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Chapter 1 : United Nations Security Council - Wikipedia

A technical and at points legalistic analysis of the manner in which the Security Council has performed its functions concerning the settlement of disputes and threats to the peace.

Find our more in our fliers for students and educators “” and take a look at our call for presentations! They are to refrain from the threat or use of force against any state, and may bring the dispute before the Security Council. The UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may convene at any time, whenever peace is threatened. The other 10 are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Decisions of the Council require nine yes votes. Except in votes on procedural questions, a decision cannot be made if there is a no vote, or veto, by a permanent member. When the Council considers a threat to international peace, it first explores ways to settle the dispute peacefully. It may suggest principles to the parties for a peaceful settlement, appoint special representatives, ask the Secretary-General to use his good offices, or undertake investigation and mediation. It has developed and refined the use of non-military measures including arms embargoes, travel banks, and restrictions to guard against the exploitation of natural resources to fuel conflicts, as well as taking a lead role in the coordination of international counter-terrorism efforts. In the event that a dispute has erupted into armed conflict, the Council tries to secure a ceasefire. It may send a peacekeeping mission to help the parties maintain the truce and to keep opposing forces apart. The Council may, in some cases, authorize the utilization of military force by a coalition of member states or by a regional organization or arrangement. This can only be carried out as a last resort when all possible peaceful means of settling a dispute have been exhausted, or after a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression have been determined to exist. In order to hold combatants accountable for their actions, the Council has also created international tribunals to prosecute those accused of grave human rights violations and serious breaches of international humanitarian law, including genocide. In addition to its responsibility to maintain international peace and security, the Council also makes recommendations to the General Assembly to appoint a new Secretary-General and to admit new Members to the UN. Security Council Decisions Security Council decisions are formal expressions of the will of the Council. In contrast to the decisions taken by the General Assembly, those taken by the Security Council are legally binding. Much like the General Assembly, most of the decisions adopted by the Security Council are made by consensus. However, when there is no consensus and decisions are put to a vote, the minimum number of votes needed to take action on an issue is determined by whether the item is procedural or substantive. Any member that is a party to a dispute must abstain from voting. All five permanent members have exercised the right of veto at one time or another. If a permanent member does not fully agree with a proposed resolution but does not wish to cast a veto, it has been a long standing practice that it may choose to abstain i. Under Chapter VII, the Council can take measures to enforce its decisions and ensure that mandates are fulfilled. It can impose economic sanctions or order an arms embargo. Rules of Procedure On 17 January , the Security Council met for the first time in London and adopted provisional rules of procedure. The provisional rules that were presented to the Council at its first meeting were the result of lengthy debates in a Security Council sub-committee called the Executive Committee of the UN Preparatory Commission. The Commission continued to discuss the draft for several months but in late June decided that it could not agree on a definitive set of rules of procedure. The Provisional Rules have since been amended eleven times. Any recommendation to the GA regarding the appointment of the SG shall be discussed and decided at a private meeting. There are four types of public meetings: Protection of civilians in armed conflict. Pictured next to Mr. Grace Akallo, former child soldier of Uganda, participates in the Security Council open debate on children and armed conflict. Next to her is Ms. Non-Council members that are directly concerned or affected or have special interest in the matter under consideration may be invited to participate in the discussion upon their request. Exhibits of photographs and maps set up on two easels at the back of the Security Council Chamber.

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The display was set up by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson 2nd from right, at table of the United States, which he said showed installations of ballistic missile sites in Cuba, Briefings: While briefings may be conducted during open debates or debates, when briefings are scheduled as a separate meeting, only Council members are allowed to deliver statements. Briefings are often followed by informal consultations of the whole which are closed to the public. Council members are able to make statements before and after they vote on the resolution. No briefings are made during adoption meetings. Every public meeting is followed by a Press Release. In addition to the public formats there are two types of private meetings: A verbatim copy of private meetings is kept by the Secretary General. Deputy Secretary-General Mark Malloch Brown third from left, front, pictured with senior staff of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations at the meeting on troop contributing countries for Lebanon in Troop contributing countries TCC: Security Council resolution outlines when TCC meetings should take place and who should be invited. TCC meetings are presided over by the President of the Council. Informal consultations of the whole: These are held in private with all 15 Council members present. The consultations are closed to non-Council Member States. There are no official records of informal consultations. The renovation is a gift from the Russian Federation in Informal interactive dialogues: These informal private meetings of the Security Council members are convened in order to hold an off-the-record discussion with one or more non-Council Member States. There are no official records of informal dialogues. These meetings are a relatively recent practice of the members of the Security Council. Under Article 30 of the Charter, however, the Council is the master of its own procedure and has the latitude to determine its own practices. The "Arria-formula meetings" are very informal, confidential gatherings which enable Security Council members to have a frank and private exchange of views. Such informal gatherings do not constitute an activity of the Council and are convened at the initiative of a member or members of the Council rather than by the President. The Security Council has broad power and authority to invite any non-Council member or individual to participate in its meetings. In accordance with rule 37 of the provisional rules of procedure, all States, whether or not members of the United Nations, can be invited to participate in Council meetings when: In accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, members of the Secretariat or other persons may be invited to supply the Council with information or give other assistance in examining matters within its competence. Invitations under rule 39 can be grouped into the following five categories: Role of the President of the Security Council Under rule 18, the presidency of the Security Council rotates monthly in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members of the Council. When this occurs, the representative of the member next in English alphabetical order temporarily assumes the Presidency. The functions of the President include: The Presidency of the Security Council is assigned to the State not the individual. As a result, any member of the government can preside over meetings during the month when their country has been assigned to the Presidency of the Council. Although it is not in the Charter or rules of procedure, this practice has been common since the early s. Programme of Work and Provisional Agenda At the beginning of every month the Secretariat prepares a tentative forecast of the programme of work of the Security Council for the President of the Council. The forecast covers in particular those matters that may be taken up during the month pursuant to earlier decisions of the Council. The fact that a matter is or is not included in the forecast carries no implication that it will or will not be taken up during the month. The actual programme of work will be determined by developments and the views of members of the Council. The provisional agenda for each formal meeting of the Council is drawn up by the Secretary-General and distributed to the representatives of Council members. The provisional agenda is first approved in informal consultations and before being adopted at the beginning of a formal meeting. Council Members usually let the President know in advance if they wish to make a statement but can decide to do so during the course of a meeting as well by going up quietly and making their intentions known. Members of the Council do not raise their placards or hands in order to speak during a formal meeting. If there are NGO representatives or other individuals, they would go next. If an agenda item is about the situation in a particular country, the representative of that country would go after the Secretary-General or other Secretariat officials. Council

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members would go next. When non-Council members or other governmental bodies with Observer status are invited to speak, they usually speak after Council members. The members of the Security Council do not discourage each other from taking the floor more than once, in the interest of making consultations more interactive. Outcome documents All documents issued by the Security Council, except resolutions, require consensus of Council members. The documents prepared by the Council include: Elements to the Press: This consists of bullet points that outline what the President of the Security Council should say to the press. The President has discretion on what to say. A Press Release is distributed following every public meeting in the Security Council chamber which summarizes the discussion that took place during the meeting. Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the UN and President of the Security Council delivers a Council press statement condemning the terrorist attacks in Aleppo, Syria, which caused dozens of deaths and over one hundred civilians injured Resolution: Council members can vote for, against or abstain from voting. Any member of the P-5 can veto a resolution. Without going into the scholarly debate of the legally binding effect of resolutions adopted under Chapter VI versus Chapter VII, one should note that, under Article 25 of the Charter, the Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

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Chapter 2 : Vote on West Bank settlements could cause trouble for the U.N. - CBS News

The author reviews how the Council has performed in relation to peaceful settlement of disputes and how it has carried out its responsibilities with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the.

The Fourth Geneva Convention makes it illegal for nations to move populations and establish settlements in territories acquired in a war, and an overwhelming number of countries consider the Israeli settlements to be illegal on that basis. The Council also endorsed the Road map for peace, which required a freeze to settlement expansion in Resolution 181. At least, settlers have been added since Obama took office, [17] and The Quartet report in July said that, Israelis lived in the settlements. On 22 December, United States President-elect Donald Trump called on Egyptian president Abdel Fattah el-Sisi to withdraw the proposal, [3] and Egypt withdrew the nomination after what its ambassador called an "intense pressure". Following a telephone conversation between Netanyahu and Vladimir Putin, the Russian ambassador to the UN Vitaly Churkin requested that the vote be postponed until after Christmas. His proposal failed to gain any support. The Israeli government recalled its ambassadors from New Zealand and Senegal. Israel does not have diplomatic relations with Venezuela or Malaysia. The international community has told the people of Israel that the way to security and peace is not going to be done through occupation, but rather through peace, ending the occupation and establishing a Palestinian state to live side by side with the state of Israel on the line. The Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Wu Haitao, welcomed the resolution and said it reflects the common aspiration of the international community. Prime Minister Najib Razak described the vote as "a victory to the people of Palestine". Foreign Minister Murray McCully stated that "we have been very open about our view that the [UN Security Council] should be doing more to support the Middle East peace process and the position we adopted today is totally in line with our long established policy on the Palestinian question" and that "the vote today should not come as a surprise to anyone and we look forward to continuing to engage constructively with all parties on this issue". The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia issued a statement which said that "the Russian Federation voted for it because the resolution is based on tested formulas reflecting the general view of the international community, which have been reaffirmed many times, on the illegality of Israeli settlement plans in the Palestinian territory. Our experience shows convincingly that a two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is only possible through direct talks between Palestinians and Israelis without any preconditions. After several retribution measures were announced by Israel, Senegal Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that his country "steadily supported the research of a fair and equitable solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. United States Secretary of State John Kerry said the United States could not "stand in the way of a resolution at the United Nations that makes clear that both sides must act now to preserve the possibility of peace" and said the resolution "rightly condemns violence and incitement and settlement activity. He also said that the Security Council resolution "reiterates what has long been the overwhelming consensus international view on settlements" and that "if we had vetoed this resolution, the United States would have been giving license to further unfettered settlement construction that we fundamentally oppose. Israel was to desist from settlements, and Palestinians were to adopt measures to counter terrorism. Australia was one of the few countries to support the position of the Israeli government, implying that had they been on the UN Security Council they most likely would have voted against the resolution. Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Didier Reynders welcomed the resolution, stating that "Belgium fully shares the position of the international community expressed in this resolution" and that "the settlement policy of the territories occupied by Israel is illegal, and its continuation seriously jeopardizes the possibility of a two-state solution. Foreign Minister and Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE Frank-Walter Steinmeier welcomed the resolution and said it confirms what has long been the position of the German government, stating that the Israeli settlement of occupied territory is an obstacle to peace and a two-state solution. Iranian Foreign Ministry Spokesman Bahram Qassemi welcomed the resolution and asked "the

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international community, particularly the United Nations," to take "effective and fundamental steps in this regard after more than seven decades. He said that "it is important that Israel complies with it, because the settlements are in violation of international law". The Foreign Ministry welcomed the vote in a statement and urged Israel to abide by the Security Council decision and to halt all settlement activities in the Palestinian areas. Such activities constitute a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law and, according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, constitute a war crime. It advised the international community to remain resolute in its condemnation of illegal Israeli actions in the Occupied Territories and called for the dismantling of the settlements. They used to have a great friend in the U. The beginning of the end was the horrible Iran deal, and now this U. Stay strong Israel, January 20 is fast approaching! The Fourth Geneva Convention already makes it illegal for nations to move populations and establish settlements in territories acquired in a war, and an overwhelming number of countries already consider the Israeli settlements to be illegal on that basis. Prime Minister Bill English also penned a letter expressing regret at the damage caused to bilateral relations as a result of New Zealand proposing UN Resolution

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Chapter 3 : Voting and the Handling of Disputes in the Security Council (New Ed.) ARECHAGA Eduardo J

Voting and the Handling of Disputes in the Security Council.: (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, United Nations Studies) New edition Edition by Eduardo Jimenez De Arechaga (Author).

United Nations Security Council, United Nations UN organ whose primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security. An amendment to the UN Charter in increased council membership to 15, including the original five permanent members and 10 nonpermanent members. The nonpermanent members are generally chosen to achieve equitable representation among geographic regions, with five members coming from Africa or Asia, one from eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from western Europe or other areas. Five of the 10 nonpermanent members are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms, and five retire each year. The presidency is held by each member in rotation for a period of one month. Each member has one vote. Substantive matters, such as the investigation of a dispute or the application of sanctions, also require nine affirmative votes, including those of the five permanent members holding veto power. In practice, however, a permanent member may abstain without impairing the validity of the decision. A vote on whether a matter is procedural or substantive is itself a substantive question. Because the Security Council is required to function continuously, each member is represented at all times at the United Nations headquarters in New York City. Critics have argued that the Security Council and its five permanent members reflect the power structure that existed at the end of World War II, when much of the world was under colonial rule. Reform efforts have remained elusive but have centred on efforts to make the work of the Security Council more transparent and on demands by important non-permanent members, such as Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan the so-called G-4, to obtain permanent membership or at least have special status within the Security Council. One proposal put forward by the G-4 countries was to increase the membership of the Security Council to 25 seats by adding six new permanent members, including one each for themselves and two for Africa. When there is a complaint, the council first explores the possibility of a peaceful resolution. International peacekeeping forces may be authorized to keep warring parties apart pending further negotiations see United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. If the council finds that there is a real threat to the peace, a breach of the peace, or an act of aggression as defined by Article 39 of the UN Charter, it may call upon UN members to apply diplomatic or economic sanctions. If these methods prove inadequate, the UN Charter allows the Security Council to take military action against the offending nation. In addition to several standing and ad hoc committees, the work of the council is facilitated by the Military Staff Committee, Sanctions Committees for each of the states under sanctions, Peacekeeping Forces Committees, and an International Tribunals Committee. The absence of a Soviet veto allowed the U. Beginning in the late s, there was a surge in the number of peacekeeping operations including observer missions authorized by the Security Council: More than 8, Bosniak men and boys were killed in the subsequent Srebrenica massacre, and in a Dutch court ruled that the government of the Netherlands was partially liable for the deaths of of the victims. Rwanda genocide of Skulls of victims on display at a church where they had sought refuge during the Rwanda genocide of Michael Buker In the conflicts of the 21st century, the Security Council was a much less effective body. Beginning in, Arab militias backed by the Sudanese government carried out a terror campaign in the region of Darfur. In spite of the presence of an African Union peacekeeping force, hundreds of thousands were killed and millions were displaced in what was called the first genocide of the 21st century. In August the Security Council authorized the creation and deployment of a peacekeeping force to Darfur, but the Sudanese government rejected the measure. In the entire history of the UN, no peacekeeping mission had ever failed to deploy once authorized by the Security Council. Large-scale UNAMID troop deployment did not begin until, some five years after the violence began, and obstruction by the government of Sudanese Pres. A man holds the body of his son, who was killed in a suicide bombing in October, in Aleppo, Syria, during the Syrian Civil War. The United States traditionally vetoed measures that were seen as critical of Israel, and it did so more

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than three dozen times in the decades following the Six-Day War. In Russia vetoed a measure condemning its occupation of the Georgian republics of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. After the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in , Russia and China vetoed numerous attempts to stem the bloodshed in that conflict. Some half a million people were killed in the fighting in Syria , and millions more were displaced. After Russia illegally annexed the Ukrainian republic of Crimea in March , it vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning the act, and, when Russian-backed militants shot down Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 over eastern Ukraine , Russia vetoed a resolution that would have created an international tribunal to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the loss of lives. [Learn More](#) in these related Britannica articles:

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Madame President, Distinguished members of the Security Council, I have the honour to present the fourth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution , as well as the eighteenth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution on the issue of missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and property. Madame President, On 12 May 2005 within the constitutional time-frame- Iraq held elections to its national parliament, the Council of Representatives CoR. He saluted the tireless efforts of electoral officials, party agents and the security forces in making the elections largely peaceful and orderly. Following the elections, international partners, including the governments of Kuwait, Qatar, Iran, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, United Kingdom, and the European Union congratulated the Iraqi people, the security forces and electoral authorities on the peaceful conduct of the elections and pledged to work with the next government in helping deliver stability, security and prosperity for all Iraqis. Madame President, Overall, 6, candidates out of which 2, Women In total, 52, polling stations operated out of the planned 52, including 3, polling stations devoted to displaced persons, resident both in camps and in local communities. The elections were held in a generally calm and stable environment notwithstanding some 47 security incidents recorded by the Mission, including attacks with improvised explosive devices, indirect attack with mortars, small arms fire aimed at polling centres, and clashes between security forces and unknown gunmen. These incidents occurred mainly in Diyala, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din governorates, although incidents with firearms and knives were registered in the southern governorates. I also note that prior to the elections, the Mission recorded eighteen reports of attacks against candidates from different political groupings and in various regions of the country. Of these, one was killed, and several were injured. Madame President, The elections were marked by a low voter turnout: The new parliament will also witness a massive turn-over - according to the preliminary results less than of the incumbent MPs have secured their place in the new Council of Representatives. The decision by more than half of the voting population not to exercise their democratic right has several reasons. I urge the Iraqi political elites to hear that call and draw the necessary conclusions on the need for improved representation, justice for all, democratic accountability and good governance void of corruption, sectarian quota system, nepotism and patronage. Madame President, The candidates and political parties conducted broadly respectful campaigns, largely free from sectarian-based discourse or inflammatory statements. Having said so, I strongly condemn defamation campaigns that specifically targeted women candidates attacking their dignity and their reputation. They were also assailed by death threats, harassment and cyberbullying with one aim - to undermine their engagement in the political process, and further shrink their political space. I urged political parties and all Iraqi society to stand up against such acts that only serve to undermine the democratic process. I met a number of women candidates to discuss the situation and encouraged them to proceed with their campaigns irrespective of the intimidation they were facing. The follow-up committee of the Electoral Charter of Honour adopted by political blocs and parties with UNAMI facilitation, issued a statement calling for a free and fair campaign without intimidation or harassment of candidates, especially women. Despite that defamation campaign, I am pleased to report that several female candidates received a high number of votes within their political lists, and that some 19 female candidates were elected to parliament. Madame President, Following the closure of the polls, many Iraqi political leaders publicly endorsed the electoral process including the Prime Minister and the President. They continue to urge a timely conduct and conclusion of the complaint process, certification and acceptance of the results, and speeding-up of the formation of the new government, within the constitutional timeline and in accordance with relevant legal procedures, and to protect the political process and to avoid a constitutional

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vacuum. Some other political forces and leaders, including Vice Presidents of the Republic and the Speaker of the Parliament, raised concerns over some of the technical shortfalls encountered with the electronic vote tabulation devices, as well as reports of fraud and vote rigging, active intimidation of voters including by some armed formations, and political interference. Criticizing notably the IHEC for failing to perform a sound and transparent electoral process that is trusted by the people, and to effectively address the complaints in a transparent way, they have demanded the recount of votes in some governorates, the annulment of results of out of country voting and voting of the IDPs, and even fresh elections. After failing on several occasions to achieve a quorum; and amidst questions about the legality of some of their decisions, on 28 May in an exceptional session, the Council of Representatives decided i. On 24 May, the Council of Ministers CoM at an extraordinary meeting dedicated to discussing allegations of electoral fraud decided to form a High Commission to investigate reports and documents pertaining to the elections. Six Kurdistan parties, namely Gorran, Kurdistan Islamic Union, Kurdistan Islamic Group, Kurdistan Islamic Movement, the Coalition for Democracy and Justice, and the Kurdistan Communist Party, have questioned the credibility of the electoral process in the Kurdistan region and have been calling for a recount of the votes in the Kurdistan governorates, and even for the re-run of the elections. On the other hand, the Kurdistan Democratic Party and Patriotic Union of Kurdistan have announced their satisfaction with the outcome of the elections and their intention to start dialogue on coalition building with political parties in Baghdad. In Kirkuk governorate “one of several hotspots of complaints - the situation remains volatile, with mostly Turkmen and Arab parties, demanding manual recounting of the election results and their supporters camping out around the warehouse in which ballot boxes are stored. On 17 May, I called on the Electoral Commission to act expeditiously and seriously to address all complaints including, as necessary, the conduct of a partial manual recount in selected locations, notably in Kirkuk. I stressed the importance of undertaking such measures in full transparency, witnessed by stakeholders, to strengthen confidence in the process. I also called on all political actors to uphold the peace and to remain committed to resolving any electoral disputes through the established legal channels. Madame President, The preliminary elections results were released by the Electoral Commission on 19 May. IHEC also posted details regarding the number of complaints lodged against the polling process. As per IHEC records, there were a total of 1, complaints received, including 27 pertaining to out-of-country voting, on special voting and 1, on the regular polling day. However, only 33 complaints were red-flagged as potentially having a serious effect on the results and requiring in-depth investigation. Up to IDPs in Ninawa staged demonstrations against this decision, claiming their votes were annulled unfairly. We continue to urge all Iraqi political actors and their supporters to uphold peace, as electoral appeals are being adjudicated through established legal channels. I also call on the Electoral Commission to continue to safeguard the integrity of all electoral materials and equipment and to cooperate fully and abide by the decisions of the Electoral Judicial Panel, including possible measures to effectively address complaints as lodged by stakeholders in a number of locations. We urge the independent electoral management bodies to adjudicate all appeals properly, fully and expeditiously, to enable corrections of the problems, justice and the timely certification of the final election results. I also wish to highlight the readiness and availability of United Nations electoral advice and expertise, in support of any activities and measures that may be required to retain confidence in the process, including as regards Kirkuk also in the light of the forthcoming Provincial Council elections across Iraq and the regional elections in the Kurdistan Region later this year. Madame President, The post-election phase represents a crucial time for Iraq. Building on the achievements of the current government, we urge political leaders to prioritise inclusive, non-sectarian dialogue, and to ensure the swift formation of a new truly national Government which reflects the will of the people of Iraq. It is essential that the new Government works as one across the sectarian and ethnic divides in pursuing much-needed political, economic and social reforms, based on the principles of patriotism and citizenship with equal rights, justice and opportunity for all and good governance while working to improve the economy, public services delivery and social justice. A new government, based on such an approach, will guarantee the future of Iraq as a stable, prosperous, united,

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democratic, fully sovereign and independent federal state with good and balanced relations with all its neighbours based on mutual respect, non-interference, and common interests as a factor for stability, cooperation and prosperity, also in the region. For example, on 12 April, 20 people were killed and four wounded in a twin attack with improvised explosive devices in Shirqat district, Salah al-Din governorate. These cowardly and indiscriminate attacks have the sole purpose of inflicting maximum casualties among innocent civilians. As a result of these attacks and other incidents, I regret to inform you that civilians were killed between 1 April and 30 May, and others wounded. I note that civilian casualties in April constitute the lowest monthly civilian casualty figures in Iraq since UNAMI began publishing monthly figures in , and the lowest since my Human Rights Office began publicly reporting on human rights in Iraq in August . I see no room for complacency, however, and I reaffirm my support to the Iraqi authorities in their efforts to thwart terrorist attempts to destroy, destabilise and divide communities across Iraq and urge them to forge close cooperation with citizens and local communities in this regard. These security operations have seen some substantive successes, including the safe conduct of the Imam Musa Al-Khadem anniversary in central Iraq in April and an effective Iraq-wide security plan during parliamentary elections in May. Challenges in the post-election period will include promoting civil peace and calm during the process of government formation; and ensuring that the incoming government engages in measures to reform and rehabilitate its security sector, putting it firmly under the state control and acting resolutely against unruly armed, often criminal formations and groups outside its control. In an effort to combat the threat emanating from the western deserts and from across the Syrian border, the Iraqi Security Forces have remained deployed along the Iraqi-Syrian border in force and have carried out multiple clearance operations in western Anbar governorate to locate and destroy terrorist cells. He succumbed to his injuries the following day. The Iraqi authorities have initiated an investigation. Madame President, Negotiations to promote the normalisation of relations between the federal government in Baghdad and the Kurdistan regional Government in Erbil were largely suspended over the electoral campaign period. However, I am glad to note that several of the measures placed on the Kurdistan Region following its unilateral referendum on independence have been lifted, including the re-opening of international airports in Erbil and Sulaimaniya, and further dialogue on payment of civil service salaries is required to address outstanding issues, including oil and gas management and revenues, the disputed internal boundaries, as well as the status of Kirkuk. UNAMI, under my Deputy for Political Affairs and Electoral Assistance, has been holding meetings with political parties and key political figures in the Kurdistan Region, in the presence of representatives of the electoral commission and the police, in the framework of the Kurdistan Region Electoral Charter of Honour. The latest meeting took place in Erbil on 17 May to discuss concerns over conduct of the elections, during which my Deputy urged parties to submit their complaints to the electoral commission and the Electoral Judicial Panel. I note that many of these parties have made a commitment to seek strong co-ordinated Kurdish representation in the next Council of Representatives and the federal government, and to seek full implementation of the Constitution to address outstanding issues between Baghdad and Erbil. Given the controversies around the CoR elections, the regional Kurdistan High Electoral and Referendum Commission has on 28 May decided not to use electronic voting and tabulation machines. I urge the Kurdistan Regional Parliament to take immediate action to pass the required electoral legislation. UNAMI stands ready to advise and support that electoral process, in accordance with our mandate. Madame President, Recovery involves rebuilding society, in addition to reconstruction. With the restoration of security in the country and following the Kuwait International Conference on Reconstruction and Development of Iraq held in February , Prime Minister Abadi launched on 9 May the National Development Plan " , which incorporates the priorities of the reconstruction and development framework and the poverty reduction strategy . Madame President, The United Nations Development Programme Funding Facility for Stabilisation continued its work to facilitate the return of displaced Iraqis, lay the groundwork for reconstruction and recovery, and safeguard against the resurgence of violence and extremism. With over 2, stabilisation projects, the Facility is working in 31 liberated cities and districts, notably in Ninawa, Anbar, Salah al-Din, Diyala and

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Kirkuk governorates. In Mosul, where over projects are underway, work completed at the Al Zahoor and Al Sahiron water treatment plants has increased water production capacity to serve almost , people. In the Ninawa Plains, work on housing units has been completed; in Anbar governorate, 3, homes were rehabilitated, in total providing housing for over 25, people. The humanitarian crisis in Iraq continues, despite the increase in families returning to their communities. Displacement peaked at the end of April , when 3. Two years on, more than 2. Funding to provide the most vulnerable with emergency support is, however, at critically low levels. The returns process of displaced families remains fluid. From 31 March until 30 April, over 75, displaced people returned to mainly four governorates - Ninawa, Salah al-Din, Kirkuk and Anbar. However, new and secondary displacements are also being recorded. For example, by the end of April, almost 51, displaced people arrived back at camps in Ninawa, of which almost 27, people are secondary displacements. The main reasons for secondary displacement of families are lack of basic services and livelihoods opportunities in their places of origin, as well as security concerns and explosive hazard contamination. The Directorate of Mine Action of the Iraq government, supported by member states, is making progress in its efforts to increase the number of explosive hazard clearance operators in Iraq. Four international NGOs are now in the process of preparing for operational activities in Iraq, including in underserved areas such as Kirkuk, Sinjar and Tal Afar. In addition, UNMAS, in collaboration with the Government of Iraq, has increased the range of its destruction of explosive items, notably clearing improvised explosive devices under water at the Iron Bridge in Fallujah to enable UNDP rehabilitation work. In particular, I salute the courage, resilience and humanity of the highly-skilled clearance operators who remove unstable explosive suicide belts, approximately since the start of , from human remains in the Old City of Mosul. In April, the first governorate returns committees were established for Anbar, Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, to facilitate a dignified and collaborative returns process. Further committees for Baghdad and Ninawa are expected to be established shortly. Composed of the Government, non-governmental organizations and United Nations representatives, the committees aim to ensure the return of displaced people is voluntary, safe and dignified, and also address the needs of displaced people remaining in camps by relocating them to camps with better services, fewer protection violations and to which humanitarian actors have better access. During the recent electoral process, I regret to report, humanitarian partners recorded several suspected cases of politicization of humanitarian assistance in camps across the country, allegedly committed by law enforcement authorities and local aid workers. These allegations were brought to the attention of the Independent High Electoral Commission, while humanitarian partners continue to monitor and advocate for the civilian and humanitarian character of camps. The humanitarian community condemns these human rights violations in the strongest terms, including any form of sexual exploitation and abuse of displaced people and refugees. In , the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network in Iraq was set up as the primary mechanism to raise awareness, build capacity, enable reporting, referral and follow-up and to provide victim support. The Network collaborates with the IDP call centre, which serves as a community-based complaints mechanism for handling sexual exploitation and abuse cases. I wish to underline that UNAMI is engaged, with our humanitarian partners, in an urgent investigation of reported situations. Madame President, The government of Iraq continues to reach out to its neighbours and the international community, to build cooperation in fighting and countering terrorism and extremism in the region. More broadly, Iraq has built stronger bilateral relations with neighbouring states in the region, moving towards common goals and working together in various fields, including the economy, education and security. More than electoral observers from the region and internationally came to Iraq to assist in observing the elections process. Technical and security cooperation between Iraq and regional states continues to be enhanced. Stability in Iraq is inseparable from sustainable peace and prosperity in the region and vice versa. Continued commitments from the governments in the region and the international community to assist Iraq in the reconstruction of the country remain key at this time of transition to stability and the consolidation of democracy. Madame President, I turn briefly to some further human rights issues on which my Mission is currently focusing.

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Its supreme goal was to end war, but by the end of the 20th century, the organization had expanded its mandate to cover a varied agenda that included such issues as human rights, world poverty, public health, and environmental concerns. Membership was eventually extended to almost every country on Earth, growing from the initial 51 member nations in to by . Instead, disagreements between the Soviet Union and the West beginning in the late s created a state of international tension called the Cold War. The Western nations, led by the United States, joined together to resist communist expansion. Both sides built up their weapons, which included nuclear arms. During this era the United Nations played a key role as peacemaker between East and West. After the Cold War ended in the early s with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United Nations continued to promote peace and cooperation throughout the many troubled areas of the world, adapting to circumstances that were not dreamed of by its founders. With hopes that this organization may provide a forum to nations where they can settle out their disputes at International level and can prevent world from another war. The success of League of Nations can be judge based on its handling disputes and international conflicts incidents. The authenticity of any organization can be checked by its utility of solving political and social issues. Stress was made on sitting together of nations for the settlement of disputes. Security was provided to frontiers and problems of Disarmaments were solved. But unfortunately League was helping and solving matters of minor states because of influence of BIG POWERS on world League failed to implement its will on them which gave a true picture of its contradiction of covenant. In spite of its efforts for two decades , the whole world was involved in a war in . By that time , the machinery of the League Of Nations had completely broken down. The failure of League Of Nations can be attributed to many causes. Absence Of Great Powers: It was unfortunate that the covenant of the League of Nations was made a part parcel of the peace settlement. It would have been better if it had kept separate. There were many states which consider the Treaty of Versailles as a treaty of revenge, and were not prepared to ratify the same. By not ratifying the treaty , they refused to be the members of the League. The absence of the great powers from the international organization weakened her and was partly responsible for its ultimate failure. Japan, Germany and Italy also left the League and their defection must have weakened the League. Domination Of France and England: It was felt that the League Of Nations was dominated by England and France and consequently the other states began to lose their confidence in that organization. The rise of dictatorship in Italy, Japan and Germany also weakened the chances of success of the League of Nations. As when League decided to take action against Italy on account for her aggression in Abyssinia, Italy left the League. In the wake up spreading dictatorship states continued to be the members of the League so long as their national interest were not in any way endangered and sacrificed. Limitations Of Legal Methods: The League of Nations demonstrated the limitations of the legal methods. The League was efficient in structure and probably would have worked if there had existed a realization of a community of interest. With public sentiment nothing can be fail ; without it nothing can be succeed. Loss Of Faith In League: Small nations lost their faith in the effectiveness of The League to save them from any aggression. The principle of collective security was not applied in actual practice. Each state decided to follow her own policy, the principle of security weakened and thus there was nothing to check the aggressive policy of Hitler. The League of Nations failed because of certain constitutional defects. In the cases of disputes brought before the council of the League under Article 11, decisions of the council had to be unanimous in order to adjudge a nation guilty of having violated the covenant by resort to war or unjustifiable aggression, In Article If the decisions were not unanimous verdict under Article 11, the disputing parties were free to resume the hostilities after a period of 3 months. By allowing exceptions, the

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covenant seemed to assumed that was remained the normal solution of international disputes. Narrow nationalism was still the dominant among the peoples of the world. France was increasingly concerned with her national security, while Great Britain considered that problem less urgent than promoting commerce by fostering international trade. Japan intoxicated by her emergence as a world power, while Italy was desperate to redress her damage. Germany was indulged to retain her national prestige kudos, cachet, status, reputation even at the cost of an aggressive military adventure. Lack Of Mutual Co-Operation: The member of the league lack mutual co-operation which is always essential for the success of an organization. For France the League was an instrument for providing her security from Germany. On the other hand Great Britain wanted League protecting her imperialist interest. Hitler found League a great hurdle on the way of rise of Germany. Separate Lines Of Thoughts: The League was the offspring of a marriage of two separate lines of thoughts. In one of these which were developed my Mr. Taft and others in the U. The stress was on organized forces. On the night of Sep. Japan took full advantage of this minor incident and on the 18th Sep. League of Nations failed to implement sanctions on Japan and on March 27 , Japan decided to withdraw her membership of League of Nation. Then, all the nations ware indulge in the concept of narrow nationalism and sovereignty. Situation would have been much more different had except the concept of Internationalism. It was the most widespread war in history, with more than million people serving in military units. In a state of "total war", the major participants placed their entire economic, industrial, and scientific capabilities at the service of the war effort, erasing the distinction between civilian and military resources. Marked by significant events involving the mass death of civilians, including the Holocaust and the only use of nuclear weapons in warfare, it resulted in 50 million to over 73 million fatalities. These deaths make World War II by far the deadliest conflict in all of human history. The onset of World War II showed that the League had failed its primary purpose, which was to prevent any future world war. The League lasted for 27 years. The United Nations UN replaced it after the end of the war and inherited a number of agencies and organizations founded by the League. The UN was founded in after World War II to replace the League of Nations, to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. It contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions. World War II altered the political alignment and social structure of the world. The United Nations UN was established to foster international cooperation and prevent future conflicts. The purpose of their meeting was to draft a statement outlining a plan for a global organization that would help oversee international affairs and maintain peace and security. At the conclusion of their talks, they issued the Atlantic Charter. The charter looked forward to abandoning the use of force and to the establishment of a permanent system of general security. In representatives of 26 countries, calling themselves the United Nations, signed a pledge vow, oath, promise in Washington, D. The Assembly, on recommendation of the Security Council, can expel a member that has persistently violated the principles of the charter. Amendments to the charter require a vote of two thirds of all the members of the General Assembly. Following Assembly approval, the amendments ratified by two thirds of the member states, including all five permanent members of the Security Council. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international confects and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the member states-large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems has a voice and a vote in this process. The Six Basic Organs: It is the largest of the six basic organs and great deliberative body of the United Nations. It is linked with all the other organs and it elects their membership. It may discuss any subject within the scope of the charter, except those disputes that are being dealt with by the Security Council. After voting, it may forward its recommendations to other organs or to member governments. All member states are represented in the Assembly. Each state may have up to five representatives but only one vote. Decisions on important questions require a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. A simple majority of those voting decides other questions. Maintaining world peace and security is the responsibility of the Security Council. The Council is set up to function continuously; thus, a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at UN

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headquarters. A president, chosen from among the Council members, heads the Council. This presidency changes monthly. The Security Council has 15 members. Of the other 10 seats, five are elected each year by the General Assembly for two-year terms; five retire each year. Each member has one vote. Thus, each of the Big Five has a veto power. Any one of them can block even the discussion of an action of which it disapproves.

Chapter 6 : UN Security Council votes to condemn Israeli settlement construction - CBS News

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Chapter 7 : Voting - The Security Council - power, The Veto

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Chapter 8 : Voting System and Records for the United Nations Security Council

Voting System and Records Vote and Majority Required. Article 27 of the UN Charter states that. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote. Decisions of the Security Council on.

Chapter 9 : United Nations Security Council Resolution - Wikipedia

Security Council to abstain from voting when a party to a dispute (which is valid only in certain cases and rarely obeyed), the veto privilege of the five permanent members remains the chief cause for the undermined credibility.