

Country and speaker	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN Reform	Security	Global institutions	Link
Argentina (Marta Gabriela Michetti Illia, Vice-President)	Argentina had just presented its first voluntary national review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Argentina was also implementing its first national action plan against gender discrimination aimed at the protection of women's rights. As well, an agency focused on developing policy for persons with disabilities had just been created, with an aim to change the "still-distorted view" that persisted for that population.	N/A	Condemning terrorism in all its forms, she reiterated her country's commitment to bringing to justice all those who had participated in the financing, preparation or carrying out of such attacks. She also pledged Argentina's continued support for United Nations peacekeeping operations	N/A	<a href="https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/argentina">https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/argentina</a>
Australia (Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs)	Central to our task is to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. The United Nations must play a more effective and agile role. The UN development system should be more focused on sustainable economic development to provide employment opportunities and facilitate partnerships with the private sector. We will also work with other members to enhance the effectiveness of the Human Rights Council, so that its work can make a meaningful difference to the lives of individuals around the world.	Australia welcomes the new UN Secretary General who has committed to reforming the UN, to make it more effective as the defender and upholder of the rules based order. Australia fully supports Secretary General Guterres in that endeavour. UN management systems must be made more efficient and accountable. There must be more women in senior positions.	Yet the authority of the Council is being challenged, undermined, even ignored. The most egregious example is <b>North Korea</b> . The regime of Kim Jong Un is openly defying the UN Security Council. The Security Council has responded with tough new economic sanctions. It is crucial that all UN member states and especially the Permanent 5, who have a particular responsibility, strictly implement these sanctions to compel North Korea to abandon its illegal programs. Australia will play its part in helping to resolve this crisis. We have already put in place a range of autonomous sanctions, beyond that mandated by the Security Council. We will explore further options, should North Korea continue its flagrant disregard of the views of the international community, as upheld by the Council. <b>Global terrorism</b> - and the extreme Islamist ideologies driving it - must be confronted and defeated. We can most effectively combat and defeat terrorism if we work together, sharing our knowledge and resources. The use of <b>chemical weapons</b> presents another serious threat to the rules based order. We know they were used in Syria. Australia supports the work of the UN - and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons - in identifying those who deployed these appalling illegal weapons. This work must continue. Australia chairs the 42-member Australia Group, which works to prevent the spread of chemical and biological weapons. Last month Australia and Indonesia jointly launched the world's first regional business government partnership to address <b>modern slavery</b> , and have continued our advocacy with other nations this week. We will end these abhorrent practices.	N/A	<a href="https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/australia">https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/australia</a>
Brazil (Michel Temer, President)	Brazil's commitment to sustainable development is a deep-rooted one. It permeates our public policies and our actions abroad. During our chairmanship of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, for instance, we placed the Agenda 2030 as the axis of our activities. In all fronts, Brazil tries to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Combating climate change is a necessary part of this contribution. We stand committed to supporting the Paris Agreement. Last year, here in New York, I deposited the Brazilian instrument of ratification of the Agreement. In this area, there is no possibility to postpone action. We must act now. My country - and I say it proudly - is leading the way towards a low-carbon economy. Clean and renewable energy sources correspond to more than 40% of the Brazilian energy matrix, three times more than the global average. We are leaders in hydroelectricity and bioenergy. Africa is a continent to which we have strong historical and cultural ties, with which we want increasingly more cooperation initiatives and partnerships for development.	At this time in history, with such distinct features of uncertainty and instability, there is a clear need for more diplomacy and more negotiation - never less. We need more multilateralism and dialogue - never less. We certainly need more of the United Nations - and a United Nations that is increasingly legitimate and effective. It is for this very reason that we uphold, along with many other countries, the imperative of reforming the United Nations. It is particularly necessary to enlarge the Security Council to adapt it to the realities of the 21st century. It is urgent to listen to the will of the overwhelming majority of this Assembly.	The recent nuclear and missile tests on the Korean Peninsula constitute a serious threat to which none of us can be indifferent. Brazil condemns these acts with the utmost vehemence. It is urgent to seek a peaceful resolution to a situation whose consequences are unimaginable. It is crucial to recognize the nexus between security and development. From Barcelona to Kabul, from Alexandria to Manchester, repeated demonstrations of cowardly violence do not let us forget the evil of <b>terrorism</b> . This evil feeds on fundamentalism and exclusion, and no country is immune to it. Hatred is crucial, particularly in view of the capacity of terrorism to adapt to new times and grounds. We will not be frightened by terror nor will we allow it to weaken our belief in freedom and tolerance. In many of our countries, <b>transnational crime</b> also undermines the security and tranquility of individuals and families. Only through coordination and collaboration will we effectively combat trafficking in persons, arms and drugs, as well as money laundering. It was in this spirit that Brazil organized last November a ministerial meeting of South American countries on border security. And it is in this spirit that we will continue cooperating with countries around the world to tackle organized crime.	This is the attitude of openness that we bring to the UN and that we take to Mercosur, to the G20, to BRICS, to IBSA and to all fora in which we participate. This is the openness we embrace with each of our partners - in our region and beyond.	<a href="https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/brazil">https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/brazil</a>
Canada (Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister)	We are working closely with Indigenous Peoples in Canada to better respond to their priorities, to better understand how they see and define self-determination, and to support their work of nation rebuilding. Many will sound familiar to you, because they are closely aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals - goals that apply to all of our countries, without exception. Our efforts include investments to help bring safe and clean drinking water to all Indigenous communities - part of the UN's Sustainable Development Goal #6: clean water and sanitation. That's why our efforts include working with Indigenous communities to help build and refurbish homes. Construction work on nearly 4,000 homes has been completed or is underway, helping to fulfill SDG#11: making communities safe and sustainable places to live. Our efforts also include a stronger focus - in Indigenous communities, across Canada, and around the world - on SDG #5: combatting gender-based violence and giving women and girls equal opportunities to succeed. We need women and girls to succeed because that's how we grow stronger economies, and build stronger communities. That is why our government will be moving forward shortly with legislation to ensure equal pay for work of equal value. You see, the Sustainable Development Goals are as meaningful in Canada as they are everywhere else in the world, and we are committed to implementing them at home while we also work with our international partners to achieve them around the world. There is no country on this planet that can walk away from the reality of <b>climate change</b> . And for our part, Canada will continue to fight for the global plan that has a realistic chance of countering it. Likewise, the global community has a responsibility to do all that it can to reduce <b>inequality</b> within and among countries. In Canada, we are working hard to achieve this goal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	<a href="https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/canada">https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/canada</a>
China (Wang Yi, Minister for Foreign Affairs)	He underscored the need to help States implement the 2030 Agenda in line with their own needs and priorities, pressing the United Nations to continue its follow-up of the Paris Agreement, and parties to respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. He encouraged States to seek complementarity between the 2030 Agenda and their own development strategies. North-South cooperation should be used as a main channel for development while leveraging South-South and tripartite cooperation.	N/A	The fight against terrorism required a holistic approach whereby all countries abided by law and avoided double standards. The United Nations should spearhead efforts to build a united front against terrorism in an objective and impartial manner, acting as the main channel for preventing conflicts by fully leveraging Chapter VI of United Nations Charter and engaging as a political mediator. In that context, the Geneva and Astana channels should be used as a "greater push" for substantive talks between the Syria's Government and its opposition. China had made tireless efforts for peace on the Korean Peninsula and would stay firmly committed to its denuclearization.	N/A	<a href="https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/china">https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/china</a>

<p>France (Emmanuel Macron, President)</p>	<p>That is why I have decided that France will fulfill its role in setting a goal of earmarking 0.55% of our national income to official development assistance within the next five years. First because I know some people expect more and that it is never enough and that France today is not doing enough; but especially because the point is not so much the money. It is the efficacy of this money. It is what we decide to do with it. It is about making better assessments, being better responsible for this money that all of us are contributing. So, yes, I would like to see France contribute sufficient amounts of official development assistance but I would above all like to see more innovation, more intelligence, different methods used and more responsibility on the ground when it comes to this assistance; that is what I would like, along with you. The challenge today is for this official development assistance to arrive on the ground simply, efficiently, having been assessed, and to the destination that was initially sought; that is what we wanted to do, for example, with the Alliance for the Sahel that we launched with the European Union, the World Bank and UNDP. And then, it is important to have clear priorities, the first being to invest in <b>education</b> because it is with education that we will win this fight against obscurantism, into which countries, entire regions, both in Africa and the Middle East, are plunging. The second priority is to invest in <b>health</b>, in the fight to eradicate major pandemics and malnutrition, because there is no hope when people cannot be trained or treated. In this fight for development we also need to support the role of women, culture and freedom of expression. We will build it immediately by implementing our contributions, as France has done by adopting its <b>climate plan</b>, which places it on the road to carbon neutrality, by convening in Paris on 12 December all those who have decided to advance on the basis of concrete solutions, by mobilizing public and private financing, and I confirm here that France will do its part by allocating €5 billion a year to climate action from now until 2020. We will increase our ambitions by presenting this afternoon a Global Pact for the Environment whose aim will be to forge international law for the century to come with the support of UN bodies.</p>	<p>So yes, to do this, the United Nations has total legitimacy to act and preserve the world's stability. That is why I want a more accountable, effective and agile UN, and I fully support the UN Secretary-General's plan, his ambition and determination to lead an organization equal to the world's challenges. We need a Security Council capable of making effective decisions and that is not locked up through the veto, when major atrocities are committed. We need a better representation of all forces present on all continents. We need coordination in the management of crises, with the European Union, the African Union, and sub-regional organizations that are key players. That is why France will be there, alongside the United Nations, for the ongoing reform.</p>	<p>Working for peace in Syria means taking action on behalf of the Syrian people but also protecting ourselves from Islamist terrorism, because in Syria and Iraq, our biggest battle is against terrorism. We are acting on behalf of all those who have died in the attacks over the last months – because jihadist terrorism has hit our fellow citizens on every continent, regardless of their religion. We must therefore all protect ourselves by joining forces, and our security becomes the first priority. This is what France is trying to achieve with its initiatives to tackle the use of the Internet by terrorists and fight all their sources of funding. This is why I wanted to organize a conference in 2018 on this fight during which I will call upon you all to make a commitment. But this is also why France is taking military action within the coalition in Syria and Iraq, within the rule of international law. This fight against terrorism is a military fight, a diplomatic fight but also an educational, cultural and moral fight. We are fighting through our work in the Middle East and Africa, but also in Asia, and we should all unite behind it. Pyongyang, for example, has breached – and assumed – a major threshold in military escalation. The threat concerns us all, immediately, existentially and collectively. To date, <b>North Korea</b> has shown no sign of a will to negotiate. Its leaders have locked themselves into determined one-upmanship, and it is our responsibility, along with all our partners including China and Russia, to firmly bring them back to the table to negotiate a political settlement to the crisis. France will refuse any escalation and will close no door to dialogue, so long as the conditions are there for this dialogue to further peace</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/france">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/france</a></p>
<p>Germany (Sigmar Gabriel, Minister for Foreign Affairs)</p>	<p>We currently spend just under 1.7 trillion US dollars each year on arms around the world. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of the United Nations, i.e. to eradicate extreme poverty in the world by 2030, we would need only 10 percent of that.</p>	<p>Although the principles of the United Nations are not outdated, the world organisation has to adapt to the challenges of our time. We therefore support the Secretary-General's efforts to push ahead with bold reforms within the United Nations. He has set the right priorities. How well the reform of the United Nations succeeds is largely up to us, the member states. We have to work together to give the United Nations more clout and more efficiency. In my view, the reform efforts should not focus primarily on cutbacks. On the contrary, the United Nations will probably need more funding. We have to provide the United Nations with the means it needs to fulfill its mandate. At present, however, the figures tell a different story: The World Food Programme receives less than 50% of the funding needed to combat the world's hunger crises today. The United Nations Development Programme receives a mere 15% of its contributions as voluntary, non-tied payments today, in 2011 it was still 50%. And things do not look any better with respect to other UN aid programmes. It cannot be that those in positions of responsibility at the United Nations spend more time distributing begging letters to find the necessary funding than in organising effective assistance. We have to change course here. We have to grant the United Nations more freedom, in exchange for greater transparency on the use of funds. Germany, at any rate, intends to maintain its financial support for the United Nations. As the fourth biggest provider of assessed contributions and far beyond that, for example as one of the biggest donors of humanitarian assistance around the world, our input is substantial. I believe that we as member states should now adopt a further reform project which is long overdue: the composition of the Security Council should reflect the realities of today's world. For today, more states than at the time of the establishment of the United Nations over 70 years ago are shouldering responsibility for peace and security – and are prepared to live up to this responsibility in the United Nations.</p>	<p>We have to send a clear message: the international community will not accept North Korea's nuclear provocations. Germany welcomes the sanctions adopted by the Security Council and is calling for their swift implementation at European level. At the same time, we have to make use of all diplomatic means at our disposal, first of all to defuse the situation and subsequently to find a point of departure for long-term solutions.</p>	<p>It is precisely due to this experience in Germany and Europe, that we are calling for strong and functioning joint institutions, first and foremost the United Nations.</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/germany">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/germany</a></p>
<p>India (Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs)</p>	<p>I am pleased that India has displayed the courage and leadership to take tough decisions which have launched the interlinked process of sustainable development. The complete eradication of poverty is the most important priority of the present government. Mr President, There are two ways of addressing the curse of poverty. The traditional method is through incremental levels of aid and hand-holding. But our Prime Minister Narendra Modi has chosen the more radical route, through economic empowerment. The poor are not helpless: we have merely denied them opportunity. We are eliminating poverty by investing in the poor. We are turning them from job-seekers into job-providers. All our economic programmes have a principal purpose, the empowerment of the poor; Jan Dhan, Mudra, Ujjwala, Skill India, Digital India, Clean India, Start-Up India, Stand-Up India. The Jan Dhan plan must surely count as the world's largest financial inclusion scheme. At least 300 million Indians who have never crossed the doors of a bank today have bank accounts; this is equivalent to the population of the United States of America. This was, understandably, not easy to complete in three years, but our banks, achieved this visionary goal set by our Prime Minister. While some remain to be included, the target has been set – every Indian family will have a bank account. Mudra yojana has enabled government to fund the unfunded. Those who had never dreamt that bank credit was within their options, today, through Mudra, are getting soft loans without collateral to begin micro businesses. I am particularly delighted to inform you that over 70 per cent of these loans have gone to women. Unemployment spreads despair. Through Skill India Start-Up India and Stand-Up India poor and middle class youth are being trained to match their honed talent with bank credit and become self-employed or small-scale entrepreneurs. I would like to note, at this point, that nations with rising capabilities will be able to generate such change, but the developed world must become an active partner in helping those vulnerable countries which are still mired in stagnant poverty reach SDG horizon within 2030. That is why the principle of Global Partnership was included in SDGs. I am happy to report that India has started, this year, the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. I had identified climate change as one of the significant dangers to our existence. India has already said that it is deeply committed to the Paris Accord. This is not because we are afraid of any power, influenced by friend or foe, or tempted by some imagined greed. This is an outcome of a philosophy that is at least 5000 years old. Our Prime Minister has, on his personal initiative, launched the International Solar Alliance as witness to our abiding commitment to a cause.</p>	<p>On 18 September, there was a meeting here on UN reform. I participated. I witnessed an evident desire for change, to do something. But I do want to remind you that at the 2005 World Summit there was a consensus that the early reform of the Security Council is an essential element of our overall effort to reform the United Nations. Efforts at text-based negotiations on the reform and expansion of the Security Council were initiated in the last session and more than 160 nations had expressed support for this effort. If we are serious, then the least we can do is produce one text that can be the basis for negotiation. I hope that under your enlightened leadership, Mr President, this will become a priority. If that happens it will be a significant achievement. We also have high expectations from the new Secretary General of the United Nations. If he wants to reform the peace and security architecture, he will also need to address reforms related to peacekeeping that have been urged for long. Without improvements in UN Peacekeeping this goal can't be achieved.</p>	<p>Terrorism is at the very top of problems for which the United Nations is searching for solutions. We have been the oldest victims of this terrible and even traumatic terrorism. When we began articulating about this menace, many of the world's big powers dismissed this as a law and order issue. Now they know better. The question is: what do we do about it? This has been going on for years. Although India proposed a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCT) as early as in 1996, yet two decades later the United Nations has not been able to agree upon a definition of terrorism. If we cannot agree to define our enemy, how can we fight together? If we continue to differentiate between good terrorists and bad terrorists, how can we fight together? If even the United Nations Security Council cannot agree on the listing of terrorists, how can we fight together? Through you, with utmost sincerity I would like to request this august assembly to stop seeing tdiis evil with self-defeating and indeed meaningless nuance. Evil is evil. Let us accept that terrorism is an existentialist danger to humankind. There is absolutely no justification for this barbaric violence. Let us display our new commitment by reaching agreement on the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism this year itself.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/india">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/india</a></p>
<p>Indonesia (Jusuf Kalla, Vice President)</p>	<p>The SDGs, the Climate Change Paris Agreement to name two. However, commitments must be translated into concrete actions. The key to this, is the means of implementations, for least developed and developing countries. Adequate funding, technical assistance and capacity building, as well as transfer of technology are important elements for success. Also, it is important to support regions that have huge potentials, and have undertaken great reforms, towards sustainable development. For Indonesia, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), is our way to supporting development in least developed and developing countries. In the last three years, we have organized 167 (one-hundred sixty-seven) South-South and Triangular Cooperation programs. Over two thousand participants from least developed and developing countries have benefited. Indonesia is also proud to host the first Indonesia - Africa Forum in April 2018 (two-thousand eighteen). This is our commitment, to strengthening partnership with Africa, towards achieving sustainable development. Climate change is real. It is happening as we speak. Like many Small Island Developing States, Indonesia with over 17,000 (seventeen-thousand) islands, is feeling the changing weather patterns, and rising sea level. It will affect the sustainability of our development - even our survival. Indonesia is therefore, fully committed to the Paris Agreement. We call on all countries, to implement their obligations under the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>More importantly, we must develop the UN as a robust global institution, that emphasizes on the maintenance of peace, security and stability. Key to this, is ensuring the UN reform process results in a strong, effective and relevant United Nations ... --) and it was for this reason ... that Indonesia co-sponsored the Declaration of support for UN Reform. Furthermore, we must also strengthen, the international peacekeeping and peace building mechanisms.</p>	<p>Synergy between sustaining peace and development agenda requires a society that is just, inclusive and fully respects human rights. Thus, my third point, the urgent need for a global action and partnership to combat terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism. Key to tackling terrorism is to address the root causes. Addressing extreme-poverty, illiteracy, and the massive youth unemployment. For Indonesia, we have adopted a comprehensive approach to addressing terrorism, radicalism and violent extremism. A seamless combination of using hard and soft powers ... Strengthening law enforcement and rule of law ... While at the same time fostering engagement with the communities ... through education, empowerment as well as interfaith and cultural dialogue. Indonesia also implements, a comprehensive program for de-radicalization and the re-integration, for those that have been radicalized or have gone to dark side. We have de-radicalized over one thousand six hundred extremists, in over 72 (seventy two) prisons in Indonesia.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/indonesia">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/indonesia</a></p>

Italy (Paolo Gentiloni, President of the Council of Ministers)	<p>Italy is already the promoter of a true partnership with the African Countries. As I have already had occasion to express and I repeat today with conviction, the future of Europe is in Africa. It is by investing in Africa that we can address the deep causes of migration, first and foremost economic and demographic inequalities.</p> <p>Agenda 2030 outlines a common pathway with clear-sighted ambition. Together we have written the prescription. Now we have to follow through on it.</p> <p>Italy is committed to doing its part with policies that strengthen cohesiveness, reduce inequalities, and safeguard the environment.</p> <p>Through our Cooperation, we support other Countries, in particular the African Countries, on this path.</p> <p>In keeping fully with Agenda 2030, the G7 leaders in Taormina also committed to stepping up their collective support for food security in sub-Saharan Africa. And, for the first time, the outreach session of the G7 Summit was dedicated to Africa.</p> <p>The same strong commitment is required from us in the fight against climate change.</p> <p>This is why we will continue to address our development cooperation policies more and more to the issues of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. We will do this through bilateral channels but also through the United Nations system, whose role we consider indispensable and irreplaceable to meeting the great challenges to our planet and its inhabitants.</p>	<p>We need a United Nations that is more effective and efficient in enacting the principles that inspired it and that continue to be valid and relevant these many years later.</p> <p>We are thus counting on the Secretary-General's leadership and we fully support his reform plans, including his commitment to the empowerment of women and girls and the achievement of gender equality, also as a tool to strengthen the efficiency of the Organization.</p> <p>This renewal framework clearly includes the reform of the United Nations Security Council, which is conferred, primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." This, too, is one of our priorities, and we will continue to promote a comprehensive and inclusive reform.</p> <p>A reform that allows us to make the Security Council more democratic, effective, and representative of the entire membership which has evolved and amplified since the establishment of the United Nations, while the Security Council, its principal organ, has remained essentially unchanged.</p>	<p>The provocations of North Korea—which Italy condemns in no uncertain terms—threaten regional and international security and pose a real challenge to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and the United Nations system.</p> <p>All of this in the perspective of the fight against terrorism and violent extremism, in the shared interests of all our Countries and peoples.</p> <p>Terrorism has sadly continued to claim innocent victims in many Countries in the world in 2017. To address and finally defeat this scourge requires time, courage and unity of intent.</p> <p>But the fight against terrorism requires a multidimensional force,</p> <p>with recourse to every possible instrument of international cooperation. I am thinking, for example, of initiatives to counter the use of the Internet and social media by terrorists (just this morning I co-chaired an important event on this issue with my colleagues Macron and May), or the financing of terrorist groups, who do not hesitate to loot and destroy cultural heritage.</p> <p>Italy has dedicated great energy in the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the G7 Presidency, to upgrading our capacities to respond to the ever-evolving new threats posed by terrorist groups.</p> <p>We are extremely concerned by the situation on the Korean peninsula. In the face of repeated violations of the pertinent Security Council resolutions by North Korea, it is fundamental for the international community to remain unified and determined in its response, and it is in this spirit that we promoted, as President of the G7, a firm Group Declaration.</p> <p>Full implementation of the pertinent Security Council resolutions—including the most recent one on September 11, in which the Council unanimously adopted strict new sanctions on Pyongyang—is crucial.</p> <p>Italy contributed to this strong message to North Korea, which must immediately end its missile and nuclear proliferation and all provocative actions.</p> <p>We are ready to cooperate with our partners in continuing to exercise diplomatic and economic pressure on the North Korean regime, always mindful that sanctions must be an instrument of a broader strategy, aiming for a final peaceful solution to the situation on the Korean peninsula and in the whole region.</p>	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/italy">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/italy</a>
Japan (Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister)	<p>Today, I had intended first of all to tell you of the sincerity with which Japan is implementing the SDGs. I also had hoped to introduce to you the innovative ways by which we have been fostering public awareness within Japan towards those goals.</p> <p>I wanted to tell you why the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, or "We-Fi," is important to me personally as well as to the Government of Japan.</p> <p>I have been saying we will make universal health coverage part of the "Japan brand." "We will hold a major conference this December in Tokyo taking up UHC as the theme.</p> <p>The list of things I would have liked to raise here is long indeed - our contributions towards the rule of law; our determination to undertake the Paris Agreement in a steadfast manner; our policy of addressing global infrastructure demand through quality investments.</p>	<p>The world certainly holds high expectations towards the UN as the flag bearer upholding these. That is exactly why the Security Council should be reformed without delay, in response to the demands of the times.</p> <p>Japan will strive together with its friends to achieve these reforms. I had intended to state that Japan's abiding determination is to play an active role for world peace as a permanent member of the Security Council.</p>	<p>We must make North Korea abandon all nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner.</p> <p>What is needed to do that is not dialogue, but pressure.</p>	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/japan">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/japan</a>
Republic of Korea (Moon Jae-in, President)	<p>Over the past five years, the Republic of Korea has increased financial assistance for refugees by 15 times, and last year, it joined the UNHCR's "20-million-plus dollar donors' club." Now expediting the implementation of the Paris Agreement and a shift in energy policy, the Korean Government is also tending the lead in supporting the climate change responses of developing countries through the Global Green Growth Institute and the Green Climate Fund. On top of this, my Administration has met the goal of filling 30 percent of the Cabinet with female ministers, thereby spearheading the efforts to realize gender equality, one of the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>My Administration's determined endeavors to realize inclusive growth will not be confined to our country. In accordance with this new paradigm, the Republic of Korea will render support for sustainable growth in developing countries.</p>	N/A	<p>The Republic of Korea takes a strong stance in support of the U.N. goals aimed at the prevention of conflicts and sustaining peace.</p> <p>North Korea should acknowledge all these immutable facts as soon as possible. It must immediately cease making reckless choices that could lead to its own isolation and downfall and choose the path of dialogue. I urge North Korea to abandon its hostile policies against other countries and give up its nuclear weapons program in a verifiable and irreversible way.</p> <p>I would like to make a special request to the member states of the United Nations and in particular to the U.N. Security Council. In order to fundamentally solve the North Korean nuclear issue, the basic spirit of a security community enshrined in the U.N. Charter should be fulfilled on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. The basic pillar of security in Northeast Asia and multilateralism should be wisely combined.</p>	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/republic-korea">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/republic-korea</a>
Mexico (Luis Videgaray Caso, Minister for Foreign Affairs)	<p>Pocos instrumentos convocan a la solidaridad entre los seres humanos con la potencia de la Agenda 2030 de Naciones Unidas. La Agenda 2030 implica un reto de alcance universal porque nos compromete a todos a su cumplimiento. Para Mexico la Agenda es un compromiso de Estado.</p> <p>Per ello, establecimos un Consejo Nacional, que encabeza el propio Presidente de la Republica, y el Gobierno Federal elaboraron su presupuesto con base en los criterios contenidos en la Agenda.</p> <p>La Agenda 2030 debe fungir como nuevo centro articulador del trabajo de nuestra organizacion. Debemos encauzar a las Naciones Unidas para que efectivamente busquen como primer objetivo la prosperidad de los habitantes del planeta.</p>	<p>En esta hora de dolor, los mexicanos comprobamos el valor de unas Naciones Unidas mas solidarias, eficientes, eficaces, transparentes, representativas.</p> <p>El Gobierno que represento apoya las propuestas del Secretario General, Antonio Guterres, porque van encaminadas a hacer del sistema de las Naciones Unidas una organizacion mas eficaz y solidaria.</p>	N/A	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/mexico">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/mexico</a>
Russia (Sergey V. Lavrov, Minister for Foreign Affairs)	<p>Without mutual trust, it is impossible to expect effective implementation of the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, or the solution of global tasks of food security, population, healthcare that are crucial to the developing countries.</p>	<p>We welcome the reform of counter-terrorism activity of the UN system, initiated by Secretary-General and approved by the General Assembly. We view the appointment of Russia's representative as head of the new UN Office of Counter-Terrorism as the recognition of Russia's role in combating this evil. We thank everybody for their support.</p> <p>A specially tailored approach is required for the ideas of peacekeeping reform where there should be no abrupt shifts or abandonment of invaluable experience accumulated over the decades.</p>	<p>Consistent efforts are required to put a secure shield against neoNazism, revanchism, extremism and xenophobia, and enhance international and intercultural harmony.</p> <p>The confrontation around the DPRK is unfolding dangerously. We resolutely condemn the nuclear missile adventures of Pyongyang in violation of the UN Security Council resolutions. However, the buildup of military hysteria is not only dead-end but also deadly. It goes without saying that all the UN Security Council resolutions must be implemented. But all of them, along with sanctions, contain provisions on the need to resume talks. We launch an appeal to stop blocking these provisions. There is no alternative to the political and diplomatic methods of addressing the nuclear problem of the Korean Peninsula based on dialogue among all interested parties. We call on responsible members of international community to support the Russia-China roadmap contained in the joint statement of 4 July, made by the Foreign Ministries of Russia and China.</p> <p>We launch an appeal to say "no" to the militarization of information space. We must prevent the transformation of ICTs into an arena of politico-military confrontation and their use as an instrument of pressure, economic damage, and propaganda of ideas of terrorist and extremist ideology.</p> <p>The UN must focus its efforts on elaboration of the rules of responsible behavior in the digital sphere that meet the security interests of all states.</p> <p>Russia has drafted a universal convention on countering cybercrime, including hacking. We propose to open its discussion as early as during the current session.</p>	<p>The philosophy of coexistence, conjugation and harmonization of interests of various countries is the grounds for President Vladimir Putin's proposed concept of great Eurasian partnership open to all States of Asia and Europe and aimed at the formation of common economic and humanitarian space on the basis of the principle of indivisible security. It goes without saying that equal rights for all citizens or states, are a universal requirement as stated, as a matter of fact, in the UN Charter.</p> <p>Indeed, these just and equitable principles are the grounds for the activities of various institutions in which Russia actively participates: Commonwealth of Independent States, Collective Security Treaty Organization, Eurasian Economic Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization SCO, and BRICS. In the same way, we build our relations with ASEAN, African Union, CELAC, and other associations of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Through joint efforts we achieve a more balanced approach in the work of such institutions as the G-20, APEC, IMF, and IBRD</p>	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/russian-federation">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/russian-federation</a>
Saudi Arabia (Adel Ahmed Al-Jubeir, Minister for Foreign Affairs)	N/A	N/A	<p>The threat of terrorism was among the most serious challenges facing the international community. Saudi Arabia would continue to work to counter terrorism and extremism in all forms and manifestations</p>	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/saudi-arabia">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/saudi-arabia</a>
South Africa (Jacob Zuma, President)	<p>The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals two years ago, in order to continue the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals, marked a significant shift and historic moment in the life of the United Nations. We all committed ourselves to address the challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and inequality.</p> <p>However, a lot more still needs to be done to promote a more equal and just socio-economic world order, so that we can achieve the SDGs.</p> <p>We need the political will and commitment from global leaders to address the challenges and obstacles posed by this transformed structure of the global economy, if we hope to achieve the goals and ambitions of Agenda 2030.</p> <p>Many of the developed countries in the world continue to fuel their development from the resources of the African continent. The continent also continues to lose a significant chunk of its resources through illicit financial outflows. Africa loses billions of dollars which would otherwise be utilised to develop the continent, and to provide for education, healthcare, housing and other critical basic needs for the African populations.</p> <p>Money laundering, tax evasion and tax avoidance, corruption, and transfer pricing by multinational companies are some of the biggest challenges to economic growth and stability.</p> <p>They undermine the integrity of the global financial system, efficient tax collection and equitable allocation of resources.</p>	<p>We remain steadfast in our call for the reform of this critical organ of the United Nations.</p> <p>We hope that our Secretary General, working with the entire membership can provide some impetus to this long awaited ideal. Failure to do so will result in the UN irreversibly losing its legitimacy.</p>	<p>South Africa reaffirms its commitment to cooperation between the United Nations and regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly the African Union, in matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.</p> <p>We continue with our call for calm in the Korean Peninsula. The situation cannot be allowed to get out of hand.</p> <p>The only viable solution to the problems of nuclear weapons is their total elimination as expressed in the recently UN adopted Treaty banning Nuclear Weapons.</p>	N/A	<a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/south-africa">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/south-africa</a>

<p>Turkey (Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President)</p>	<p>In fact, Turkey is a country that carries out humanitarian aid and development assistance activities around the world. According to confirmed OECD statistics, with 6 billion Dollars of humanitarian and development aid in 2016, Turkey ranked as the world's second largest donor and top contributor in terms of GNP. That said, Turkey is the 17th largest economy of the world. Having spent 0.8% of its national income to humanitarian assistance, Turkey is one of the six countries that could meet the UN target. As it can be seen, Turkey is working hard towards "A SUSTAINABLE WORLD" which constitutes the main message of our General Assembly.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>We are anxiously observing the violent actions of radical currents converging on xenophobia, cultural racism and animosity against Islam. The most effective way of reversing this negative outlook would be to engage in sincere cooperation here under this roof. Turkey is engaged in an intensive fight against the bloody terrorist organizations of the region such as DAESH and PKK nourished by the instability in Syria and Iraq. In addition, our fight against the FETO terrorist organization, which attempted to change the legitimate and democratic regime of Turkey by a bloody coup, is also ongoing. We have recovered 243 residential areas and a land larger than 2 thousand square kilometers thanks to the Operation Euphrates Shield initiated in Syria following the attacks of DAESH on our borders. We have neutralized almost 3 thousand DAESH militants during that operation. Around 100 thousand Syrians returned to and resettled in the region that we cleaned up from the terrorists.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/turkey">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/turkey</a></p>
<p>United Kingdom (Theresa May, Prime Minister)</p>	<p>And so as the United Nations and as members, we must work harder to combine the efforts of our development programmes with the private sector and the international financial institutions.</p>	<p>If this system we have created is found no longer to be capable of meeting the challenges of our time then there will be a crisis of faith in multilateralism and global cooperation that will damage the interests of all our peoples. So those of us who hold true to our shared values, who hold true to that desire to defend the rules and high standards that have shaped and protected the world we live in, need to strive harder than ever to show that institutions like this United Nations can work for the countries that form them and for the people who we represent. This means reforming our United Nations and the wider international system so it can prove its worth in helping us to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. And it means ensuring that those who float the rules and spirit of our international system are held to account, that nations honour their responsibilities and play their part in upholding and renewing a rules-based international order that can deliver prosperity and security for us all. First, we must ensure that our multilateral institutions can deliver the aspirations on which they were founded. Think of UNHCR looking after those who've been driven out of their homes. The OPCW striving for a world free of chemical weapons. UNICEF helping children in danger. These are all vital missions where the UN surely has a unique role to play. And that is why the UK has over 70 years been such a pioneering supporter of these organisations and more. So we must begin by supporting the ambitious reform agenda that Secretary-General Guterres is now leading to create a more agile, transparent and joined-up organisation. Much of this work will be practical and unglamorous. It will require the UN to deliver better cooperation on the ground between agencies, remove competition for funding and improve gender equality. But it will also require real leadership to confront damaging issues that have beset the UN. So I welcome the Secretary-General's new circle of leadership on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse in UN operations and I'm pleased to be part of this initiative. But this is about more than technical reforms, important as they are. It is also about reforms that enable the United Nations to truly respond to the global challenges of the 21st century.</p>	<p>When I think of the hundreds of thousands of victims of terrorism in countries across the world, I think of their friends, their families, their communities, devastated by this evil, and I say enough is enough. So of course, we must continue to take the fight to these terrorist groups on the battlefield. And the UK will remain at the forefront of this effort, while also helping to build the capabilities of our allies and our partners to better take on this challenge. And we must also step up our efforts as never before to tackle the terrorist use of the internet. For as the threat from terrorists evolves, so must our cooperation. And that is why today, for the first time in the UN, governments and industry through the Global Internet Forum for Counterterrorism will be coming together to do just that. The tech companies have made significant progress on this issue, but we need to go further and faster to reduce the time it takes to reduce terrorist content online, and to increase significantly their efforts to stop it being uploaded in the first place. This is a major step in reclaiming the internet from those who would use it to do us harm. But ultimately, it is not just the terrorists themselves who we need to defeat, it is the extremist ideologies that fuel them. It is the ideologies that preach hatred, so division and undermine our common humanity. We must be far more robust in identifying these ideologies and defeating them across all parts of our societies. So, as the world looks on, I am calling for further steps and for nations with this special responsibility to work together and exert the pressure we know is necessary to force Kim Jong Un to change his ways. Let us not fail this time. Let our message to North Korea be clear. Our determination to uphold these rules is stronger by far than their determination to undermine them.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/united-kingdom-great-britain-and-northern-ireland">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/united-kingdom-great-britain-and-northern-ireland</a></p>
<p>United States (Donald J. Trump, President)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>We also thank -- (applause) -- we also thank the Secretary General for recognizing that the United Nations must reform if it is to be an effective partner in confronting threats to sovereignty, security, and prosperity. Too often the focus of this organization has not been on results, but on bureaucracy and process. In some cases, states that seek to subvert this institution's noble aims have hijacked the very systems that are supposed to advance them. For example, it is a massive source of embarrassment to the United Nations that some governments with egregious human rights records sit on the U.N. Human Rights Council. The United States is one out of 193 countries in the United Nations, and yet we pay 22 percent of the entire budget and more. In fact, we pay far more than anybody realizes. The United States bears an unfair cost burden, but, to be fair, if it could actually accomplish all of its stated goals, especially the goal of peace, this investment would easily be well worth it.</p>	<p>It is time for North Korea to realize that the denuclearization is its only acceptable future. The United Nations Security Council recently held two unanimous 15-0 votes adopting hard-hitting resolutions against North Korea, and I want to thank China and Russia for joining the vote to impose sanctions, along with all of the other members of the Security Council. Thank you to all involved. But we must do much more. It is time for all nations to work together to isolate the Kim regime until it ceases its hostile behavior. We face this decision not only in North Korea. It is far past time for the nations of the world to confront another reckless regime -- one that speaks openly of mass murder, vowing death to America, destruction to Israel, and ruin for many leaders and nations in this room. We will stop radical Islamic terrorism because we cannot allow it to tear up our nation, and indeed to tear up the entire world. We must deny the terrorists safe haven, transit, funding, and any form of support for their vile and sinister ideology. We must drive them out of our nations. It is time to expose and hold responsible those countries who support and finance terror groups like al Qaeda, Hezbollah, the Taliban and others that slaughter innocent people. The United States and our allies are working together throughout the Middle East to crush the loser terrorists and stop the reemergence of safe havens they use to launch attacks on all of our people.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/united-states/america">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/united-states/america</a></p>
<p>European Union (Donald Tusk, President of the European Council)</p>	<p>Europe also wants to work in partnership with African countries on challenges ranging from security and counter-terrorism to economic growth and job creation. And finally on climate change. The Paris Agreement is the cornerstone of global efforts to tackle in an effective way climate change and implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The EU remains determined to implement the Agreement swiftly and fully, and to support our partners, in particular the vulnerable countries, in the fight against climate change. We will work with all partners who share our conviction that the Agreement is necessary to protect our planet, that it is fit for purpose. And that, in turn, it is good for economic growth and future jobs.</p>	<p>But we also expect the UN to become a more energetic, and a less bureaucratic organisation that can act with clarity and purpose in all its actions. Therefore, the EU considers the reform ideas of the UN currently on the table as the necessary minimum. What is needed is more ambition, not less.</p>	<p>I take the action by the UN Security Council on 11 September to sanction North Korea for carrying out more nuclear testing as a sign that the capacity for real leadership and unity is present. But it is still too little. No country should be allowed to undermine the global non-proliferation regime or to threaten peaceful countries. The European Union calls together with Japan and South Korea, our close friends and strategic partners, for a peaceful denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula. And we also call on all concerned to uphold the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action with Iran as a multilateral deal that is delivering more security for us all. So, we need to keep on strengthening the global fight against terrorism and violent extremism. In short, we must be more determined than they are. Doing more on counter-radicalisation within the UN is badly needed. We welcome the establishment by the industry of the Global Internet CounterTerrorism Forum to work in tandem with UN structures. The European Union has called on the major online companies to develop, as a priority, the means for automatic deletion of extremist content immediately after posting.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p><a href="https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/european-union">https://gdebate.un.org/en/72/european-union</a></p>