

Working Paper A: Reform of the United Nations

Sponsors: France, South Africa, The United Kingdom, United States of America, Brazil, Japan, German, China

Signatories: Switzerland, Mozambique

Acknowledging the past abuses of the veto power by permanent members of the Security Council.

Emphasizing the urgent need for UN wide reforms on most organs, in order to improve the transparency and accountability of all organs.

Firmly Convinced of the inadequacy of the current Security Council country division including permanent and non-permanent countries.

Aware of the repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

Guided by the resolutions A/RES/72/266 'Shifting the Management paradigm in the United Nations' and A/RES/72/236 'Operational activities for development of the United Nations system', adopted in December 2017.

Having examined the Secretary General Antonio Guterres' report to the UNGA about "Restructuring of the United Nations peace and security pillar" (A/72/525)", which the UNGA adopted as an official resolution on 20th December 2017, (A/RES/199).

Keeping in mind the Administrative reform, adopted in resolution (A/RES/72/266) and (A/RES/72/236) in December 2017.

1. Calls for restrictions on the use of veto power by permanent members of the Security Council in cases of:

a. Mass atrocities as defined by the Geneva Convention of 1949:

i. Genocide:

1. Any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- a. Killing members of said group;
- b. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of said group;
- c. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- d. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within said group;
- e. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

ii. Crimes Against Humanity

1. any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

- a. Murder;
- b. Extermination;
- c. Enslavement;
- d. Deportation or forcible transfer of population;
- e. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;
- f. Torture;
- g. Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;
- h. Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act

referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;

- i. Enforced disappearance of persons;
- j. The crime of apartheid;
- k. Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

b. War Crimes

- 1. Any breach of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949.
 - a. Wilful killing;
 - b. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
 - c. Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health;
 - d. Extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
 - e. Compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power;
 - f. Wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial;

c. Impeding of Humanitarian Aid

- i. Defined as actions taken in order to intentionally hinder and/or prevent the distribution of life-saving supplies

1. Including but not limited to:

- a. Water
- b. Food
- c. Shelter
- d. Medical supplies

d. The election of a judge for the ICJ

- 2. *Affirms that* the Security Council may defer a decision regarding a conflict of interest in the context of the use of the veto power by permanent members of the UNSC to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

- a. The International Court of Justice will provide an unbiased recommendation regarding the presence or lack of a conflict of interest.

- b. In the event that the International Court of Justice identifies a conflict of interest regarding the power of veto, the International Court of Justice will recommend financial action be taken by the Security Council in order to prevent further abuses of the veto.
- 3. *States that* in the case of excessive collateral damage to people or non critical infrastructure as result of the misuse of the power of veto, the Security Council may elect to employ the International Court of Justice in order to conduct a trial to determine whether or not the power of veto was misused.
 - a. The International Court of Justice will provide a verdict confirming or denying the misuse of the power of veto by the accused member.
 - b. In the event that the International Court of Justice finds that the power of the veto was misused, the ICJ may suggest sanctions be enforced by the UNSC in order to discourage further abuse of the veto.
- 4. *Requires* more specialized training of the so-called blue helmets:
 - a. Specialized mental and physical training done prior to operations in order to ensure acceptable behavior during UN-sanctioned operations.
 - b. As endorsed by the UN Women, soldiers will be required to attend trainings aimed at explaining the needs and rights of women according to different cultures and religions.
 - i. Countries within the Security Council should try to help economically as much as they can in order to improve training centers.
- 5. *Further proclaims* the new allocation of money of which the main purpose is the improvement of Peacekeeping Operations with the help of every single country in the Security Council:
 - a. countries will provide specialized centers which will provide unique training to every single personnel taking part as a UN helmet
 - b. countries will send humanitarian aid, they will provide these population in conflict with medicine, food
 - c. countries will examine accurately the ongoing production of what is essential to these populations
 - d. there will be an improvement of relationship between locals and the main hub center by implementing local reporters, who would have the task to

report what would happen in that specific area, in order to better control the area and the deployment

6. *Further recommends* to increase the number of women deployed in these operations
 - a. It is important for women to have their own representation at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions.
 - b. In some countries, different religions and cultures lead to women not being comfortable to be seen or touched by men, leading to the need of women to handle crucial parts of operations where men cannot operate.
7. *Implements* a new division of specialists inside the “blue helmets” units who will be referred to as “pink helmets” and will be demarcated by a different color for their helmets, as part of a greater reform to the Unwomen:
 - a. These “pink helmets” will have the role of aiding the population and being a reference for everyone, notably for children and women with the role of teachers, helpers and overall psychological support.
 - b. Furthermore, any individual who is victimized by the “blue helmets” will have the possibility of denouncing their actions to the “pink helmets”, the accused will then be put on trial for his wrongdoings.
 - c. They will consist of both women and men selected during the training of the “blue helmets” at the training officer’s discretion. When selected they will be further trained in order to fulfill their role.
 - d. Some “pink helmets” will be further specialized on psychological assistance, whereas some others will function as educators for the following subjects:
 - i. overall children education
 - ii. education on STDs and contraceptives
 - iii. sanitation and health
 - e. Additionally “pink helmets” will take the initiative of compromising between regional organizations and the UN.
 - f. For all intents and purposes they will be “blue helmets” and still subjected to the “blue helmet” military hierarchy and will still be able to fight as soldiers, therefore they are not to be considered humanitarian help for the purpose of determining war crimes.
8. *Requests* the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretariat to form and approve an annual budget instead of one every three years.

9. *Approves* the establishment of a group of four members from different regions selected through an election by and from among the non-permanent members with a prolonged term totaling three years in duration with the aim of acting as intermediaries between the permanent and non-permanent members

Note: extension of the mandate of non-permanent powers will be added here