



**PHÁI ĐOÀN THƯỜNG TRỰC
CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TẠI LIÊN HỢP QUỐC**

**PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

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**Statement of H.E. Mr. Pham Hai Anh
Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
at the 2020 session of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United
Nations and on Strengthening of the Role of the Organization**

New York, 18 February 2020

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Madam Chair,

At the outset, I would like to warmly congratulate you on your elections as Chair of this session, on the 40th anniversary of the 1980 Session of the Special Committee that led to the adoption of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.

My Delegation associates itself with the statement delivered by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and would like to make the following remarks in our national capacity.

Madame Chair,

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the United Nations and its founding document. During 75 years of existence, our Organization has possessed the central position in the multilateral system on all three of its purposes, namely the maintenance of international peace and security, the

development of friendly relations among states and the achievement of international co-operation.

The contributions by the Special Committee to this process over the last 45 years are considerable. Established in 1975, the Special Committee was mandated to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the UN with regard to the first 2 purposes of the Organization, as well as the promotion of the rules of international law. It has since produced several useful and pertinent documents, including the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, approved by the General Assembly in 1982. In this regard, my Delegation wishes to reaffirm its appreciation and continued support for the work of the Committee.

Madame Chair, I would like to make the following points:

First, on the “**Maintenance of international peace and security**”, my Delegation believes that sanctions should only be used as a means of last resort and are not an end in itself. For sanctions to contribute to facilitating a long-term settlement and sustainable peace and security, their objectives must be clearly defined with a comprehensive and clear framework allowing for their easing and removal once the conditions and necessities warrant.

It is important to recall that sanctions must be rightly and well-targeted at the threats to international peace and security and implemented in accordance with the UN Charter and principles of international law, including sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference.

My Delegation remains concerned about the impacts of the application of sanctions on the economic activities and people’s livelihood in the affected States.

We thank the Secretary-General’s report on implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (contained in document A/74/152).

We appreciate the activities and arrangements of the Secretariat during review period to monitor and identify solutions to assist States in special economic problems as a result of the application of sanctions measures. We urge the sanction committees, panels of experts to take into full account the impact of sanctions on third States.

Second, on “Peaceful settlement of disputes”, my Delegation is committed to the principle of the UN Charter on the peaceful settlement of disputes and strongly supports the important and effective role of all means specified in Article 33 of the Charter. Therefore, we welcome this year’s dedicated subtopic on the use of conciliation, with the understanding that the other means of dispute settlement will be discussed at subsequent sessions.

Conciliation, as part of a variety of dispute settlement measures available to States, has proved to possess several advantages. Practical use of conciliation has shown that it is flexible in terms of its procedures and outcomes. It provides the parties concerned with an objective assessment of the disputed situation, thus paving the way for a possible agreed solution to the conflict concerned.

Despite these well-known advantages, it has been rarely used by States. According to some sources, there have been a very small number of inter-state conciliation procedures as compared to the number of treaties and agreements which provide for it.

The role of the conciliator in this process is crucial, especially the regional actors, countries and organisations. Yet, at the end of the day, it is the political will and determination of the parties concerned that decide the outcome.

We call on all concerned parties to explore all peaceful means, including conciliation, to settle their disputes and on relevant partners, including regional organisations, to support these efforts.

In conclusion, my Delegation is ready to actively contribute to the successful outcome of this session.

I thank you.