



Romania in the UN Security Council
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NEWSLETTER

September 2004

Permanent Mission of Romania to UNOG

Romanian positions on issues under debate in the UN Security Council

- 13.09.2004** Public meeting of the UN Security Council on Threats to International Peace and Security caused by Terrorist Acts
- 18.09.2004** UN Security Council adopted the resolution 1564, on the situation in Sudan
- 22.09.2004** Romanian Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana participated in a thematic debate of the Security Council on "Civil aspects of conflict and peace-building management"
- 22.09.2004** President Mr. Ion Iliescu addressed the UN General Assembly at its 59th session

On **13 September 2004**, in the Public Meeting of the Security Council on **Threats to International Peace and Security caused by Terrorist Acts**, the Permanent Representative of Romania in New York, stressed that UN, its Security Council, went a long way in the 3 years that passed, from 9/11 attacks in strengthening and organizing its response to modern times terror. There is, however, much more left to accomplish, much more to be learned from the experience gathered so far at the level of the Security Council, much more to be acted upon in addressing gaps or shortcomings identified. Reviewing progress and adjusting our response to the evolving menace we are confronted with, are a constant imperative and a permanent challenge.

As the Security Council assumed a leading role in the fight against terrorism and Al-Qaida, it has to constantly reconfirm its ability to deliver on its responsibilities under the UN Charter. Effectiveness, cooperation and assistance are the key parameters of this complex undertaking.

Given the changes in the nature of the threat Al-Qaida is posing, effectiveness means continuous adaptation on the part of the Council and the 1267 Committee to those changes, including by constantly refining the sanctions regime and ensuring its proper and full implementation. In its capacity as vice-president of the Committee, Romania stands ready to actively participate to the efforts of identifying the best-suited solutions in this respect.

Al-Qaida's target is the international community as a whole and the threat represented by it is therefore global. As the last year's attacks have demonstrated, no country in the world is immune to terrorism anymore. Terrorism strikes indiscriminately, from New York to Madrid and Bali, from Moscow to Istanbul and Beslan. Effectively combating this scourge, in particular those acts committed by this gruesome terrorist network requires a global response and active participation by all UN members.

Full cooperation by Member States in strictly implementing the sanctions imposed by resolution 1526 must be supplemented by close cooperation between the 1267 Committee and other subsidiary bodies of the Security Council, in particular the CTC and its newly established Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate and the 1540 Committee, as well as other relevant international agencies and organizations.

On 18 September 2004, Security Council adopted, with 11 votes in favor and 4 abstentions (China, Russia, Pakistan and Algeria) **a new resolution, 1564, on the situation in Sudan.**

The resolution contemplates the possibility of imposing sanctions, under article 41 of the UN Charter, against the Government of Sudan if it fails to stop the humanitarian crisis in the region of Darfur.

The main objective of the resolution is to alleviate the suffering of the people in need in Darfur. In this regard, the international community supports African Union its endeavor to continue to exercise a leading role in fostering a political settlement of the crisis, and the monitoring of evolutions on the ground, respectively.

Alongside US, UK, Germany and Spain, Romania co-sponsored this resolution. The previous resolution 1556 was adopted on July 30, during the Romanian presidency of the Council.

In a formal meeting of the Security Council attended by the Secretary General Kofi Annan, the Permanent Representative of Romania, ambassador Mihnea Motoc, stated that several rounds of negotiation resulted in a fair balance between international pressure on the Government of Sudan to fulfill its commitments and the need to ensure its cooperation in dealing with the root-causes of the conflict. The efforts of the African Union and regional ownership are acknowledged and should be further backed.

On 22 September 2004, Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana participated in a thematic debate of the Security Council on "**Civil aspects of conflict and peace-building management**".

The meeting chaired by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Miguel Angel Moratinos, welcomed the presence of UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, EU High Representative, Javier Solana, Secretary General of the Arab States League, Amr Moussa, as well as of Foreign Ministers of Germany, France, United Kingdom, Brasil and Algeria.

In his address, the head of Romanian diplomacy underlined the fact that the global dimension of conflicts calls for the adoption of an ample concept of security and crisis management to facilitate the coupling of military and civil components in the post-conflict stability and reconstruction processes. This approach is materialized in the recent decisions of the Security Council regarding the authorization of peacekeeping missions with multidimensional tasks. The civil dimension of these missions gets an ever more important role in the process of peace and capacity in states affected by conflicts.



On 20-22 September 2004, H.E. **Mr. Ion Iliescu, the President of Romania**, participated in the opening of the general debate of the **59th regular session of the UN General Assembly.**

In his [speech](#), delivered to the plenary of the General Assembly, on the **22 of September**, the president of Romania underlined the fact that during the last years, the General Assembly has opened in the shadow of bloody terrorist acts. Therefore, the international community must commit to promote efficient co-operation for

improving the efficiency and stronger strike at a global level.

Mr. Iliescu underscored the fact the Romania has promptly and substantially joined the fight against terrorism and has showed determination in contributing to the eradication of this phenomenon. Though, this should not be used as an excuse for violating the human rights. Promoting human rights and democratic values represents the only way of eliminating hate and violence acts.

The characteristics and especially the challenges of the present international environment call, much more than ever, for development of co-operation between all kinds of actors – governmental and non-governmental – of the international stage. As a universally legitimate organization, the UN must assume the leading part in the efforts of adapting to the mutations of the international environment as the principles of the UN founding document and the goals of the main structures of international peace and security maintaining fully keep their actuality. Thus, the UN must identify and explore new sources of political energy and support from its members. Mr. Iliescu, also, pointed out the necessity to speed up the UN reform. The challenges that the organization has to face during the 21st century make its reform a priority. The terms of reference continue to be efficiency, adaptability and progress. Romania looks forward to the recommendations of the Secretary General, on the report of the outstanding personalities, so as to embrace, together with other States, the collective effort that cannot afford delay.

Available on the internet at: <http://missions.itu.int/~romania>

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