul (sono una operazione di peacekeeping sotto egida OSCE).

La Federazione Russa ritiene invece di maggior rilievo la questione della mancata ratifica del CFE modificato nel 1999 (Trattato sulla Forze Armate Convenzionali in Europa) da parte degli USA e dei paesi NATO. Uno dei maggiori obiettivi della politica estera russa è la contribuzione alla creazione di un “sistema mondiale multilaterale”, diverso dal modello unilaterale USA-NATO, che

garantirà la stabilità strategica, la regolazione dei conflitti locali sotto gli auspici delle Nazioni Unite e la stabilizzazione di un unificato sistema di sicurezza per l'Europa.

Per queste ragioni, la Federazione Russa potrebbe valutare la possibilità di ritirare il veto su questa Risoluzione nel caso in cui gli USA e i membri NATO si impegnino nella ratifica del Trattato Modificato CFE (finora ratificato solamente dalla Federazione Russa, la Bielorussia, l'Ucraina e il Kazakhstan).

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Gli Stati Uniti sono disposti a considerare la firma e la ratifica del trattato CFE aggiornato del 1999, a condizione che la Federazione Russa proceda allo smantellamento delle ultime due basi presenti in Abkhazia e ritiri il peacekeeping dal territorio.

**Delegato della Federazione Russa:** La Federazione Russa accoglie con favore la proposta dell'Onorevole Delegato degli Stati Uniti di ratificare il Trattato CFE modificato. La Federazione Russa tuttavia è disposta a considerare la possibilità di ritirare il Peacekeeping CSI, ma, per i motivi prima illustrati, mette a disposizione le sue truppe come parte della forza di Peacekeeping e Peacebuilding sotto l'egida delle Nazioni Unite.

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Gli Stati Uniti accolgono la proposta dell'onorevole delegato russo e danno il proprio via libera alla votazione. Gli Stati Uniti auspicano che questa concessione possa portare alla pacificazione definitiva dell'area e alla creazione di un territorio non più segnato da scontri o violenze di alcun genere e fondato sul rispetto della pace e dei diritti umani.

**Delegato della Federazione Russa:** La Federazione Russa accoglie con profonda soddisfazione la proposta dell'Onorevole Delegato degli Stati Uniti, poiché questa decisione condurrà ad un duplice beneficio: l'esecuzione dei piani di pace proposti da questo Consiglio, che si auspica portino alla risoluzione pacifica della situazione conflittuale nel Caucaso Meridionale, e per mezzo della ratifica da parte USA e paesi NATO del trattato CFE modificato, sarà compiuto un primo passo verso la costituzione di un ordine mondiale veramente multilaterale con reciproci vantaggi per tutti i membri della Comunità Internazionale.

La Federazione Russa tuttavia richiede che nel testo della Risoluzione 1796 di questo Consiglio, sia fatto esplicito riferimento al ruolo positivo finora svolto dal Peacekeeping CSI, e nei protocolli I (Protezione dei diritti delle minoranze) e II (Rifugiati e IDPs) sia fatto esplicito riferimento alla tutela delle minoranze russe e dei cittadini russi in Armenia, Azerbaijan e Georgia.

**Delegato degli Stati Uniti:** Gli Stati Uniti accolgono con favore la proposta di inserire negli accordi di pace una clausola relativa alla protezione della minoranza russa nelle repubbliche del Caucaso meridionale, in quanto ferventi sostenitori della necessità di conferire eguali diritti e libertà a tutte le genti. Gli Stati Uniti si dichiarano soddisfatti della riuscita dell'accordo.

### **VOTING PROCEDURE**

**President:** It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote.

**Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the resolution to the vote now.**

**There being no objection, it is so decided.**

**Honourable delegates, I invite those in favour to rise their placards.**

**The result is as follows: the resolution received 15 votes in favour. The resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 1796 (2008).**

**President:** Honourable delegates, now you're asked to explain the reason of your vote. I give the floor to..

## **Position paper Belgium, Katia Igniti**



Ms President,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Lots of you will remember the commotion caused by Samuel Huntington's 1993 article "The Clash of Civilizations".

In that article Huntington underlined the importance of culture and civilization in the world order after the fall of the Berlin wall. Conflicts would no longer be fuelled by ideologies, but by differences between cultures or civilizations.

Belgium, itself is an example of a little state whose territory is characterised by the presence of different cultures and identities which have succeeded in overcoming the harshest difficulties thanks to dialogue and confrontation.

Recent events have demonstrated that Huntington rightly understood the importance of the elements that constitute a civilization in this new world order.

However, instead of preparing for a supposedly unavoidable "clash of civilizations", today's challenge lies in how effectively we can turn these elements of civilization and cultural diversity into an asset rather than into a cause of conflicts. That is why Belgium has chosen to support the initiative for an "Alliance of civilizations" from the very beginning.

As regards the proposals which have been put forward, they centre around migration, education, youth and the media. They mainly focus on cross-cultural education, student exchange programs and multilingual and cross cultural TV broadcasting. We should study all of them in detail in order to get a clear view on what has already been achieved and what needs to be improved, in order to attain the settlement of the conflicts which divided people in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

But it is of utmost importance to call on as many States as possible to join the effort and to actively involve civil society in such a process.

Human Rights, which are the most formidable achievement of the United Nations and are embodied in the many treaties to which we all adhered to, should be at the core of this process.

In 2006 Belgium exercised the chairmanship of the OSCE. Its principles and values are the same as those of the United Nations. Its fields of action are very similar and complementary.

OSCE has been performing a unique role in the definition of the bond underlying security, development and democracy.

We strongly recommend participants States to reinforce the balance between the three dimensions of the OSCE, political and military, economic and humanitarian, so as to prevent security from prevailing on human rights.

Synergies and cooperation have to be established in those domains between the United Nations, the EU, OSCE and other international and regional organisations.

A solutions will not be possible if we can't count on the will of all concerned to move forward.

We all have to acknowledge and fight against social, economic, political and cultural instability factors as structural causes of violence and terrorism so as to contribute to the overall stability of the continent.

Underlining the importance of constructive goodwill and respect for each other's concerns, it is essential that the OSCE be furtherly appointed to the maintenance and development of democratic institutions, and the protection of minorities.

Ms President,

I reckon that it is our duty to preserve the OSCE "acquis" and sustain its efforts.

Deeply concerned about the gross violations of Human Rights, I strongly recommend the Member States and the parties to strengthen already existing protective measures and compensate potential lack of jurisdiction.

I also call on the parties to actively support local NGOs, which "expertises" are too often inadequately used.

A comprehensive approach to security implies that we look beyond civilian and military crisis-management, and bring together different instruments and capabilities: diplomatic initiative, development aid, trade and environmental incentives, in a single, sustainable political strategy.

We should back reconciliation and initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue at all levels, in order to tackle ethnic tensions effectively.

Civil population and minorities must be protected, by resorting to the OSCE missions, and by reevaluating the United Nations and NATO role in this field.

Furthermore, I recognize that economic development and rehabilitation is an effective mechanism for confidence building and conflict resolution.

The EU is called upon to elaborate a common strategy to be presented within the framework of the UN Security Council.

Reaffirming that the United Nations should play a leading role in assisting people and governments in the peacebuilding process, Belgium is honoured to sponsor resolution 1796 alongside Italy, and expressing noble and firm commitment to “multilateralism” vote in favour of it.

Ms President,

Some of the criticism addressed at the United Nations are justified and we must pursue the reform process which must above all strengthen its legitimacy, its effectiveness and its credibility. These criticisms should not diminish the successes the UN can credit itself with.

With the adoption of this resolution, the Security Council’s primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security can be reserved. It is a remarkable demonstration of the Council’s ability to achieve a compromise in order to meet its responsibilities, which sends a clear message to the parties that the Security Council is a unified body that represents the will of the international community to find a peaceful solution to this crisis.

On behalf of Belgium, I would like to commend the work of the Security Council and welcome the adoption of the resolution by consensus.

This resolution represents a success for both the Security Council and the UN as a whole. This success must now be turned into a success for peace. The international community must commit itself to the promotion of Human Rights, democratization, the protection of minorities. I should also mention the dialogue of civilizations, the fight against the proliferation of small arms and electoral monitoring

Peace and economic development are our common responsibility.

Ms President,

I take this opportunity to pay a very sincere tribute to the Secretary-General.

Tirelessly, he puts his political talents and negotiating skills to the service of peace, development and human rights. I want to express my deep gratitude for the dedication he has shown at the helm of our organization.

Maintaining the international peace and security is the Council’s aim and I strongly urge the authorities to comply with these international obligations.

It must do so for the sake of its own people, that of its neighbours, and in the interests of international peace and security.

We should all identify our political horizon with the *incipit* of the UN Charter, which constitutes the fundamental framework for international relations: “We the Peoples of the United Nations”.

I thank you.

## **Republic of Burkina Faso position paper Giulia Fagotto**



Ms. President,  
Secretary General,  
Honourable delegates,

After carefully examining the peace agreement for Nagorno-Karabakh for the autonomous republic of Abkhazia and South Ossezia, Burkina Faso, while taking into consideration the geographic distances and the low-profile relations of our state with Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, will yet vote in favour of what was previously decided.

First of all, by underlining the importance of some points related to the creation of autonomuos territories of Abkhazia and South Ossezia, we would like to recall the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities as a proof of our intimate closeness to the issues affecting the area. Moreover, Burkina Faso would like to underline, considering our national experience, the the leading role of the international community in its capacity as supervisor and guarantor of citizens', human and civil rights.

The topic, even if it was discussed and approved several times in the meetings of Security Council, hasn't yet found an actual application; this occurs above all in those regions in which strong and tested democratic institutions are not present, mostly owing to manifold historical factors. In this regard, we demand that those rights be effectively applicated thanks to the joint efforts of both the United Nations and the international community as a whole.

Furthermore, we wil give full approval to the agreement subscribed by the parties for the support of those entities, even if put forward by the UN, which operate in order to implement the peace settlement, investigate and prosecute war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law. We want to underline the importance and the fairness of NGOs and their unrelenting activity of promotion of democratic political aggregation in civil society.

About military agreements we are in favour of the demilitarisation of the zone and of the consequent appropriation by UN forces instead of occupation troops, which can, with their presence,



be guarantor of international order and help the building of the new situation and the escape of possible tensions.

For the situation of Nagorno-Karabakh, Burkina Faso subscribes the agreement on the “transnational status”, even if we are aware that this could spark excessive interests on the territory’s resources that could hegemonize the economic development.

On this subject we want to confirm the importance of the integration of minority groups, also at a political level to make a peaceful co-existence between Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia really possible. Indeed Burkina Faso believes that the cohabitation between the three identities living in this territory can be greatly helped by the inclusion, especially in public administration, of the increasing percentage of persons belonging to minority groups.

Finally, we would like to discuss the pipelines topic, widely described in the Protocol III. Burkina Faso wants to give the example of the common energetic politics promoted by the CEDEAO, in which, thanks to the cooperation between other African nations we managed to create a pipeline called West african gas pipeline (Wagp). This helps the diversification of energetic victualling, by means of natural gas transport from Niger to Ghana, Togo and Benin. This permits a better supplies at a minor cost.

We intend also to act as spokespersons of a trend which involves the whole international community, that is the great necessity to found alternative energies, which can be exploited in the complete respect of environment.

In particular, the LDC, which need to affirm themselves on the international scene, have to promote the research of new supply ways that permit to make their own power come out; and change the actual political and economic situation choked down by elitist policies of the biggest world powers. Wishing a future solution based on the cooperation and solidarity, foundation values of the NOEI project, Burkina Faso approves the decision, supporting warmly the Blue Helmets presence, like what has been forecasted in Protocol III.

Thank you, Mr. President.

## **Position Paper People's Republic of China, Davide Zanetto**



Head of State: Hu Jintao

Prime minister: Wen Jiabao

On December 27, 1991, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen informed Armenian, Azerbaijan and Georgian Foreign Ministers that the Chinese Government had officially recognized the independence of, respectively, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Georgia.

Since then, China had developed a mutual collaboration, like our State does with every other State, respecting the Punchshell, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, that we agreed with India in 1954 when we had difficult harmonising our position regarding the Tibet area. An area that, like Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia was the object of a controversy...

Those principles are:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Mutual non-aggression
3. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
4. Equality and mutual benefit
5. Peaceful co-existence

It is thinking of those principles that People's Republic of China would like to make clear its position regarding the Transnational Territory.

This “new juridical figure” discussed in the peace agreement would be unacceptable if China was obliged to apply it into his boundaries. Our government sees it as a masked interference in the internal affairs of the State in which the Territory exists, because of the loss of a true Functional Sovereignty.

Nevertheless, since the resolution only states “...to reach a settlement in compliance with the South Caucasus Agreement Guidelines”, that is to be discussed and agreed by the States involved, and not directly referring to the concept of Transnational Territory, if the parties are to adopt it, it will be seen as a bestowal that every State is free to do, and not directly linked to the operate of the UN.

Having this clear, China has given his favourable vote to the resolution, and will look with interest at what will follow...

Our government would also like to spend a few words on the problem of minorities.

In our country, apart from the Han that constitute around 92% of the population, there are 55 ethnic groups. Equality, unity, mutual help and common prosperity are the basic principles of the Chinese government in handling the relations between ethnic groups.

It is in this reality that we welcome “Protocol 1: Protection of Minorities’ Rights”.

Our country hopes that the Caucasian Area, rich of different cultures, languages, religions and ethnic groups, will soon find a peaceful balance like China has, and our government, if Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will ask, will commit itself in aiding those country achieve this.

An option could be provided by the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, which is a permanent intergovernmental organisation, creation of which was proclaimed on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People’s Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main goals of the SCO are strengthening mutual confidence and good-neighbourly relations among the member countries; promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade and economy, science and technology, culture as well as education, energy, transportation, tourism, environmental protection and other fields; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region, to move towards the establishment of a new, democratic, just and rational political and economic international order.

Mongolia, Pakistan, India and Iran have received “Observer Status” into the organisation, with some of them willing to become full fledged members.

It is in this scenario that China will support an eventual demand to become observers from the State of the Caucasian Area that, with Russia on the north and a possible future member Iran on the south, are already geographically linked to the Organisation.

## **Position paper Costa Rica, Carola Terzo**



Dear President, dear secretary general, distinguished delegates,

Costa Rica has voted in favour of this resolution, because we consider that an enormous step forward has been taken compared to precedent resolutions.

I want to underline the importance of the role and the authority of the Security Council for what concerns the situation currently developing in the Caucasus area, because only through his actions and thanks to the pressure of the International Community we will arrive at a final solution on the matters of the Caucasus area.

In view of the situation hastening in the Caucasus area, we shouldn't forget to safeguard human rights, atrociously violated more and more times, being us one of the countries that have subscribed the most important international conventions on the subject, like the 1966 charter on human rights.

I would remind also that the international community has the duty to protect and encourage the application of all the declarations and covenants on the civil, political, social and cultural rights that in the region of Caucasus are mostly forgotten.

Our constitution, like others examined in peace agreements, is based on principles and values that regulate internal cohabitation, like democracy, the peaceful resolution of disputes through mechanics of law, the respect of freedom and of fundamental rights.

In relation with what established in favour of minorities and refugees, we are fully in accord, in fact our country always tried to make pressure internally in the world community appealing to democracy and to the respect of the right of asylum, to the promotion and defence of human rights, of women rights, of the rights of minorities against being tortured, slavery and all kind of discrimination.

In relation with the protocol 1 on minorities rights and in particular on the passage that we refer on article 24.1 on the children rights, we can't disagree in view of the fact that our country has

participated at the elaboration and constitution of the *United Nations Children's Fund* (UNICEF) and at the declaration of children's rights.

In relation with the point of the free circulation of humanitarian aids I can only agree, because we consider it a very important point, and also the creation of a permanent commission on human rights that represent the civil society.

We found excellent the solutions thought on military agreements in particular way on the withdrawal of troops, I remember you all that we are a country strictly pacifist, and you found us perfectly in accord on the settlement of U.N. troops in the region, and on the creation of a police force with the task, above all, of the control of the respect of law, an aspect of vital importance.

Recalling the fact that our country is one of the few that decided not to have an army, and considering the fundamental valence of principles like the prohibition of war, the prohibition of the use of force and the obligation of peaceful resolution of disputes, it is to believe that the dispositions are not outdated and therefore legally oblige the states to carrying them out.

I can only hope that the success of the Security Council in strengthening the respect of Human Rights and the maintaining of the international security, respecting the spirit of the Charter of United Nation, should become first and foremost a success in favour of peace, unique true purpose that we, here, shall promote because only in a world free of conflicts we could speak of full development.

I thank you Mrs President

## **Republic of Croatia position paper, Caterina Mazzilli**



Thank you, Mrs. President,

Mr. Secretary General,

Honourable delegates,

After considering peace resolutions for Nagorno-Karabach, for the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia and for South Ossezia, I noticed some important common points, of fundamental importance, on which I can't disagree.

First of all, I believe that the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms is a basic principle, above all in the specific case of the rights of minorities, refugees and displaced people. The Republic of Croatia feels itself particularly involved in the topic because its recent history was touched by similar problems, which saw the formation of the Republic of Croatia from the autonomistic will of a minority as regards the whole ex Yugoslavia and its consequent international recognition. Moreover, following the respect of human rights theories, of which I confirm the importance for the pacification of the region, I wish the respect of the principle of humanitarian aids free circulation, the creation of a composed of a Human Rights Ombudsman, a Human Rights Chamber, representatives of Civil Society and Non-governmental Organisations and their functions.

These principles are confirmed in Republic of Azerbaijan and Republic of Georgia constitution, and that makes a logic consequence its application in conflictual areas.

I believe in the great importance, both in an historic and cultural point of view, of the agreement between the parties for supporting those entities, even built by the UN, which operate in implementing the peace settlement and investigating and prosecuting war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law.

I undertake myself to sustain also the institution of the International Criminal Court for Caucasian region, like these instituted for Ruanda and ex Yugoslavia. Indeed I believe that the international importance of the crimes committed makes necessary the creation of this institution, for an equal and fair sentence.

In the second part of my paper I want to talk about the institution of "transnational status" in the region of Nagorno-Karabach and about the autonomy of Abkhazia and South Ossezia.

Another important point on which I want to concentrate my attention is the de-militarisation of the region, for the creation of stability results very hard. Therefore, I invite the delegates to considerate that a primary-importance point in the process of stabilization.

For what concerne Abkhazia and South Ossezia, cases which I considerate very similar both in their situation and in the proposed solutions, I think that the choice of autonomy is no doubt a courageous choice; maybe it could be a problematic choice, but surely necessary.

I believe that, even if this solution can be contrasted, it's the only one possible to escape the danger of future tensions.

Finally, I want to discuss about the pipelines, well descrypted in Protocol III.

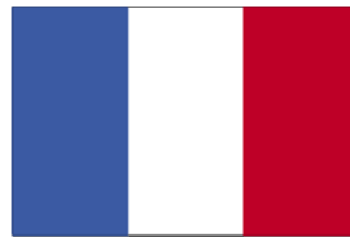
About Croatia, I want to confirm that, in the last years, a new trend is taking place. Indeed, the government encourages the privatisation of energetic resources, to free our nation from Russian influence and from an eventual american ingerence.

In this view, a new pipeline from Costanza to Trieste has been projected, to link Italy and Romania and to create a new possible way for the energetic supplies.

So, Croatia thinks right approve what was enstabilished in Protocol III, only if the presence of Blue Helmets will be guaranteed.

Thank you, Mr. President.

## Position paper France, Stanislas Talontsi



Theme: united nations resolution on the conflict in the south Caucasus.

The French state as a permanent member of the security council of the united nations organization, member of the European union, member of the European council, member of the OSCE, member of the Minsk group which is acting to pacify the Nagorno-karabagh zone, member of the friends of the united nations general secretary which is engaged in the whole south Caucasus sub-region for the conflict resolution recognized :

Armenia as a friendly state. About 500000 Armenians formed the Armenian community living in France. By the law of the January 21, 2001 we recognized it has been a genocide against Armenian people. This recognition has been done in the sign of solidarity to the Armenian people. In the same way, the year 2007 has been declared “annee de l Armenie en France” and many cultural manifestations were organized in our both two countries. All the same we cannot forget the official visits of his honor KOTCHARIAN at Paris and Nice the 11 and 21 of February 2007 which was the eleven since 1998 he is president.

Talking of Azerbaijan we have good international relationship . we can easily denote about four official visits done by his honor ALIEV since January 2004 he is at the head of the state. Others official visits are intensified in the ministerial and parliamentary level. All the same we expressed our gratitude for the liberation of 119 prisoners done by the Azerbaijan president which can be seen as a democratic progress in term of the preparation of future national elections.

Of Georgia the French state is an active member of the group of friends of the united nations general secretary charged to find resolution of the Abkhazian conflict , and participate to the OSCE mission in Georgia. In term of military cooperation we disposed since September 2002 of an “attaché de securité interieure” at TBILISI with competency on ARMENIA and AZERBAIDJAN.

For the whole Caucasus sub-region, France as a state which respect the international rule of law and promote the respect of human rights, totally approved the non-violent methods of resolving international conflicts and promote the respect of international organizations and their resolutions taken in conflict solution. That is why :

As a member of the Minsk group which objective is “peace resolution of the conflict between ARMENIA and AZERBAIDJAN, on NAGORNO-KARABAGH, we are providing an appropriate framework for conflict resolution in the way of assuring the negotiation process supported by the



Minsk group, checking an agreement on cessation of armed conflict in order to permit the convening of the Minsk conference.

As a member of the group of friends of the united nations secretary general , we are acting in resolving conflicts in Georgia. We also underlined the importance of the respect of the MONUG and their decision in the sub-region, and we are calling the parts to respect the security council's resolution no 1781 on Georgia.

Even if the RAMBOUILLET summit which saw the participation of both heads of the state of ARMENIA and AZERBAIDJAN (2006) failed we are still engaged in solutions checking. In that summit we call on the attention of both states on the importance of internal political stability, the fight against corruption, the rule of the civil society.

We are calling the European union for more engagement in the sub-region, rule to be played by the European union special representative. This rule can consist in: trying for more cooperation between the OSCE ,RUSSIA and UE for the resolution of conflicts in ABKHASIA and OSSETIA, encourage Russia to stabilize the Georgian state with a strong central government, encourage the states in the construction of institution of good governance, call on ARMENIA and TURKEY for more cooperation and ARMENIA for respect of territorial boundaries fixed by the international act of Kars of the 1921.....

We welcome the decision of the European union to integrate all those three states in its neighborhood policy and wish they will respect international institutions and their non-violent methods of resolving conflicts.

We thank all the participating states and seized the occasion to encourage the states involved in the conflict to go affront in their cooperative will in founding solutions in so complex cases and we think this is a sign of empowering the united nations.

**Position paper Indonesia Ionel Maria Stefania  
(Romanian Erasmus)**

University of Oradea; International Relations and European Studies

Mss. President,

Mr. Secretary-General,

Honorable delegates,

Professor Papisca,

Professor Mascia,

Indonesia, warmly welcomes the unity that the Council has shown in the adoption of this resolution and believes that this is a strong message from the Security Council acting in accord. We concur fully with eloquent statements made by the Secretary-General this morning to all of us.

We support internationally recognized of human rights and fundamental freedoms, but also the peacebuilding and peacekeeping activities of the countries involved in this agreement. Today all of us has assist to a remarkable demonstration of the Council's ability to achieve a compromise in order to meet its responsibilities.

Indonesia calls on Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to choose the path of peace, to cooperate fully with the inspectors, and to comply with all its other obligations under Security Council resolutions.

Nowadays, World Peace it's the most important project that countries should apply.

Thank you very much,

**Position paper Italy, Leonardo Tiengo**



Ms. President,  
Secretary General,  
Excellencies,

At the outset, allow me to express my most grateful thanks for the opportunity which is bestowed on me, in my capacity as representative of Italy, to address the Security Council.

This session constitutes beyond doubt a unique and historic chance firstly to implement democratic governance in South Caucasus and secondly to improve the effectiveness and strength of human rights and minorities' rights protection. Not only have just adopted a resolution aimed at settling the various disputes that have broken out across the region over the last decades; with the attached peace agreement we also convey a clear and unequivocal proof of our firm will to enhance respect, tolerance and mutual recognition across South Caucasus.

Italy has always striven to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms worldwide, with special focus on the promotion of the rule of law and of democratic institutions, the support to monitoring missions and follow-up in countries in post-conflict or transition situations and the support to civil society and other democratic institutions.

Italy is therefore honoured to sponsor resolution 1796 alongside Belgium and vote in favour of it. The presence of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia testifies to their readiness to embrace a constructive dialogue on the democratic and sustainable future of their respective countries. Indeed, further engagement by regional players is required in order to cope with the issues currently undermining South Caucasus.

Their goodwill is, though, sadly matched with several elements of concern for the stability of the area.

Despite several attempts at negotiations, the dispute over the sovereignty of Nagorno-Karabakh has remained unsettled far too long; instability in Abkhazia and South Ossetia has determined an uneasy political stalemate in Georgia. Finally, opposed economic interests in the region's hydrocarbon reserves are likely to pose a really serious threat to local communities' welfare.

Furthermore, the collapse of the Soviet Union, while putting an end to former economic ties and social texture of the region, lifted the lid on a number of religious and ethnic conflicts, which triggered off a series of gross human rights violations, carried out above all against minority groups and their cultures, traditions, languages and religions.

In this regard, the purpose of today's resolution is twofold: on the one hand, it is meant to provide an effective arrangement of the region by establishing the transnational territory under United Nations, the Osce and regional NGOs monitoring operations in Nagorno-Karabakh; by guaranteeing a wider autonomy to both South Ossetia and Akhazia within the Republic of Georgia; and by entrusting the Blue Helmets with the maintenance of adequate security standards for the oil pipelines throughout the region, thereby stressing the pivotal role the United Nations can play both in the activity of promoting cooperation and dialogue among groups which haven't talked to each other for too long and in the activity of fair management and distribution of natural resources.

On the other hand, and more importantly, it strongly recognises the centrality of minority groups and of internally displaced persons in the overall dynamics of the countries in question, by guaranteeing their rights and their cultural, religious and linguistic identity and by condemning any potential discrimination against their identities.

This is more than just a simple acknowledgement of what should already have been acknowledged.

The coexistence of different cultures should be perceived as a value, and not as a potential issue.

And moreover, it is a call to those people who had previously always been denied the right to participate in society to actively take part in the process of democracy building at all levels.

We hope that under the guide of the international community a path to constructive dialogue and enduring peace can be opened, convinced as we are that reconciliation is the only viable recipe for peace and development.

But we also (and I would say very much) hope that these precautionary measures we have decided to undertake will not be felt as a condemnation, but simply as a true and genuine help to build a better and more prosperous future for the region.

At this crucial stage, I would ask all the Honourable Members of the Security Council not to open a divisive debate on South Caucasus natural resources, but to give priority to South Caucasus people and their inalienable rights. And I would like to conclude by saying that on those inalienable rights there can exist no diplomacy, but just consensus.

Thank you

## Position paper Panama Roberto Bondio



Honourable Chairman

Honourable Delegates

As representative of Panama at the United Nation may I remind you that Panama's motto is "PRO MUNDI BENEFICIO" which means "to the benefit of the world." Therefore I would like to stress how this principle has been, is and will be at the base of Panama's foreign affairs.

Referring to this motto and to Panama's legislation our Government shows its deep commitment in supporting the process of peacebuilding and peacekeeping in Southern Caucasus. Recalling the position of our Country as expressed during the 5632nd meeting of the Security Council held on February 20<sup>th</sup> 2007, the delegation of Panama supports the Resolution considering it an effective means to help people of Southern Caucasus to achieve a peace agreement which could be the starting point of a new era where the rights of people will be respected.

Our Government regrets the fact that there are no diplomatic relations among our Nation and the countries of Southern Caucasus which prevents from having treaties for a mutual benefit. We hope, then, that our support will open this route too.

Everybody knows that the great problems that afflict this area regard human rights, justice and the security of the population of these countries.

**1st- HUMAN RIGHTS:** Within the general themes of human rights, we refer to the problem of minorities as treated in the Protocol I entitled "Protection of minorities' rights" discussed in today's session of the Security Council. Our Nation is firmly convinced that only talks taken in a mutual respect will lead to a full integration of minorities within their countries. We trust that the presence of minorities cannot but enrich the culture of one nation. We hope the governments of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia will strongly fight against ethnic intolerance putting on the field the ideas adopted by the delegates of United Nations during the "International convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination", signed in 1966.

We also believe in the necessity to grant "refugees and internally displaced people the rights to safely return home and regain lost property or obtain a compensation" as mentioned in Protocol II of today's session.

Not wanting to abuse of your patience, we would like to present the last theme on this subject: the defence of women and children, protected by various conventions as the "Convention on abolishing all forms of discrimination against women" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nation in 1979 and the "Convention on the rights of children" in 1989.

It is desirable that the governments of Southern Caucasus will augment their legislation to defend these fights at their best.

**2nd- JUSTICE:** As for justice we strongly recommend the creation of an International Tribunal to investigate and persecute violation of human rights in this area.

**3rd- SECURITY:** This problem must be steadily faced and the Security Council must request an immediate ceasefire and send Blue Helmets to support democratic institutions, guarantee people's safety and stability for each of the countries.

We believe that NGOs should be at the side of Blue Helmets to cover the numerous fields as education, medical assistance, food and housing to help sustainable human development.

In favour of the reconciliation efforts, our delegation urges the Russian Federation to leave the military bases in Georgia and let the peacebuilding and peacekeeping forces of United Nation work freely.

Thank you, Honourable Chairman

Thank you, Honourable Delegates

## **Position paper Russian Federation Luca Zanotto**

The issue before the Russian Federation are



- Russian Federation's role in the Southern Caucasus' area
- The strategic stability in Europe and the CFE (Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty)

### **I. Russian Federation's role in the Southern Caucasus' area**

For historical reasons, the ties between the Southern Caucasus' area and the Russian Empire before, the Soviet Union after, and the Russian Federation now, are always been very closed. So, we are well-prepared to deal with the matter. All countries of this area, are also member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), and from the very first days of its existence, the most crucial foreign policy issue for the "new Russia" (after the collapse of the Soviet Union) has been its relationship with the CIS. Cooperation within the CIS stopped the former Soviet Union from descending into chaos (like in the case of the so-called "balkanization"). Actually, the realistic objective of the CIS is to create an economically integrated space within the territories of the former Soviet Union, with a pivotal role for the Russian Federation itself. We also feel it is normal for CIS states to seek out new trade and economic partners, however, Russia will not tolerate attempts by third-party states to act within the CIS in a way that undermines Russian interests, excludes Russia from participating, or in any way weakens Russia's position. This kind of competition and fight for "sphere of influences" is clearly an anachronism in world politics and serves only to taint international relations with tension and mistrust.

The CIS faces a major problem in the regulation of conflict within its borders, in particular in Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. Efforts by Russian Federation in conjunction with the UN and OSCE in each of these post-Soviet hot spots have produced the cessation of military action, permanent cease-fires, and the condition needed for political conflict resolution to begin. The goal at this stage is to prevent violence from breaking out again, and to help the combatants reach mutually acceptable peaceful resolutions. Contingent of Russian Peacekeeping Forces were deployed by virtue of bilateral agreements and CIS – CHS (CIS Head of States) resolutions to Abkhazia and South Ossetia. For many reasons, Russia has ended up playing this role of peacekeeper virtually alone. Despite attempts by some in the west to disparage the efforts of our

Peacekeeping Troops, their decisive contribution to the stabilization of these hot spots in the CIS has won wide recognition by the international community (Security Council's resolution 1716, 1752, and 1781).

Also, the conflictual situation in the Caucasus is directly tied to the Azerbaijan-Armenia standoff issue of Nagorno-Karabakh. This conflict continues to disrupt trade and economic exchange between these two countries and Russia, it prevents full-fledged multilateral interaction in the Caucasus, and it creates tension at the southern edge of our country. The key to bringing peace to the region is held by the two states themselves, which bear primary responsibility for finding a solution to the difficult issue of Karabakh. The eventual resolution must create peace in the region with neither victor nor vanquished, and must make permanent stability possible in the region. It is essential that Baku and Yerevan come to the resolution of their conflict in good faith.

In the midst of this complex situation, Russian diplomacy operates both independently and together with international intermediaries to focus on keeping the direct negotiation process open between Azerbaijan and Armenia, right up to the highest level. Russia is willing to accept any plan that regulates this conflict in a manner acceptable to both sides and that could serve to guarantee that an agreement of compromise could work out.

Guided by this approach, Russia facilitated the resurrection of Azerbaijan-Armenian political dialogue at the highest level. At each of the successive meetings initiated by Russia, the leaders of these two countries were able gradually to develop the level of trust needed to start the process of building peace in their region. There have been prisoner exchanges, cease-fire have become more regular and reliable, and the two countries' military and foreign policy agencies are maintaining regular contact.

In the meantime, the "Caucasus Four" has come into its own in recent years, working at full steam. The regular "Caucasus Four" summit meetings are creating the political environment needed for constructive political solutions to emerge.

The Russian Federation therefore:

- recalls the need to construct a peaceful arrangement that will respect Georgia's territorial integrity, yet is acceptable for the Abkhazians and South Ossetians.

- recalls the need to reach a peaceful regulation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, that will go far to help the joint efforts of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Russia to transform the Caucasus into a peaceful, open and prosperous region.



## **II. The strategic stability in Europe and the CFE (Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty)**

The Russian Federation want to warn the International Community about a concrete risk in today's world: the creation of an unipolar world (an one-size-fits-all model, that is the NATO system).

The democratic transformation in Russia has removed the objective ground for ideological incompatibility and confrontation and opened hitherto unseen horizons for the development of our cooperation. Between Russia and the US a continuity holds out in the form of our common responsibility for the maintenance of strategic stability. Today, responsible politicians in both countries seriously attend the problem of how to prevent the incipient alienation between us. I will stress, not a new confrontation – no objective grounds exist for it – but our mutual estrangement. Unilateral and frequently illegitimate actions have not resolved any problems. The Russian Federation strongly proposes a “multilateral world system” based on collective mechanism to support peace and security (the use of the force can only be considered legitimate if the decision is sanctioned by the UN), that will grant strategic stability, the regulations of local conflicts under the auspice of the UN and the establishment of an overarching, unified system of security for Europe.

Today, NATO is expanding gradually: but the major threats such as international terrorism and drug trafficking are coming from the south, why the alliance is heading toward the east, since there are no threats for it there. Our Nation would like to quote the speech of NATO General Secretary Mr Woerner in Brussels on 17 May 1990 “the fact that we are ready not to place a NATO army outside of German territory gives the Soviet Union a firm security guarantee”. Where are these guarantee?

The Russian Federation would mention the pitiable condition of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe. The adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe was signed in 1999. It took into account a new geopolitical reality, namely the elimination of the Warsaw bloc. More than seven years have passed and only four states have ratified this document, including the Russian Federation.

The cornerstone of the strategic stability, also for Europe, was the ABM-treaty of 1972 (the US withdrew from the Treaty in 2001). Plans to expand certain elements of the anti-missiles defence system in Europe cannot help but disturb the Russian Federation and her European partners. The Russian Federation considers that the next step would be, in this case, an inevitable and dangerous for everybody arms race.

Therefore, the Russian Federation:

- ask the United States and new NATO's members to firm and ratify the Adapted Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe signed in 1999.
- ask the United States to suspend the installation of Anti-Rocket Defense System in Poland and Czech Republic.
- reoffers to the US the alternative location for their missile defence sistem at the Russian military base near the town of Gabala, in Azerbaijan.

## **Position paper South Africa, Valentina Guerrini**

Madam President, Mr Secretary General, Honourable Delegates,



the UN Charter states that we have to “unite our strength to maintain international peace and security” everywhere, responsibility that lies primarily on the Security Council as set forth in Article 24.

For this reason South Africa voted in favour of the resolution that has just been adopted. Today the Security Council proved that it is possible to achieve an agreement on delicate issues through dialogue and compromises.

Although the conflicts in South Caucasus are, at present, moderately sedated thanks to the ceasefires and the peacekeeping forces, further delaying a settlement will only increase the risk of reigniting the conflicts within the area and we believe that this might pose a serious threat to the international peace and security, not only to the States directly involved.

Therefore the delegation I represent fully agrees with the necessity of supporting the peacekeeping process by deploying UN-backed international forces in the region, as well as giving financial and technical contribution in assisting people and governments in the peacebuilding process.

South Africa is of the view that the long-term solution to the challenges facing South Caucasus lies in a negotiated, inclusive and peaceful political solution through dialogue among the parties involved in the conflicts and all political actors, with the help of the representatives of civil society, local NGOs, as well as regional and international organisations.

For that reason the parties should adopt measures with the aim of re-establishing a mutual trust, in view of the fact that a conducive environment has to be created to allow the negotiation process to proceed.

Nevertheless my delegation believes that conflicts resolution cannot be addressed in isolation as they are linked inextricably to stability, good governance and the deepening of democracy, and all can contribute to concrete efforts towards achieving sustainable social and economic development. It is important that strategies dealing with conflicts resolution continue to be further developed and harnessed in order to produce concrete results.

As former secretary general Kofi Annan said “We will not enjoy development without security, we will not enjoy security without development, and we will not enjoy either without the respects of

human rights''. It is certain that people in South Caucasus have enjoyed little development and security for the last 15 years: many of them have seen their fundamental rights repeatedly violated.

Madam President,

The government of South Africa is particularly concerned about the condition of Internally Displaced Persons generated by the conflicts, therefore my delegation warmly welcomes the Protocol on Refugees' and IDPs' rights and hopes it will be adopted by the parties.

We're also confident that the parties will agree on the importance of seeing IDPs as an essential part of the efforts that have to be done in order to achieve a sustainable peace, return of security and the extension of state administration throughout the national territories.

In this regard South Africa would like to remind to Security Council that at the time IDPs are not adequately protected by instruments of international law, unlike those who can be identified with the status of refugees.

We invite, thus, the UN and the entire international community to commit themselves to the creation of an IDPs convention in compliance with the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement, developed in 1998 by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on IDPs.

These principles have already been incorporated into the African Union, as well as other regional organisations proving that the international community is not insensitive towards the condition of IDPs.

Thank you.

## **Position paper United Kingdom, Stefano Moritsch**



The issues before the UK are:

UK's international priorities

UK's role in supporting Azerbaijan

UK's role in supporting Armenia

UK's role in supporting Georgia

### **1.UK'S INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES.**

According to UK's international priorities, especially as regards our efforts in Preventing and resolving conflict through a strong international system, Building an effective and globally competitive EU in a secure neighbourhood, Promoting sustainable development and poverty reduction underpinned by human rights, democracy and good governance, we firmly support the issues belonging to the voted resolution and the peace agreement's guidelines.

The UK delegation wants to underline in particular his role in supporting Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia in order to achieve a stable settlement in the South Caucasian region.

### **2.UK'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING AZERBAIJAN.**

The UK is making a significant contribution to poverty reduction in Azerbaijan through the Early Transition Country Initiative, which is being administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The UK has committed £4 million towards the initiative over a 3-year period. The initiative will help Azerbaijan reach the goals it has set in its State Programme for Poverty Reduction and Economic Development. The UK is also funding a consortium of international non-governmental organizations in order to address the conflict between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over Nagorno-Karabakh. The Consortium members work closely with governments, parliaments, international organizations, civil society, media and grassroots organizations to support other international and local efforts that contribute to a peaceful transformation of the Karabakh problem. The Consortium Initiative is funded by HMG's Global Conflict Prevention Pool.

The UK (and our European partners) has argued that any solution should be based on the sovereignty of Azerbaijan with real autonomy for the people of N-K; the international community does not recognize N-K independence.

Our policy on the dispute is that we will support any mechanism for its resolution which both parties can accept and which has a realistic chance of delivering a lasting political settlement, so we strongly support the possible creation of a transnational territory according to the peace agreement guidelines. Although the UK is not a member of the Minsk Group, it strongly supports the Group's work and Sir Brian Fall was appointed as the UK's Special Representative to the South Caucasus in 2003. Our country wants also to stress that Azerbaijan is an important energy partner for the UK. Baku marks the departure point for the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline project, and this project represent BP's largest overseas investment, so it is in our interest to promote enduring stability in this area.

### 3.UK'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING ARMENIA.

In Armenia the UK has provided over £5m in direct humanitarian relief since March 1993. Much of this has been channelled through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, the World Health Programme, Oxfam, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), 'MERLIN' (Medical Emergency Relief International) and Christian Solidarity International, bringing general relief items and food assistance to the displaced population and other vulnerable groups.

Armenia has also benefited from a UK contribution of over £2.5m (since March 1994) to appeals for the South Caucasus region. The Department for International Development 's (DFID) current portfolio in Armenia totals £3m and focuses on good governance and social sector development. They are also working on poverty reduction with local authorities. One of the distinctive features of the DFID Armenia programme is the focus on cross cutting issues. The current portfolio comprises:

**Public Sector Reform; for a Commitment amount of £3,5 million** to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, transparency and responsiveness of public administration in Armenia.

**Regional Development; for a Commitment amount of £4,5 million** to strengthen regional and local governance in the promotion of pro poor economic growth.

**Programme Budgeting; for a Commitment amount of £3,5 million** to improve the effectiveness of public spending in realising public policy priorities.

### 4.UK'S ROLE IN SUPPORTING GEORGIA.

In Georgia our Department for international Development manages Britain's bilateral technical assistance with the support of a small team, who are based in the British Embassy in Tbilisi. The current DFID annual budget for Georgia is £2.5m and its direct assistance to Georgia comprises of

technical activities focusing on Good Governance/Democracy Building, Sustainable Livelihoods, Health and Welfare.

The UK Government has also established a Global Conflict Prevention Pool (GCPP) to which the FCO, DFID and the Ministry of Defence (MOD) contribute. This GCPP supports projects focusing on conflict resolution. The FCO's Global Opportunities Fund supports projects aimed at helping develop transparent democratic development based on the rule of law and good governance.

Finally, according to our strong supporting policies in South Caucasus, we wanted to give a positive vote on the today's resolution and we think that its approval will spread a new wind of hope, stability and growth all over the South Caucasian region.

## **Position paper United States, Annalisa Vidoni**

Ms. President, Mr. Secretary General, distinguished Delegates.



I would like to thank you for the opportunity I am given of addressing the Security Council on this particular occasion.

Today I speak on behalf of the United States of America and I consider it a great honor to discuss and vote the Southern Caucasus General Agreement and the 1796<sup>th</sup> Security Council Resolution.

South Caucasus has experienced a long history of conflicts, gross human rights violations and has not always been able to cope with democratic governance standards. But still it is rich in cultural diversity, tradition, human strength and natural resources.

No efforts has been spared on trying to solve the Caucasus issue and remarkable has been the role of the OSCE and of local NGOs in the carrying out of peacebuilding activities and in the many contribution they gave to local population. Yet, the Resolutions adopted by the Security Council in the past have determined some effect on local and small communities, but fewer results on a larger scale.

This is the reason why on this occasion we discuss a new agreement which is meant to be infused with a comprehensive approach, with a view to the diversities of each region's problems, characteristics and population.

This way of considering the quest has paved the way for the formulation of the peace plans for Abkhazia and South Ossetia in Georgia and the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The USA support the approval and the application of internationally-monitored policies which will enable the three countries to develop and meet international standards. These objectives can be achieved by actively supporting the countries to fight serious problems like the trafficking in persons (TIP), illicit drug movement, corruption and by helping them address their policies on fundamental needs like guaranteeing safety and rights to every person, citizen or non, and encouraging investments in public expenditure to ensure basic services and give accountability to local governments. The United States are ready to provide the countries with every mean of assistance to the provisions determined by the agreements and to strengthen the already working policies by delivering more funds to local institutions and NGOs.

From a merely territorial point of view, the problem has been discussed considering each country as a single unit. The USA approve the creation of a transnational territory for the region of Nagorno-Karabakh, as it would constitute the most rational solution to the territorial conflict plaguing



Armenia and Azerbaijan ever since they started to rivendicate each other's homelands. In the case of Georgia, we reckon that the inter-entity boundary line would be the best settlement for Abkhazia and the South Ossetian region, in order to enable the stabilization of the area.

Consequent to the territorial problem are the issues regarding the thousands of refugees and displaced persons that since the beginning of the conflict have fled from their homes and were never able to return. We strongly support the right of these people of a safe return to their home and we are therefore ready to ensure the application of the second Protocol on Refugees and IDPs by the Armenian, the Azeri and the Georgian Government. It is also extremely important to ensure the basic defining structures of a democratic society. So, we reaffirm the significant role that the OSCE and NGOs have played in the electoral-monitoring process in Georgia, and will play in the forthcoming Armenian presidential elections to take place on February, the 19<sup>th</sup>.

Another great pillar of the proposed agreements has been created to protect the rights of the minorities considered as a unique richness in South Caucasus. The countries will need to reaffirm minorities' value and will need to enable younger generations to put the basis of a future constructive dialogue and exchange among minorities.

So, this is the reason of the American approval of this resolution.

We hope that all the member States of the Security Council will agree on the need of settling the situation with a focused international action, and we therefore hope that every single state will make all possible efforts to make a difference. On this regard, we particularly encourage all States to remove every possible obstacle to the pacific solving of the controversies and to the economic development in the three Caucasian Republics.

We welcome the views of other member states and are confident that this meeting could engage in a constructive and inclusive dialogue that is conducive to a tangible and eventual solving of the situation.

Thank you.

## **Position paper Viet Nam, Veronica Plebani**



Thank you, Miss President, Mr. Secretary General, Honorable Delegates,

Viet Nam welcomes with conviction the approval of the resolution concerning the situation in South Caucasus. Stressing the basic principles is never rhetoric!

However, we don't think that it is enough, we hope in the wisdom and in foresight's capacity of the South Caucasus States to agree on the guidelines for a peace agreement endorsed by this Council. Our certainty in support a peace process in the area comes from three main reasons.

First of all we believe that the territorial stabilization of the area is necessary to avoid violent conflicts and to found the basis for the promotion of a constructive dialogue between the different States and within them. In this way it will be easier to impede attempts of massive interference by powers that care only of their own interests. This will be a first step in the assurance that the past happenings in our Country supply a shameful precedent that have to be avoid promoting a peace culture between and within Countries.

Also the definition of economic interests is essential, but more efforts are needed to prevent violence. So we long for a change concerning the respect of the rights of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities. Our people is aware that a pacific coexistence between peoples in the same Country or in near Countries constitute the basis for a stability situation. Until minorities' rights are denied, there will not be effective human security and lasting peace for the South Caucasus Countries.

Finally, we firmly believe that peace is a contagious force, maybe difficult to gain but that when established has very surprising positive feedbacks and recoils all around the World.

Our final request to this Council is to act again and more actively also in possible future controversies. And Viet Nam's hope is that the today's unanimity could be an example for futures similar situations.

Thank you.

## Position paper Lybia, Paola Tessari

**As the delegate of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** I express my deepest sympathy to what is happening in southern Caucasus.

**Libya** was one of the early states whose question was considered by the United Nations, in fact it was called the “UN first-born daughter”, and our situation was particularly problematic. After the sanctions the Security Council imposed to Libya in 1992 until 2003, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya made big efforts to gain its position in the international community, reaffirming its strong position against extreme terrorism. Libya will also host the Conference against Racism in 2009. We consistently participated in the activities of the International Organization, Libya is either a founding or pioneer member of the regional organizations such as the Arab League, the African Union. Libya is also a founding member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, so I think that our position and commitments at an international level is evident, in particular in this period of presidency. Libya firmly believes that the objectives and purposes enshrined in the Charter constitute a solid foundation for the achievement of international peace and security, and because of these believes we support the reform process recalled by the delegate of Belgium.

These are Libya’s Obligations towards the Objectives and Purposes of the Charter and the fundamental reasons the fundamental reason of our support towards the resolution.

**President’s Final Speech: As the chairperson,** I think I express the feelings of everyone of us, members of the security council, saying that this meeting will deeply mark the way towards international peace and security. I warmly welcome the unity shown by the Council in the adoption of this resolution.

I hope that all the members, in accordance with their obligations with international laws and relevant resolutions of the Security Council, will maintain their commitments regarding the peaceful solution of South Caucasus situation.

Unfortunately the previous resolutions adopted by the Council weren’t successful. The Security Council reaffirms its strong will today. The council asks all the members to remind what they are, remind what it means to be “peace loving states”.

We look forward to earl implementation of all the commitments taken in the resolution adopted today, in accordance with your responsibility towards the international community.

We thank international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Minsk's Group and thank you delegates for your presence here.

We have met here today for a fundamental reason, the same that has been leading and sustaining the UN during those years, international peace and security, and that today has been so significant for everyone of us.

Thank you Honourable Delegates.

**President:** The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on its agenda. The Security Council will remain seized of the matter.

**Delegate of Azerbaijan:**

Ms President

Secretary General

Honourable delegates

We feel very proud to be here today. I thank you all for asking us to join this session of the Security Council. In our history this can be considered a real turning point.

We'll take in consideration all your proposals in the hope of signing this peace agreement.

We strongly welcome the proposal to create a transnational territory in which Azerbaijan's territorial integrity will be respected. We consider this new juridical figure as a good opportunity to reach a really lasting peace.

I only insist on one point: we are ready to be judged for all the violations committed in the area of Nagorno – Karabakh but we ask the whole international community to recognize the genocide committed by Armenian in our territory towards our civilians.

Thank You All.

**Delegate of Georgia:**

The approval of the resolution and of the peace agreement infuses in us a great hope for the future. We are willing to surrender some of our ambitions for a better and prosperous future for Georgia because we trust that only working together as it has been done today it is possible to achieve stability and peace for these arisen region.

**Ringraziamenti:**

Desideriamo ringraziare

il professor Papisca,

il professor Mascia,

dott. Andrea Cofelice,

Sofia, Zaur e David