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Simulated Security Council, Indonesia

Indonesia bases its foreign policy on being independent and active. Independent in the sense that we will not side with world powers as we do not maintain a passive or reactive stand on international issues, yet seek an active participation in their settlement. Our foreign policy is not a neutral policy, but is also not a policy that binds any country to any military pact. It is a policy that is designed to serve the national interest of Indonesia while allowing the cooperation with other nations to abolish colonialism and imperialism in all forms, at the same time pushing for world peace and social justice.

Indonesia supports peace keeping operations throughout the South Asian region. We encourage Pakistan and India to resolve any outstanding issues through the Asia Cooperation Dialog (ACD). Furthermore, efforts to enhance Indonesia's relation to the Southern and Central Asia are actively being conducted. The stability in the region depends largely on the India-Pakistan relation with regard to Jammu-Kashmir. Therefore, Indonesia supports any and all steps taken, in particular by India and Pakistan, to the realization of stability and peace in the region.

Indonesia also urges that Pakistan and India exercise self restraint and do their utmost to resolve the situations through peaceful and diplomatic channels. As the situation worsens, we ask that India and Pakistan be concerned, as it may not only cause an open conflict but also may affect the countries in the region and beyond. As both India and Pakistan both possess nuclear weapons, it is even more imperative to stop resorting to military means and employ any peaceful means necessary to stop the continuing conflict.

Indonesia supports efforts taken by Afghanistan in the reconstruction and rehabilitation process. We believe that a balance between force and negotiation is needed in the war pursued by the United States in Iraq and Afghanistan, while war is not an affective strategy against terrorism.

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Simulated Security Council-Republic of South Africa

South Asia: The Republic of South Africa (SA) stresses the importance of multilateral action and comprehensive international efforts to resolve concerns facing the international community as well as to improve the situation of the developing world. SA recognizes that sustainable development in regions such as Africa and Central Asia are vital in order to lay the foundation for and protect the growth of regional peace and security. The importance of commerce and trade in capacity building and infrastructure of such regions should not be neglected and SA has made considerable efforts to be involved in such processes and take the initiative on behalf of our specific region. SA acknowledges the potential for increased trade, commerce, and technology transfer with individual nations and regional groups and correspondingly calls attention to SA's efforts with organizations like the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the India-Brazil-South-Africa Alliance (IBSA), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) which is under the auspices of the Africa Union (AU). These relationships provide a foundation for further development and cooperation which leads to stability as well as effective partnerships that build solidarity. SA recognizes that such relationships with the greater Asia region are necessary and desirable and have therefore pursued agreements that will improve trade and commerce. We are encouraged by the recent improvement in bilateral and regional relationships with the Asian bloc such as observer opportunities in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) conferences with plans to improve Sino-SACU relationships as well as the creation of the New Africa-Asia Strategic Partnership (NAASP). SA is seeking to improve these opportunities with the understanding that economic growth and development improves and lays the groundwork for stability and international cooperation.

However, while recognizing the importance of increasing trade relationships, SA also realizes that the primary objective is to strengthen regional and bilateral ties in order to create a sustained political will that can overcome obstacles such as: threats to border security which endanger the core of stability in any region, illicit drug activity that upsets the development of a nation and threatens the international community as a whole, corruption and economic problems that arise out of a lack of development, resources and funding, as well as the danger posed by extremist groups that lead to global terrorist activity. SA sees the need for continued multilateral communication and cooperation and recommends that regional and international bodies pursue a greater role in promoting such dialogue as well as improve capacity building efforts through UN and regional bodies. SA recognizes the devastating impact of poverty and lack of infrastructure and its effects on issues such as regional and international stability as well as sustainable development. In association with the Non-Alignment Movement (NAM), we value efforts regarding poverty reduction, preservation of peace and stability, and restructuring global power in order to

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fairly represent all nations. We urge fellow UN Member States to pay special attention to the importance of sustainable development and the far reaching and long term benefits of such development.

SA has a vested interest in the South Asia and greater Asia region and is cognizant of the increasing role of this region on the international stage. We have made significant efforts to improve our relations with countries such as China, Japan, and India with the knowledge that these nations are strategically placed to influence solutions to issues such as sustainable development, regional security, national sovereignty, and other core concerns. Regrettably, the situation between Pakistan and India concerning the Kashmir region has the potential to rapidly degenerate at any given time. In light of the ongoing tension between India and Pakistan, SA reiterates the dangers this tension poses to regional and international stability. Should the conflict worsen, the threat it poses to the international community cannot be minimized, especially considering the nuclear capabilities of both nations. SA specifically stresses the importance of dealing with pockets of insurgents and extremists groups within the borders of both nations and the threat they pose to the security of the region while remaining respectful of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This stance is reiterated by SA in reference to all such types of conflict, even those on our own continent of Africa, and is based on principles outlined in the UN charter and relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions. Regarding Afghanistan, SA is encouraged by the current efforts to stabilize and rebuild the nation. SA understands the important role of Non-Governmental Organizations and private companies in stabilizing the region by providing an influx of capital, information, technology, and aid and maintains that the situation should remain under international surveillance; yet we also recognize the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan as an independent nation. SA stands by its condemnation of terrorism and is unmoving in its support for the global campaign against terrorism within the framework of the UN and its structures. In particular, SA recommends the improvement of regional and national level law enforcement and security enforcement services with the understanding that such services will improve regional and, ultimately, international stability. SA also recognizes the harmful effect of narcotics and illicit drug trafficking in the Central Asia not only on the population of the region, but also the greater impact on the international community. Recognizing the importance of Central and South Asia in the global fight against terrorism, the struggle against the narcotics and illicit drug trade, and the reduction of poverty, South Africa resolves to continue its involvement in the region.

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Simulated Security Council-People's Republic of China

South Asia: The People's Republic of China (China) is principally committed to promoting security and stability in the South Asia region. China affirms that border security is paramount to establishing a peaceful environment for economic development in the region. Regarding, specifically, bilateral relations with the States of the region, China commits to open, amicable dialogue and unreserved cooperation, as evidenced in China's long-standing dialogue with India regarding the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Cooperation in this field, according to the Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the LAC in the China-India Border Areas, promotes the integrity of international borders and, as a result of continued cooperative efforts, China promotes a regulated increase in cross-border traffic for the purpose of, including but not limited to, tourism, religious pilgrimages, etc. Considering the significance of Kashmir to Pakistan and India, China recommends that a multi-lateral dialogue be opened in which the three invested States would be provided a forum to amicably discuss increased, cooperative border control measures within the context of the cultural significance of the disputed areas to all parties involved.

As a result of China's shared border with several States in the South Asia region, China remains committed to mutually implementing extensive counter-terrorism measures. China tangibly understands the devastating impact of terrorist threats, embodied in groups such as the East Turkestan Independence Movement (ETIM), and particularly due to established, cooperative links between said groups and al-Qaeda, China exhorts regional States to continue combating extremist forces through measures such as the 2007 Extradition Treaty between China and the Pakistan. China has and will continue to condemn all acts of international terrorism, including those enacted in Mumbai in November 2008, and will, if necessary, provide a platform for dialogue for any States in the region seeking cooperative action. States of South Asia must make a concerted, collaborative effort to counteract and, ultimately, root out all those attempting to disrupt the pursuit of peaceful development, while maintaining and respecting the territorial integrity of all regional States. China also remains committed to the governmental and infrastructural reconstruction of Afghanistan. Affirming the validity of the established commitment under the Kabul Declaration of Good Neighborly Relations and understanding the central significance of stability in Afghanistan to stability in the region, China will continue to support the integrity of the Afghan government and work to secure the common border, dam the flow of narcotics, provide financial assistance and personnel training, uphold the economic development of Afghanistan through selective zero-tariff policies, and ultimately combat terrorism.

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Due to the role of both China and India as developing global powers, and the potential of both States to play mutually beneficial roles in the others' respective development, China supports the further implementation of various mutually benefiting programs for the exchange of resources, including the exchange of Information and Communication Technologies from India to China, and the movement of manufacturing and other technologies from China to India. China views India as a partner with which to strive together for the further establishment of a multi-polar world. In addition, further economic and political development of the South Asian region is imperative to balancing the current global power structure. China affirms that regional organizations, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), as well as the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA), provide a platform for further regional cooperative stability and development, as evidenced in the Colombo Statement on Food Security. China acknowledges its role as an observer in SAARC and seeks to increase regional economic ties with member-States, particularly through the acknowledgement and implementation of the SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement. Further exemplifying regional cooperation, China sees the potential benefits of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization through such efforts as a continued push for economic and security development, and China believes that this could serve as a model for future South Asian regional development. In accordance with the goals of regional cooperation, China respects the integrity of SAARC and its member-States and, due to the bilateral ties that China possesses with member-States, as well as the unique abilities and strengths that China would provide for the Cooperation, China seeks integration as a full member of SAARC.

Directly affecting the stability of the South Asian region is the regulation of nuclear capabilities among regional States. China supports IAEA efforts to regulate nuclear programs and exhorts all regional States to comply with IAEA standards, while acknowledging the sovereignty granted to all States and discouraging any external intervention, minus Security Council approval. In seeking alternative methods by which to develop regional cooperation, China advances increased bilateral relations with all States in the region, as this support serves as a catalyst for increased development, as well as providing an under-girding against future financial crises, providing natural disaster relief, and, ultimately, firmly establishing the South Asian voice on the global stage. China understands the historic divisions that have, frequently, disrupted bilateral and multi-lateral regional cooperation; however, China is encouraged by recent developments, particularly increased open dialogue between regional States, and, bearing in mind the significance of States' individual cultural and political integrity, greatly anticipates the further integrated efforts of regional States to create a distinctly South Asian presence in a multi-polar world.

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The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Simulated Security Council

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland remains deeply committed to the ongoing effort of seeking peace and unity among the United Nations and are dedicated to fulfilling the responsibilities accordant to a permanent member of the Security Council. We will aim to unify the Security Council in support of the efforts to reach consensus on delicate international issues. The United Kingdom is convinced that the collaboration of all Member States working together in effecting mutually agreeable solutions to global issues is a primary concern. In an effort to promote global unity and prosperity, the United Kingdom intends to work closely and further develop relations with members of the Commonwealth of Nations to realize goals benefiting all parties. Utilizing our close partnerships with fellow European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization states, we will strive to promote a cohesive front in the Council reflecting shared goals and duties. A primary concern we hope to address is the responsibility of developed states to protect and administer assistance to impoverished or war-stricken states. The United Kingdom firmly believes that the responsibility also lies with developed and stable states to protect states from the establishment or continuation of oppressive regimes, and advocates intercession by the Security Council on behalf of states under those regimes. The United Kingdom further believes that necessary intervention by armed forces under the jurisdiction of an intergovernmental entity is an acceptable means of facilitating the relief of oppressive regimes or gross human rights violations for the sole purpose of securing stability and betterment of life for the populations of those states. We believe that this is inherent to the responsibility to protect addressed in A/RES/60/1. In this, the protection of children and civilians in armed conflict is of paramount importance. The United Kingdom deems democracy to be the most effective system of government for the respect and maintenance of individual rights and equality, and will readily assist any states choosing to transition, of their own accord, towards a democratic system. We promote the extension of our foreign policy to resolve issues by means of open dialogue and cooperative agreements between nations. We will endorse policies of the Security Council that encourage global justice and challenge those that do not. The United Kingdom will provide a valuable contribution in the effort to achieve international peace and stability by offering our own experience with a wide cross-section of diverse cultures, races, and religions within our own constituency. We hope to offer beneficial insight to the many

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global conflicts that continue to confound global peace initiatives and will be among the first to step up to aid in solving those particularly vexing cultural or religious disputes. The United Kingdom remains dedicated to the continuing war on terrorism wherever it is being fought and will devote all the resources at our disposal to carry out our position of responsibility in the campaign against terrorism, as well as encourage other Member States to do so. We are committed to aiding Security Council efforts to organize the resources available to the international community with respect to post-conflict recovery, focusing principally on reconstruction, institution-building and sustainable development, in those countries emerging from conflict. As a nation, we firmly believe that dialogue by parties in conflict in the Middle East can effect a peaceful outcome, and that steps should be taken to reestablish cooperation towards security and restoration of mutual confidence. We are adamant in our belief that the Security Council must recognize the right of the Palestinian people to establish a sovereign state, yet we believe in the right of the Israeli people to live with peace and security. We are deeply concerned at the social, political and economic implications of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, especially in relation to efforts against terrorism and are committed to suppressing this traffic. We are unwavering in our conviction that settlement of disputes should be intensively pursued through peaceful dialogue, and as a nation, we reject violence as a primary means of settling any domestic or international conflicts. We staunchly defend human rights and are sincerely committed to protecting the rights of the child, and will never accept acts that violate these rights under any circumstance. The United Kingdom is dedicated to combating HIV/AIDS and believes that no one can deny economic and social responsibility in terms of this disease. We believe that the various factors of globalization: inequitable financing for development, unbearable foreign debts, and destruction of the environment are the base cause of poverty. We firmly believe that the eradication of poverty and inequality will aid in the protection of human rights, and will defuse incidences of social unrest that result in violence and the loss of political, social and economic rights of the world's inhabitants. We think it is crucial to find ways for developing countries to obtain development financing at reasonably reduced interest rates, to attack the external debt problem vigorously, to design measures to increase the depressed prices for raw materials and other export products, and to achieve consensus on mechanisms to forestall financial crises. We encourage the participation of specialized non-governmental organizations in the global financial situation, as well as all humanitarian situations, and advocate the contribution of personnel and logistical support by all Member States to supplement their endeavors. As a nation, we consider debt relief efforts, such as our "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries" initiative, and the establishment of an International Finance Facility the most effective means to facilitate debt alleviation in impoverished countries. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stand firm in our beliefs towards promoting peace, security, and development for all people in the world, and look to continue working with all Member States and bodies of the United Nations to achieve positive and effective solutions to global issues, and the opportunity for betterment of life for all humankind.

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Republic of Costa Rica

The Republic of Costa Rica fully supports the Security Council, acting on behalf of all Member States, as the primary body maintaining international peace and security, as established in Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN). Costa Rica urges all Member States to support the Costa Rica Consensus by contributing funds to forgive debts and provide international financial resources for developing States spending more on sustainable development and less on weapons and soldiers. We support A/RES/60/61 and encourage strengthening the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development in order to assure the UN plays a central role in the disarmament-development relationship. We believe national security can be supplied more reliably and economically through regional cooperation, as noted in A/RES/60/1, and encourage Member States to develop a common vision with recommitment to multilateralism and rule of law at the international level. Costa Rica fully supports Article 2 of the Charter of the UN and upholds the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States in order to peacefully co-exist. We support the Simla Agreement's layout of peaceful co-existence between India and Pakistan for settling differences and encourage the two States to address peace dilemmas in Kashmir through a strengthened multilateral relationship with such partners as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Costa Rica supports Article 4 of S/RES/1631 and encourages regional cooperation in addressing the illegal trade of small arms and light weapons for the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security. We draw attention to the close link between terrorism, trafficking of narcotics, and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and encourage international cooperation in support of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects. Costa Rica believes terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, as laid out in S/RES/1373 and S/RES/1624, and believes there is no justification that legitimizes terrorism in any form. We support The UN Global

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Counter-Terrorism Strategy by ensuring our territory is not used for terrorist installations and renouncing the facilitation, financing, or toleration of terrorist activities. Costa Rica recommends all States to authorize a government body to be responsible for issuing mandatory anti-money laundering regulations for the financial sector, similar to Costa Rica's National Council for Supervision of the Financial System (CONASSIF), by establishing regulations to identify and freeze funds allocated for the purpose of committing terrorist acts, as noted in Article 8 of the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. We apply all the prerequisites needed for the punishment of money laundering determined at the 1988 UN Convention against the Illegal Traffic in Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances and the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in the Costa Rican Penal Code Article 8204 and encourage the recovered funds to become compensation for the victims of terrorist attacks. Costa Rica calls for States to prosecute individuals within their territory that are responsible for the provision of funding to terrorist groups such as Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as noted in S/RES/1735 and A/RES/60/43. We encourage States to comply with Article 3 of A/RES/51/210 and improve the capacity of local governments to respond to acts of terrorism on public facilities by ensuring first responders are able to quickly and efficiently take appropriate action. Costa Rica fully supports the Convention Against Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and encourages the cooperation of law enforcement agencies in Afghanistan to prevent the illegal use and trade of illicit narcotics. We encourage States to distinguish the Paris Pact Initiative as a model of regional cooperation for limiting the spread of narcotic drugs between the neighboring States of Afghanistan. Costa Rica supports the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and condemns the possession or use of radioactive material with the intent to cause harm. The Republic of Costa Rica believes the most important measure to promote international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources is the regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces, as affirmed in Article 26 of the Charter of the UN. We fully support A/RES/61/89 to establish an arms trade treaty with common international standards for the import, export, and transfer of conventional arms in order to create more arms control for the maintenance of international peace and security. Costa Rica strongly encourages India and Pakistan sign, ratify, and adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and negotiate and adhere to all International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguard Agreements and Additional Protocols in order to encourage peaceful negotiations between the two States and prevent the proliferation of nuclear materials to violent non-State actors. We support S/RES/1540 and condemn any State providing support to non-State actors attempting to develop or acquire use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. Costa Rica vehemently renounces any military doctrine that seeks to justify the possession of nuclear weapons and calls upon nuclear weapon States to support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) as a first step toward general and complete nuclear disarmament. We applaud India and Pakistan's support of NPT/CONF.2010/PC.I/WP.172007 prohibiting the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Republic of Costa Rica recognizes that development, peace, security, and human rights are interlinked in attaining the Millennium Declaration and upholding the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

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The Russian Federation reaffirms Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN) in the protection of state sovereignty and people's right to self determination. Russia supports the reduction of illicit arms trade to violent non-state actors (VNSAs) and urges Member States to strengthen the Program of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects by creating domestic legislation and increasing regional cooperation for the harmonization of weapons trade regulations, in accordance with A/RES/61/66 and A/RES/55/255. We strongly recommend Member States use transparency as a confidence building measure with the international community in eliminating the illicit trade of SALW by registering their arms deals with the United Nations Conventional Arms Registry. In accordance with the Wassaneer Arrangement, Russia recommend increasing transparency in the trade of man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS) by submitting the optional reports outlining the specific details of the transfer of MANPADS to the Arrangement's Specific Information Exchange. Russia requests G8 Member States strengthen domestic legislation and regional cooperation in accordance with the G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism to effectively reduce the ability of VNSAs from acquiring SALWs and weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). Recognizing surplus stockpiles of conventional weapons in regions of conflict lead to increased UN Peace Keeping Forces casualties as stated in A/RES/63/61, Russia urges regional Member States to eliminate stockpiles for the protection of UNAMA peacekeepers in Afghanistan as mandated by S/RES/1806. We call upon Member States to adhere to the guidelines of S/RES/1817 in cutting off narcotic derived funding to local terrorist groups with in Afghanistan by increasing international

The Russian Federation

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cooperation and regional support in monitoring trade of narcotic precursors into the region. To attain a stable self-governing State of Afghanistan, Russia supports S/RES/1833 extending the mandate for International Security Assistance Forces. We stress the need for a UN led reconstruction effort in a post-conflict Afghanistan and urge Member States, in accordance with S/RES/1746, to commit to the stability of the region by increasing humanitarian assistance. Russia endorses the goals of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in increasing Member States regional cooperation in Asia, and, in adherence with S/RES/1817, urges the SCO to inhibit the narcotics trade through border States by creating a harmonized monitoring system to act as a “security belt” around Afghanistan. We support Article 1.2 of the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism, and Extremism in declaring that any violent act of separatism done to violate territorial integrity should be considered an act of terrorism and urges Member States to prosecute those groups as terrorist organizations. Russia calls upon all member states to sign, ratify, and implement the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and emphasizes the need for Member States that have nuclear facilities that are not subject International Atomic Energy Agency inspection to comply with A/RES/1737 to reduce the possibility of incidence from terrorist organization or negligence by allowing for inspections. To reduce tension in the region and create a universal mechanism for the reduction of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, we strongly recommend India and Pakistan sign, ratify, and implement the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Russia recommends the creation of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in South Asia in accordance with A/RES/63/65 eliminating the possibility of the proliferation of WMDs in the increasingly conflicted region. Cognizant of GOV/2007/22, Russia encourages Iran to implement the Nuclear Safe Guards Agreement and its Additional Protocols and allow IAEA inspection, in accordance with S/RES/1835, to reduce the concerns of the international community. Russia draws attention to the Declaration on Strategic Partnership with India and encourages Members States to implement similar bilateral agreements to support the common ideals of peace, security, and the protection of human rights from the threat of terrorism. We encourage India and Pakistan to increase bilateral cooperation in resolving the continued tension of the Kashmir Region by upholding the Lahore Declaration and recognizing the internationally accepted borders outlined in the Simla Agreement. Cognizant of the principles defined in the Moscow Declaration for the reduction of terrorist activities and organizations, we condemn all violent acts perpetrated under the slogan of self determination and define these acts as terrorism. We support the strengthening of Article 15 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism by improving legal frameworks for cooperation between Member States’ jurisdictions simplifying the extradition process of known terrorists. Deeply troubled by the findings of S/AC.51/2008/11, Russia condemns the use of child soldiers, and with the National Procedures for Mutual Legal Assistance, gives its support to the Sri Lankan Government in ending the conflict with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Russia condemns the 2008 acts of terrorism in Mumbai by Pakistani based terrorist groups and reaffirms the India-Russia Joint Working Group on Afghanistan’s call for increased efforts by the Pakistani Government to eliminate cross-border terrorism. Russia recommends increased discussion on the enhancement of verification mechanisms of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention to eliminate the proliferation of biological weapons. We urge Member States resolve to achieve chemical disarmament in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention’s call for the destruction of chemical weapons to combat the acquisition of WMDs by VNSAs. The Russian Federation condemns in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism in accordance with S/RES/1373, S/RES/1368, and S/RES/1189 and remains resolute in our conviction to eliminate all forms of terrorism.

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Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso supports to the purposes of Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), and remains committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, as reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome. We are committed to the goals of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), and we encourage States which have not done so to consider adopting the guidelines of the NPT, the CTBT, and A/RES/63/39 in order to promote international peace and security, stability, and confidence-building. Burkina Faso encourages Member States to work in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency’s safeguards and recommendations, and to form bilateral, regional, and multilateral partnerships to promote non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) under A/RES/63/59. Burkina Faso encourages Member States comply with their international obligations, treaties, and agreements in order to prevent nuclear proliferation under A/RES/62/25. We highlight the recommendations of A/RES/63/43, and support regional and sub-regional cooperation and confidence-building efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. Burkina Faso is concerned by the threat of international terrorism recognized in S/RES/1373, and we support the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. Burkina Faso calls upon Member States to consider adopting the

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Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols to it, and to fulfill their obligations to A/RES/60/288 in order to prevent and combat acts of terrorism. In accordance with S/2006/737, we deplore acts of terrorism as a threat to international peace and security, and encourage Member States to follow the guidelines of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and A/RES/49/60. We encourage Member States in the Asian region to cooperate and work in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in order to prevent the financing of terrorism and other forms of transnational organized crime as noted in S/RES/1817. Burkina Faso notes the close relationship between terrorism and narcotics trafficking, money laundering, and illegal transfer of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons and we encourage Member States to comply with S/RES/1373 to combat the funding of terrorism. We support the goals of the Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, and we are concerned by the profits of the narcotics trade fueling terrorism as noted in A/RES/62/176 and E/CN.7/2008/10. In the case of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso encourages regional and bilateral cooperation under S/RES/1817 to reduce the flow of narcotic drugs out of Afghanistan. We are concerned by the use of the narcotics trade to fund conflict in the South Asian region noted in the 2008 World Drug Report, and we encourage cooperation between the law enforcement agencies of Member States, regional organizations, and multilateral forums to prevent funding of transnational organized crime under A/61/221. Burkina Faso is encouraged by the work done by the transitional government of Afghanistan and the International Security Assistance Force, and we support the goals of S/RES/1833, S/RES/1386 and S/RES/1510. Burkina Faso supports the work done by the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, and encourages Member States to follow the recommendations of A/RES/62/22. Cognizant of A/RES/63/66, Burkina Faso highlights the cooperation between the African Union and the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa as an example of regional cooperation to promote regional stability, peace, and security, and we encourage other states to follow the recommendations of A/RES/47/75 by promoting collaboration between Member States and regional initiatives. We encourage Member States to look to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition, and Other Related Materials as a convention with the purpose of decreasing the illicit traffic of small arms and light weapons, and ECOWAS' Small Arms Control Programme as a model of regional cooperation to combat trade in small arms. We note A/RES/46/182 and the need to provide emergency humanitarian aid in regions affected by conflict and crisis, and we encourage Member States to coordinate efforts with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs under A/RES/60/124. We note the increased efficiency and proximity of regional organizations and partnerships, and support the efforts of the Central Emergency Response Fund under A/63/348, and encourage Member States to work toward regional cooperation to quickly provide humanitarian assistance in regions of crisis, as noted in A/HRC/7/9/Add.1. Burkina Faso supports Article 17 of the Charter of the UN and we encourage regional cooperation to strengthen the efficiency of peacekeeping operations under A/RES/55/23. We encourage information and best-practice sharing, in accordance with A/RES/60/263, by States in which PKOs and peace building initiatives have been effective, to promote the efficiency of ongoing PKOs. We highlight the recommendations of the Brahimi Report, and encourage Member States to adopt those guidelines by forming bilateral and regional partnerships to increase the efficiency of PKOs to quickly respond and sustain peace and stability. Burkina Faso encourages Member States and regional, bilateral, and multilateral organizations to follow the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and A/63/615. Burkina Faso is committed the goals of the Charter of the UN, the Millennium Declaration, and A/55/305 and encourages regional, bilateral, and multilateral cooperation in the South Asian region under the 2005 World Summit Report to prevent armed conflict, the proliferation of WMD, the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and small arms and light weapons, and to strengthen PKOs and peace building efforts in the region.

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France

The French Republic demands all States sign, ratify, and implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Recognizing the importance of nuclear non-proliferation, we urge all Member States to sign, ratify, and implement the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty while reducing their nuclear arsenals and committing to non-proliferation under Article 1 of the treaty. France insists all States comply with the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and refrain from all military nuclear testing. We request all Member States adhere to the Missile Technology Control Regime and its supplementary International Code of Conduct against ballistic missile proliferation to restrict the use and spread of unmanned delivery vehicles, space based weapons systems while improving transparency in missile arsenals. Recalling the dangers of nuclear proliferation, France urges all Member States to cooperate with the Proliferation Security Initiative by working to prevent the spread of

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nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons in addition to weapons delivery systems through bilateral ship boarding agreements and joint exercises. Noting the responsibility of nuclear weapons States (NWSs) to prevent the transfer of nuclear weapons technology, we call upon all NWSs to comply with S/RES/1540 and recommend the implementation of domestic legislation with the aim of nuclear nonproliferation through proper storage, border patrols, and export agreements such as those of the Australia group. France, aware of the link between civilian nuclear power and weapons technology, encourages Member States to sign, ratify, and implement the Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty and enforce restrictions on the production and trade of weapons grade uranium and plutonium. We strongly recommend all Member States comply with A/RES/62/38 and increase dialogue toward regional disarmament efforts in order to lessen the risk of nuclear conflict in the region. France supports the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan in its mission to maintain the line of control established in S/RES/307. We call upon India and Pakistan to increase regional cooperation by complying with the Lahore Declaration while pursuing a bilateral solution to the conflict in Kashmir and participating in confidence-building measures such as prior warning of missile tests in order to prevent nuclear incidents. We endorse the Nicholson Report adopted by the European Union (EU) Parliament and urge Pakistan to initiate democratic reform, work to end the Kashmir conflict, and address the humanitarian situation in Kashmir. France remains committed to the Indian-European Union Strategic Joint Action Plan and endorses cooperation on counterterrorism through the cooperation of intelligence agencies and on security through joint training exercises. France remains committed to the Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development between the EU and Pakistan and affirms its commitment to the development of the Pakistani economy through infrastructure building and technical support. Noting the effect of illicit arms trade on existing conflicts, France endorses the recommendations of A/58/138 and requests the establishment of a traceability mechanism to control the trafficking of small arms across the region. We implore Member States to implement the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and its comprehensive approach to combating terror through conflict prevention and the denial of safe havens to terrorists. We condemn the Mumbai attacks of 2008 and demand all Member States in the region comply with S/RES/1373 and S/RES/1269 through bilateral and multilateral cooperation by all Member States in bringing the perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice and denying funding to terrorists by creating stricter banking regulations. France recommends all Member States prevent terrorist funding by upholding the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and setting standards for jurisdiction, detentions, and bank regulation of funds suspected of financing terrorists. Cognizant of the detrimental effects of landmines on civilians in Afghanistan and Kashmir, we request all Member States implement the Ottawa Convention and desist in the use of landmines. Deeply alarmed by Iran's defiance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) mandates, France calls for Iran to enter into full cooperation with the IAEA and nonproliferation efforts as affirmed in S/RES/1747, in particular GOV/2006/14 by implementing greater measures for transparency and the immediate cessation of all clandestine uranium enrichment. We condemn the use of child soldiers by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and call for the immediate release of all child soldiers as called for in A/59/695. France proclaims its support for the mission of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, and remains committed to the sovereignty of Afghanistan as well as the strengthening, supporting, and training of the National Afghan Army as stated in S/RES/1510. We call upon all Member States to renew and strengthen their commitments to the United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) while working with the Afghan government to combat the children's rights violations outlined in A/RES/58/27. Reiterating the importance of eliminating narco-trafficking in Afghanistan, France requests all bordering States implement import and export controls as well as the Afghan National Drug Control strategy under S/RES/1817 by promoting alternate methods of livelihood for Afghan farmers. We call upon all States to apply the Afghanistan Compact and request Member States take steps to strengthen the rule of law, governmental accountability, and social services of Afghanistan. In order to create a sustainable peace in Afghanistan, France recommends UNAMA to build physical, social, economic, and political infrastructure. The French Republic, in order to guarantee international peace and security, strongly urges all Member States to comply fully with their obligation to settle conflicts peacefully as called for by Article 2 of the United Nations Charter.