



REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA

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NICARAGUA

GENERAL DEBATE OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION
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Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations
820 Second Avenue, 8th Floor New York, N. Y. 1001

Mr. President,

Dear Delegates,

As I speak before the Sixty-seventh ordinary period of sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, first, may I convey the warm and caring greeting from the people of Nicaragua and its National Reconciliation and Unity Government presided by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who wishes us much success in our work.

Mr. President,

1. The changes now taking place in science, economy, geopolitics, technology, ecology and culture represent true revolutions in the life of all human societies around the world, but this puts into doubt the effectiveness of international organizations in the conduct of global affairs.
2. The current situation in our world demonstrates how governance seen and exercised from the perspective of global, savage capitalism, as it was called by the Holy Pope, John Paul II, is taking us to the edge of civilization instead of becoming a factor for positive transformation, as we were led to believe it would.
3. The intense development of speculative venture capital in developed countries has reduced the role of State in public affairs. The market is present in all areas: the economy, politics, culture, society, the individual arena and the mass media of communication, thus strengthening the influence of the giant corporations involved in food production, communications, drugs and the military-industrial complex. These are the real powers in world encompassing decisions – thus their decisions hold the outcome of many and important developments related to the economy and peace. This is totally contrary to the idea that gave rise to our Organization.
4. The situation described is aggravated by the growing sense that the world's wellbeing and power is increasingly in the hands of market and finance élites; that the people's standard of living is quickly crumbling, and that the capacity of governments to solve the most pressing problems is rapidly decreasing.
5. The impact of the economic and financial crisis in capitalism's pivotal centers of power is provoking political and social change of great international impact. The United States and the European countries, paradigms of that egotistical model, are at a loss to find solutions to structural problems. They drag their citizens and the world into insecurity and greater poverty, thus making an obvious exclusion of their nature of privatization of the state and the way it succumbs to market forces, speculation and financial fraud. This makes clear the urgent need for an equal distribution of wealth at the world level.
6. Many outstanding thinkers describe this panorama as a struggle between the market and the State. However, the paradox is that the State, which itself wanted to obtain greater comfort for its citizens to be the paradigm of development, is one that today develops a new neo-liberal program devoid of scruples and disguised as "necessary adjustments" for "saving the economy and defending citizens." Thus it is revealed that in the developed countries the economy, the market and political power are all the same. In the developed countries, the State has only evolved for the purpose of merging into the same program their interests of speculative finance capital, the large global corporations and industries, and the military-industrial complex.
7. We are certain that the nature of these adjustments is permanent. This is a new economic agenda that will lead to a greater concentration of power at the cusp of the global scenario which would dictate the path of a new capitalist model that is ever more focussed on different spheres of life.
8. The world in 1945, post World War II, world, gave rise to all the global government institutions, starting with our organization, which no longer exists.

9. Under these conditions, it is imperative as never before that we establish a new philosophy of firm and lasting world peace and economic development for the benefit of all the peoples of the world. This was the philosophy that inspired the founders of the United Nations System and global governance.

In this regard, we reiterate the urgency of making progress in the reform of the United Nations System, or better yet, in its reinvention. We Nicaraguans have the honour of having taken this initiative. Our brother, former Foreign Minister of Nicaragua and President of the 63rd General Assembly, together with President Daniel Ortega and other great present-day thinkers, have taken on the task of developing a project for the reinvention of the United Nations System.

We say reinvention because the present organization can no longer be reformed; the reforms that have been proposed up to now have not progressed due the politics of some permanent members of the Security Council

In the name of the people of Nicaragua I invite all of you to give a tremendous push to this project which seeks to concretize a new United Nations Charter that guarantees democratization of the Organization.

10. Peace is a supreme value and condition in order that human activity can develop consistently and productively for all. Yet, developments have taken place, which establish a dangerous path.
11. We consider the economic, trade and financial blockade on Cuba, a flagrant violation of International Law and the basic norms of peaceful coexistence. This blockade seeks to unjustifiably, arbitrarily and unilaterally include that brotherly and caring country on the list of States that support international terrorism.

We demand the immediate and unconditional end of this crime against humanity which constitutes an affront on the conscious of our peoples, and we also demand the immediate release of the five Cuban patriots who are unjustly serving prison terms in the United States.

12. We demand respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which faces a wave of conspiratorial actions seeking to destabilize and destroy the Democratic Bolivarian Revolution project and the popular interests, thus undermining the enormous social and economic gains of the great and courageous effort of the Venezuelan people, and the visionary leadership of President Hugo Chávez Frías.
13. The peace process in Colombia should be fully supported in order that that people can start on a path of true social progress.
14. Unrestricted support should be given to International Law as regards not violation of Ecuador's diplomatic mission in the United Kingdom. We also reaffirm our support of Argentina's sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands and the right of Puerto Rico to obtain its full independence.
15. Bearing in mind the daily information disseminated by the world's main means of communication, it has escaped no one's attention that there is a risk of generalized war in the Middle East. The situation in Syria is unacceptable. We strongly condemn the acts of terrorism that have cost the lives of high level officials of President Bashar Al-Assad's government, and the population of Syria. This is form of aggression was already condemned by the International Court of Justice in 1986 in the Nicaragua vs. United States case.

It is evident, that mediation promoted by the United Nations is going nowhere, simply because it is being blocked by some Member of NATO and its allies with interests in the region.

16. A peaceful solution regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran should be promoted.
17. We need to resolve the aspirations of the Palestinian people without delay by supporting the peace negotiations and the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to its own state and to be part of the United Nations.

18. We strongly condemn the terrorist acts which occurred in Bengasi, Libya, last 11 September in which United States Ambassador Christopher Stevens and three other North American citizens lost their lives. We condemn any act of terrorism which attempts against civilization, culture, religion and justice in any part of the world.
19. We welcome the positive recent developments regarding the relationship between the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the People's Republic of China. We have to attend to the legitimist aspirations of Taiwan to participate more broadly in specialized United Nations agencies and organs.
20. We reaffirm our commitment to total and complete disarmament, and to international security. A world free of nuclear arms and free of weapons of mass destruction is indispensable.
21. On the other hand, Central America is a transit zone for the drugs produced in the south which has in the north, USA, their largest consumer market, where also drug trafficking income has its largest money-laundering operation. Central America has stated the need for the countries where drugs are destined to eradicate drug trafficking and consumption within their borders by means of the technology and resources at their disposal. We have also agreed to demand economic support for all of Central America in its permanent struggle against organized crime and drug trafficking. However, the slow pace or lack of commitment to this issue does irreparable damage especially to the peoples of Meso America who have to allocate enormous resources for interdiction and interception of drugs. These are resources that could be invested in social development.
22. Mr. President, Distinguished delegates,
23. In this scenario, which is not very encouraging, and without wanting to seem overly triumphant, Latin America and the Caribbean is making great strides in the strengthening of its economic, political, social and cultural integration and unity through the Central American Integration System, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and the Movement of Non Aligned Countries.
24. Our process of regional integration and unity through the SICA advances consistently and on solid ground based on the common objectives that further peace and economic and social development for Central Americans.
Our model for integration and unity is also manifest in the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America (ALBA) which functions on the bases of a fair trade component, complementary objectives, cooperation and solidarity among its members.

Another expression of this process is the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States which was created in 2011 and is clear evidence of our will for integration.

Also, the principles and purposes of the Movement of Non Aligned Countries constitute a common platform which has broad world reach and is contributing to the development of a multi-polar world and the strengthening of international peace and security.
25. In this context, our National Unity and Reconciliation Government, presided by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, and our people are obtaining important results in the struggle against poverty, and strengthening the process of reinstating our peoples' rights that translate into more health, better education, more production and services infrastructure, and a higher living standard for all our citizens. We are very close to transforming our energy production into one which based on renewable sources of energy. And we have decided to take the necessary steps for the construction of the Great Inter Oceanic Canal through Nicaragua with capacity for ships weighing more than 250,000 tons.
26. Mr. President,
Climate change and all its related effects constitute one of the most formidable challenges of our time. The developed countries should comply with their legally binding environmental commitments. The valuable resources of our planet must not be privatized in favour of a few.

27. On the other hand, in these times of crisis, we can see that we run the risk of not reaching all the Millennium Development Goals we proposed to reach before 2015. We cannot allow this to happen. The commitments of the developed countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to official development assistance.
28. Another serious problem is food insecurity. The food crisis is a serious obstacle in the struggle against poverty and hunger. We must work together to universally reinstate this right for the peoples.
29. Mr. President, Distinguished delegates,
Our societies urgently try to satisfy the most basic needs, an equal share of the benefits of our level of development, and the importance of developing democracies based on direct representation and participation of the citizenry. This is a road whose particularities in different realities must be respected with no outside intromission whatsoever.
30. The dangers are lurking and developments have taken place, which do not contribute to our political stability. Coup d'états, taking place or executed in any form, such as the form in which they were attempted in Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador, or as they were executed in Honduras or Paraguay, must be condemned and rejected. We cannot allow these methods to once again become entrenched as methods for the solution of internal political conflicts within any country, or between States.
31. We cannot ignore the process of concentration of global power, which impacts upon the political and social systems that rule our societies. Aim is being taken to destroy or disarticulate the popular social movements and to eliminate States and governments that do not align themselves with the global neo-liberal model.
32. It is for this reason, that the progressive or revolutionary national projects manifest through the national States of our Latin and Caribbean America, the citizens and our peoples, are called upon to resist and uphold our banners of peace, dignity, identity and national sovereignty.
33. Mr. President, Distinguished delegates,
We are constructing the new world governance with our work toward transforming international institutions. We are strengthening the new world governance when we incorporate more and more citizens to construct that new world to which we aspire. There is no way out for the present global order and its institutions. Only this new effort to deeply transform the economy, politics, society and culture is making headway; only this effort will endure as the fruit of the best of our human nature and our history. The other world, the world that refuses change, the world of war and human misery, the world of the apocalypse being announced on television as a novelty, will succumb. The hope of the future for which we struggle will grow and shine on the remains of that world.

Thank you very much.