



MISION PERMANENTE DEL PERU ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

*GENERAL DEBATE
59^o ORDINARY SESSION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

*STATEMENT
BY
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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU*

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In the global era, the world requires consensus, juridical and political legitimacy for the decisions of the Security Council. In this way, the United Nations will attain greater support and will be more efficient in reaching its main objectives of maintenance of peace and security even with force, pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter.

Let us all strengthen multilateralism. That is, international democracy.

Let us all strengthen the juridical structure of the United Nations, the rule of international law.

The United Nations is a multilateral organization indispensable for the current evolving world. Without it, the goals of global governance towards preventing and curbing international conflicts, civil wars and ethnical and cultural conflicts will not be attained.

Mr. President:

Peru is a country whose diplomatic tradition, since the XIX century, has supported multilateralism as the most adequate means for international decisions, particularly those related to peace and development. This tradition compels us to maintain our cooperation through the United Nations, especially in the promotion of peace and the peaceful settlement of controversies.

Peru participates actively in the United Nations peacekeeping operations through the presence of military staff in Cyprus, in the borderline of Ethiopia and Eritrea, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in Liberia and in Cote d'Ivoire. My government has recently made the decision of deploying a fully equipped troops to contribute to stability, security and re-institutionalization of democracy in the Republic of Haiti.

Region-wide, Peru has also promoted initiatives for peace, security and weapon control. Moreover, my government proposed the Commitment of Lima, one the most advanced documents on security and disarmament of the region. In this document, Andean

According to the reports of UNDP and the World Bank, between 1975 and 2001, personal incomes did not increase, or were not higher than 3% in more than 100 developing countries, obstructing in this way billions of persons to leave poverty.

Currently, 2,800 million people live with two dollars a day and 1,300 with only one dollar. Moreover, in the 90's, social inequalities raised all around the world. According to