

HOLY SEE PRESS OFFICE
OFICINA DE PRENSA DE LA SANTA SEDE



BUREAU DE PRESSE DU SAINT-SIEGE
PRESSEAMT DES HEILIGEN STUHLIS

BOLLETTINO

SALA STAMPA DELLA SANTA SEDE

N. 0226

Venerdì 02.05.2003

Pubblicazione: Immediata

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◆ **LE UDIENZE**

LE UDIENZE

Il Santo Padre ha ricevuto questa mattina in Udienza:

Ecc.mi Presuli di rito siro-malabarese dell'India, in Visita "ad Limina Apostolorum":

Em.mo Card. Varkey Vithayathil, C.S.S.R., Arcivescovo Maggiore di Ernakulam-Angamaly

con gli Ausiliari:

S.E. Mons. Thomas Chakiath, Vescovo tit. di Uzipari,

S.E. Mons. Sebastian Adayanthrath, Vescovo tit. di Macriana maggiore;

S.E. Mons. Joseph Powathil, Arcivescovo di Changanacherry

con l'Ausiliare:

S.E. Mons. Joseph Perumthottam, Vescovo tit. di Tucca di Numidia;

S.E. Mons. Jacob Thoomkuzhy, Arcivescovo di Trichur;

S.E. Mons. George Valiamattam, Arcivescovo di Tellicherry;

Partecipanti all'Assemblea Plenaria della Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali.

[00662-01.01]

UDIENZA AI PARTECIPANTI ALL'ASSEMBLEA PLENARIA DELLA PONTIFICIA ACCADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE SOCIALI

A fine mattinata, nella Sala Clementina del Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano, il Santo Padre Giovanni Paolo II ha ricevuto in Udienza i partecipanti all'Assemblea Plenaria della Pontificia Accademia delle Scienze Sociali ed ha loro rivolto il discorso che riportiamo di seguito:

• DISCORSO DEL SANTO PADRE

Mr President,

Distinguished Members of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences,

I am pleased to greet you on the occasion of your Ninth Plenary Session and extend my best wishes for your work during these days of discussion focusing on the theme of "the Governance of Globalisation". I am confident that the expertise and experience which each of you brings to this meeting will help to shed light on how globalization may best be guided and regulated for the benefit of the entire human family.

Indeed, the processes by which capital, goods, information, technology and knowledge are exchanged and circulate throughout the world today often elude the traditional mechanisms of regulatory control put in place by national governments and international agencies. Special interests and the demands of the market frequently predominate over concern for the common good. This tends to leave the weaker members of society without adequate protection and can subject entire peoples and cultures to a formidable struggle for survival.

Moreover, it is disturbing to witness a globalization that exacerbates the conditions of the needy, that does not sufficiently contribute to resolving situations of hunger, poverty and social inequality, that fails to safeguard the natural environment. These aspects of globalization can give rise to extreme reactions, leading to excessive nationalism, religious fanaticism and even acts of terrorism.

All of this is far-removed from the concept of an ethically responsible globalization capable of treating all peoples as equal partners and not as passive instruments. Accordingly, there can be little doubt of the need for

guidelines that will place globalization firmly at the service of authentic human development — the development of every person and of the whole person — in full respect of the rights and dignity of all.

It becomes clear, therefore, that globalization in itself is not the problem. Rather, difficulties arise from the lack of effective mechanisms for giving it proper direction. Globalization needs to be inserted into the larger context of a political and economic programme that seeks the authentic progress of all mankind. In this way, it will serve the whole human family, no longer bringing benefit merely to a privileged few but advancing the common good of all. Thus, the true success of globalization will be measured by the extent that it enables every person to enjoy the basic goods of food and housing, of education and employment, of peace and social progress, of economic development and justice. This goal cannot be achieved without guidance from the international community and adequate regulation on the part of the worldwide political establishment.

In fact, in my Message for the 2003 World Day of Peace, I remarked that now is the time "to work together for a new constitutional organization of the human family" (No. 6), an organization that would be in a position to meet the new demands of a globalized world. This does not mean creating a "global super-State", but continuing the processes already underway to increase democratic participation and promote political transparency and accountability.

The Holy See is fully aware of the difficulties of devising concrete mechanisms for the proper regulation of globalization, not least because of the resistance that such regulation would meet in certain quarters. Nonetheless it is essential that progress be made in this direction, with every effort firmly based on the unchanging social virtues of truth, freedom, justice, solidarity, subsidiarity and — above all — charity, which is the mother and perfection of all Christian and human virtues.

Dear Members of the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, I thank you in advance for the insights that your meeting will bring to the question under consideration, and I pray that the Holy Spirit will guide and enlighten your deliberations. To all of you I gladly impart my Apostolic Blessing as a pledge of grace and strength in the Risen Saviour.

[00663-02.02] [Original text: English]

TELEGRAMMA DI CORDOGLIO DEL SANTO PADRE PER LE VITTIME DEL TERREMOTO IN TURCHIA

Pubblichiamo di seguito il telegramma di cordoglio per le vittime del terremoto, avvenuto ieri nella regione di Bingöl, (Turchia sud-orientale), che il Santo Padre Giovanni Paolo II ha inviato, tramite il Cardinale Angelo Sodano, Segretario di Stato, alle Autorità Civili e Religiose del Paese:

• TELEGRAMMA DEL SANTO PADRE

APPRENANT LE TREMBLEMENT DE TERRE QUI VIENT ENCORE DE FRAPPER TRAGIQUEMENT EN TURQUIE LA RÉGION DE BINGÖL, LE SAINT-PÈRE M'A CHARGÉ DE VOUS FAIRE SAVOIR QU'IL S'UNIT PAR LA PENSÉE ET PAR LA PRIÈRE À TOUTES LES PERSONNES TOUCHÉES PAR CE NOUVEAU DRAME. IL RECOMMANDE À LA MISÉRICORDE DU TRÈS-HAUT TOUS CEUX QUI ONT TROUVÉ LA MORT DANS CETTE CATASTROPHE. IL DEMANDE À DIEU DE SOUTENIR LES BLESSÉS ET LES FAMILLES QUI ONT PERDU DES PROCHES ET DES BIENS. IL ENCOURAGE LES SAUVETEURS QUI, PARFOIS AU PÉRIL DE LEUR VIE, METTENT TOUT EN ŒUVRE POUR RECHERCHER ET SECOURIR LES SURVIVANTS. LE PAPE CONFIE À LA BIENVEILLANCE DIVINE TOUT LE PEUPLE DE TURQUIE DANS L'ÉPREUVE.

CARDINAL ANGELO SODANO

SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DE SA SAINTÉTÉ

[00664-03.01] [Texte original: Français]

INTERVENTO DELLA SANTA SEDE ALL'UNDICESIMA SESSIONE DELLA COMMISSIONE DELL'O.N.U. SUL TEMA DELLO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE

Pubblichiamo di seguito l'intervento pronunciato mercoledì 30 aprile, dinanzi all'undicesima sessione della Commissione dell'Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite sullo sviluppo sostenibile, da S.E. Mons. Celestino Migliore, Osservatore Permanente della Santa Sede:

● INTERVENTO DI S.E. MONS. CELESTINO MIGLIORE

Mr. Chairman,

The post-Johannesburg phase is supposed to open a new chapter in global cooperation, by *renewing political commitment to multilateralism*, aimed at promoting integral human development, achieving universal prosperity and peace and safeguarding the natural environment. In fact, as all of us are aware, the WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development) should not be seen as the end of the process, but as a point of departure, from which the international community should redefine its strategies of international cooperation with the involvement of all the stakeholders.

At the basis of this process, it is important to recall the first Principle of the Rio Declaration, which states that *«human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature»*. The Holy See has often emphasized that the human being is central to sustainable development. We have to reflect on human ecology; we need to start an ecological conversion; we have to change our models of production and consumption; we have to examine seriously the problem of poverty with all its multidimensional elements.

Mr. Chairman,

The key challenge emanating now from Johannesburg is to find ways to move forward on the commitments we made, and the goals and targets we agreed upon. The role of the CSD (Commission on Sustainable Development) in facing this challenge is one of primary importance. The task is: how to make the CSD contribute more effectively to real and positive outcomes; how to revitalize the importance of multilateralism, which is based upon the values of responsibility, solidarity and dialogue.

The CSD is intended to serve as a forum for deep consideration of issues related to the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development. It should focus on the *inter-relationships* and on the *inter-linkages* between the different dimensions of the sectoral issues and on the cross-cutting issues, such as poverty eradication, sustainable production and consumption patterns, and means of implementation. In pursuing this goal, the CSD is expected to devote its attention to reviewing implementation, to identifying the critical bottlenecks impeding implementation and to suggesting measures to overcome obstacles, through a series of two-year cycles. These cycles should be organized in order to ensure some level of predictability and flexibility in the programme of work, with the aim of allowing longer-term preparations, to address emerging issues and to deal with changing trends.

In order to better realize this process, there are many gains which can be attained through a broader participation of *stakeholders* and through the active involvement of all actors responsible for implementation, promoting synergies, interaction, innovation and joint learning between the various participants, on the basis of the *principle of subsidiarity as applied to global governance*. In this context, what is important is to guarantee an appropriate accountability on the part of those involved and a better balance in their representation from the different parts of the world.

Talking about participation, it is important to acknowledge that persons living in poverty must be considered as participating subjects. Individuals and peoples are not tools but protagonists of their future and agents of their own development. In their specific economic and political circumstances, they are to exercise the creativity which is characteristic of the human person and on which the wealth of a nation is dependent. Sustainable development is aimed at inclusion. It can only be attained through responsible and equitable international cooperation, participation and partnership.

Mr. Chairman,

One of the principal novelties arising from the WSSD was the number of *partnership agreements* made by governments, international organizations and other stakeholders coming from business and civil society. The CSD should clarify some issues relating to partnership initiatives. They should not be seen as replacing or substituting for inter-governmentally agreed commitments, but as playing an important role in achieving goals and targets agreed upon in Johannesburg. They can supplement and complement the efforts made by governments. Nevertheless, it is important to ensure transparency and credibility for the partnership activities, which means to set clear guidelines, criteria and appropriate *monitoring mechanisms*. Without such mechanisms there is the risk of privatizing sustainable development and of excluding further the weakest groups.

The Holy See agrees with the need of having Guiding Principles for partnership initiatives, which have been developed in an informal process during the Preparatory Committee for the WSSD, but have not been formally agreed upon in Johannesburg. In finding a remedy for this shortcoming, the first thing we need to do is to develop a sense of responsibility for our common endeavour, through the *establishment of global partnerships in a spirit of solidarity and burden-sharing*. The earth and all its resources are part of the "common heritage of all humanity". This understanding fosters interdependence, stresses responsibility and underlines the importance of the principle of global solidarity. This reality becomes the foundation of sustainable development by directing the moral imperatives of justice, international cooperation, peace, security, and the desire to enhance the spiritual and material well-being of present and future generations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[00665-02.02] [Original text: English]

INTERVENTO DELLA SANTA SEDE ALLA SECONDA SESSIONE DEL COMITATO PREPARATORIO DELLA VII CONFERENZA DI ESAME DEL TRATTATO DI NON-PROLIFERAZIONE DELLE ARMI NUCLEARI (NPT)

Riportiamo di seguito l'intervento pronunciato lo scorso martedì 29 aprile dal Capo della Delegazione della Santa Sede, l'Osservatore Permanente presso l'Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite a Ginevra, S.E. Mons. Darmuid Martin, davanti alla seconda sessione del Comitato Preparatorio della VII Conferenza di esame del Trattato di Non-Proliferazione delle Armi Nucleari, in corso a Ginevra dal 28 aprile al 9 maggio:

• INTERVENTO DI S.E. MONS. DIARMUID MARTIN

Mr Chairman,

Global security will only be guaranteed through global cooperation, within the framework of an authentically multilateral system. Multilateralism is not, however, a magic formula. For multilateralism to work, it requires the responsible, honest and coherent cooperation of all.

It is thus disconcerting to note, as we look back to the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995, that so many of the pledges made then have not been fulfilled. Proliferation is occurring among states outside the NPT and challenges to the integrity of the Treaty occur from within. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has yet to enter

into force. Negotiations for a ban on the production of fissile material have not even started. While reductions of deployed strategic weapons have started, these reductions are neither verifiable nor irreversible. There are thousands of nuclear weapons still not included in any regime of nuclear disarmament. What then is to be said of the "unequivocal undertaking" to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons?

Today, an uncertainty is emerging about the commitment to many of the international instruments which for years were considered the pillars of the global arms control and reduction regime. Yet, peace is just as fragile in this twenty-first century as it was in any century of the past. Grave tensions exist between nations in different parts of the world. The tensions in a number of key regions are such that they constitute a challenge to the security of the entire world. Terrorism, on its part, presents new, hitherto unthought-of scenarios.

The geo-political situation has changed and certain dimensions of the disarmament scenario may require updating. But it would be a serious mistake to begin to take the current system apart or to allow it to disintegrate, without having a clear commonly-agreed road map of a future security system, which respects the legitimate rights and interests of all.

This current situation of fragility thus requires all of us to take a hard look at our responsibilities concerning nuclear non-proliferation. We must address seriously the diverse challenges that are on the international non-proliferation agenda, some unresolved for years, others more recent in origin, still others emerging as we speak. It would be foolish to think that we can put any of these realities to one side, if we wish together to advance international security. The architecture of the NPT must be reinforced to enhance international security. This architecture must include effective reporting, verification procedures, mechanisms to combat cheating, and an enforceable rule of law. The valuable work of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be sustained and should meet with the complete cooperation of all nations. It is true that the construction of such an architecture requires time and a favourable environment for it to take root. In some cases, it would appear, that rather than just taking time, steps are being taken which move in the opposite direction. This would be quite unacceptable.

The end of the Cold War should never permit us to overlook the calamitous damage which the use of nuclear weapons would cause. A so-called "peace" based on nuclear weapons cannot be the type of peace that we seek for the 21st century. The proliferation of nuclear weapons can only make the possibility of their use ever more real. No State – big or small - can morally justify escalating such a risk.

The Delegation of the Holy See would like to stress three points in particular:

1. In the Final Document of the NPT 2000 Review, all parties recognised that the total elimination of nuclear weapons is the only absolute guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. Many delegations at the first session of this Preparatory Committee stressed further that without progress towards the fulfilment of Article VI of the Treaty there is a real danger that the NPT will lose its true value. It is in article VI, in fact, that non-proliferation and disarmament are seen as mutually interdependent and reinforcing. The preservation of the non-proliferation dimensions of the Treaty demands unequivocal action towards the elimination of nuclear weapons.

2. The fight against terrorism also requires enhancing our commitment to an integrated programme of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. The threat of terrorist attacks using nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction ought to galvanise the community of nations to ensure that the NPT, the cornerstone of the non proliferation regime, is strengthened.

3. Neither must we lose sight of the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty. The presence of weapons of mass destruction in any region of the world represents, in fact, a threat to long term regional and global security. The peace process in the Middle East should thus aim at rapidly consolidating the necessary security presuppositions which will permit the establishment there of a zone verifiably free of all weapons of mass destruction.

Mr Chairman, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty has over the years helped limit proliferation and create a

spirit of cooperation in the common aspiration to avoid a catastrophic nuclear conflagration. The fragility of world security today requires that adherence to this instrument, in both its non-proliferation and disarmament goals, be strengthened and that it be coherently enforced by all. We cannot let any opportunity go by to work to sustain honestly together the integral application of the NPT, for the good of this and of future generations.

[00666-02.02] [Original text: English]
