

United Nations  Nations Unies

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THIRD INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR THE ERADICATION OF COLONIALISM

Caribbean regional seminar on the implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

[REDACTED]

COMITÉ DESCOLONIZACIÓN – SEMINARIO REGIONAL  
QUITO, 28-30 de mayo  
INTERVENCIÓN

Ante todo, deseo manifestar mis sentimientos de agradecimiento al pueblo de Ecuador por su cálida recepción y hospitalidad. Asimismo, aprovecho la presente oportunidad para felicitar al Sr. Embajador Diego Morúa por su reelección como Presidente del Comité Especial

Pueblo de nuestro querido país hermano latinoamericano, Ecuador, por su cálida recepción y hospitalidad. Asimismo, aprovecho la presente oportunidad para felicitar al Sr. Embajador Diego Morúa por su reelección como Presidente del Comité Especial

de Descolonización, destacando la valiosa labor que ha venido desempeñando en su

Asimismo, en los casos de descolonización en los cuales subyace una disputa de soberanía, las decisiones unilaterales de las potencias administradoras buscan, soslayadamente, sostener un statu-quo que actúa en detrimento del objetivo de

Ciudad del Cabo, punto extremo Sur del continente africano. En 1810, pocos años después, anexionaron la isla portuguesa Tristán da Cunha, y también tomaron control de la Isla Mauricio, en el Océano Índico. En 1815 el Reino Unido estableció una guarnición en la isla descubierta por Portugal, Ascensión, estratégicamente ubicada en

En todas luces un caso de una colonia establecida en un territorio

territorio de otro Estado, la Argentina, y sostenida con un férreo control administrativo

Más allá del análisis objetivo que hemos realizado del cual surge claramente

Me permito recordar que a pesar de los intentos británicos de desvirtuar el carácter de la disputa las propias Naciones Unidas han determinado la no aplicabilidad del

principio de autodeterminación al caso que nos atañe. Vale recordar que en 1985 la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas rechazó el intento británico de introducir el principio de libre determinación

que les asisten. El Gobierno argentino también reafirma su compromiso con los  
intereses de todos y cada uno de los habitantes de nuestras territorios insulares.

insular. Y espera con ansías que el Reino Unido se avenga a dar cumplimiento a lo  
mandado por la comunidad internacional, absteniéndose de constituirse en el Estado que  
facilita la perpetuación del colonialismo en sus diversas formas y manifestaciones.

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION-----  
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DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE – REGIONAL SEMINAR  
QUITO, 28 to 30 May  
INTERVENTION

First of all, I would like to convey my appreciation, and that of the Delegation of my Government, to the People of our beloved Latin American sister nation, Ecuador, for their warm welcome and hospitality. I would also like to take this opportunity to

congratulate Ambassador Diego Morejón on his re-election as Chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, and to highlight the excellent work of the



Moreover, in decolonization cases in which there is an underlying sovereignty dispute, unilateral decisions are adopted by administering Powers with the concealed purpose of maintaining the status quo and to the detriment of the peoples of the territories.

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provided for in UN Resolutions for these cases. This also creates a situation of inequality between occupying powers and countries that for years have been claiming for the restitution of their territorial integrity through dialogue, peace and negotiations.

The fact of holding this seminar in the Americas reminds Argentina, once again, of the pride that many of the countries present here today take in for having struggled against

also took control of Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean. In 1815, the UK set up a

garrison town in Ascension, an island discovered by Portugal that is strategically located in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1833, the British occupied the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, a year before taking control of the Island of Saint Helena, also located in the South Atlantic. During that decade, the United Kingdom also explored the coasts of the Caribbean. A few years later, the British

Aside from the objective analysis that we have carried out, which clearly reveals the truth behind what the colonial power itself masquerades as a "modern" and "decentralized" relationship, the United Nations Organization, through the work of this honourable Committee, is, as defined by the Secretary-General, the only competent forum for assessing all colonial situations that have been submitted for its consideration on a case-by-case basis, and relying on the respect for the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Within the framework of this Committee, the Question of the Malvinas Islands has been defined as a "special and particular" colonial case, in which the existence of a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom

underlies the colonial situation that prevails in that territory. Such a dispute is to be settled through bilateral negotiations between both States as soon as possible.

With the illegal voting on Malvinas Islands, the purpose of the United Kingdom is to

the organization.

Argentina has no doubt about its legitimate sovereignty rights over the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, and the surrounding maritime areas. Yet, Argentina, as can only be expected of any country committed to the values that underpin the UN system, has decided to submit to the mandate of the Special Committee on Decolonization, and comply with its resolutions. Argentina is willing to comply with the international community's call on the Question of the Malvinas Islands, which is a national priority for the Argentine Government, and in which the territorial integrity of our nation is at stake. Argentina agrees to respect the manner that