UN Security Council: “We Cannot Afford to Fail”
Learning in Retirement, Carleton University
Dr. Marcel Jesenský, Spring 2019 – Session II
The seashore is more crowded and disorderly
(2001- )

Iraq 2003
Libya and Syria
Responsibility While Protecting
Reform of the Security Council
Iraq UNSCOM/IAEA verification

2001/Terrorism

Unilateralism

WMD

UN mandate

UNMOVIC
Iraq 2003
“a final opportunity to comply”
19 March 2003
“coalition of willing”
WM Destruction/Deception
Libya 2011
Colonel Gaddafi

17 Mar 2011, S/RES/1973

no-fly zone, NATO

fighting the war (rebels’ air force)

Libya 2019 (failed, refugees, terrorism)
Responsibility while Protecting (RWP)
11 Nov 2011 (S/2011/701)

state, int’l community, collective action

misuse (regime change)

the Charter

civilians, accountability
War in Syria (2011 - )

Geopolitics (SC)

Rifts within the SC

Short-lived UNSMIS (4 months)

Free Syrian Army, Al-Nousra Front)

Bashar al-Assad
Post-UNSMIS Syria

Chemical weapons (2013)

Staffan da Mistura (2014)

Daesh, ISIL/ISIS (2014)


Astana - Geneva
SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)  (Chapter V)
(http://www.un.org/en/sc/)

- all the great powers members included

VOTING

Article 27
1 Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2 Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3 Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.
African states
Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cabo Verde
Cameroon
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco

Asia-Pacific states
Afghanistan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cyprus
DPRK
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kiribati
Kuwait

Eastern European states
Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Montenegro
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Ukraine

Latin American and Caribbean states
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Paraguay
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

Western European and Other states
Andorra
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
San Marino
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
Holy See
Security Council Reform

1945: 5 permanent – 6 non-permanent members

1965: 5 permanent – 10 non-permanent

WEOG (29/3+2), EEG (23/1+1), GRULAC (33/0+2)
Asia-Pacific (54/1+2-3), Africa (54/0+2-3)

2019: 193 Member States
Razali (Malaysia)

G-4 (Germany, Japan, Brazil, India)

“United for Consensus”

Ezulwini consensus

Open-ended / IGN
## Model A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional area</th>
<th>No. of States</th>
<th>Permanent seats (continuing)</th>
<th>Proposed new permanent seats</th>
<th>Proposed two-year seats (non-renewable)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>191</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>7</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Model B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional area</th>
<th>No. of States</th>
<th>Permanent seats (continuing)</th>
<th>Proposed four-year renewable seats</th>
<th>Proposed two-year seats (non-renewable)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>191</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G-4 (Germany, Japan, Brazil, India) 6 P + 4 nP (25 total)

Size and composition

1. **Decides:**

   (a) That the membership of the Security Council shall be increased from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members;

   (b) That the six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

      (i) Two from African States;

      (ii) Two from Asian States;

      (iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;

      (iv) One from Western European and Other States;

   (c) That the four new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

      (i) One from African States;

      (ii) One from Asian States;

      (iii) One from Eastern European States;

      (iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean States;
African Group (54 States) 6 P + 5 nP (26 total)

(a) Enlarge the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories and improve on its working methods;

(b) Accord the new permanent members the same prerogatives and privileges as those of the current permanent members, including the right of veto;

(c) Grant Africa two permanent and five non-permanent seats in the Security Council and increase its membership from fifteen to twenty-six with the eleven additional seats to be distributed as follows:

(i) Two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African States;

(ii) Two permanent seats and one non-permanent seat for Asian States;

(iii) One non-permanent seat for Eastern European States;

(iv) One permanent seat and one non-permanent seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(v) One permanent seat for Western European and other States;

(d) Amend the Charter of the United Nations accordingly.
1. **Decides** that the Security Council shall consist, in addition to the five permanent members as determined by Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, of twenty elected Members of the United Nations serving on the Security Council for a two-year term, according to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 5 below;

4. **Decides** that, in order to implement paragraph 3 above, the twenty non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern: six from African States; five from Asian States; four from Latin American and Caribbean States; three from Western European and other States; two from Eastern European States;
The United Nations: What It Is and Does

Learning in Retirement, Carleton University
Dr. Marcel Jesenský, Fall 2018 – Session I