# The United Nations, the United States, and the Fork in the Road

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## **To Cover:**

- Multilateral Cooperation and the United Nations
- 9/11 and Terrorism
- The International context (including the Iraq War and the issues it raised)
- The need and the Prospects for UN reform

## The US

- 9/11
- The War on Terror
  - o War on a tactic
  - o Conflation of all terrorism; strange bedfellows
- National Security Strategy in 2002
  - o Prevention vs pre-emption
  - o Predominance
- The Iraq war
  - No international consensus
  - o No UN resolution
  - No legitimacy
  - o No WMD, al Qaeda connection
  - Not much help to US
- Result
  - No international consensus on the threat, much distrust of motives, considerable hostility to the US (Djerejian, Pew)

## The UN

- In the autumn of 2001, the United Nations was riding high
  - Rwanda and Bosnia were receding
  - Kosovo in charge again
  - East-Timor ultimately Ethiopia Eritrea
  - Brahimi report—tell the Security Council what it needs to know, not what it wants to hear
  - Sierra Leone Success
  - Millennium Summit MDgoals
  - SG accepts UN's 9<sup>th</sup> Nobel Prize

#### • But appearances deceptive

- o Contradiction between the purposes of the Charter and Article 2.1
- o Potential nexus of WMD and terrorists
- North-South divide generally especially on sovereignty and poverty
- o Moslem- west divide
- Intractable problems—Israel Palestine, India –Pakistan, Chechnya, Indonesia
- UN weak in execution of its core security function

#### • Still, the UN remains useful:

- Terrorism; UN's 12 conventions and UNSC monitors and capacity building
- Arms control and disarmament; nuclear non-proliferation regime
- o Health threats; can't bomb SARS or Avian Flu or HIV-AIDS
- o Climate change, ozone holes
- o International trade and investment rules

#### • Also, the funds and agencies:

- UNICEF 575 million children inoculated
- WFP 77 million people fed
- UNHCR 22 million people housed
- o UNMAS 65 million sq. meters cleared
- **Output** Output of the output

## Social Work or Security or Both?

- social work with very human and security benefits
- well governed societies do not incubate international terrorism, do not give international terrorists room to operate

### The UN a powerful idea, but limits

- To know what the UN can be, it is important to be clear what it is not and cannot be:
  - o The UN is not a world government
  - o The Secretary General is not a head of state
  - o The Security Council is not a cabinet
  - o The General Assembly is not a parliament, a forum, a rabble
  - Nor is the UN Charter an international constitution, although it has some of the attributes of a constitution, including its resistance to change

## • The UN needs fixing:

- the Charter, written in and for different age, is not fully up the challenges the UN faces
- o membership—old think
- the fundamental reform issue facing the UN as an entity is determining when to intervene in the internal affairs of a member state

## • The High Level Panel On Threats Challenges and Change

- UN 101

# Main Findings

- World needs a new consensus of collective security
- O Not just a system for protecting the rich and powerful
  - Effective, efficient, equitable
- o No state by its own efforts alone can make itself invulnerable
  - Mutual vulnerability of weak and strong
- Development is the indispensable foundation of a collective security system
- Six clusters of threats
  - Econ and social
  - Inter-state
  - Intra-state
  - Terrorism
  - NRCB weapons
  - Transborder crime

#### Structural Change—options

#### Main Recommendations

- Establish a time table for 0.7
- Increase resources for HIV-AIDS
- More money to WHO for communicable diseases
- Climate warming, re-negotiate
- More preventive deployment of troops
- Respect NPT obligations
- De-alert nuclear weapons
- Ratify CTBT
- Negotiate FMCT
- Verification protocol for BTWC
- Join PSI
- Telescope Global Threat Reduction/HEU
- Ratify UN Counter-Terrorism treaties/Sanctions for non-compliance
- GA to Adopt new definition of terrorism
- Ratify Convention against Transnational Organized Crime
- SC to enforce sanctions
- Neither Re-write nor re-interpret Article 51
- SC should endorseR2P
- Abide by Geneva Conventions; respect Genocide and ICC
- Restructure the UNSC; no expansion of the veto
- SC to establish a peace-building commission, and Establish peace-building fund
- Regional peace ops to seek SC authorization
- Membership of UN Commission on Human Rights to be universal
- Dels to be led by Human Rights leaders, not officials

# **The Future**

- Multilateral cooperation will continue because it must
  - Recent US administrations have been ambivalent so work with where possible and work around where necessary
  - This ambivalence has not always been the case
    - $\rightarrow$  In fact, the opposite was true
  - skepticism of the UN has not always been the basic operating principle of US administrations

- $\circ\quad$  Franklin D. Roosevelt was the driving force internationally for the creation of a United Nations
- o Truman
- o Eisenhower
- o Kennedy
- o Richard Nixon
- o Reagan, Bush I, Clinton
- Sec-Gen, September 2003,
  - "we have come to a fork in the road" and we must decide "whether radical changes are needed"
- It took WWII to create UN, hope that Iraq experience will have scared people enough to reform it