



PERMANENT MISSION OF SOLOMON ISLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Statement

by

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Counsellor

**At the United Nations General Assembly's Interactive Dialogue on
the " Early Warning Assessment and the Responsibility to Protect"
based on the Secretary General's Report- "Implementing the
Responsibility to Protect".**

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Madam President,

Thank you for giving me the floor, my delegation would like to thank the Secretary General for his report referenced A/64/864 entitled "early warning assessment and the responsibility to protect". We also thank the distinguished panelists and the Special Advisors for their contribution to this dialogue.

Madam President,

The protection of populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleaning and crimes against humanity comes with responsibility. That responsibility primarily rests with the state, as the main actor in the international system and as its obligation and duty to protect its citizens.

The issue we have on the concept of early warning system is its past failures to respond to these threats. Solomon Islands went through its share of ethnic conflict, our Government have called for assistance in 1998, we went through a pre crisis stress phase and was not heard despite our calls for assistance, naturally we went into conflict between two ethnic groups until four years later when my regional neighbours put together a regional Mission, composed of military, police, civilian assistance and continue to assist the Government and people for the last six years.

Madam President,

Early warning system is only useful if the relations gap between the member states and our multilateral organization is closed. In other words some countries have distant relations with the UN. The Special Adviser of the Secretary General on the Prevention of Genocide can only work if there is a firm and direct UN presence in country, this is to ensure qualitative data is transmitted to the advisor from the concerned country to carry out the a risk analysis.

Solomon Islands UN Resident Representative operates from a regional office looking after some eight other countries. Secondly staff of the UN must represent the diversity of its membership to allow for inside knowledge of the country in question to better place the UN to measure its response in a balanced, just,

timely and effective manner especially when dealing with less studied sub regions or country.

Madam President,

When addressing the early warning system we must look at recently establish bodies such as the Peace Building Commission (PBC) to have an universal out reach to all countries emerging from conflict, the Security Council reform in particular on the threat of use of veto by Permanent members of the Council on crimes against humanity. This is to avoid a situation where a lack of action is determined by another UN principal organ.

Thirdly, how we do we preserve the spirit and purpose of the R2P and not allow it to be abused especially now when we have yet to have a common interpretation on the concept. Who holds the Advisor accountable when he fails to act or when his action is politically charged or influenced by certain powers.

Madam President,

Fourthly the issue of historical responsibility will need to be discussed when looking at the causes of these international crimes. From climate change to financial crisis are caused by those that emit more greenhouse gas (GHG) or those that control the market.

Madam President,

My delegation once again register its appreciation for convening this meeting as it assist us in seeking a common interpretation of R2P against the backdrop of our thematic discussion on R2P early warning system.

Thank you Madam President