



Rome International Model United Nations

2nd SESSION 2008

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/2/3

Page 1 of 2

Report by the President of the Security Council, under Rule 133 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly and the Security Council, at the 2nd meeting of the General Assembly, held on 8 April 2008

Most honourable President of the General Assembly,
Most honourable Secretary-General,
Highly honoured Chairs,
Distinguished delegates, and
Respected guests,

As President of the Security Council it is my duty and pleasure to share with you all the progress achieved by our forum in the past days.

Several topics were chosen as subject of discussion: some had been previously selected, others were added during the time in session, giving all delegates the opportunity to show exactly how prepared they were.

Some first timers were present, and the President and his Vice attempted to involve them actively in the debate, with fairly good results. Some delegations, however, have been particularly discrete during debates. Still, I am proud to say that each and every delegate has indeed participated on some extent, some sooner, some later, rendering the debate more interesting and, why not, more fun.

Our discussion started with the still ongoing and very much hovering-on-our-heads situation of terrorism. The discussion in the Security Council, brought about by the United States of America and supported by important European, American, Asian and African countries, was mainly focused on the role that co-operation plays in the game of prevention of attacks, stressing the importance of a clear, universal definition of terrorism, the international exchange of crucial information, and international gateways control, such as airports. Further inviting all countries to more attentively stay alert for illicit money transactions and to freeze them effectively, the resolution obtained very good response from the whole forum, with all the operative clauses being approved by the party.

Our second debate was led by the Russian Federation, on the question of the Middle East. Being the extensive matter that it is, this discussion was very productive and, may I say, highly intense. The core of the discussion brought up the central role played by nations like Lebanon and Syria on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The need for a peaceful dialogue between Israel and other Arab States. The request of help from the United Nations for humanitarian aid to send to those in need, and also the desire to use the diplomatic relations between USA and Israel to help in the dialogue process.

This debate also helped complete the resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the situation in Afghanistan. The delegates were unanimous on condemning the Taliban's actions on local ground, and requesting the



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A/2/3

Page 2 of 2

help of the UN and its Committees to both provide the Afghani citizens with food and training for local police, by means of foreign officials in order to ensure safety for the people.

Finally, the delegation of Belgium was proud to debate as main submitter of the resolution on the question of Timor-Leste. Due to absence in the Security Council, the Ambassadors of Timor-Leste and Australia were invited to hold a policy statement on the present state, as main players in the current situation. The debate had, as main objective, the one to encourage once again dialogue between Indonesia and Timor-Leste, in particular by defining borders. In addition to that, the submitters reminded the forum of the need of the country for national security and humanitarian help, like food, and suggested that a fund be created to improve the schooling system.

Production, diplomacy and co-operation are keys to intervention.

Thank you all for your attention.

I yield the floor back to the President of the General Assembly