NMUN • EUROPE

CZECH REPUBLIC

SECURITY COUNCIL
BACKGROUND GUIDE 2015

Written By: Alfie Jones, Director
Ondrej Nemcák, Assistant Director

NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE association™

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2015 National Model United Nations Conference in Olomouc, Czech Republic (NMUN•Europe)! We would like to especially welcome you to the Security Council (SC). We hope that this conference will be an enriching and educational experience.

The SC Director is Alfie Jones, and the Assistant Director is Ondřej Němčák. Alfie is from a small village in the south of England, and studied History and Politics at Royal Holloway, University of London, and then at the University of Bristol. Now he lives in Berlin, Germany, and works for travel search engine KAYAK. He has been on NMUN staff since 2012. Ondřej comes from a small town close to the city of Olomouc. After finishing half a year exchange program in the Hague, Netherlands he is going to earn his Master's degree at Political Science and graduate from the Palacký University Olomouc in 2016. He attended NMUN-NY as a delegate in 2013.

The topics under discussion for the Security Council are:

I. Migration, Security and Peacekeeping
II. Partnerships Between the United Nations and Relevant Regional Organizations in Peacekeeping Operations

The Security Council is one of the principle bodies of the UN and the only body in the UN system whose decisions are legally binding. Charged with the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council's reach extends to all corners of the world and affects the entirety of the global population. Simulating this committee at NMUN•Europe gives you the opportunity to engage with the world's most pressing issues and the most complex topics in peace and security, and to work towards consensus to address them.

This Background Guide is a helpful resource to utilize as you begin your research on the topics for the SC. It will introduce you to important issues related to these topics through the individual sections, Annotated Bibliography, and Bibliography, and we encourage you to use these resources as a starting point. However, please note that this Background Guide should only be one part of your research; we encourage you to think deeply about and research the different issues related to these topics and on your Member State's policies and about innovative solutions that can help address these topics throughout the world. Prior to the conference, each delegation will submit a position paper based on their preparation (due 1 November). Please also take note of the NMUN policies on the website and in the Delegate Preparation Guide regarding plagiarism, codes of conduct/dress code/sexual harassment, awards philosophy/evaluation method, etc. Adherence to these guidelines is mandatory.

The NMUN Rules of Procedure are available to download from the NMUN website. This document includes the long and short form of the rules, as well as an explanatory narrative and example script of the flow of procedure. It is thus an essential instrument in preparing for the conference, and a reference during committee

Please let us know if we can assist with any questions as you prepare for participation in the SC this fall. Our Deputy-Secretary-General, Thera Watson, is also an available resource on substantive staff; she can be reached at thera@nmun.org

Thank you in advance for your preparation for the upcoming conference, and we look forward to seeing you at NMUN•Europe 2015!

Sincerely,

Alfie Jones, *Director*
Ondřej Němčák, *Assistant Director*

Committee Overview

Introduction

After the devastating effects of two world wars, the international community decided to establish the United Nations (UN) as an intergovernmental organization with the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and creating the conditions conducive to economic and social development while advancing universal respect to human rights.[1] The Security Council (SC) was established as one of its six principal organs and was given the primary responsibility to preserve international peace and security.[2]

> The **United Nations Security Council** (SC) is one of the six primary organs of the United Nations, mandated by the *Charter of the United Nations* to maintain international peace and security. The Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly.

This guide will present the Council's history, its mandate, structure and membership. Then, the guide will present the body's major functions and powers, its peacekeeping and peacebuilding undertakings as well as the Council's conflict prevention activities. Subsequently, the guide will touch base upon the current priorities of the Council and some important implications of the ongoing conversation regarding socioeconomic development as a way to address the root causes of conflict. Finally, the guide will highlight some key, recent outcomes of the Council's most recent sessions.

History

The Security Council held its first session on 17 January 1946 at Church House in London.[3] After its first meeting, the Council relocated to its permanent residence at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, New York.[4] At that time, five permanent members and six non-permanent members comprised the membership of the Council.[5] However, in over the subsequent years, discussions regarding the structure of the Council began to take.[6] In 1965, the number of non-permanent members increased to ten, and although membership has not changed since, discussions regarding configuration take place frequently.[7]

During the Cold War, disagreements between the United States of America and the former Soviet Union blocked the Council from being an effective institution due to lack of agreement on even the most basic of issues and topics.[8] However, beginning in the late 1980s, the body became more active, authorizing many peacekeeping missions, such as those in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kosovo and East Timor.[9] After the Cold War ended, traditional challenges to international peace and security shifted, forcing the Council to adapt to new scenarios, such as the challenge of addressing multiple humanitarian crisis simultaneously, in different regions of the world.[10] After 2000, terrorism and extremism, became a priority of the Council, as evidenced by the adoption of a range of resolutions and the establishment of several subsidiary bodies.[11]

More than half a century after the Council's creation, the international community confronts a rather diverse range

---

[1] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Preamble.

[2] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[3] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[4] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[5] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 32.

[6] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 32.

[7] Bourantonis, *The History and Politics of UN Security Council Reform*, 2005, p. 10.

[8] Encyclopedia Britannica, *United Nations Security Council*, 2014.

[9] Encyclopedia Britannica, *United Nations Security Council*, 2014; United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[10] Council on Foreign Relations, *Backgrounder: The UN Security Council*, 2014; Encyclopedia Britannica, *United Nations Security Council*, 2014.

[11] Security Council Report, *September 2014 Monthly Forecast: Counter-Terrorism*, 2014.

of global threats, including nuclear terrorism, upsurge of violent non-state actors, organized crime, spread of infectious diseases, and states' collapses. The new challenges call upon Security Council Member States to engage in collaborate and preventative efforts in order to tackle them.[12]

Mandate

The mandate of the SC is to maintain international peace and security and to take actions whenever peace and security are threatened.[13] The Council's authority is particularly relevant when looking at the United Nations' four primary purposes, as specified in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945): maintaining international peace and security; developing friendly relations among nations; cooperating in solving international problems; promoting respect for human rights as well as being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.[14] According to Article 39 of the UN Charter, the Council shall determine the existence of any threat to international security and formulate recommendations accordingly.[15] In order to prevent the escalation of a given conflict, the Council may call upon the parties to comply with provisional measures.[16] In addition to these responsibilities, the body may also recommend new Member States to the United Nations General Assembly (GA) as well as suggest the expulsion of a Member State if considered that if has persistently violated the UN principles, as laid out in the Charter.[17]

Governance, Structure and Membership

The Security Council is the only UN body, which has the power to adopt binding resolutions.[18] This means that when a resolution is adopted by the Council, Member States, in accordance with Article 25 of the UN Charter, are obliged to accept and carry out the Council's recommendations and decisions.[19]. The Security Council also has a variety of other tools to address issues on its agenda. For example, the President of the Security Council may issue press statements or presidential statements, which are similar to resolutions, but are not legally binding.[20]

Presidency
Each member of the Security Council holds the presidency of the Council for one-month, rotating according to alphabetical order.[21] Security Council meetings can be held at any time when convened by the President of the Security Council and by the request of any Member State.[22] Under Article 35 of the Charter, the president shall call a meeting if a dispute or situation calls the Council's attention.[23] The provisional agenda for each meeting is set by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and is further approved by the President of the Security Council.[24]

Participation
Any UN Member State may be invited to the Council's sessions if the body decides to do so.[25] Invited Member States do not have the right to vote, but are allowed to submit proposals and draft resolutions.[26] However, such

---

[12] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 39.

[13] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014

[14] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 1.

[15] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 39.

[16] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 40.

[17] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 24.

[18] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[19] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 25.

[20] NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, *Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the United Nations Security Council: 2009-2010*, 2010, p. 11.

[21] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Presidency*, 2014.

[22] UN Security Council, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2011.

[23] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[24] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[25] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[26] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

proposals may only be put to a vote at the request of a representative of the Security Council.[27]

Membership
The Security Council is composed of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.[28] Every year, the General Assembly elects five of the ten non-permanent members for a two-year term.[29] Elections for non-permanent seats on the Security Council can be extremely competitive, with countries expressing interest years in advance. Countries elected to serve on the Security Council are expected to represent the interests of their region, and also usually have an influence at the international level and demonstrate leadership in specific areas of interest to their foreign policy.[30]

Subsidiary Organs
The Security Council has many subsidiary bodies established under Article 29 of the Charter, including: the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, sanctions committees, and ad hoc committees.[31] Further, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) reports jointly to the General Assembly and the Security Council.[32]

In the wake of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the Security Council established the Counter-Terrorism-Committee, guided by Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).[33] The committee's main objective is to prevent terrorist acts both within national borders and across regions.[34] In 2004, the Security Council established the 1540 Committee in order to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.[35]

Further, the Security Council establishes and sets the mandate for all peacekeeping operations, which are planned, prepared and directed by the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO); and political missions, which are often preceded by peace agreements and overseen by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA).[36]

Voting
Every Member State of the Security Council has one vote.[37] Votes on all matters require a majority of nine Member States.[38] However, if one of the five permanent members of Council votes against a draft resolution, it does not pass.[39] This is known as the "veto power".[40] While in the 1950s, SC Member States, in particular the former Soviet Union, made frequent use of their veto power, its usage declined in the 1960s and rose again in the 1970s and 1980s.[41] During the last decades, however, the use of the veto power has been on a comparatively low level.[42] Over the last few years, the Council has adopted many resolutions by consensus and has only been divided on a very limited number of issues.[43]

---

[27] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[28] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Members,* 2014.

[29] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Members,* 2014.

[30] Bourantonis, *The History and Politics of UN Security Council Reform*, 2005, p. 6.

[31] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Structure*, 2014.

[32] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Structure*, 2014

[33] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee: Our Mandate*, 2014.

[34] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee: Our Mandate*, 2014.

[35] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Structure*, 2014; United Nations, *1540 Committee*, 2014.

[36] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Structure*, 2014.

[37] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 27.

[38] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 27.

[39] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 52.

[40] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 52.

[41] Hanhimäki, *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, 2000, p. 53; Security Council Report, *In Hindsight: The Veto*, 2013; Security Council Report, *The Permanent Members and the Use of the Veto: An Abridged History*, 2013.

[42] Security Council Report, *The Permanent Members and the Use of the Veto: An Abridged History*, 2013.

[43] Security Council Report, *In Hindsight: Consensus in the Security Council*, 2014; Security Council Report, *In Hindsight: The*

Functions and Powers

The *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) provides the Security Council with a number of powers in order to guarantee international security.

> **Sanctions:** Pursuant to Article 41 in the Charter, the Council can call its members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or end violence.[44] These include economic sanctions, financial penalties and restrictions, travel bans, severance of diplomatic relations, blockades, among others.[45] It may further mandate arms embargos, enforce disarmament, or call upon international criminal mechanisms to become active.[46] For instance, in the last decade, the Council has adopted several political and economic sanctions against extremist organizations such as Al-Qaida, including travel restrictions, financial measures, arms embargos and increased military presence.[47]

- **Diplomatic Tools:** The Council has a mandate to investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to aggressions between states or other non-state groups or within states' national territories.[48] In order to do so, it may "recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement; formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments; determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and recommend what action should be taken."[49] More recently, the Security Council determined the existence of a threat to peace when it demanded the immediate cease of military activities in Ukraine.[50]

- **Military Action:** Besides the above-mentioned diplomatic instruments, the Council may also take military action against a state or other entity threatening international peace and security and may further decide on the deployment of troops or observers.[51] The Security Council may also decide upon the deployment of new UN peacekeeping operations to be led by DPKO, as well as the extensions of its mandate and subsequent modification or drawdown of any troops.[52] In 2014, for example, the Council continued to modify the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), first established in 2003 by Security Council resolution 1509 (2003), as the mission prepares to drawdown and complete its work.[53]

- **Partnerships:** The Council also cooperates with a number of international and regional organizations as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement its decisions.[54] Cooperation between the SC and UN-related organizations, as for example, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the African Union (AU) are of paramount importance for addressing a broad range of menaces such as terrorism, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, extreme violence from non-state actors,

Veto, 2013.

[44] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 41.

[45] Targeted Sanctions Consortium, *The Effectiveness of United Nations Targeted Sanctions*, 2013; United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[46] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 111.

[47] UN Security Council, *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2160 (2014))*, 2014; UN Security Council, *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2161 (2014))*, 2014.

[48] Austria, *Functions and Powers of the UN Security Council*, 2014.

[49] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

[50] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 111.

[51] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 111.

[52] United Nations, *United Nations Peacekeeping*, 2014.

[53] UN Security Council, *Middle East (S/RES/2172 (2014))*, 2014; UN Security Council, *Liberia (S/RES/2176 (2014))*, 2014.

[54] Forman & Grene, *Collaborating with Regional Organizations*, 2004; UN Security Council, *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, 2011.

beyond others.[55] Furthermore, collaboration between the SC and local actors as well as partnerships with NGOs are especially important for the deployment of peacekeeping operations.[56] In recognition of the importance of partnerships, in July 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2164 (2014), emphasizing the importance of regional partnerships in peacekeeping activities.[57]

Peacekeeping and peacebuilding
The difference between peacekeeping and peacebuilding lies in their mandates, powers and institutional frameworks.[58] While "peacemaking generally includes measures to address conflicts in progress and usually involves diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement, peacebuilding aims to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities at all levels for conflict management."[59] Contrary to other missions, peacekeeping operations have a military or international police presence in the field.[60]

Since the end of the Cold War, the Security Council has become more active in the establishment of peacekeeping forces, authorizing them to take robust action under Chapter VII of the Charter.[61] Since 1992, the number of peacekeeping operations has raised immensely.[62] The countries that comprise the majority of troop and police-contributing countries over the last two decades has changed. In 1992, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Netherlands were the highest contributors; however, over the last several years, developing countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and India have been the largest contributors.[63]

Conflict prevention
Conflict prevention is among the Security Council's highest priorities.[64] The Council may stop the outbreak of a conflict through agenda-setting, fact-finding missions, diplomatic initiatives, sanctions, peace operations, and peace enforcement.[65] However, if a conflict breaks out, the Security Council may establish mission mandates and authorize the level and nature of resources for conflict prevention to the UN Secretariat.[66]From November 2010 to March 2012, the DPA held "horizon-scanning briefings" in order to provide the Security Council with information for improving conflict prevention measures.[67] In recent years, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions on the prevention of conflicts in Africa, strengthening the partnership between the African Union and the UN.[68] Member States have further discussed the issue of natural resources and conflict prevention, and in 2013, adopted resolution 2101 (2013), in which they advocated for renewing the sanctions regime against Côte d'Ivoire as its internal situation continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region.[69]

Moreover, on 21 August 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2171 (2014) highlighting the United Nations'

---

[55] United Nations, *Structure and Organization*, 2014; United Nations Security Council, *Middle East (S/RES/2118 (2013))*, 2013.

[56] Forman & Grene, *Collaborating with Regional Organizations*, 2004, p. 296-197.

[57] UN Security Council, *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (S/RES/2167 (2014))*, 2014; What's in Blue, *Adoption of a Resolution on Regional Partnerships in Peacekeeping*, 2014.

[58] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[59] United Nations Peacekeeping, *Peace and Security*, 2014.

[60] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: About*, 2014.

[61] Gray, *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century*, 2004, p. 88-89.

[62] Berdal, *The Security Council and Peacekeeping*, 2004, p. 177.

[63] Luck, *UN Security Council*, 2006, p. 41.

[64] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 106.

[65] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 108.

[66] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 106.

[67] Security Council Report, *In Hindsight: Horizon-Scanning Briefings*, 2013.

[68] Security Council Report, *April 2013 Monthly Forecast: Prevention of Conflicts in Africa*, 2013; UN Security Council, *Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (S/RES/2033 (2012))*, 2012; What's in Blue, *Open Debate on Conflict Prevention and Natural Resources*, 2013.

[69] Security Council Report, *Conflict Prevention and Natural Resources*, 2013; UN Security Council, *Côte d'Ivoire (S/RES/2101 (2012))*, 2012.

role on conflict prevention and emphasizing that while each Member State has the primary responsibility for preventing conflicts within its territory; UN regional offices, special political missions, peacekeeping commissions and the Peacebuilding Commission itself play an important role in this regard.[70] The SC has also recently addressed the issue of genocide.[71] On 16 April 2014, the Council adopted resolution 1250 (2014) asking all UN Member States to enforce measures for the fight against genocide, as well as its prevention.[72]

Current Priorities

The *Secretary-General's Five Year Action Agenda* (2012) outlined the United Nations' priority of building a safer and more secure world, including through enhancing partnerships for peacekeeping; building a global, accountable and robust humanitarian system; revitalizing the global disarmament and non-proliferation agenda; enhancing global collaboration towards the fight against terrorism, scaling up counter-terrorism efforts, addressing organized crime, piracy and drug trafficking. [73] Further, within the context of broader UN priorities, it has also been emphasized the UN has an essential role in promoting disarmament and it is essential to develop new tools and strategies for collective action to counter global security threats.[74]

There is also an effort to better link peace and security with development, due in large part to the important role that development has in conflict prevention. The UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, founded in 2012 by the UN Secretary-General and composed by more than 60 UN agencies and international organizations, further recommended that peace and security be incorporated as of one of the four key dimensions of the new holistic approach of the emerging post-2015 development agenda.[75]In the proposed sustainable development goals, and the broader post-2015 development agenda, freedom from violence, conflict and abuse as well as conflict-free access to natural resources, are among the relevant issues addressed.[76] At the center of the post- 2015 development agenda are the principles that a peaceful and secure world is key to the realization of the development framework, and further, that sustainable development and universal respect to human rights cannot be fully attained in war-torn scenarios.[77]

Recent Sessions

Although the Security Council, unlike other UN bodies, does not have a set of predefined priorities, it has recently focused its attention on certain regions of the world, such as Sudan, South Sudan, Mali, Libya, Afghanistan, Syria, Central African Republic, among others.[78] Besides this country-specific approach, a number of thematic issues such as terrorism; children and armed conflict; protection of civilians in armed conflicts; women, peace and security, and addressing human rights violations under the responsibility to protect framework, are at the core of the Council's current debate.[79]

For example, in August 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2175 (2014) on the "Protection of civilians in armed conflict," emphasized the necessity of protecting humanitarian personnel and calling upon the Secretary-General to report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel.[80] The Council further adopted resolution 2170 (2014), condemning terrorist activities and reiterating its call upon Member States to take measures to counter

---

[70] Cousens, *Conflict Prevention*, 2004, p. 108.

[71] Security Council Report, *August 2014 Monthly Forecast: Conflict Prevention*, 2014; What's in Blue, *Open Debate and Resolution on Conflict Prevention*, 2014; What's in Blue, *Prevention and Fight Against Genocide Briefing*, 2014.

[72] Security Council Report, *August 2014 Monthly Forecast: Conflict Prevention*, 2014; UN Security Council, *Threats to international peace and security (S/RES/2150 (2014))*, 2014.

[73] United Nations, *The Secretary General's Five Year Agenda*, 2012, p. 8.

[74] United Nations, *The Secretary General's Five Year Agenda*, 2012, p. 8.

[75] UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, *Realizing the Future We Want*, 2012, p. 31.

[76] UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, *Realizing the Future We Want*, 2012, p. 24.

[77] UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, *Realizing the Future We Want*, 2012, p. 24.

[78] United Nations, *Highlights of the Security Council Practice 2013*, 2014, p. 2.

[79] United Nations, *Highlights of the Security Council Practice 2013*, 2014, p. 2.

[80] UN Security Council, *Protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/RES/2175 (2014))*, 2014, p. 2.

incitement of terrorist acts and address issues related to foreign terrorist fighters and terrorist financing.[81] Both of these resolutions represent the new international challenges that Security Council is facing – ways to better protect civilians in conflict situations, and how to combat the threat of violent, non-state armed groups driven by ideology and operating in fragile and conflict-affected states.

Conclusion

As the international community faces increasing asymmetrical threats from non-state actors and transnational organized crime, the Security Council has tried to adapt to new working methods.[82] Moreover, the current situation in Syria, Iraq and Ukraine apparently demonstrates that the SC has failed to guarantee peace and security in all regions of the world.[83] This lacking capacity can be partially explained by the Council's controversial decision- making process, specifically the veto power of the five permanent members.[84] However as the Security Council represents the only body within the UN that has the power to adopt binding resolutions, it is still of utmost importance for the maintenance of international peace and security.[85] The inter linkages between issues previously addressed in silos is an important one to recognize and address – as the world grows more complex, so too, must the Security Council's understanding of the world and actions taken to maintain peace and security. The Council must use all of the tools in its toolbox - peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities, conflict prevention efforts and diplomatic and coercive enforcing instruments – as part of a comprehensive approach, are key for addressing traditional and emerging global threats and therefore assuring a secure world.

Further Research

While doing further research on the Security Council, delegates should consider the following questions: How can the Council address more effectively the new international peace and security challenges, as for example, migration security? How can the relationship between the Council and other peace and security regional organizations be improved to effectively address the security of migrants during conflict?

Annotated Bibliography

Council on Foreign Relations. (2013). Backgrounders: The UN Security Council [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from: http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/un-security-council/p31649
> *This website, provided by the Council on Foreign Relations, gives a comprehensive introduction into the structure and work of the Security Council and therefore constitutes a good starting ground for more detailed research. The website discusses the Council's powers and possibilities in taking coercive actions and addresses broadly discussed issues as criticism to the Security Council's structure as well as possible reforms. In addition, the website contains links on further resources on the Security Council and recent international security issues as, for example, the Global Governance Monitor, which evaluates the international regime for armed conflict.*

Hanhimäki, J. M. (2000). *The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction*, New York, New York: Oxford University Press.
> *While giving a brief overview of the history, structure, mandate and perspective of the United Nations in general, this volume also includes a comprehensive section on the Security Council as well as a separate chapter on peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The book offers a succinct explanation of the Council's political and operational constraints, including the veto power principle. It further provides delegates with a general overview of the importance of the*

---

[81] United Nations, *Highlights of the Security Council Practice 2013*, 2014.

[82] United Nations, *United Nations Security Council: Structure, 2014*; United Nations, *1540 Committee*, 2014.

[83] Security Council Report, *September 2014 Monthly Forecast – Syria*, 2014.

[84] Security Council Report, *The Permanent Members and the Use of the Veto: An Abridged History*, 2013.

[85] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 24.

Security Council for international security from its creation until now. Due to its comprehensive language, this book may serve delegates as a first starting point for further research on the Security Council as well as on international power relations.

Malone, D. (2004). *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century.* Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

This collected volume provides readers with a very detailed overview of the Security Council and its past and present challenges. Written on a high academic level, this book touches upon a large number of the Council's themes, institutions and operations. As it discusses major operations on four continents, the document can be a useful tool for detailed analysis on various international security crises.

United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml

As the fundamental principles of the Security Council are written down in the Charter of the United Nations, this document should be among the first resources to consider. Article 23, which sets the membership structure and articles 23 to 26, which discuss the basic functions and powers, are of particular importance for understanding both the structure and function of the Security Council. In addition, articles 27 to 32 explain the Council's voting procedure and its overall structure. The Charter can be particularly helpful for delegates in understanding the powers and limitations of the body.

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: About* [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/

This website gives an overview of the Security Council's history, its mandate and basic functions and powers. It should be considered as one of the most important resources and a foundation for delegates' further research, since it provides detailed information on how the Security Council works in practice. The website contains the body's provisional rules of procedure and a section on frequently asked questions. The latter is particularly interesting when it comes to understanding the Council's functions and powers. Delegates will find in this website detailed information about the Council's recent sessions as well as other interesting outputs.

Security Council Report. (2014). *Security Council Report: Index* [Website]. Retrieved 16 September 2014 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/index.php

This independent non-profit organization provides information on the working methods of the Security Council, country and regional issues, thematic and general issues. It further presents monthly forecasts highlighting issues that are currently being debated on the Council. These include counter-terrorism strategies, the situation in Afghanistan, Syria or Liberia, among others. The website is a source of updated information for delegates and will prove very useful when further researching on the current activities of the Council.

Bibliography

Annan, K. (2000). *We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century. United Nations Department of Public Information*. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/wethepeople.pdf

Austria, Foreign Ministry, *Functions and Powers of the UN Security Council*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:
http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/austrian-mission/austrian-mission-new-york/security-council/duties.html

Bourantonis, D. (2005). *The History and Politics of UN Security Council Reform*. New York, New York: Routledge.

Browning, C. (2013). *International Security: A Very Short Introduction*. New York, New York: Oxford University Press.

Charter of the United Nations. (1945). Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml

Cockayne, J, C. Mikulaschek & C. Perry. (2010). *The United Nations Security Council and Civil War: First Insights from a New Dataset*. New York, New York: International Peace Institute. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from: http://www.ipinst.org/media/pdf/publications/ipi_rpt_unsc_and_civil_war_epub.pdf

Council on Foreign Relations. (2013). *Backgrounders: The UN Security Council* [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/un-security-council/p31649

Encyclopedia Britannica. (2014). *United Nations Security Council* [Website]. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/532070/United-Nations-Security-Council

Global Policy Forum. (2014). *UN Security Council* [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from: http://www.globalpolicy.org/security-council.html

Hanhimäki, J. (2008). The United Nations: A Very Short Introduction. New York, New York: Oxford University Press.

Luck, E. (2006). *UN Security Council: Practise and promise*. New York, New York: Routledge.

NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. (2010). *Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the UN Security Council Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points, 2009-2010*. Retrieved 19 September 2014 from: http://womenpeacesecurity.org/media/pdf-NGOWG_MAPReport_2009-2010.pdf

Niemitz, M. (2014). *Empowering Civil Society*: *How to Increase the Input of NGOs into Security Council Deliberation*. *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 6 (1): 69-88.

Malone, D. (2004). *The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century*. Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.

Security Council Report (2013). *April 2013 Monthly Forecast: Prevention of Conflicts in Africa*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2013-04/prevention_of_conflicts_in_africa.php

Security Council Report. (2013). *Conflict Prevention and Natural Resources*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2013-06/conflict_prevention_and_natural_resources.php

Security Council Report (2013). *In Hindsight: Horizon-Scanning Briefings*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2013-05/in_hindsight_horizon-scanning_briefings.php

Security Council Report (2013). *In Hindsight: The Veto*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2013-11/in_hindsight_the_veto.php

Security Council Report (2013). *The Permanent Members and the Use of the Veto: An Abridged History*. Retrieved 3 August 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/SCR-veto-insert-2.pdf

Security Council Report. (2014). *August 2014 Monthly Forecast: Conflict Prevention*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2014-08/conflict_prevention.php

Security Council Report (2014). *In Hindsight: Consensus in the Security Council*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2014-01/in_hindsight_consensus_in_the_security_council.php

Security Council Report (2014). *Peacebuilding*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/peacebuilding

Security Council Report (2014). *Peacebuilding (including the PBC)*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:

http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/peacebuilding-including-the-pbc/

Security Council Report (2014). *Peacekeeping*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/peacekeeping/

Security Council Report. (2014). *September 2014 Monthly Forecast – Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved 17 September 2014from:http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2014-09/counter-terrorism_5.php

Security Council Report. (2014). *September 2014 Monthly Forecast - Syria*. Retrieved 16 September 2014 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2014-09/syria_11.php

Targeted Sanctions Consortium (2014). *The Effectiveness of United Nations Targeted Sanctions*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:
http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/internationalgovernance/shared/Effectiveness%20of%20UN%20Targeted%20Sanctions%20-%206.Nov.2013%20.pdf

United Nations. (2014). *1540 Committee* [Website]. Retrieved 9 August 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/

United Nations. (2014). *Highlights of Security Council Practice 2013*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/inc/pages/pdf/highlights/2013.pdf

United Nations. (2014). *Main Bodies. United Nations* [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/

United Nations. (2014). *The Secretary-General's Five-Year Action Plan*. Retrieved 9 August 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/sg/priorities/sg_agenda_2012.pdf

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/newoperation.shtml

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: About* [Website]. Retrieved 11 July 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee: Our Mandate* [Website]. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/sc/ctc/

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: Functions and Powers* [Website]. Retrieved 3 August 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/functions.shtml

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: Members* [Website]. Retrieved 2 August 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: Presidency* [Website]. Retrieved 2 August 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/

United Nations. (2013). *United Nations Security Council: Resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 2013* [Website]. Retrieved 4 August 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2013.shtml

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: Resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 2014* [Website]. Retrieved 4 August 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/sc/documents/resolutions/2014.shtml

United Nations. (2014). *United Nations Security Council: Structure* [Website]. Retrieved 9 August 2014 from:
http://www.un.org/en/sc/about/structure.shtml

United Nations Peacekeeping. (2014). *Peace and Security*. [Website]. Retrieved 20 October 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/peace.shtml

United Nations, Security Council, 6702nd Meeting (2012). *Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (S/RES/2033 (2012))*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2033(2013)

United Nations, Security Council, 6953rd Meeting. (2013). *Côte d'Ivoire (S/RES/2101 (2013))*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2101(2013)

United Nations, Security Council, 7038th Meeting. (2013). *Middle East (S/RES/2118 (2013))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2118(2013)

United Nations, Security Council, 7155th Meeting. (2014). *Threats to international peace and security (S/RES/2150 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2150(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7198th Meeting. (2014). *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2160 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2160(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7198th Meeting. (2014). *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2161 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2161(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7210th Meeting. (2014). *Mali (S/RES/2164 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2164(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7221st Meeting. (2014). *Letter from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine (S/RES/2166 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2166(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7228th Meeting. (2014). *United Nations peacekeeping operations* (*S/RES/2167 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2167(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7240th Meeting. (2014). *Iraq (S/RES/2169 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2169(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7242nd Meeting. (2014). *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2170 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2170(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7247th Meeting. (2014). *Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (S/RES/2170 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2170(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7247th Meeting. (2014). *Middle East (S/RES/2172 (2014))*. Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2172(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7256th Meeting. (2014). *Protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/RES/2175 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2175(2014)

United Nations, Security Council, 7263rd Meeting. (2014). *Liberia (S/RES/2176 (2014))*. Retrieved 17 September 2014 from: http://undocs.org/S/RES/2176(2014)

UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda (2012). *Realizing the Future We Want*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/untt_report.pdf

United Nations, Security Council. (2011). *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council, 17th Supplement*. (Retrieved 18 September 2014 from: http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/2010-2011/Part%20V/2010-2011_Part%20V.pdf#page=18

What's in Blue. (2013). *2013 Finnish Workshop for Incoming Council Members.* Retrieved 18 September 2014 from:http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/11/the-finnish-workshop-for-incoming-council-members.php#

What's in Blue .(2013). *Open Debate on Conflict Prevention and Natural Resources*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:http://www.whatsinblue.org/2013/06/open-debate-on-conflict-prevention-and-natural-resources.php

What's in Blue. (2014). *Adoption of a Resolution on Regional Partnerships in Peacekeeping*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from:http://www.whatsinblue.org/2014/07/adoption-of-a-resolution-on-regional-partnerships-in- peacekeeping.php

What's in Blue. (2014). *Open Debate and Resolution on Conflict Prevention*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.whatsinblue.org/2014/08/open-debate-and-resolution-on-conflict-prevention.php

What's in Blue. (2014). *Prevention and Fight Against Genocide Briefing*. Retrieved 18 October 2014 from: http://www.whatsinblue.org/2014/04/prevention-and-fight-against-genocide-briefing.php

I. Migration, Security, and Peacekeeping

Introduction

In its broadest possible sense, an international migrant is anyone living in a different territory from that of their birth, or of their citizenship.[86] By this standard, in 2013 there were 232 million international migrants, with 60% of them originating in the developing world.87 However, in a security context, not all of this migration is relevant . The Security Council will not involve itself in issues around economic migration, or migration between countries where open borders treaties exist, for instance within the Schengen Zone in Europe. Of interest to the Security Council is forced migration. Forced migration is defined by the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration as *'a general term that refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects.'*[88] The Security Council is concerned with all of these factors, although in particular migration forced by conflict, as this represents an area where the Council could potentially be dealing with the root cause of an issue, i.e. the conflict itself, as well as the security issues such mass migration will cause.

Migration caused by war and conflict is at its highest level since World War Two, affecting more than 51 million people.89 In addition, forced migration driven by climate change and natural disasters affects another 22 million people.[90] This means more than 73 million people forcibly displaced.[91] While this migration has traditionally been viewed as a purely humanitarian issue, this is no longer the case.[92] The intellectual case for securitization of issues such as migration has been built up since the latter stages and end of the Cold War, with the 'Copenhagen School' of international relations articulating securitization as a process by which state actors frame social issues as matters of security, thus justifying exceptional and often violent responses to them.[93] Increasingly, both the rhetoric and policy surrounding migration are becoming securitized, without any kind of international or legal consistency. The European Union has drawn up detailed plans for military intervention in northern Libya to destroy the boats used by people traffickers to ferry migrants across the Mediterranean.[94] Britain is leading a diplomatic effort to secure Security Council backing for such an intervention.[95] Since the early 2000s, Australia has been using its military forces to

---

[86] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *International Migration Report [ST/ESA/SER.A/346], 2013.*
[87] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *International Migration Report [ST/ESA/SER.A/346], 2013.*
[88] Forced Migration Online, *What is Forced Migration,* 2012.
[89] World Bank, *Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Special Topic: Forced Migration*, 2014.
[90] World Bank, *Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Special Topic: Forced Migration*, 2014.
[91] World Bank, *Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Special Topic: Forced Migration*, 2014.
[92] World Bank, *Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Special Topic: Forced Migration*, 2014.
[93] Buzan, Wæver, and de Wilde, *Security: A New Framework for Analysis,* 1998, p. 25.
[94] Migrants at Sea, *Wikileaks Releases Classified Documents Describing EU Plans For Military Strikes Against Libyan Migrant Smugglers,* 2015.
[95] The Guardian, *EU draws up plans for military attacks on Libya targets to stop migrant boats*, 2015.

handle the issue of migrants attempting to reach the mainland by boat.[96] Since 2013, under Operation Sovereign Borders, the Australian military has been put in charge of asylum operations.[97] Highlighting the lack of international coherence, Australian naval units have also begun to make cash payments to people smugglers, to induce them to return their passengers to Indonesia.[98] As the Security Council begins to seriously consider migration, and security and military operations related to migration, it is vital that the Council articulates a clear framework of best practices regarding this topic.

International and Regional Framework

The most pressing securitized migration crises in the world, in the Mediterranean, for the Rohingya in Southeast Asia, as well as for island nations like Australia, focus on maritime migration routes. The three most important international legal documents relating to migration and maritime law are the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue[99][100][101]. Together, this framework places States and their maritime communities under certain obligations. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) entered into force in 1984 and is considered customary international law.[102] Article 98, *Duty to Render Assistance,* requires ships to 'render assistance to *any person* found at sea in danger of being lost.'[103] The same article also requires coastal states to establish, operate and maintain 'adequate and effective' search and rescue operations, and to co-operate with neighboring states on this.[104] The wording of 'any person' is unambiguous – it applies to everyone, regardless of nationality or migration status.

The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) entered into force in 1980.[105] This treaty places further obligations on nations to monitor their coasts and rescue those in distress near them, making 'any necessary arrangements' to ensure this.[106] The International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR), which also entered into force in 1980, is a more technical document, setting out in more detail the specification of search and rescue operations that coastal states are obliged to maintain.[107] As such, it is more relevant to coastal states and those with large navies.

Taken together, these documents provide a clear legal framework that obligates states to rescue those in danger at sea. However, this responsibility has little bearing on the security implications of increased migration, nor does it give any guidance as to either the legality or desirability of extraordinary action state actors may take to try and prevent migrants from using perilous sea routes, for instance the EU's proposal to intervene militarily and destroy large numbers of boats in northern Libya.[108]

Previous peacekeeping operations have sometimes made references to migration in their mandates, although it is rarely discussed in detail, and almost always focuses on the returning internally displaced persons. The African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)'s mandate directs peacekeepers to facilitate the 'voluntary and sustainable return of refugees' to their homes.[109] While this demonstrates an example of institutions considering migration when formulating peacekeeping mandates, this mandate makes no mention of the desired behavior for peacekeepers when refugees are unwilling or unable to return home. Aside from this brief mention, migration and the security implications of it, or its impact on the effectiveness of peacekeeping, are not mentioned in UNAMID's mandate.

---

[96] Ulziilkham, E. *Australian Refugee Discourse: "Case for De-securitization of Refugees?"* 2009.
[97] Australian Customs and Border Protection Serveice, *Operation Sovereign Borders,* 2015.
[98] The Guardian, *Tony Abbott refuses to rule out paying people smugglers to turn back boats*, 2015.
[99] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
[100] International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.
[101] International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.
[102] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
[103] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
[104] United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.
[105] International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.
[106] International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.
[107] International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979.
[108] The Guardian, *EU draws up plans for military attacks on Libya targets to stop migrant boats*, 2015.
[109] United Nations Security Council, *Letter dated 5 June 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/307/Rev.1),* 2007.

Role of the International System

The United Nations passed a number of resolutions relating to migration in 2014, including five in the General Assembly. General Assembly Resolution 67/167, *Protection of Migrants,* acknowledges that migration flows are increasing 'in a context of continued security concerns.'[110] The resolution calls for the 'eradication' of people smuggling, but also urges states to seek a 'holistic approach that takes into account the causes and consequences' of migration.[111] Largely, however, this resolution focuses on migrant rights and state responsibilities in that regard, and the reference to security is fleeting.[112]

The Economic and Social Council also addressed migration in 2014. Resolution 2014/30, *Strengthening International Cooperation in Addressing the Smuggling of Migrants,* calls for a 'coherent, comprehensive, and balanced' solution to the problem.[113] However, while the same clause urges states to consider 'social, economic and environmental' considerations, no mention is made of security.[114] Throughout the resolution it is made clear that ECOSOC regards the mass migration as primarily a problem of law enforcement and transnational organized crime.[115] While the criminal nature of people trafficking is not in question, this resolution fails to even acknowledge mass migration as a securitized issue that will be increasingly dealt with by state actors through their militaries, not their police forces or border agencies.[116] The regional case study of the EU and the Mediterranean clearly demonstrates that states are seriously considering military solutions to problems raised by migration. The international community, including the Security Council, should reconsider its discourse to reflect this reality.

Regional Case Study: The EU and the Mediterranean

Between January and May 2015, more than 40 000 migrants crossed the Mediterranean from Libya and arrived in Italy.[117] In the same period, more than 1800 migrants died making the journey – of thirst, violence on board crammed boats, or by drowning.[118] This mortality rate represents a thirtyfold increase on the same period in 2014.[119] The migrants crossing through Libya come from a variety of countries, but predominantly Syria and Eritrea.[120] There is anything from half a million to one million more migrants currently living in Libya, waiting to make the journey.[121] The problem has been compounded by the ending of the Italian search and rescue mission Mare Nostrum, which saved nearly 150 000 people since its inception in October 2013, and its replacement with Triton, an EU operation with a much narrower focus on 'border management.'[122] Frontex, the EU's border agency, only operates Triton within 50km of the Italian coast.[123] The escalating human cost of the migrant crisis in Europe has led to criticism and political disputes within the EU. The head of Frontex has said that search and rescue 'shouldn't be the priority' for Triton patrols.[124] The UK Home Secretary went further, and refused to commit UK support to even the limited Triton operation, with the government clarifying that it believed rescuing migrants from the Mediterranean produced 'an unintended pull factor' encouraging others to make the journey.[125] Many have described this attitude to migrants as 'morally repugnant' and representing a 'breakdown of ethics.'[126] Under EU rules, refugees must claim asylum in the

---

[110] United Nations General Assembly, *Protection of Migrants [A/RES/67/169],* 2014.
[111] United Nations General Assembly, *Protection of Migrants [A/RES/67/169],* 2014.
[112] United Nations General Assembly, *Protection of Migrants [A/RES/67/169],* 2014.
[113] United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants [E/2014/30],* 2014.
[114] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants [E/2014/30], 2014.
[115] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants [E/2014/30], 2014.
[116] United Nations Economic and Social Council, Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants [E/2014/30], 2014.
[117] International Organization for Migration, *IOM Libya: Situation Report,* 2015.
[118] International Organization for Migration, *IOM Libya: Situation Report,* 2015.
[119] International Organization for Migration, *IOM Libya: Situation Report,* 2015.
[120] The Economist, *Everything you want to know about migration across the Mediterranean*, 2015.
[121] The Economist, *Everything you want to know about migration across the Mediterranean*, 2015.
[122] European Council on Refugees and Exiles, *Mare Nostrum to End,* 2014.
[123] The Economist, *Everything you want to know about migration across the Mediterranean*, 2015.
[124] The Guardian, *EU borders chief says saving migrants' lives 'shouldn't be priority' for patrols*, 2015.
[125] The Guardian, *UK axes support for Mediterranean migrant rescue operation*, 2015.
[126] The Economist, *Europe's Boat People*, 2015.

country they first arrive in.[127] Italy is challenging this, threatening to issue Schengen Zone visas to ease the pressure on its infrastructure, if other EU states do not share some of the burden of taking in these refugees.[128]

In this difficult political climate, the European Union Military Committee (EUMC), comprised of Chiefs of Defense of Member States, has drawn up detailed plans for a year-long military intervention in Libya to reduce the flow of refugees.[129] The stated goal of the operation would be to 'disrupt the business model of migrant smuggling networks.'[130] Rescue operations for migrants would continue under the plan, and indeed would form part of the plan, but would not be publicized lest they provide 'an incentive' to migrants.[131] The EUMC considers the 'mere handling of large numbers of mixed migrants' to be a 'threat.'[132] The operation would see the 'arrest and prosecution of smugglers' as well as the 'seizure…or neutralization of smugglers vessels and enabling assets (logistics facilities, fuel, communication equipment).[133] The EUMC foresees a high level of communication and co-operation with partners including the UN, NATO, the Arab League, and 'when feasible' a 'legitimate Libyan government.[134] The EUMC also recognizes the importance of co-operation with other EU agencies and missions in the area, particularly Frontex and Triton.[135] The EUMC highlights that the operation will be conducted in compliance with 'human rights, humanitarian and refugee law and other relevant legislation.'[136] The lack of detail here is an indication of the lack of a coherent framework for this kind of proposed intervention. The Politico-Military Group (PMG), another permanent committee within the EU's security structure, welcomed the plan but stressed that a United Nations Security Council mandate was a 'necessary prerequisite.'[137] Britain was leading efforts in late May and early June at the Security Council to secure Council back for the use of force, but has 'paused' these until the Libyan government give their consent to any such action, which is not currently forthcoming.[138]

The situation in the Mediterranean, and the EU's response to it, demonstrates that migration has unquestionably become a security concern, and one that is on the agenda of the Security Council. The council should look to the situation in the Mediterranean both as a problem to be solved in its own right, and to stimulate further discussion and action about the linked issues of migration and security in a broader sense.

Regional Case Study: Australia

Under Operation Sovereign Borders, Australian migration policy has been put under the complete control of the military.[139] Further, citing 'operational security,' the government refuses to comment or release information or figures relating to the policy.[140] This is very different example to the EU & Libyan case, as this involves fairly stable region of the world, and no prospect of outside military intervention. However, there is no better example of a total securitization of migration. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein, said that the core policies of Operation Sovereign Borders, which are the detaining of migrants in off-shore detention centers, and of simply turning back vessels full of migrants, had led to a 'string of human rights violations, including arbitrary detention and

[127] The Guardian, *Italy threatens to give Schengen visas to migrants as EU dispute deepens*, 2015.
[128] The Guardian, *Italy threatens to give Schengen visas to migrants as EU dispute deepens*, 2015.
[129] Migrants at Sea, *Wikileaks Releases Classified Documents Describing EU Plans For Military Strikes Against Libyan Migrant Smugglers,* 2015.
[130] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[131] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[132] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[133] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[134] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[135] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[136] European Union Military Committee, *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean,"* 2015.
[137] European Union Politico-Military Group, *PMG Recommendations on the draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean*, 2015.
[138] Reuters, *Bid to gain U.N. approval for EU migrant mission 'paused': diplomats,* 2015.
[139] Australian Customs and Border Protection Serveice, *Operation Sovereign Borders,* 2015.
[140] Chicago Tribune, *Australia tightens secrecy over 'success' in blocking asylum seekers,* 2014.

torture.'[141] The stated aim of the policy is to 'stop the boats,' and by this limited definition the policy has succeeded – only one migrant vessel has made it to the Australian mainland since the government took office.[142] This has however been at the cost of international prestige, as the aforementioned comments from Hussein demonstrate. Following recent revelations that Australia paid people smugglers to turn around and return their passengers to Indonesia, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, said that 'we need to crack down on smuggling and trafficking, not paying them, but…prosecuting them.'[143] In further criticism from the UN, the Special Rapporteur on Torture found that Australia's asylum policy 'violated the right of the asylum seekers, including children, to be free from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.'[144] The Australian Prime Minister responded to that report by claiming that Australians are 'sick of being lectured by the United Nations.'[145] The Australian case demonstrates that when the securitization of migration and migration policy is left unchecked, it can lead to human rights violations and tension between states and the international system. The Council should consider ways to address the securitization of migration while at the same time maintaining constructive relations with member states.

Conclusion

This is a challenging topic for the Security Council to address. Migration has traditionally been addressed from an economic, social, or human rights context. While all these approaches are undoubtedly still relevant, they are no longer sufficient on their own. Global migration has now reached unprecedented levels.[146] Faced with this, many states, particularly Western ones, are increasingly viewing mass incoming migration as a military problem with a military solution. In Australia, the military oversees an asylum policy that the government is reluctant to comment on.[147] In Europe, faced with huge numbers of refugees crossing the Mediterranean, many of whom drown in the attempt, the EU is seriously considering a military intervention in Libya against people smugglers and the boats they use.[148] Whether or not the securitization of migration is an appropriate response to the issue is not the point – migration *is* a security issue for many member states, and thus also for the Security Council.

A clear priority should be to address the lack of international or legal framework underpinning this issue. International Maritime Law or a human rights based approach is not sufficient for a security topic. The international community, including but not limited to the Security Council, has not discussed or considered enough the issues that may arise when state actors use their militaries to disrupt migration flows. What are the best practices for military interventions of this nature? How do states balance their obligations under international law, the human rights of refugees, the right of states to control inward migration, and the operational needs of any military engagement? What is the view of the Council on the situation in the Mediterranean, and the EU's plan for intervention?

Annotated Bibliography

Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, and Jaap de Wilde. (1998). *Security: A New Framework for Analysis. Lynne Rienner Publishers.* Retreived June 13 from: https://www.uni-erfurt.de/fileadmin/public-docs/Internationale_Beziehungen/BA_Einfuehrung_in_die_IB/BUZAN%20+%20WAEVER+%20WILDE_%201998_Security_CH%201+2.pdf

> *This book, available in full and for free online, is considered the most important text that outlines the view of the Copehagen School of Security Studies. Ole Waever in particular is the academic who writes about the 'securitization' of policy areas. The book is broken down into sections on military, environmental, economic, societal, and political security. While it is not necessary to read the entire book, reading the preface, introduction and conclusion should give delegates an idea of the intellectual basis for discussions about securitization.*

---

[141] United Nations, *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Opening Statement by Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the Human Rights Council 27th Session*, 2014.

[142] The Guardian, *Could Australia's 'stop the boats' policy solve Europe's migrant crisis?* 2015.

[143] Reuters, *Calls grow for inquiry into alleged Australian people-smuggler payments,* 2015.

[144] United Nations Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [A/HRC/28/68/Add.1],* 2015.

[145] Human Rights Law Centre, *UN finds Australia's treatment of asylum seekers violates the Convention Against Torture*, 2015.

[146] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *International Migration Report [ST/ESA/SER.A/346], 2013.*

[147] Chicago Tribune, Australia tightens secrecy over 'success' in blocking asylum seekers, 2014.

[148] Migrants at Sea, Wikileaks Releases Classified Documents Describing EU Plans For Military Strikes Against Libyan Migrant Smugglers, 2015.

European Union Military Committee. (2015). *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean."* Retrieved 16 June 2015 from: https://wikileaks.org/eu-military-refugees/EUMC/eu-military-refugee-plan-EUMC.pdf

> *This classified document, released by whistleblowing organization Wikileaks, contains the plans drawn up by the EUMC for a year-long military intervention in Libya, involving the destruction of civilian infrastructure, mainly boats, to disrupt refugee flows. Delegates should study this document in detail as it provides one of the very few examples of a blueprint for a military operation that emerged out of a perceived migration problem.*

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (1982). Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

> *This document is the centerpiece for customary international Maritime law. Given the maritime nature of most of the key migration routes discussed in this topic, such as the Mediterranean, an understanding of maritime law, and the responsibilities of states and their naval assets is required. The document makes it clear that it is the responsibility of vessels to help all those in peril at sea, regardless of their nationality.*

United Nations General Assembly. (2014). *Protection of Migrants [A/RES/67/169]*. Retrieved 17 June 2015 from: http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/UN_Documents/69th_Session/N1470710.pdf

> *This General Assembly Resolution focuses on the human rights of migrants. The resolution does briefly mention security concerns, but approaches the subject mainly from a rights perspective. While for this topic, a rights-based approach will not resolve the inherent security issues, it is important that delegates understand this framework if they are to build on it.*

The Economist. (2015). *Everything you want to know about migration across the Mediterranean*. Retrieved 15 June 2015 from: http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2015/05/economist-explains-6

> *This article is a good, concise introduction to the migrant crisis in the Mediterranean. As well as detailing the journey that migrants make, it offers useful statistics on the origin and destination of Mediterranean migrants, as well as the number of people attempting the crossing, and the number of those who die attempting to do so. This article is a piece of journalism, so the suggestions under the heading 'what could reasonably be done to reduce the number of deaths' should be treated as a particular point of view, rather than as any guide to a definitive solution to the problem.*

Bibliography

Australian Customs and Border Protection Serveice. (2015). *Operation Sovereign Borders.* Retrieved 13 June 015 from: http://www.customs.gov.au/site/operation-sovereign-borders.asp

Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, and Jaap de Wilde. (1998). *Security: A New Framework for Analysis. Lynne Rienner Publishers.* Retreived June 13 from: https://www.uni-erfurt.de/fileadmin/public-docs/Internationale_Beziehungen/BA_Einfuehrung_in_die_IB/BUZAN%20+%20WAEVER+%20WILDE_%201998_Security_CH%201+2.pdf

Chicago Tribune. (2014). *Australia tightens secrecy over 'success' in blocking asylum seekers*. Retrieved June 17 from: http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2014-01-14/news/sns-rt-australia-asylumsecrecy-20140114_1_asylum-seekers-operation-sovereign-borders-boat-arrivals

European Council on Refugees and Exiles. (2014). *Mare Nostrum to End.* Retrieved 15 June 2015 from: http://ecre.org/component/content/article/70-weekly-bulletin-articles/855-operation-mare-nostrum-to-end-frontex-triton-operation-will-not-ensure-rescue-at-sea-of-migrants-in-international-waters.html

European Union Military Committee. (2015). *Military Advice on the "Draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean."* Retrieved 16 June 2015 from: https://wikileaks.org/eu-military-refugees/EUMC/eu-military-refugee-plan-EUMC.pdf

European Union Politico-Military Group. (2015). *PMG Recommendations on the draft Crisis Management Concept for a possible CSDP operation to disrupt human smuggling networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean*. Retrieved 16 June 2015 from: https://wikileaks.org/eu-military-refugees/PMG/eu-military-refugee-plan-PMG.pdf

Forced Migration Online. (2012). *What is Forced Migration?* Retrieved 28 June 2015 from: http://www.forcedmigration.org/about/whatisfm

Human Rights Law Centre. (2015). *UN finds Australia's treatment of asylum seekers violates the Convention Against Torture.* Accessed June 18 from: http://hrlc.org.au/un-finds-australias-treatment-of-asylum-seekers-violates-the-convention-against-torture/

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1984). Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201184/volume-1184-I-18961-English.pdf

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue. (1979). Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201405/volume-1405-I-23489-English.pdf

Institute for Security Studies. (2015). *Security Council Report 69*. Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/PSC69May_EngV2.pdf.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (2015). *Migrant in Countries in Crisis Initiative.* Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/opinions-and-positions/speeches/2015/migrants-in-countries-in-crisis-initiative-/

International Organization for Migration. (2015). *IOM Libya: Situation Report.* Retrieved 15 June 2015 from: http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation_reports/file/IOM-Libya-Situation-Report-31May2015.pdf

Migrants at Sea. (2015). *Wikileaks Releases Classified Documents Describing EU Plans For Military Strikes Against Libyan Migrant Smugglers.* Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://migrantsatsea.org/2015/05/26/wikileaks-releases-classified-documents-describing-eu-plans-for-military-strikes-against-libyan-migrant-smugglers/

Reuters. (2015). *Bid to gain U.N. approval for EU migrant mission 'paused': diplomats*. Retrieved 16 June 2015 from: http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/03/us-europe-migrants-un-idUSKBN0OJ2QG20150603

Reuters. (2015). *Calls grow for inquiry into alleged Australian people-smuggler payments.* Retrieved 17 June 2015 from: http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/15/us-australia-indonesia-asylum-idUSKBN0OV1B520150615

The Economist. (2015). *Everything you want to know about migration across the Mediterranean*. Retrieved 15 June 2015 from: http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2015/05/economist-explains-6

The Economist. (2015). *Europe's Boat People*. Retrieved 14 June 2015 from: http://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21649465-eus-policy-maritime-refugees-has-gone-disastrously-wrong-europes-boat-people

The Guardian. (2015). *EU draws up plans for military attacks on Libya targets to stop migrant boats*. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/10/eu-considers-military-attacks-on-targets-in-libya-to-stop-migrant-boats

The Guardian. (2015). *South-east Asia migrant crisis: Burma faces blame over influx of boat people.* Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/17/south-east-asia-migrant-crisis-burma-faces-blame-over-influx-of-boat-people

The Guardian, (2014). *UK axes support for Mediterranean migrant rescue operation*.

Ulziilkham, E. (2009). *Australian Refugee Discourse: "Case for De-securitization of Refugees?"* The Mongolian Journal of International Affairs. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.mongoliajol.info/index.php/MJIA/article/viewFile/33/33

The Guardian. (2015). *EU borders chief says saving migrants' lives 'shouldn't be priority' for patrols*. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/22/eu-borders-chief-says-saving-migrants-lives-cannot-be-priority-for-patrols

The Guardian. (2015). *Tony Abbott refuses to rule out paying people smugglers to turn back boats*. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2015/jun/12/tony-abbott-refuses-to-rule-out-paying-people-smugglers-to-turn-back-boats

The Guardian. (2015). *Italy threatens to give Schengen visas to migrants as EU dispute deepens*. Retrieved 14 June 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/15/italy-threatens-to-give-schengen-visas-to-migrants-as-eu-dispute-deepens

The Guardian, *Could Australia's 'stop the boats' policy solve Europe's migrant crisis?* Retrieved 18 June 2015 from: http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/22/could-australia-stop-the-boats-policy-solve-europe-migrant-crisis

UNAMID. *UNAMID Mandate.* Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/mandate.shtml

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2014). *Scale of United Nations Peacekeeping across Massive Distances in Midst of Conflict Matched by Operational Complexity, Department Head Tells Fourth Committee*. Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/gaspd567.doc.htm

United Nations Department of Public Information. (2015). *Tackling Migrant Trafficking Crisis Will Require Exceptional, Coordinated Response, Senior European Union Official Tells Security Council.* Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11885.doc.htm

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. (2013). *International Migration Report [ST/ESA/SER.A/346]*. Retrieved 3 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/migration/migrationreport2013/Full_Document_final.pdf#zoom=100

United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2015). *Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants [E/2014/30]*. Retrieved 17 June 2015 from: http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/UN_Documents/69th_Session/N1450602.pdf

United Nations General Assembly. (2010). *Early warning, assessment, and the responsibility to protect. [A/64/684]*. Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/N1045020%281%29.pdf

United Nations General Assembly. (2014). *Protection of Migrants [A/RES/67/169]*. Retrieved 17 June 2015 from: http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/UN_Documents/69th_Session/N1470710.pdf

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (1982). Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf

United Nations Human Rights Council. (2015). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [A/HRC/28/68/Add.1]*. Retrieved 18 June from: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session28/Pages/ListReports.aspx

United Nations. (2014). *Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Opening Statement by Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the Human Rights Council 27th Session.* Retrieved 17 June from: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14998

United Nations Security Council. (2007). Letter dated 5 June 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/307/Rev.1). Retrieved 14 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2007/307/rev.1

Whats In Blue. (2015). *Briefing and Informal Interactive Dialogue on the Smuggling of Migrants in the Mediterranean.* Retrieved 26 May 2015 from: http://www.whatsinblue.org/2015/05/briefing-and-informal-interactive-dialogue-on-the-smuggling-of-migrants-in-the-mediterranean.php#.

World Bank. (2014). *Migration and Remittances: Recent Developments and Outlook. Special Topic: Forced Migration.* Retrieved 3 July 2015 from: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1288990760745/MigrationandDevelopmentBrief23.pdf

II. Partnership between the UN and relevant regional organizations in peacekeeping operations

"Peace-keeping can rightly be called the invention of United Nations. It has brought a degree of stability to numerous areas of tension around the world."[149]

Introduction

Cooperation between the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations has expanded since the end of the Cold War. An increasing number of conflicts requiring the involvement of the United Nations, has highlighted the need to develop a partnership to overcome common challenges brought by the changing international system.[150] Cooperation between the UN and regional organizations has been on the rise for the last two decades with regards to peacekeeping operations (PKO).[151] For instance, the transition from, or 're-hatting' of regional missions to UN PKO as undertaken by MINUSMA and MINUSCA, or the deployment of UNAMID.[152] In April 2015 Secretary-General of the UN Ban Ki-moon; announced a new era of "partnership peacekeeping".[153]

There have been 71 peacekeeping operations since 1948.[154] Nevertheless, the UN continues to face significant challenges regarding implementation of missions' mandates, safety and security of UN personnel, funding and personnel, and capability gaps.[155] [156]

At the end of March 2015, more than 125,000 personnel from 120 countries have been serving in 16 different PKOs around the world, with most of them deployed in Africa or the Middle East, to an annual budget of $8.47 billion[157]. The last major external review of peace operations in form of the "Brahimi" report was undertaken in 2000.[158] Thus, the Secretary-General established *a High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations* in October 2014 to make a comprehensive assessment of the state of the UN peace operations today, and the emerging needs of the future.[159]

---

[149] UN General Assembly, *An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277 - S/24111),* 1992, Art. 46.
[150] United Nations, *Peace and Security* [Website].
[151] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642),* 9 December 2014, p. 28.
[152] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642),* 9 December 2014, p. 28.
[153] UN Security Council, *Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2015/229*)*, 1 April 2015.
[154] UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *Peacekeeping Fact Sheet [*Website].
[155] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/68/19)*, 2014, p. 10, 59-62.
[156] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/573)*, 22 December 2009, p. 8.
[157] UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *Peacekeeping Fact Sheet* [Website].
[158] UN Security Council, General Assembly, *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305 – S/2000/809)*, 21 August 2000.
[159] UN News Centre, *Secretary-General establishes eminent panel to review UN peace operations* [Website], 31 October 2014.

Role of the UN System

Although the term peacekeeping is not literally mentioned in the *United Nations Charter* (UN Charter), it is the Security Council (SC) that establishes and deploys new peacekeeping operations, as it holds the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security as set out in the *Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter*.[160] Besides authorising the PKOs mandate and size by adopting a resolution, the Security Council collaborates closely with other principal UN organs and their representatives, such as the General Assembly (GA) or the office of the Secretary-General.[161] The Secretary-General for example assists the monitoring work of the SC regarding PKOs by providing periodic reports.[162] The role of the General Assembly encompasses mainly the aspect of peacekeeping financing, which was reaffirmed by the General Assembly *Resolution 55/235* in 2000[163]. However, the General Assembly participates on monitoring the performance of peacekeeping as well, through the Fourth Committee and Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations respectively.[164]

As the scale of PKOs has grown since the beginning of 1990's, it has proved necessary to strengthen the peacekeeping framework by splitting up the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which gives political and executive direction to UN Peacekeeping operations. [165] Thus, the Department of Field Support (DFS), which provides support in the areas of finance and budget; personnel and human resources; logistics and information or communication and technology, was established in 2007.[166] Other UN bodies such as the Department of Political Affairs (DPA) or the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) cooperate closely with DPKO and DFS in their peacekeeping efforts since the fields of peacekeeping and peacebuilding are closely connected.[167]

International and regional framework

PKOs operate in remote areas and increasingly hostile and asymmetrical environments, with uneven and insecure conditions and regional dimensions that complicate many conflicts.[168] Therefore, the necessity to intensify and strengthen cooperation with relevant regional organizations has become apparent especially in the last decade.
Evolution of peacekeeping cooperation

Although the possibility to take actions in matters relating to maintenance of international peace and security in the case of regional arrangements is presumed by the *Chapter VIII of the UN Charter*, the first concrete example of cooperation with regional organizations in peacekeeping was *An Agenda for Peace* in 1992.[169] [170] In 1994, it was followed by *Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements* (1994).[171] Such late development was partly caused by the political realities of the Cold War, when the Security Council was frequently paralyzed by the threats of vetoes.[172] Thus, the overall original peacekeeping promise of the UN, including cooperation with regional arrangements, was difficult to meet.[173]

Since the collaboration between the UN and regional organizations remained rather sporadic and ad hoc during the 1990's, the Security Council in *Resolution 1197* (1998) and its presidential statement *S/PRST/1998/35* called for the

---

[160] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Art. 24.
[161] United Nations, *Peace and Security* [Website].
[162] UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *Role of the Security Council* [Website].
[163] UN General Assembly, *Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/RES/55/235)* [Resolution], 30 January 2001.
[164] UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *Role of the General Assembly* [Website].
[165] UN General Assembly, *Comprehensive report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peace operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/858)*, 13 April 2007.
[166] UN General Assembly, *Comprehensive report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peace operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/858)*, 13 April 2007.
[167] UN Department of Public Information, *2009 United Nations Peace Operations: Year in Review*, 2010, p. 4.
[168] UN General Assembly Fourth Committee, *Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladlous. Debate of the Fourth Committee on Peacekeeping*, 28 October 2014, p. 1.
[169] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Chapter VIII.
[170] UN General Assembly, *An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277 - S/24111),* 1992, Chapter VII.
[171] UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements (A/RES/49/57)* [Resolution], 9 December 1994.
[172] UN General Assembly, *An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277 - S/24111),* 1992, p. 1, 3.
[173] UN General Assembly, *An Agenda for Peace (A/47/277 - S/24111),* 1992, p. 1, 3.

creation of a commonly accepted peacekeeping doctrine, and a clear framework for cooperation and coordination between the UN and regional organizations supported by suggesting principles and mechanism to enhance mutual relations.[174] [175] As the majority of the UN peacekeeping efforts have taken place in Africa, particular attention has started to be paid to the enhancement of peacekeeping capacity and reinforcement of information flow, training assistance or joint peacekeeping exercises, especially in the case of the African Union (AU).[176] [177] Nevertheless, the Security Council has not made the most of potential advantages of working with regional organizations, and therefore was invited by the report of *High-level panel on threats, challenges and change* to adopt a more integrated approach, including an expansion and formalization of consultations and collaboration[178].

Following the findings of the Secretary-General's report on *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping capacity* from 2004, and *2005 World Summit Outcome* considering the issues of current cooperation forms, limits and suggested improvements in collaboration with regional organizations, the Security Council adopted *Resolution 1631* (2005) concerning cooperation with regional organization and arrangements in 2005. [179] [180] Firstly, the enhancement of capacity-building through human, technical and financial assistance to regional organizations, particularly in Africa, was stressed. [181] Furthermore, regional organizations with sufficient capacity were invited to involvement in the *UN Stand-By Arrangement System* (UNSAS) and the Council announced its intention to hold regular meetings with the heads of regional organizations to support mutual communication.[182]

In 2008, *Resolution 1809* (2008) suggested steps supporting collaboration and communication, such as joint reviews by the UN and regional organizations, taking lessons learned from cooperation between the UN and the AU, consolidation a strengthening of *UN Liaison Office to the African Union,* or stronger cooperation between the UN Secretariat and the AU Commission.[183] This followed the release of the report called *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities* two years previously, where the Secretary-General gave a complex overview of the existing cooperation, its limits and future opportunities.[184] In line with *Resolution 1809,* and challenging a persistent ad hoc nature of cooperation, *UN-AU Joint Task Force on Peace and Security* and *UN Office to the African Union* (UNOAU) were established in 2010.[185]

The need to further develop and strengthen peacekeeping collaboration was addressed in *Resolution 2033* (2012) and *Resolution 2167* (2014). [186][187] Particular attention has been given to elaboration of lessons learned from practical cooperation between the UN and AU in case of *joint African Union/United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur* (UNAMID), or between the UN and EU in the case of the Central African Republic.[188][189] An additional enhancement of communication and coordination between the UN and regional organizations' bodies with a need to create effective

---

[174] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1197* (1998) *[Africa] (S/RES/1197),* 18 September 1998.
[175] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/35)* [Statement], 30 November 1998.
[176] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/28)* [Statement], 16 September 1998.
[177] UN Security Council & General Assembly, *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/54/63)*, 12 February 1999.
[178] UN General Assembly, *A more secure world: our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565)*, 2 December 2004, p. 64, 70.
[179] UN General Assembly, *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/591)*, 30 November 2004.
[180] UN General Assembly, *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1),* 24 October 2005, p. 37.
[181] UN General Assembly, *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/591)*, 30 November 2004.
[182] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1631 (2005) [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining peace and security] (S/RES/1631)*, 17 October 2005.
[183] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1809 (2008) [Peace and Security in Africa] (S/RES/1809)*, 16 April 2008.
[184] UN Security Council & General Assembly, *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities. Report of the Secretary General (A/61/204-S/2006/590)*, 28 July 2006.
[185] UN General Assembly, *Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/624)*, 13 December 2010, p. 23
[186] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2033 (2012) [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining peace and security] (S/RES/2033)*, 12 January 2012.
[187] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2167 (2014) [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167)*, 28 July 2014.
[188] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2033 (2012) [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining peace and security] (S/RES/2033)*, 12 January 2012.
[189] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2167 (2014) [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167)*, 28 July 2014.

long-term strategies was promoted.[190] Practical experiences from the re-hatting processes of AU missions in CAR and Mali to the UN PKOs MINUSCA and MINUSMA stressed the need for the gradual harmonization of policies and standards between the UN and regional organizations.[191] The implementation of the action plan on enhancing the EU's common security and defence policy to support UN peacekeeping, or a strategic framework for cooperation in peace and security, as developed by the AU and the UN as adopted in 2012 should be seen as attempts to settle this task.[192] The most current contribution to the debate on the UN cooperation with regional organizations in peacekeeping is the report of Secretary General *S/2015/229** (2015), announcing the era of *partnership peacekeeping*.[193] The *Trilateral partnership* among the UN, EU and AU is being mentioned in particular by this report as a future rapid and effective response to crises may be facilitated by the sufficient complementarity between their capacities.[194]
Reasons for and forms of cooperation

Since the surge in deployment of UN PKOs in the 1990's, it has become apparent that the UN does not always possess satisfactory capacities, resources, or the necessary expertise, and therefore cooperation with regional organizations with better knowledge of the region has proved essential.[195] Peacekeeping based more on cooperation has been promising to share responsibility and to bring a greater legitimacy to the peacekeeping process.[196] On the other hand, the limited capacity of African regional organizations to plan and conduct peacekeeping missions has required support from the UN.[197] Therefore peacekeeping built on a partnership has offered mutual benefits to the UN and to the nascent peacekeeping efforts of regional organizations.

Over the last two decades, forms of cooperation have evolved from ad hoc information sharing or provision of personnel and equipment, to more regular formal consultations and further collaborations on political, operational or logistical levels, including co-deployment with the UN PKOs in the case of the AU, EU, ECOWAS, OSCE or NATO.[198] [199] Deployment of an international bridging force by the EU along the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) in 2007 is an example of this co-deployment.[200] Re-hatting of regional missions to the UN PKO as embodied by MINUSCA or joint missions represented by UNAMID are currently one the most utilized forms of cooperation.[201][202] A significant attention from the UN has been given to the African capacity-building assistance, which is supported especially on the UN-AU platform by *Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the AU* signed in 2006, and by *Peace Facility for Africa* provided by the EU.[203] [204] The level of cooperation between the UN and different regional organizations is diverse and supported by different frameworks.

---

[190] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2033 (2012) [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining peace and security] (S/RES/2083)*, 12 January 2012.

[191] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642),* 9 December 2014, p. 28.

[192] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642),* 9 December 2014, p. 29.

[193] UN Security Council, *Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2015/229*)*, 1 April 2015.

[194] UN Security Council, *Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping: Report of the Secretary-General (S/2015/229*)*, 1 April 2015.

[195] UN DPKO Lessons Learned Unit, *Cooperation between United Nations and regional organisations/arrangements in peacekeeping environment*, 1999, p.8.

[196] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/35)* [Statement], 30 November 1998.

[197] UN General Assembly, *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/591)*, 30 November 2004.

[198] UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements (A/RES/49/57)* [Resolution], 9 December 1994.

[199] UN Security Council & General Assembly, *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities. Report of the Secretary General (A/61/204-S/2006/590)*, 28 July 2006, p. 8.

[200] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (S/2010/611)*, 1 December 2010.

[201] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642),* 9 December 2014, p. 28.

[202] UN Security Council & General Assembly, *Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/228-S/2008/531)*, 8 August 2008, p. 5.

[203] UN General Assembly, *Declaration Enhancing UN-AU Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union (A/61/630)*, 12 December 2006, p.1.

[204] UN Security Council & General Assembly, *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities. Report of the Secretary General (A/61/204-S/2006/590)*, 28 July 2006, p. 14.

Since 2003, the cooperation with the EU has been based on the *Joint Declaration on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management*, further enhanced by the *UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management.*[205] In the African Union's case the aforementioned *United Nations-African Union Joint Task Force on Peace and Security* was established in 2006. While the AU and EU are currently considered the closest partners within UN peacekeeping efforts, cooperation with other regional organizations is not neglected. For instance, the *Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations* was adopted in 2011.[206]

Although some previously mentioned challenges in effective cooperation between the UN and regional organizations have been successfully met over the years, the difficulties involved in securing predictable, sustainable and flexible resources from regional organizations still poses a major threat to the enhancement of regional UN peacekeeping cooperation.[207]

Peacekeeping cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations in Darfur: UNAMID case study
The *African Union-United Nations Hybrid operation in Darfur* (UNAMID), the first joint AU-UN peacekeeping mission, represents an example of cooperation efforts between the UN and regional organizations, including some major challenges coming from a unique and yet unprecedented form of partnership handling the deadly conflict in Darfur. The mission and its mandate were established through the adoption of the Security Council's *Resolution 1769* (2007) in order to replace the *African Union Mission in Sudan* (AMIS) deployed in 2006 following the events of the civil war between the Government of Sudan, its allied militia and other armed rebel groups. [208] Since 2003 the conflict led to the deaths of tens of thousands people and the displacement of nearly two million.[209] Command, control structures and backstopping for the mission are provided by the UN. [210] The position of the *AU-UN Joint Special Representative for Darfur* as the head of the mission was created to ensure fulfilment of core tasks such as the civilian protection and assuring humanitarian access.[211] The overall character of the mission shall be predominantly African.[212] The authorized strength of 25,987 uniformed peacekeepers makes UNAMID the largest peacekeeping mission in the world.[213] [214]

The mutual cooperation between the AU and UN started by adopting the three-phase approach to peacekeeping, represented at first by strengthening the capabilities of AMIS, and culminating in the UNAMID's launch on 31 December 2007.[215] UNAMID has faced a continuous and reoccurring deterioration of security and humanitarian conditions, including ceasefire violations, attacks by rebel groups, aerial bombardment, and restrictions on access to a vulnerable population by the Government of Sudan, and increased inter-tribal fighting or attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers.[216] [217] All these challenges to a successful implementation of the mission's mandate have been further deepened by a lack of rapid and complete deployment of UNAMID, which was caused by shortfalls in equipment and training standards and the operational capabilities of several troop- and police- contributing countries.[218] [219] [220] As recognized by *Prodi Report*, the efforts and missions initiated by the AU proved useful precursors to larger UN-led endeavours, since they can provide a quick response and initial stability. [221] However due

[205] UN General Assembly, *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/652*)*, 10 December 2013, p.11-12.
[206] UN General Assembly, *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/68/19)*, 2014, p. 51.
[207] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2167 (2014) [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167)*, 28 July 2014.
[208] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1769 (2007) [Sudan] (S/RES/1769)*, 31 July 2007.
[209] UNAMID/African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur, *Background* [Website].
[210] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1769 (2007) [Sudan] (S/RES/1769)*, 31 July 2007.
[211] UN Security Council, *Letter dated 5 June 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/307/Rev.1)*, 5 June 2007.
[212] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1769 (2007) [Sudan] (S/RES/1769)*, 31 July 2007.
[213] UNAMID/African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur, *Background* [Website].
[214] United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, *UNAMID Background* [Website].
[215] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2007/15)* [Statement], 25 May 2007.
[216] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2010/24)* [Statement], 16 November 2010.
[217] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2113 (2013) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2113)*, 30 July 2013.
[218] UN Security Council, *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2008/27)* [Statement], 16 July 2008.
[219] UN Security Council, Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: *Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642)*, 9 December 2014.
[220] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2113 (2013) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2113)*, 30 July 2013.
[221] UN Security Council, General Assembly. *Report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/13)*, 31 December 2008.

to the lack of resources they possess a limited capacity to sustain a long-term commitment.[222] Thus, the UN support to the full operationalization of *African Standby Forces* or *Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the AU* can prove as essential in securing a success of future cooperation in Africa.

Shortcomings in coordination and integration structures within UNAMID are the last major challenges hampering UNAMID's effectiveness.[223] The insufficient coordination between the UN Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council regarding the Joint Special Representative's reports constitutes one of the relevant examples in this respect.[224] Regardless of these limits and restricted implementation of mandate, UNAMID has fostered overall improvement in the security situation since its deployment.[225] For instance, the appointment of *the Joint AU-UN Chief Mediator* or submission of *the Framework for African Union and United Nations facilitation of the Darfur peace process* may provide more successful attempts of coordination within UNAMID.[226] [227] Current coordination can be seen in a joint working group between the AU, UN and Government of Sudan responding to the request for a handover and exit strategy of UNAMID.[228]

Conclusion

The scope of development in the area of peacekeeping partnership between the UN and relevant regional organizations during the last 25 years is obvious. From a rather neglected area in the 1990's, the collaboration between the UN and regional actors, especially the African Union and the European Union, has achieved a remarkable level of maturity in 2015. The question of cooperation with regional arrangements has gradually attracted the attention of all important UN organs and bodies regarding the question of peacekeeping, as is apparent from the increasing number of the Secretary-General's and the Special Committee's reports, or the Security Council's resolutions and presidential statements devoted to the issue in particular since 2004. Most recently, the effort to further enhance peacekeeping cooperation architecture with regional organizations is encompassed in the report of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called *Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping* from April 2015. However, as proved for example by the UNAMID case, securing sufficient capabilities or effective coordination and communication between the UN and regional organizations still constitute a challenge to a successful outcome of this partnership.

Regarding the overall devolvement of the peacekeeping and peacekeeping cooperation concept, these questions shall be considered: Bearing in mind the multidimensional and complex nature of PKOs, what role should peacekeeping cooperation with regional organizations play in connection with the possible review of the peacekeeping announced by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2014? What steps should the Security Council take in regard of the new paradigm of partnership peacekeeping? What are the areas where the enhancement is the most needed? Is it necessary to make a review of existing frameworks and practical examples of cooperation with the EU and AU, especially taking into account the *Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union*? What are the possibilities how could the UN help the regional organization to strengthen their financial capabilities regarding peacekeeping operations? What should be done to further enhance the consultation and coordination mechanisms between the UN and regional organizations? What are the most significant lessons learned from previous and ongoing PKOs where the cooperation with regional organizations has been applied and how should they be implemented in a future resolution?

Annotated Bibliography

---

[222] UN Security Council, General Assembly. *Report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/13)*, 31 December 2008.

[223] UN Security Council, Special r*eport of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2014/138)*, 25 February 2014.

[224] UN Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security (S/2011/805)*, 29 December 2011.

[225] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2113 (2013) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2113)*, 30 July 2013.

[226] UN Security Council, *Resolution 1828 (2008) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/1828)*, 31 July 2008.

[227] UN Security Council, *Resolution 2063 (2012) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2063)*, 31 July 2012.

[228] UN Security Council, *Special r*eport of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2015/163)*, 6 March 2015.

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Lessons Learned Unit. (1999, March). *Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Organizations/Arrangements in a Peacekeeping Environment: Suggested Principles and Mechanism*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20Cooperation%20between%20the%20UN%20and%20Regional%20Organizations.pdf

> *The study prepared by the Lessons Learned Unit of DPKO in a context of the UN PKOs' surge and unfulfilled expectations in Somalia or Rwanda in the 1990's provides a clear overview of the peacekeeping cooperation development between the UN and regional organizations before millennium. As it gives examples or covers the areas and forms of the mutual collaboration with various regional arrangements it is a valuable starting point for the delegates' own research. It can be assessed how significant progress have been reached so far by comparing the suggested principles and mechanisms with a current state of the examined field.*

United Nations, General Assembly, Fifty-ninth session. (2004, November 30). *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/591)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WA%20A59591.pdf

> *Since most of the UN PKOs has been deployed in Africa, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General in this respect to conduct a report regarding the support of peacekeeping capacities of the African regional organizations, especially the African Union. The resulting report represents a critical assessment of previous cooperation and identifies the major systemic factors preventing the African regional organizations from more effective peacekeeping cooperation. Furthermore, it focuses on opportunities of collaboration in the future. The report represents the ideological basis from which the first Security Council Resolution 1631 (2005) considering the cooperation with regional organizations and arrangements was deduced. Thus, it shall help to understand the motives of implementing Resolution 1631 and following Security Council resolutions.*

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session. (2014, December 9). *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642)*. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/642

> *While the peace and security context is changing profoundly in a short period of time, the continuous review of past and existing PKOs is vital. The Secretary-General's report provides a background to overall peacebuilding picture in 2014 inclusive of the partnership question and development. For a purpose of a sufficient knowledge and orientation in the current field of the peacebuilding cooperation with different regional organizations regarding for example the re-hatting process of the African missions, it is essential to become acquainted with the current situation, limits and challenges which shall be handled in future. Previous reports of the Secretary-General or of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping operation are obviously a reach source for the further research as well.*

United Nations, Security Council, 7228th meeting. (2014, July 28). *Resolution 2167 (2014), [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167)*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2167.pdf

> *To meet the quickly evolving nature of the peacekeeping cooperation between the UN and some regional organizations, especially in Africa, in last few years, the Security Council adopted Resolution 2033 (2012) and most recently Resolution 2167 (2014). Resolution 2167 constitutes the most complex resolution yet dealing with regional cooperation on peacekeeping level as it clearly distinguishes political, operational and financial aspects of the issue. The special attention is devoted to the strengthening of the peacekeeping framework with the AU. More attention is paid to assessment of the joint collaboration, which shall be part of the delegates' preparation and own proposals as well.*

United Nations, Security Council, 7228th meeting. (2014, July 28). *Resolution 2167 (2014), [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167)*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2167.pdf

> *Based on the recent call for an assessment of the existing UN cooperation with regional actors encompassed in Resolution 2167 (2014), DPKO in a cooperative manner conduced a lessons-*

learned exercise regarding re-hatting of peacekeeping missions in Mali and the Central African Republic. The report offers practical insight into the issues of coordination, compatibility and command and control of these operations, supported by final recommendations. It shall help to better understand a complex nature of the cooperation between the UN and relevant regional organizations such as the African Union and to further support their own proposals for an enhancement of this peacekeeping collaboration.

United Nations, Security Council. (2015, April 1). *Report of the Secretary-General on Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping* (S/2015/229*) [Report]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/229

> *Pursuant to Resolution 2167 (2014) stressing the need for a detailed assessment of peacekeeping cooperation between the UN and regional organizations, the Secretary-General prepared a report and recommendations on the progress of this partnership. In context of the era of peacekeeping partnership announcement and assumed revision of peacekeeping as supported by the creation of a High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations in October 2014, the delegates shall find the report useful whilst creating their positions and suggestions to strengthen the peacekeeping cooperation framework.*

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Sixty-first session. (2006, July 28). *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities. Report of the Secretary General (A/61/204-S/2006/590).* Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20S2006%20590.pdf

> *In response to the Security Council Resolution 1631 (2005), the Security-General conducted an in-depth overview of the existing UN cooperation with regional organizations including its forms and actors. The main strength of the report is represented by stating the underlying principles, guidelines and goal of the cooperation which suggested a clearer framework for peacekeeping cooperation. Moreover, it encompasses the question of the UN Stand-By Arrangement System and active participation of regional organizations, particularly, the AU, in this peacekeeping tool.*

Bibliography

Charter of the United Nations. (1945, June 26). Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml

UNAMID/African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur. (n.d.) Background. *UNAMID/African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur* [Website]. Retrieved 8 July 2015 from: http://unamid.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=10998&language=en-US

United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library. (n.d). Peacekeeping Documentation. *Dag Hammarskjöld Library. Research Guides* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://research.un.org/en/docs/peacekeeping

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). Partnerships. *United Nations Peacekeeping.* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/partnerships.shtml

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). Peacekeeping Fact Sheet. *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/statistics/factsheet.shtml

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). Role of the Security Council. *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/rolesc.shtml

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). Role of the General Assembly. *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 10 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/rolega.shtml

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). UNAMID Background. *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unamid/index.shtml

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations. (n.d.). *United Nations Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Lessons Learned Unit. (1999). *Cooperation between the*

United Nations and Regional Organizations/Arrangements in a Peacekeeping Environment: Suggested Principles and Mechanism. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20Cooperation%20between%20the%20UN%20and%20Regional%20Organizations.pdf

United Nations, Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support. (2009). *A New Partnership Agenda. Charting a New Horizon for UN Peacekeeping*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/newhorizon.pdf

United Nations. (n.d.). Peace and Security. *Global Issues* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/peacesecurity/

United Nations, Department of Political Affairs. (n.d.). Regional Organizations. *Department of Political Affairs.* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/issues/regional_organizations

United Nations, Department of Public Information. (2010). *2009 United Nations Peace Operations: Year in Review.* Retrieved 8 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/yir/yir2009.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly. (n.d.). *General Assembly and Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/ctte/CTTEE.htm

United Nations, General Assembly, Forty-sixth session. (1992, June 17). *An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peace-making and Peace-keeping: Report of the Secretary-General (A/47/277 - S/24111).* Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.unrol.org/files/A_47_277.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly, Forty-ninth session. (1994, December 9). *Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements (A/RES/49/57)* [Resolution]. Retrieved 10 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r057.htm

United Nations, General Assembly, Fifty-fifth session. (2001, January 30). *Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/RES/55/235)* [Resolution]. Retrieved 10 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/235

United Nations, General Assembly, Fifty-ninth session. (2004, November 30). *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/591)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/WA%20A59591.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly, Fifty-ninth session. (2004, December 2). *A more secure world: our shared responsibility. Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (A/59/565)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N04/602/31/PDF/N0460231.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixtieth session. (2005, October 24). *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*. Retrieved 13 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ods/A-RES-60-1-E.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-first session. (2006, December 12). *Declaration Enhancing UN-AU Cooperation: Framework for the Ten-Year Capacity Building Programme for the African Union (A/61/630)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/RO%20A61%20630.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-first session. (2007, April 17). *Comprehensive report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peace operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/858)*. Retrieved 10 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/61/858

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-fourth session. (2009, December 22). *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/64/573)* [Report]. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N09/662/72/PDF/N0966272.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-eight session. (2013, December 10). *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/652*)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/652

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-eight session. (2014, 24 February-21 March). *Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/68/19)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/a_68_19.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly Fourth Committee. (2014, October 28). *Statement of Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladlous. Debate of the Fourth Committee on Peacekeeping, 28 October 2014*. Retrieved 10 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/USG-Ladsous-4C-Statement28102014.pdf

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session. (2014, December 9). *Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/69/642)*. Retrieved 8 July 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/642

United Nations, Security Council. (n.d.). *Security Council and Peacekeeping* [Website]. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/ctte/s_counc.htm

United Nations, Security Council, 3928th meeting. (1998, September 18). *Resolution 1197 (1998), [Africa] (S/RES/1197)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/UNSC/1998/52.pdf

United Nations, Security Council, 3927th meeting. (1998, September 16). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/28)* [Statement]. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/1998/28

United Nations, Security Council, 3950th meeting. (1998, November 30). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1998/35)* [Statement]. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20SPRST%201998%2035.pdf

United Nations, Security Council, 5282nd meeting. (2005, October 17). *Resolution 1631 (2005), [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in maintaining international peace and security] (S/RES/1631)*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1631%282005%29

United Nations, Security Council, 5684th meeting. (2007, May 25). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2007/15)* [Statement]. Retrieved 7 July 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/2007/15

United Nations, Security Council. (2007, June 5). *Letter dated 5 June 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/2007/307/Rev.1)* [Letter]. Retrieved 7 July 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/369/68/PDF/N0736968.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, Security Council, 5727th meeting. (2007, July 31). *Resolution 1769 (2007), [Sudan]*. Retrieved 9 July 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N07/445/52/PDF/N0744552.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, Security Council, 5768th meeting. (2007, October 24). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2007/41)* [Statement]. Retrieved 7 July 2015 from: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/2007/41

United Nations, Security Council, 5868th meeting. (2008, April 16). *Resolution 1809 (2008) [Peace and Security in Africa] (S/RES/1809)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015 from:

http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1809%282008%29

United Nations, Security Council, 5935th meeting. (2008, July 16). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2008/27)* [Statement]. Retrieved 7 July 2015 from:
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/2008/27

United Nations, Security Council, 5947th meeting. (2008, July 31). *Resolution 1829 (2008) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/1828).* Retrieved 8 July 2015 from:
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1828%282008%29

United Nations, Security Council, 6425th meeting. (2010, November 16). *Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/2010/24)* [Statement]. Retrieved 7 July 2015 from:
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PRST/2010/24

United Nations, Security Council. (2010, December 1). *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (S/2010/611).* Retrieved 9 July 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/658/36/PDF/N1065836.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, Security Council. (2011, December 29). *Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations-African Union cooperation in peace and security (S/2011/805).* Retrieved 8 July from:
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2011/805

United Nations, Security Council, 6702nd meeting. (2012, January 12). *Resolution 2033 (2012) [Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organisations in maintaining peace and security] (S/RES/2083).* Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/RO%20S%20RES%202033.pdf

United Nations, Security Council, 6819th meeting. (2012, July 31). *Resolution 2063 (2012) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2063).*Retrieved 8 July 2015 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2063.pdf

United Nations, Security Council, 7013th meeting. (2013, July 30). *Resolution 2113 (2013) [Reports of the Secretary-General on Sudan] (S/RES/2113).* Retrieved 8 July 2015 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2113.pdf

United Nations, Security Council. (2014, February 25). Special r*eport of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2014/138).* Retrieved 8 July 2015 from:
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/138

United Nations, Security Council, 7228th meeting. (2014, July 28). *Resolution 2167 (2014), [United Nations Peacekeeping Operations] (S/RES/2167).* Retrieved 27 May 2015 from:
http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_res_2167.pdf

United Nations, Security Council. (2015, March 6). Special r*eport of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2015/163)*. Retrieved 8 July 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/056/80/PDF/N1505680.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, Security Council. (2015, April 1). *Report of the Secretary-General on Partnering for peace: moving towards partnership peacekeeping (S/2015/229*)*. Retrieved 27 May 2015 from:
http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/229

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Fifty-fourth session. (1999, February 12). *Enhancement of African Peacekeeping Capacity: Report of the Secretary-General (A/54/63)*. Retrieved 12 June 2015.

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Fifty-fifth session. (2000, August 21). *Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305 – S/2000/809).* Retrieved 13 July 2015: http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/55/305

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Sixty-first session. (2006, July 28). *A regional-global security partnership: challenges and opportunities. Report of the Secretary General (A/61/204-S/2006/590).* Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/UNRO%20S2006%20590.pdf

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Sixty-third session. (2008, December 31). *Report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/13).* Retrieved 8 July 2015 from: http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N08/659/53/PDF/N0865953.pdf?OpenElement

United Nations, Security Council & General Assembly, Sixty-third session. (2008, August 8). *Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations. Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/228-S/2008/531).* Retrieved 12 June 2015 from: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/63/228&Lang=E

United Nations, UN News Centre. (2014, October 31). *Secretary-General establishes eminent panel to review UN peace operations.* (2014, October 31). Retrieved 27 May 2015 from: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49221#.VWV47kaXC1m