

Theoretical Analyzing of the United Nations Reform: UNSC

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Abstract— After the failure of the ideals of the early 20th century and to deal with their problems, the United Nations was founded on the broken structures of the international community. But despite the UN's success as an international organization compared to its predecessor, it must be recognized that in some respects these hopes were no more than a mirage, and that is reprehensible. Since the beginning of the San Francisco conference, small countries have defied such a big country simply because it violated the spirit of the Charter. Power is divided into offensive and defensive realism. The importance of the concept of collective security lies in the overly institutionalized internalization of monarchical constraints and the transformation of self-protection into a useless biting problem. Security Council reform will require multiple directions at the UN and could involve major changes, including parity representation, veto power, and types of state groupings. The objective of this research is to investigate the five permanent members and other not permanent member state interest groupings developing different positions and proposals on how to forward their issues. Neoclassical Realism will be used as a theoretical framework for this research. This research attempts to highlight John Locke's ideas which defend the principle of majority rule and the separation of legislative and executive powers. This study shows that the opposing countries and organizations try to propose an alternative to the membership of other countries in the Security Council for the permanent member countries.

Keywords: Security Council of the United Nations, reform, the balance of power, and right of veto.

1- Introduction

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization whose purpose is to maintain world peace and security and strengthen friendly relations and international cooperation among nations. It is a determined global diplomatic and political organization for world peace, security, and stability in general. Its members include almost all internationally recognized independent states. After the end of World War II (WWII), the UN replaced the League of Nations in preventing future wars with victorious nations. On October 24, 1945, the UN began its work with 51 member states. The UN is organized into several organs, including: "the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat of the United Nations". With the end of the Cold War, the UN reappeared as the founder of world peace and became active in settling disputes around the world, but the collapse of the Soviet Union made the United States of America the world's sole superpower and posed new challenges for the UN. the sole authority in States' efforts to protect universality is peace and security. The Council is in dire need of reform, and such reform is happening on the sidelines with entrenched privileges, dynamic and competing interests, and a regrettable loss of creativity. Reform of the Security Council (SC) requires different directions within the United Nations and could lead to significant changes. To provide specific answers to the above-discussed issues, we will try to address the

following questions through a survey: Firstly, why does the Security Council need to be reformed? Finally, what does the G4 proposal comprise? In this research, qualitative approaches will be employed. As well as we apply the international relations theory of neo-classical realism to analyze the vicissitudes in the UNSC reform.

2- Theoretical Framework (Realism Theory)

Realism is an approach to research and practice in international politics. The global system is anarchy and therefore the state is the most important global actor. Claiming realism that countries overestimate the balance of power to gain relief at the expense of others, or at least to ensure power is lost. States increase their security by increasing their military power because the global system framework leaves them with few options if they survive. Power is valued as offensive and defensive realism. However, there are important structural differences that realists, particularly defensive ones, reduce a country's power while offensive realists maximize power and seek hegemony.

2.1 Perspectives of Realism

The theory of realism serves as a theoretical framework for this research. Realism is a research and practice approach to international politics that emphasizes the role of the state, hence the assumption that every nation is nourished by national interests. Realism is an intellectual school of infrared theory that recognizes the official theory of real political government as a system of guidelines and principles dependent on practical rather than moral considerations in the first-world politics of modern Europe. Perhaps paving the way for conflicts between power-seeking actors Perhaps the easiest way to distinguish realism is through historical classification. Classical realism shows that it is natural for man to pursue the interests of his beliefs. In neorealism, anarchy plays a greater role and human nature is seen as the driving force alongside the fact that there is no other primary being for the priority of individual power (Waltz, 2000).

Neoclassical realism focuses on the resurrection and is a combination of neorealism and classical realism. The realism of nations is that international public relations are influenced by rival interests, which is the international system of anarchy and cannot be ignored, and relationships must be made,

rather than the order of excellence. There is resistance and anarchy in the world system, so there is no one-world country, nor any great institution for international conflict, law enforcement, and public order. Despite its various theories, realism has a good description of realism as countries need each other to survive (Burchill et al, 2013).

The weakest sovereign has enough power to kill the strongest, so states are the main players in international politics on this matter, supreme power dictates and applies the laws, and civil security can behold if security offers realism, but it is through the anarchic system, as with the state, that political leaders, bureaucracies and other positions of power are established. Power and authority must be distinguished, as countries make extensive use of the anarchic system, so sovereignty abroad is essential to protect against external threats from others (Hanson, 1984).

For any country, military capabilities are essential for vital sources of energy, but the wealth of the government is adequate population and technological advancement. Realists see the power in the relational and relative concepts that states can use power, while existential power can no longer be exercised in a vacuum. It is important to assess the military capacity of this country. but it is also important to assess the strength of the opposition to show access to other countries. The survival of the state is important because the independence of power and even existence can be destroyed. (Donnelly, 2000).

2.2 Balance of power

Power capability is a term that is widely used in international and security policy relations. Sheehan argued that at the core of power is the equilibrium theory that national security is distributed when military capabilities are distributed in such a way that no country has enough power to dominate the others. Likewise, the distribution of power is synonymous with the energy supply and the principle of power to be distributed in the international system and thus basic principles of the foreign policy of every country. In other words, nation-states live in anarchy, the purpose of their survival and the various avenues of their power can be to maintain a balanced political state and achieve balanced political stability, and the only way to ensure security in the international system. It has to be guaranteed. According to political realism,

balance is found in the most powerful countries in the system (Sheehan, 1996).

Power is classified as offensive and defensive realism. Waltz argued that defensive realists understand security first. The requirement of surviving power is guaranteed in the international anarchic system, the attainment of state power is only for the defense and protection of the territory against external threats because countries with more power have better chances of surviving than countries with less power, but no international law prohibits the use of power (Waltz, 2000). John Mearsheimer mentioned that offensive realism has the power to seek political hegemony in international relations. Countries improve their capabilities as much as possible, even if it affects the country's security, and this should guarantee the survival and protection of their interests since they have no guarantee of anarchy. That is why states must protect themselves at any price, even at the cost of sacrificing their citizens, through self-help, whereby the basic principle applies that the responsibility for survival depends on the state's ability to perform because realists do not believe in external influences from other countries. (Mearsheimer, 2007).

John Locke's two government treatises are considered one of the classic periods of the recent stock market in the history of ideas and are read and used by students of political theory around the world. The first treatise attacks patriarchy as a denial of norms, including Robert Filmer's patriarchy, while the second treatise describes Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural laws and contract theories. Locke defended majority rule and the separation of the legislative and executive branches.

Ultimately, according to John Locke, collective security is more or less the balancing and adding of such military pressures against threats to community peace and security. This type of regime should preferably ensure that all transactions are nonviolent and that force is used in the most effective way to deter an attack. Collective security is a regional or global security arrangement in which each state in the system recognizes that the security of an individual is everyone's concern and therefore commits to responding collectively to threats and breaches of the peace. It is the theory or practice of nations undertaking to defend

themselves against violations of the international order to prevent aggression or destruction by aggressors. Security itself, which is not an immediate threat, is said to have an interest in stopping the violence (John Locke quoted at lep.utm.edu).

Unusually, the term collective security is not always found in the UN Charter, but the preamble speaks more than the maintenance of world peace and security than the will to use force to combat aggression and prevent threats to peace from materializing in fragments of peace. and acts of aggression (Hassler, op cit).

3: Structural reforms

The reform of the UN Security Council receives the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly to continue the reform of the UN Security Council on the issue of development. The main goal of creating states protected by the UN from any external and internal threat, SC was after (the Second World War) the important organ of the UN and responsible for reporting on peace and global security (Voeten, 2007.). The change of SC members remains a problem for the legitimacy of the SC, the current UN member stressed conflicts and crises such as Syria, Israel, and the Palestinian conflict in the Gaza Strip, but assumes that the consequences have been discussed for a long time without result supposes that the reform of the CS now holds the attention (Szewczyk, 2012).

3.1 Equal representation of members

Equal representation of states at the UN plays the main role as each member has one vote, but the UN Constitution requires all member states to abide by the decisions taken by the Council. Locke proposed a protected sovereign constrained by the race for rights and the sharing of power. Permanent Members (MPs) are the United States of America (USA), China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom (Wirkola, 2010).

The PMs have continued to behave as they see fit, allowing them to exercise their chosen avenues with their help. The belief that they have been given this control over fierce objections but in the interests of the best that can be done to keep the peace should be largely detached from the notion that they have the energy to protect their hobby and to track. Power is a goal in realism, political action has no moral sense, and most international relations actors

are countries. After that, the rules and principles of ethics and morals differ, but the political realists defend the autonomy of the political sphere. Therefore, realism is the main theory used to explain how the country's international relations evolved to allow governments to be powerful to dominate a region, increase their influence in the region, and ensure that no one in their controlled region competes (Butler, 2012).

Balance of Power focuses on a combination of classical realism and neorealism, each as two or more countries or groups of countries using politics, economics, or military to defeat a powerful state or group of blocks of states. On the one hand, some competent countries have the power and capacity to maintain their security policies or to prevent unity because they feel that their sovereignty and power are at stake. On the other hand, the strongest might prefer weaker countries to change the balance of personal income, according to realism theory, if states become too powerful, they will invade surrounding states and force states to preside attack le to start defense. (Strohmer, 2010).

As the panel reform process was drafted in 2003, the UN faced a serious political crisis among its members following the controversial and indecisive debate over the use of force in Iraq. At this critical juncture, the Secretary-General made a grave error that effectively doomed the reform effort: that the problems facing the world organization were institutional, not political, and that radical structural reforms were the answer, beginning with the SC. unlikely that an enlarged council has agreed on what to do about Iraq or other contentious issues? When states become very powerful, a balance is inevitable as client countries prefer their respective militaries to the elders of coalitions. As a result, defense realists have shown that countries should preserve the status quo rather than plan to force. State hegemony can invest from vulnerable client status, so instead of joining the coalition, intersections can also be avoided as offensive by realists. However, the maximization of power is often done unanimously between countries, so a long-term internal balance between governments is inevitable (Schweller, 2016).

3.2 Types of association members

More than the equal representation of states in the SC, the types of association of states is another important reason that affects the reform of the SC. The increase in SC develops into several blocks of members, due to the creation of groups with different ideas and points of view. For example, the four groups (G4) with the powerful states such as India, Brazil, Japan, and Germany, developed by supporting the MP. On the other hand, other groups are created by non-permanents in the name of the Union for the consensus in particular by certain States with states of medium power for composer against the G4, it is believed to be a new group of UN associations (Freiesleben, 2008). It is assumed that the states wanted to become a new members of the Security Council, but they must have the reliability and ability to carry out the tasks of the basic body of the United Nations Security Council. In addition, care should be taken to ensure that SC is legally guaranteed by the UN (Weiss, 2005).

The temporary club is not a power to be delegated, but the authority to be exercised responsibly. Each country's power base did not change because it was elected to the SC. but has provided the most chosen security platform that enables and hopes to make a secure contribution to SC's primary responsibility for protecting global peace and security. The idea of reforming the UNSC is still widely discussed and supported. However, there is no shortage of suggested changes, these changes are due to developments in the geopolitical scene, the international system, and the norms. The almost constant theme running through all reform proposals is that the council's legitimacy is at risk if the body cannot be reformed to reflect recent changes in world politics. Key points of contention include support for Council enlargement but no agreement on the number of new members, the scope of the new member's powers; which states would be the best candidates to join an enlarged council; and the most controversial is the question of changing the veto power. (Szewczyk, 2012). Separating the effects of structural reforms from those due to expansion, we also find that in many cases the types of deeper structural reforms that are proposed are counterproductive in terms of our parameters. In this respect, in these cases, pure enlargement reform would be preferable to enlargement with structural reform.

Although almost all countries support the expansion of the Security Council, no expansion has taken place as some countries fear that a purely broader reform will only be a band-aid, ultimately delaying the implementation of deeper structural reforms. Locke's idea of sacred sovereignty was most persuasive in improving Western popular governments, as can be seen in the discourse spanning the American and French revolutions. Less than a century back. As the concepts of ordinary rights and right of way were created, so were the advances in reasoning and reason (Iep.utm.edu).

States that have attempted to become a new m of the SC must have particular sectors in the areas of economics, military power, and popular engagement with human rights and democracy among their citizens. Will the powerful states of the region and the exit of the G4 through benevolent realistic geopolitics open the door to the developing countries of the next? Known collectively as the G4, each state supports the other's bid for permanent membership, as well as African permanent membership, with each of those states agreeing to waive veto privilege. (Imber, 2006). It is believed that this could be at least a small group evolution towards a larger representation, more importantly, that it would be a somewhat better reflection of modern international power systems (Freiesleben, op. cit).

3.3 Permanent Member's veto power

Since the beginning of the negotiations on the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, many founding member states of the UN have expressed vehement opposition to granting the right of veto to the members of the P5. A permanent member may abstain from voting and if so, this does not constitute a negative vote, so not all permanent members are required to vote strictly on a decision. However, it does not require all permanent states to vote in favor of it. In addition, the representation of the roles of the Member States and different types of association groups in SC reform, the veto power of PMs is another reason that affects reforms. The veto is the other task of the PMs, on the other hand, the resolution of any need for reform of the SC of the provisions of the PMs. The PMs veto has always been criticized by non-permanent states because in several important situations it has been mentioned at the lake of decision, the conflict between Israel

and the Palestinians, and the Iraqi, Afghan and Syrian crises, a current examples example is the amendment of the right of veto in the UN agreement was widely opposed by PMS states, notably the order to provide for two-thirds of the membership of the UN (Whittle, 2015).

Managing to respect the difficulty of the Security Council's ability to act neutrally, it is imperative to demand a deeper examination of the first relationship between obligation and security, as well as the advancement of logical thinking. The failure of Council reform no doubt reinforces one of the perennial and risky problems facing the leadership. The PMs are still an important topic in discussions on the prevention of the veto, but they emphasize their national interest. In the PMs member, the United States is a more used veto, on the other hand, China in all seats is neutral although each state must protect its interest and limit internal and external violence against its country but must reduce the effectiveness and create a code and standard in terms of national and international interest (Wirkola, 2010).

As John Locke stated in his second treatise on government in 1690, a device of "collective security arises when entities organize themselves within the community to establish a system which promotes peace and security while providing mutual protection against aggression. (Hinshelwood, 2013). The veto was a means of maintaining this unanimity, and far from being a threat to the small powers, it was their essential safeguard. Peace must be based on the unanimity of the great powers, for without it everything built would be built on quicksand or no more valuable than the paper it is written on. Cooperation between the great powers was the only way out of this danger; nothing was of comparable importance. Great power unanimity was a harsh but inescapable reality. Without this unanimity, all countries, large and small, would fall victim to the formation of gigantic rival blocs that could face each other in a future Armageddon. Therefore, all members of the community have a primary interest in maintaining peace and well-being. The collective security system, in the sense of the concept, is to become too institutional by the use of monarchical pressure and to make self-protection an unnecessary problem to please needs. (Hassler, 2013).

If a permanent member vetoes it, no statement is required, although statements are often made at meetings on the resolution under discussion. 5 States calling for the reform of the United Nations Security Council, and in particular the lifting of the right of veto, often use the annual gathering of world leaders during the general debate of the United Nations General Assembly to express their positions. These non-permanent members do not have the right to veto decisions of the UNSC. It is believed that the PMS should protect the rights of non-permanent members in various ways, including public justice and foreign policy support, and also refrain from narrative alternative multilateral decisions (Imber, 2006). Locke acknowledged that the law may not fully anticipate and enforce all crises, but questioned the legalization of non-lawful activities. Thus, his privilege control hypothesis recognized that government could act outside the law, but conditioned its use by requiring that it be used for the general public, so to speak, and predicted a political response (Stanton, 2011). NPM is not a privilege to be enjoyed in SC contexts, but it is a duty of anticipation. An assignment as an SCNPM at the start, and especially hard work, will likely return to exemplify what might remain before the mission. The idea that they were given this power despite strong objections is often at odds with the purposes and principles of the Charter. but because of the advantage, it could do by keeping the peace, it was essentially replaced by the idea that they have the power that they can use to protect the five permanents, who acted and continue to act in a way that they see the power which they believe to be rightful and free and to be exercised by them in any way they choose.

4.conclusion

Since the establishment of the United Nations in 1945, many efforts have been made to reform the Security Council. Although few of them made significant changes, they all pointed out that such a process is complex and complex. As in previous years, changes to the Security Council can address a variety of issues that change the way the Security Council works: working to change the veto power or reforming the membership. A review of the current state of negotiations should at least provide information on possible future scenarios for the various reform processes. The root of the problem

lies in the composition of the permanent member states. They reflect the victors of World War II, not the rising financial powers of today. The region is no longer governed by the colonial powers Great Britain and France; their continued presence is anachronistic. Germany no longer retains a seat because of its defeat in 1945, when today it is the best political and monetary country in Europe. The size of the Security Council has increased significantly with a large number of member states increasing from 51 to 193 states, the range of participants in the PMs has remained the same since its inception.

NPM can be judged on its significant contribution to controversies, the skill and expertise brought to the issues at stake, and the demonstrated ability to formulate and design responses to issues that may change over time. The time is needed to develop reforms. to solve these problems. Efforts have been made to modernize the composition and ensure greater regional representativeness. More radically, the G4 pushed for permanent member status. Given the financial power of these nations, this is probably the most sensible and conceivable reform. Reform should come quickly, however, but the modern structure of the UN Security Council renders it impotent and its inability to deal with the current Syrian conflict has tragic humanitarian consequences for those affected.

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