

**Security Council Open Debate on Peacekeeping Operations: New Trends June 2014,  
Security Council Chamber**

*Statement by Mr. Llanos Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations.*

We thank the presidency of the Russian Federation for convening this open debate and for the concept note (S/2014/384, annex) on a theme of importance and relevance to the Organization. We also thank the Secretary-General for his briefing.

Peacekeeping operations are an important tool in the work of the Organization under its peace and security pillar. The international recognition of that tool rests, in part, on its origin and the principles that inspire the missions, namely, impartiality, the consent of the parties and the non-use of force except in cases of self-defence or defence of the mandate.

Peacekeeping operations have changed from a traditional concept, basically serving the functions of observation, monitoring and reporting on ceasefires between and among States, to a scenario in which the conflict situations that occur are often intra-State and the operations are assigned multiple responsibilities. That has resulted in so-called multidimensional mandates, robust mandates or even, in some exceptional situations, the establishment of a force intervention brigade, as in the case of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This new scenario requires thorough analysis and discussion, which, as we see it, should be held with the entire United Nations membership, and in particular, with the troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries. In that regard, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations of the General Assembly has a particular role to play.

My delegation favours a multidimensional focus as the approach to conflict resolution, since it transcends the mere cessation of hostilities and involves tasks that include the facilitation of political processes; the protection of civilians; the protection of human rights; the promotion and support of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; the restoration of the rule of law and the promotion of national reconciliation.

The complexity of such tasks demands that the Council provide clear, realistic mandates, along with sufficient resources for their attainment. Perhaps we should explore a structure that would, among other things, provide for strengthening the civilian component and an efficient comprehensive matrix for the remaining components, through which the United Nations agencies on the ground would be subordinate to the leadership of a given mission. Furthermore, we must develop more precise regulatory frameworks based on lessons learned. We stress the need to take effective steps to strengthen the focus on fully integrated missions. As we indicated earlier, we believe that it is important that those steps should arise from an interaction between the General Assembly and the Security Council.

We appreciate the Secretary-General's suggestion regarding a review of the peacekeeping operations under the Charter of the United Nations. With respect to the so-called robust mandates and intervention brigades, we share the President's concerns regarding to the principles of impartiality and consent. The use of force by the United Nations will always entail political implications and will always be susceptible to generating unforeseeable consequences. For that reason, political control of such decisions should be strengthened, and the mechanisms for their implementation should be precisely spelled out, paying special heed to the views of troop-contributing countries. Along those lines, the progressive development of international law demands the elaboration of clear and precise rules of engagement that take into account the new challenges involved and provide for appropriate mitigation measures.

The possible use of force should be determined by weighing such varied factors as mission capacity, public perception, humanitarian impact, staff security and protection and, most importantly, the impact of such actions on the national and local consensus with regard to the mission. Peacekeeping

operations should be aimed at de-escalating violence on the ground and returning to forms of persuasion that do not involve the use of force. Should the use of force be authorized, we believe that neighbouring countries and countries of the subregion should not undertake the tasks that involve the use of force. It would seem desirable for individual units to have clearly defined and differentiated functions.

Whatever function is ultimately adopted, we stress the importance of reinforcing a gender perspective in all peacekeeping operations and of remaining vigilant so as to ensure that all ground operations include a gender component, as provided for in resolution 1325 (2000).

With regard to the use of new technologies, in particular the use of unarmed drones, my country supports the principle derived from the Brahimi report (S/2000/809) concerning the need to provide all peacekeeping operations with better information for the execution of their mandates, for developing and planning their specific tasks, and for evaluating their results. Drones are a good tool for accomplishing such tasks and, in principle, my country supports their use. However, we need to establish the legal framework for their use. In that regard, we propose the development of a legal study and the creation of a framework for their operational use to be submitted to member States for their review and approval.

Finally, with respect to cooperation between missions, my country sees peacekeeping operations as a flexible and useful tool in dealing with rapidly unfolding situations or as part of regional clusters. Nonetheless, norms in this instance should also be more precisely defined. Inter-mission cooperation must always emanate from a process of consultation and should be accompanied by the respective memorandums of understanding that fully document their legal grounds. The consent of troop-contributing countries is fundamental, along with the presentation of a status report on the situation of the contributing mission, as well as a clear definition of the mandate and the use of force in the receiving mission.

Peacekeeping and peacebuilding are among the permanent objectives of my country's foreign policy. We view the concept of peacekeeping operations as a broad one, involving both the maintenance and the promotion of peace—one whose civilian and military components should work in a coordinated fashion with an integrated focus. Only a focus of that nature is capable of maintaining the link between security and development and of creating better conditions for preventing future conflicts.

As a troop-contributing country, we reiterate our commitment to the Organization in the noble task of contributing to peace and security.