

Statement by Mr. Ali Nasimfar



international law, with the purpose of further advancing towards the achievement of full respect of international law.

The Movement recognizes the serious danger and threats posed by the actions and measures which seek to undermine international law and international legal instruments and strongly encourage Member States to identify and pursue measures that may contribute towards achieving a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order based on the UN Charter and international law.

The Movement also encourages States to resort to pacific settlement of disputes through mechanisms and tools established under international law. We also call upon the General Assembly and the Security Council to utilise the right conferred to them under article 96 of the Charter of the United Nations to request for advisory opinions on any legal question from the International Court of Justice, whenever appropriate.

The NAM Members also reiterates that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. All States should fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for and observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments relating to human rights, and international law.

The NAM Members remain concerned on the application of unilateral measures, and stress

technical assistance and capacity-building. The Movement reiterates the need for those activities to be undertaken at the request of interested recipient Governments, strictly within the respective mandates of the United Nations funds and programmes. It is also necessary to take into account the customs and the national political and socioeconomic realities to prevent imposition of pre-established models upon Member States that would hinder the resolution of existing problems in each country.

Regarding the Rule of Law Unit, the Movement reiterates that appropriate mechanisms should be established for Member States to stay abreast of the Unit's work as well as to ensure regular interaction between the latter and the General Assembly. In this regard, we would like to emphasize that there is no single agreed definition of the rule of law. This fact should be taken into account in the preparation of reports, which should be objective, neutral and balanced, and at the time of collecting, classifying, and evaluating the quality of data on issues which are directly or indirectly related to rule of law. The data gathering activities of UN bodies must not lead to a unilateral formulation of rule of law indicators and ranking of countries in any manner. Those indicators of rule of law, which have not been agreed upon by Member States in an open and transparent discussion and consultation are not acceptable.

The Non-Aligned Movement condemns any attempt to destabilize the democratic and constitutional order in any NAM Member State.

The Non-Aligned Movement reiterates its position welcoming the General Assembly's adoption of resolution 67/19 on 29 November 2012, which, inter alia, accorded to Palestine the status of non-member observer State in the United Nations, reflecting the international community's longstanding, principled support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including to self-determination, independence, and for the two-State solution, based on the pre-1967 borders in accordance with international law, including relevant United Nations resolutions. The Movement reaffirms the significance of this political and legal achievement for the Palestinian people and the Government of the State of Palestine, and also reaffirms support for the State of Palestine and to ensure its rightful place in the community of nations including by the achievement of admission to membership in the United Nations, in fulfilment of the application for full membership submitted by President Mahmoud Abbas on 23 September 2011, which remains pending before the Security Council.

The movement while underlining the importance of freedom of opinion and expression under article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, emphasizes that in exercising such freedom, morality, public order and the rights and freedoms of others must be recognized and respected, as apparent under article 29 of the Declaration. As freedom of expression is not absolute, its exercise should be carried with responsibilities in accordance with the relevant international human rights law and instruments.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.