

66<sup>th</sup> SESSION OF THE GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

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Check Against Delivery

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**Statement by  
Ambassador Ron Prosor  
Permanent Representative**

“Report of the Secretary-General on the  
responsibility to protect: Timely and decisive  
response”

United Nations, New York  
5 September 2012

Mr. Moderator,

Israel welcomes the opportunity to engage in this interactive dialogue on the Responsibility to Protect.

We are confronted this morning, once again, with a difficult truth. There is an alarming gap between the reality at the UN and the reality on the ground.

We gather here to discuss the responsibility to protect. Yet, in the streets of Damascus, Aleppo, and Homs, there is absolutely no responsibility – and certainly no protection. The Syrian regime – a Member State of this organization — continues to brutally slaughter its own people without consequence. In the face of these atrocities, the international community’s response is clearly neither timely nor decisive.

Mr. Moderator,

R2P emerged only recently as a political concept, but it comes out of a long historical and moral tradition that dates back millennia and spans across cultures and continents.

The Bible commands us not to "stand against the blood of thy neighbor". The Christian faith teaches its children the Parable of the Good Samaritan. Yet, for as long as these values have defined basic notions of humanity in our societies, they have been neglected and ignored.

The history of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century offers the most poignant examples of the contradictions between these values and actions. We live in a world that saw the horrors of the Holocaust, only to have then witnessed the killing fields of Cambodia, and the genocide in Rwanda.

Mr. Moderator,

Israel supports the unambiguous call in the Secretary-General’s report for action in the face of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity.

We wish to highlight several key points in this regard.

First, let me reiterate that the concept of R2P lies primarily in strengthening existing tools and mechanisms, rather than creating new ones.

Second, we must build on lessons learned. In particular, we must recognize the danger posed by incitement. Genocide begins with words. War crimes begin with cultures of violence and hate.

The Secretary-General's report offers clear guidelines for carefully choosing methods and means to respond to R2P situations. Israel agrees that each response must be tailored wisely to the specific situation at hand. Indeed, no template exists nor is it desirable, as each case differs. Maintaining the international community's flexibility with R2P is critical for ensuring the concept's effectiveness.

We welcome this report's emphasis on a comprehensive R2P strategy, which incorporates measures of both prevention and response. While the dividing lines are not always clear in practice, these pillars are equally important. They are not sequential. We agree that the use of force should be kept as a measure of last resort, but must always remain part of the toolbox.

R2P has the potential to shield the vulnerable against the most serious of crimes, but we must ensure that it does not become a tool that is misused and abused. We recognize the conceptual confusion surrounding R2P. As the Secretary-General has rightly pointed out, R2P should be clearly distinct from the broader concept of the protection of civilians.

Mr. Moderator,

Those of us who still have the time to read documents not bearing UN symbols may have noticed an analogy between the matter before us and the literary category of

"alternate history". Prominent contemporary writers, from Asimov to Nabokov, from Phillip Dick to Phillip Roth, have long struggled with the question "what if?"

A similar question hangs over this discussion. We can only imagine how the world's history would have read, if the international community had exercised its Responsibility to Protect in a timely and decisive manner.

Yet authors and novelists have a luxury that we simply cannot afford. Our history is constantly shaped by our actions and, even more so, by our inaction. It challenges our common values and our shared commitment to pursue them. Nowhere is this clearer than in the context of Responsibility to Protect.

Future generations will look back on our time and ask the same questions as these authors. It is on our shoulders to rise to today's challenges – to fulfill our collective Responsibility to Protect.

In the face of continued evil, our duty as individuals and nations is clear. Let us move forward with careful, but determined action, breathing life into the ancient moral values that bind us together as one human family.

Thank you, Mr. Moderator.