

**67th Session of the
General Assembly**



Statement

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Minister Counsellor**

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Madam Chairperson,

Let me first congratulate you on your election as the Chair of the Special Committee along with other members of the Bureau on their assumption. I am confident that under your and your team's able stewardship, this session can accomplish positive and concrete results.

I wish to thank the two Under-Secretary Generals, Mr. Herve Ladsous, and Ms. Ameerah Haq, for their respective briefings. Indonesia appreciates their efforts to improve collaboration and effectiveness in UN peacekeeping and field support.

Indonesia aligns with the statements by distinguished delegations of Egypt on behalf of NAM, and Thailand on behalf of ASEAN.

Madam Chairperson,

We thank the Secretary-General for his reports, in particular on the Implementation of the Recommendations of this Committee (A/67/632), and on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/67/312).

In the face of more complex and multidimensional demands placed on UN peacekeeping, a robust, responsive and optimally resourced supporting framework for peacekeeping is essential. We must ensure that everything in our capacities is done to provide blue helmets with timely, clear and achievable mandates along with effective material, financial and political support.

We participate here soon after the dynamic open debate in the Security Council on peacekeeping focusing on its multidimensional approach, and with a comprehensive and valuable Council's resolution (S/RES/2086/2013).

Indeed all peacekeeping stakeholders, namely, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the UN Secretariat, and the troop providing and host countries, must constantly interface and make efforts coherently so that the missions are supported properly in achieving their objectives, particularly as greater expectations are made of them.

It is also crucial that the various UN peacekeeping components – military, police and civilian work together closely and unite in a sense of common purpose.

We fully agree with the Secretary General when he says that peacekeeping requires enhanced cooperation among all stakeholders, and concerted efforts with partners, including by building on past experiences, different competencies, capacities and comparative advantages.

And there is hardly a more opportune forum than our Special Committee, as the dedicated inter-governmental forum to undertake comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operation in all its aspects, benefitting from the wide participation of the relevant stakeholders, including particularly troop-police contributing countries.

Indonesia looks forward to this new C-34 substantive session with the expectation that the C-34 in addition to considering traditional issues will further examine and formulate concrete recommendations on how modern day peacekeeping, as a global partnership, can be more suitably supported, including by partnering with the array of actors in peacebuilding and civilian capacity support.

In this context, allow me, **Madam Chair**, to highlight the following aspects, which my delegation considers as needing more focus at this session:

First, the 2012 C-34 report along with the adoption of the Security Council resolution 2086/2013 once more underline the imperative to strengthen the inter-linkage between peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

Without comprehensive, sustained, well-supported and nationally-owned peacebuilding and institution-building from the outset, peacekeeping alone cannot reduce instability and risk of conflict.

Peacekeepers are playing a highly important role as early peacebuilders, and we commend their hard work. We welcome the steps mentioned in the Secretary General's report to assist them in the various peacebuilding related tasks.

However, to achieve best outcomes for particularly the highly specialist and longer-term tasks, civilian experts with specific experiences and skills may be more suited.

The approach should, therefore, be reflective of developments that are taking place under the UN civilian capacity review along with the work being carried out by the Peacebuilding Commission. Other UN system entities are conducting some very useful programmes on development and peacebuilding as well, and we need to promote an integrated and complementary approach.

We look forward to a detailed briefing on how the review of civilian capacity can tangibly benefit peacekeeping missions, as well as how better synergy can be created among the relevant UN and non UN entities, including regional and sub-regional organisations to bolster peacekeeping aims.

Second, I would like to reiterate that the wide-ranging nature and scope of the mandated tasks given to peacekeeping operations necessitate explicit and clear guidelines with required equipment, training and resources.

We cannot simply work in vacuum, and ignore that various UN peacekeeping missions have confronted major shortages in their critical assets, potentially hampering effective implementation of their mandated tasks, particularly on protecting civilians. This has put peacekeepers in imminent danger as well.

This is among the reasons that Indonesia will deploy three utility helicopters to UNAMID in Darfur together with 120 personnel.

Third, the issue of the use of modern technology, which was among the most debated issues last year, should continue to be in the forefront of our discussion this year. The C-34 should explore more inclusive and intergovernmental discussion on the related legal, operational, technical and financial

aspects, including the consent of countries concerned with regard to the application of such means in the field.

Fourth, as also pointed out by numerous delegations, the timely adoption of the report by the C-34 continues to be of concern. Along with the examination of substantive issues, we need to discuss how to improve the working methods of the C-34, beyond the issue of timely adoption of the report.

We are positive that by improving in areas such as rotating the C-34's bureau so as to reflect the principles of geographical representation as well as strengthening its role, the function and approach of the C-34 would be enriched and strengthened.

Together with others, we look forward to advancing discussion on this issue at this session.

Madam Chairperson,

Indonesia's contribution to UN peacekeeping missions goes as far back as 1956. Having participated in 26 UN peacekeeping missions with 25,874 personnel deployed to date, Indonesia is keen to expand its contribution. We have undertaken efforts to further institutionalize our expertise in various areas of multidimensional peacebuilding and state-building, and look forward to sharing our capabilities and knowledge with those interested.

In conclusion, **Madam Chair**, I would like to echo that as crucial and as noble the UN peacekeeping is, it requires a comprehensive and adequately supported effort by the United Nations and relevant international community partners to work for credible and inclusive political processes on ground that address disputes' root causes along with sustained peacebuilding and institution-building.

Thank you.