

**Security Council Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security
October 2014, Security Council Chamber**

Statement by Mr. Liu Jieyi, Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations.

The Chinese delegation welcomes Argentina's initiative in convening today's open debate. I would like to thank the Secretary-General for his briefing. I would also like to thank Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, Executive Director of UN-Women, and Assistant Secretary-General Mulet for their briefings. China also listened carefully to the statements by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, and the representatives of civil society.

Next year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security. Thanks to the joint efforts of United Nations Member States, agencies and regional and subregional organizations, positive progress has been made in its implementation. The international community has achieved significant results in its efforts to provide comprehensive protection for the security, rights and interests of women, and to enhance the unique role that women play in the area of peace and security. Meanwhile, the current international situation is becoming increasingly complex and challenging, as various regional conflicts have arisen one after the other. In many areas, civilians, and women in particular, are being displaced by war and conflict. They have to deal with various kinds of violence and violations by themselves, without any assistance, and therefore urgently need the international community's support. We must therefore work together and in close coordination in order to strengthen the comprehensive protection of women in conflict.

In that regard, I would like to emphasize the following three points. First, the protection of women in conflict should be addressed so as to deal both with its symptoms and its underlying causes, and it calls for a holistic approach. The international community should take effective measures to provide a comprehensive guarantee of security to women and ensure that they receive humanitarian relief. At the same time, we should also vigorously enhance the political process, promote national reconciliation and settle differences through dialogue and consultation, aimed at creating a safe and stable external environment conducive to protecting women's rights and interests. At every stage of the peace process, women's full right to participation and decision-making should be ensured so that a system of guarantees can be established to protect their rights and interests.

Secondly, the United Nations agencies should strengthen their coordination and cooperation in support of national efforts to protect women in conflict. The countries involved bear the primary responsibility for protecting women in conflict, and the international community should fully respect that leading role, while providing constructive support based on the needs of the countries concerned. The Security Council should coordinate more closely with the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Human Rights Council and UN-Women, based on their respective mandates, so that they can carry out their various functions synergistically. Regional and subregional organizations should also play a full role.

Thirdly, comprehensive economic and social development and the eradication of the root causes of conflicts are prerequisites for guaranteeing the rights and interests of women. They

can also advance women's empowerment and improve their positive contribution to international peace and security, in order to help the countries concerned get to work as soon as possible on post-conflict reconstruction and the development of women. The international community should increase its development assistance and technical support to developing countries, with priority being given to the countries concerned in the area of national capacity-building, as well as to ensuring an adequate focus on the complementary role played by women's groups and civil society as a whole.

The international community is currently experiencing a new resurgence of terrorism in some countries and regions; terrorism and extremism are becoming rampant and causing enormous harm to civilians in general and women in particular. This is now one of the major causes of the displacement of women, and the international community should ensure that it pays adequate attention to the issue and makes resolution 1325 (2000) an integral part of its response to terrorism, taking effective measures to protect women from the effects of terrorism and extremism, and to ensure women's participation in international efforts to counter terrorism.

Next year the United Nations will conduct a comprehensive review of the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), studying the lessons learned based on Member States' experience and practices, and will explore effective ways to protect the rights, interests and security of women in conflict. China welcomes the Secretary-General's efforts to initiate that global study and will actively support and participate in the relevant activities. We will join with all Member States in helping to advance United Nations activities in the area of women and peace and security to a higher level.