

## Remarks by

## H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe President of the 6<sup>ጵ</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly

## Annual Session of the Peacebuilding Commission ConcludingSession

New York 23 June2014

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H. E. Vitaly Churkin, President of the Security Council,
H. E. Antonio de Aguiar PatriotaChair of the Peacebuilding Commission Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to join you for the closing of thiss tannual session of the Recebuilding Commission (PBC).

Let me begin by thanking youA, mbassador de Aguiar Patriotator the kind invitation to be part of this closing session and also congratulate you for the leadership you have slowering the work of PBC. I am confident that under your able leaderships, body will grow even stronger ad meetits objectives successfully

As weareall DZDUH WKH 3% & LV D YHU\ LPSRUWDQW SDhUW RI W 2005, it was established with high expectations to tackle draeunting challenges of reconstruction and development inductries emerging from conflict. Undoubtedly, over the last three years the PBC has made important strides towards implementing its mandate and core functions as an intergovernmental advisory body of the UN.

As parent organ alongside the Security Coluttone General Assembly had a primary role to play in its inception and continues its engagembeyn participating inelecting members of the PB, Cas well as reviewing WKH 3% &  $\PV$  \$QQXDO 5HSRUW

Excellencies,

Over the last nine years or stope PBC has prosen its value inaddressingroot causes and challenges associated with conflict, instability and endevelopment, toprevent postconflict countries from relapsing into conflict.

Countries that have been referred to the agenda of the PBC have befrefitted bastructive international attention with a focus their specific needs and challenges Country Specific Configurationshave provided aplatform to foster dialogue and cooperation among all parties involved in the recovery efforts, including gienal actors, major financial and troop contributors, financial institutions and UN Representatives.

At the county level, i

Next year, the General Assembly and the Security Council will conduct a mandated teyrear review of the Peacebuilding Architectur Tehis review will be an opportunity to explore how to strengthen the capacity and authority of the PBC toprovide advice and specific recommendations on policies that improve lives of people in countries emerging from conflict.

## **Distinguished Delegates**

An important milestone in the transition of a postflict country is its removal from the agenda of the Security Council It is an important benchmark to celebrate tit is also a surce of risk in D FRXQWU\ $\P$ V WUDQVL AN degrath Restriction to the Restriction of the Restriction of the Council and political ± and attention from the international community hese resources are likely to decline with the departure of the Council and the mission.

The PBC was created teasethe transition in light of these risks and one of itestimary roles has been to mobilise the required resources in presentifict countries. Almost ten years since the establishment of the Commission, this inner abjective of the PBC remains more critical than ever before. For this reason, the thermient this first annual session HQWLWOHG <sup>3</sup>6XVWDLQDEC SHDFHEXLOGLQJ WKH GRPHVWLF DQG LQWHUQDWLRQDO DV

I understand thateliberations since the beginning of this first annual session here positive and constructiveThe discussions and themes you selected in yuteractive working sessions areall instrumental in charting a waterward to ensure sustainable support peacebuilding.

Indeed, peacebuilding requires substantial financial and human resources. Whiletesthrootr WUDQVLWLRQDO DVVLVWDQFH VXnFiutch note det wat statistic to also a greater need for longerm, sustained finance is support on the post onflict countries to consolidate peace and stability.