



**Statement by Ambassador Usman Jadoon, Deputy Permanent
Representative of Pakistan to the UN at the Special Committee on
the Charter of the United Nations and on Strengthening the Role
of the Organization**

(20 February 2024)

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation aligns itself with the statement delivered by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

2. The contemporary world is grappling with multiple challenges that pose a threat to global peace and security. The distressing frequency of the resort to force, foreign intervention, suppression of self-determination, great power rivalries, unresolved conflicts, and the rise of terrorism and extremism underscore the urgent need for collective action.

3. The United Nations plays a crucial role in addressing not just the threats to peace and security, but also the other challenges confronting humanity such as climate change, sustainable development, poverty eradication, and pandemics.

4. Today, there is greater need to reaffirm our commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and to abide by them. We must prioritize international cooperation, guided by the ideals established in 1945, with a clear emphasis on preventing wars, resolving disputes peacefully and fostering global peace and prosperity.

5. In pursuit of a just and equitable international order, it is imperative to uphold the UN Charter and international law. Cooperative multilateralism based on sovereign equality must be at the centre of international relations.

6. The inalienable right to self-determination, a cornerstone of the world order based on the rule of law, is central to the empowerment of people and nation states. The 1970 "Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States" urges member states to refrain from any forcible action to deprive peoples of their right to self-determination, freedom, and independence.

7. While many dependent or occupied peoples have peacefully exercised their right to self-determination, some have been forcibly denied this right and are compelled to live a life of subjugation under foreign occupation.

8. The deficits in addressing the threats to global peace do not imply the failure of the UN, or its organs, but underscore the failure of Member States to empower these entities and to unite on collective and cooperative measures to counter these challenges.

9. The Secretary-General's attempt to outline a new peace agenda is a bold and timely initiative that has the potential to lay the foundation for a durable and equitable peace and security architecture. To make this endeavor more effective, it should pursue the following objectives:

One, strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, UN Security resolutions and international law, especially recommitment to the principles of the non-use of force and peaceful resolution of disputes;

Two, comprehensive reform of the Security Council through the ongoing process, enhancing the transparency, representation, accountability, democracy, and effectiveness of the Council.

Three, revival of the General Assembly's status as the most representative organ of the United Nations and its utilization to the fullest potential, to achieve meaningful progress across all three pillars of the UN - sustainable development, peace and security, and human rights.

Four, the utilization of United Nations mechanisms, rather than exclusive strategic alliances driven by the interests of a select few, to strengthen collaborative and inclusive multilateralism in the pursuit of collective security.

Five, rejuvenation of the UN's multilateral disarmament machinery and ensure the implementation of commitments enshrined in the SSOD-1 final document, ensuring that every state possesses an equal and inherent right to security

Six, the convening of another Special Session of the General Assembly to revive consensus and agree on a new agenda for comprehensive disarmament, arms control, and non-proliferation, ensuring a balanced and non-discriminatory approach that responds to the legitimate security interests of all states.

Seven, strengthening the advisory and bridging role of the PBC, facilitating more informed decision-making by the Security Council, the General Assembly, and ECOSOC through extensive informal dialogues between the PBC, the Security Council, the Assembly, and ECOSOC.

Eight, recognition of the pivotal role of the ICJ and other judicial mechanisms in the resolution of conflicts and disputes. The Court's jurisdiction should become mandatory on issues that are on the agenda of the Security Council. The General Assembly should actively promote inclusive dialogue on legal matters of global concern.

Nine, establishment of a "Commission on the Elimination of All forms of Terrorism" (CEAT) as a subsidiary body of UNGA, elected through equal geographical representation to implement the UN's GCTS. This body should have regulatory, review, and reporting mechanisms driven by member states in the broader UN membership.

10. In conclusion, let us intensify our efforts and recommit to the UN Charter, ensuring that its principles are not only acknowledged but implemented equitably and efficiently. Our ability to address prevailing global issues hinges on a dedicated commitment to the values and principles of the Charter.

I thank you.