

# International relations

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International Relation: The UN Security Council Affair Introduction The security council of the United Nations (UN) has endured a protracted intensity of criticism for the “ mark-timing pace” with which reforms are injected. However, it would be incredibly erroneous to insinuate that since the formation of the council in 1945 nothing has been affected. The bottom line is that the founding members and leaders of the Security Council may not be able to identify the current structures and functional dispositions from the former council. Nevertheless, the accountability and up-to-date structural and functional organization of the council unmutes a number of concerns. It beats logic why it has not significantly contributed to a successful mitigation of security explosions that have continued to demonize the globe.

#### Possible changes for the Security Council

According to one-time Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan, there are “ problems without Passport” that the UN ought to address more effectively than it currently does. This is an indication of a static structure characterized with a certain level of inefficiencies, which may not optimally perform to deliver the most desirable outcome. In the words of the head of UN development programme, Mark Malloch brown, water coolers and coffee tables of the UN are more pervaded with reform agitations and stories than sex topics. That people often wish for reformation yet the structural organization responds dismally to reforms.

To begin with, change is necessary in the permanent members of countries with the veto power. For a balanced approach to issues that concern the whole world or at least signatories to the Rome statute at large. It is clear that the Veto countries do not represent completely the diverse interests of the countries of the world. They are a mere representation of a chunk of

interested parties leaving out other groups with diverse concerns (Goldstein et al. 302). It would be fair in immediately effect the permanent membership of countries like Brazil, India, Germany and Japan among the countries with the Veto power in the UN Security Council. Secondly, another level of Semi-permanent countries but with Veto power should also be validated to include several regions of the world that enhances the participation of African representatives.

Apart from the changes in the Veto members, the organization of the council requires an almost complete overhaul. There need to be structures that respond to these ‘ problems without passport’ such as climate change, terrorism, pandemics, migration, proliferation of long-range missiles and nuclear weapons, and financial flows. To address these serious concerns committees and groups within the Security Council must be structured to redress these problems in a global way as opposed to unilateral, bilateral and multilateral (Goldstein et al. 312). The UN members must be instituted effectively to shift from individual concern of the 192 UN members to a collective effort that represents the global concerns. Inadequate structures that exist within the functions of the UN Security Council must be bridged through a radical change and reformation in order to offer the world tactical and fitful decision-making paradigms and long-term global thinking.

Another concern in as far as the membership of the UN Security Council is concerned is the structure of membership. Membership needs to be made strong in order to adhere to adequate response to problems of long-term concern. The current structure of membership has seen United States opts in and out whenever Washington feels that its interest is intact. This structure requires strengthening in order to mitigate any form of paralysis that may

affect its operations.

#### Work Cited

Goldstein, Joshua S, Sandra Whitworth, and Jon C. Pevehouse. International Relations. Toronto: Pearson Canada, 2012. Print.