Statement by

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on


New York, 20 November 2014
Mr. President,

Let me first thank you for convening this important debate.

I would also like to thank Australia, as the current president of the Security Council, on presenting the Council's report for the period, 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013.

Indonesia associates with the statement by Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr. President,

As noted in the Report, the situations in Syria, Palestine, Libya. Yemen, Mali, Somalia, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, South Sudan and indeed some other regions necessitated effective responses by the Council.

Certainly, the Council attempted to meet the challenges by activating peace missions, other diplomatic means, peacekeeping operations, and through sanctions committees. 51 resolutions and 21 presidential statements transpired along with two missions in the period under review.

Indonesia applauds the Security Council for its efforts, and indeed for also convening very important open debates on children and armed conflict, women peace and security, protection of civilians, post-conflict peacebuilding, and cooperation with regional organisations, among others.

Where these debates have served to enhance the global normative frameworks, they have also highlighted the glaring need to further evolve a well-resourced, comprehensive and coordinated approach to fostering peace from the onset of conflicts.

When one looks at the conflict cases addressed by the Council in the stated period, it is difficult to argue that a comprehensive, integrated and well-resourced peace effort with an active participation of national stakeholders has taken roots.
Clearly the factors are different in conflicts and building peace is a long term endeavour. But it is imperative that the effort be sustained relentlessly and national ownership deepened.

Mr. President,

Indonesia would also like to highlight its deep concern over certain cases of inaction by the Council. That the situations in Palestine and Syria have remained unaddressed in a meaningful manner by the Council is extremely harmful not only for the regional and international peace and security, this negates the very principles of the UN Charter, international law and humanitarian law, seriously questioning the credibility and intentions of the Security Council.

As others have said, we would also have welcomed a more analytical Report, describing within a reasonable length, the factors that led the Council to decide in a certain way. Specially, when the Council took no substantive action on a situation that threatened peace and security of people and where casualties occurred, it is crucial that all UN Member States, which have entrusted the Council to act on their behalf for the maintenance of international peace and security, fully know the reasons why Council did not act. We also support that the copy of veto detailing the particular rationale behind its use should be circulated to all UN Member States.

Recognising that at times the ground dynamics in conflicts can render the best of Council’ decisions ineffective, a frank assessment in the Council’s annual report of the impediments to conflict resolution will clearly identify the responsible elements to everyone. This should also help to build a greater onus on particularly the more relevant countries on playing a more responsible role in helping to resolve bottlenecks and pave way to instill peace.

A more communicative Security Council openly sharing the rationale behind its decision making, and one that consults more freely with the host countries of peace operations, troops and police contributing countries of peacekeeping operations, as well as with the wider UN membership, will have its decisions better owned by everyone.
Mr. President,

Indonesia on its part will continue to play its role and support efforts that make the Council more responsive, accessible and effective in diffusing hostilities timely and enabling sustainable peace and wellbeing, while upholding the norms set out in the UN Charter, international law and humanitarian law.

Thank you.