

**STATEMENT BY
THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**THE HONOURABLE
FRANCO FRATTINI**

**TO THE 59TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 2004

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have the honour to address the 59th session of the General Assembly for the Republic of Italy, which fully shares the statement made earlier by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Bernard Bot, on behalf of the European Union.

This year's general debate unfolds against an international backdrop in which terrorist acts of great ferocity have become all too common. The latest, heinous form of terrorism is hostage-taking, which has caused deep sorrow to many of our nations. Again and again the international community has been caught off guard, unable to respond quickly and effectively. New humanitarian catastrophes have afflicted some of the world's poorest peoples. Difficult stabilization processes are still underway in many regions where the international community is implementing the United Nations resolutions.

Some areas of the world have seen economic and social progress. Yet we cannot ignore that entire regions, especially in Africa, are crippled by poverty, malnutrition, disease and illiteracy. This is why Italy takes a leading role in combating these ills in multilateral fora and through bilateral means.

Our peoples demand security. We must join forces to strengthen international cooperation and confront the common threat of terrorist organizations. The false prophets of terror spread their message of death also thanks to ignorance between cultures. To counter their distortion & P underway in 0.94yj1608Tmarenternational

multilateralism depends much more on political will and shared goals than on structures and procedures.

The multilateral system—which demands responsibility and commitment—is judged by the results it enables. That is why the whole international community must be involved, starting with the States that command greater resources and capabilities. Multilateral decisions can be difficult, but this is no excuse for inaction.

Mr. President,

The starting point for UN reform is a review of the Organization's policies. Italy welcomes the reform of UN peace-keeping and peace building, which we support as the sixth largest contributor to the UN budget and one of the top contributors of troops to peace-keeping operations over the past ten years. Strengthening this critical sector will help to prevent the recurrence of conflicts, consolidate the gains of peace, re-establish the rule of law and guarantee freedom for all. Italy will also continue to support the growing financial, operatioateral decision, bfreetr

Some Member States, however, have advocated the addition of new permanent seats: for themselves. We do not believe the Council's difficulties can be resolved through new permanent, irrevocable appointments and national mandates. Such a move would sow division, frustration, and perhaps disengagement among the membership. Important areas of the world would be left without representation. For one, there would be no seat at the table for the Arab and Islamic world. Can the international community really afford this at a time when we are all trying to broaden the dialogue among the different faiths and cultures?

On the other hand, if a broad consensus emerges—and with full respect for the sovereign equality of all UN Member States—we are willing to contemplate more frequent rotation or longer terms for countries that make a greater contribution to the purposes of the United Nations. Should the High-Level Panel's reflections be driven by such a bold and innovative approach, we would strongly support their endeavour.

I am convinced that many other countries would also be ready to accept it.

Mr. President,

A closer relationship should be built between elected members and their regional groups. This would enhance the accountability of elected members and make the Council more representative and its deliberations more legitimate.

Already in San Francisco in 1945, the founding fathers recognized the importance of regional organizations, whose relations with the United Nations are governed by Chapter VIII, and whose role has grown steadily in the years that followed. States belonging to the same region have more and more felt a sense of common responsibility for crises affecting them all. Moreover, regional arrangements provide small to mid-size States with a greater say in the decision-making process of international fora.

More should be done to express these realities at the United Nations and in the Security Council. As a founding member of the European Union, the depository of its ie457Tcrises.7828

many, the wrong choice is a luxury that the United Nations, at the very heart of the international system, can ill afford to make.