

# ACUNS

ACADEMIC COUNCIL ON THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

QUARTERLY  
NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 3 > 2014

## LEVELLING THE DIPLOMATIC PLAYING FIELD

HIGHER EDUCATION  
APPROACHES TO  
ENHANCE SMALL  
STATE DIPLOMACY

PLUS

GOVERNING THE CLIMATE:

New Approaches to  
Nationality, Power and Politics

### *United Nations Secretary-General Appointment Process*

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**Robin van Puyenbroeck**

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## THE UN AT 70: GUARANTEEING SECURITY AND JUSTICE

2015 ACUNS

ANNUAL MEETING

THURSDAY – SATURDAY > June 11-13, 2015

The Hague Institute for Global Justice and the  
International Institute of Social Studies  
The Netherlands



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## STARTING POINT



## up2date news & opinions



### Not-so lazy days of summer

Attending the ACUNS/ASIL Summer Workshop, participating in the inaugural ACUNS-Global Governance-OEF Workshop, looking ahead to AM15 and celebrating ACUNS new Chair-Elect

*Dr. Alistair Edgar, ACUNS*

As usually happens in our annual 'cycle' of newsletters, I am writing this note while attending the 2014 ACUNS-ASIL Summer Workshop. This year, we are in The Netherlands at The **Hague Institute for Global Justice**, where ACUNS Chair Dr. Abiodun Williams also serves as President of the Institute. This year's participants have given their own research presentations on our theme of 'Local Standards and Global Justice', while engaging with excellent visiting speakers from the **ICC**, **ICTY**, **Special Tribunal for Lebanon**, and office of the **SRSg Iraq** as well as having the chance to speak to the diverse research teams at the Institute. It also was a reunion of sorts, with 5 previous SWIOS participants from various years – including our Chair, who participated in the very first workshop. Thanks to all of those who came to speak, and of course many thanks to both the Institute and **UN-OHRM** for their material and financial support without which the workshop could not have taken place.

While on the subject of The Hague, just as a reminder – ACUNS members will know that we are holding the **2015 Annual Meeting** here, 11-13 June 2015, on the theme "The UN at 70: Guaranteeing Security and Justice". The title is part factual, and part about aspirations and ideals. As the only city outside of New York to host one of the five principal organs of the UN, The Hague is a perfect location to mark the 70th anniversary and to focus attention on those aspirations.

Before travelling to The Hague, I was delighted to participate in the first **ACUNS-Global Governance-OEF workshop** in New York, hosted very generously by the Permanent Mission of Singapore and looking at the "3G and G-20" in global governance. We hope that this will be the first of a regular series – perhaps two each year – of workshops that feature a policy-oriented article recently published in *Global Governance*, and which bring together the article's author(s) with the diplomatic, scholarly and UN staff communities. Thanks to Ambassador Karen Tan for her interest and generous hospitality, and to One Earth Future for supporting the authors' (Bessma Momani and Andrew F. Cooper) attendance.

Looking ahead, our next event will be participating in the 2014 **UN DPI-NGO Meeting**, which takes place in late August after a two-year hiatus. It is very good to see this event return to our calendars, as a valuable chance to connect with other NGOs and with the UN, thanks to the efforts of the organizing committee and UN-DPI. In mid-September, we will hold the next in our regular series of **New York Seminars**. The theme for this iteration is "Climate Change and Small Island States" (to coincide with the SIDS Year and the Climate Summit).

December will take us to Kyoto, Japan, for the annual **East Asia UN Studies Symposium** of JAUNS, CANUNS and KACUNS – the UN studies associations of Japan, China and South Korea, respectively. It is a great privilege for ACUNS to be invited to attend this event each year. I look forward to the opportunity to listen to the ideas of all of those speaking at the symposium, and to learn from them.

Our first major event in 2015 will be the annual **ACUNS Vienna conference**, in mid-January 2015, organised each year since 2011 by the tremendous team of ACUNS collaborators led by our "very own" Michael Platzer. Thanks to their efforts over the past 4 years, ACUNS has become a household name in UNOV and with the government of Austria, and has supported real accomplishments – in awareness, and in policy – in the areas of femicide, violence against women, and the death penalty.

Last but certainly not least, ACUNS members will know that you have approved a new Chair Elect, **Professor Lorraine Elliott** of the Australian National University (ANU). Lorraine will serve as Chair Elect for one year, and then will take over as Chair from Abi Williams immediately following the end of the 2015 Annual Meeting. Abi will remain on the Board for two years as Past Chair. This also means that Christer Jonsson now has left the Board, after six years of service as Chair Elect, Chair, and Past Chair – it was a pleasure for me to work with Christer, and we all look forward to maintaining our connections with him as we continue to move ahead.



# LEVELLING THE DIPLOMATIC PLAYING FIELD

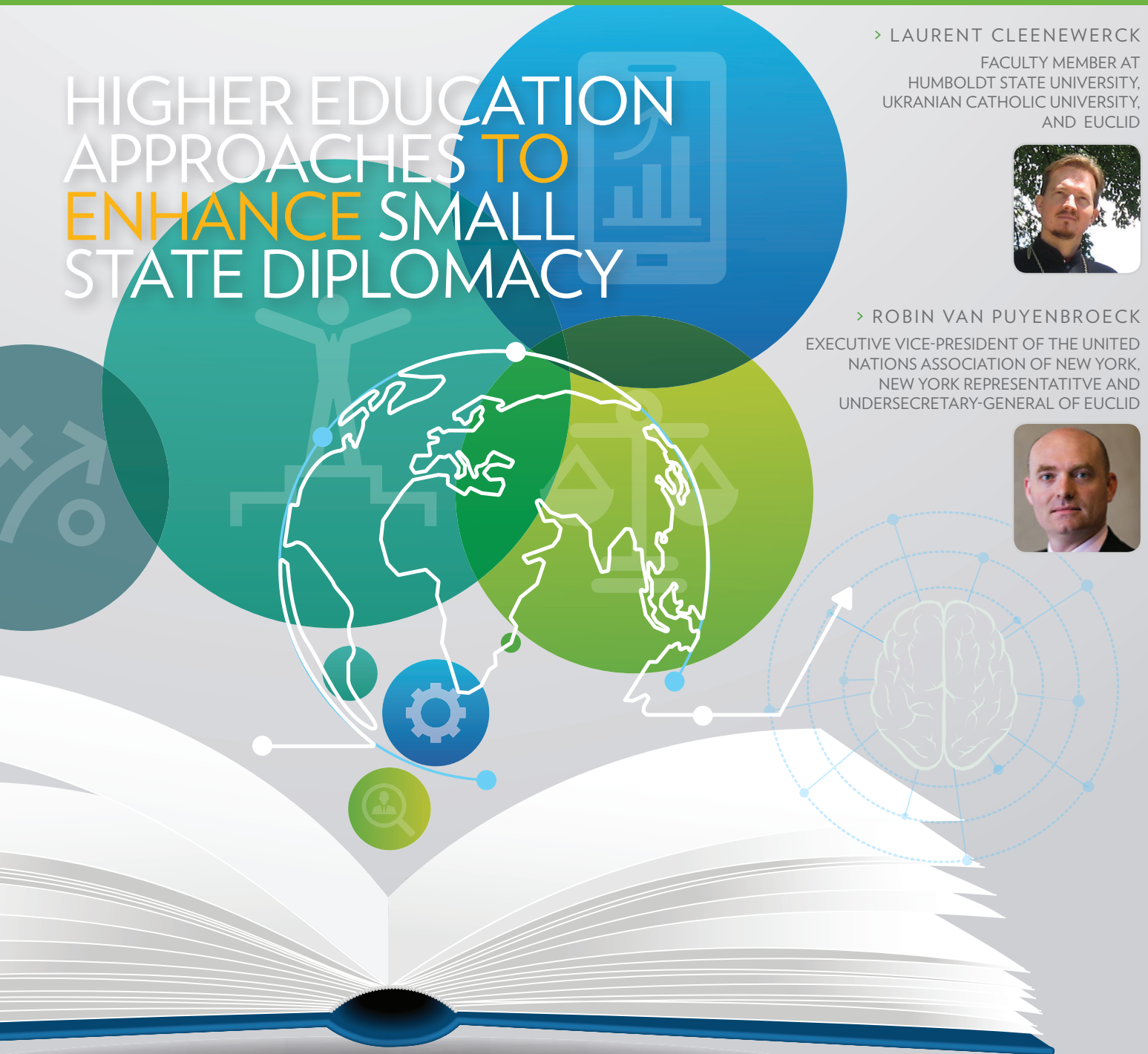
FEATURE  
STORY

## HIGHER EDUCATION APPROACHES TO ENHANCE SMALL STATE DIPLOMACY

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UNDERSECRETARY-GENERAL OF EUCLID







## SUMMARY:

For global governance to be inclusive and equitable, all UN Member States should be effectively involved in treaty-making processes with the level of expertise that guarantees **fair representation**.

The United Nations system is a forum in which complex multilateral instruments are drafted, finalized and ratified. A recent example is the landmark Arms Trade Treaty adopted by the General Assembly on April 2, 2013,<sup>1</sup> which was not only highly symbolic and visible but will also have a significant practical impact on international trade and domestic processes.

The intense diplomatic activity within the UN system often results in a binding agreement, which can stretch the capacity of many Small or developing States. Indeed, a State may not be small in size or population but still experience severe constraints in its ability to deploy a large diplomatic team due to budgetary limitations. As a result, major international instruments and conventions are generally drafted and finalized without significant contributions from representatives of these Small States. It is the diplomats working for "high budget" States that are effectively in charge of writing international law, a practice that is increasingly causing concern.

This situation of minimal representation of Small States prior to the signature stage affects the legitimacy of these international instruments.

In addition to the above, all States, regardless of size and capacity, are at all times engaged in some level of the treaty-making process. An exchange of minutes between two governments may very well turn out to be binding and relevant to international legal processes. The case of the Agreed Minutes between Qatar and Bahrain, which led to a major International Court of Justice case<sup>2</sup> with territorial implications, should be etched into the minds of all negotiating diplomats. This kind of intergovernmental paper may not be as visible as other major conventions negotiated within the framework of multilateral institutions, but are nevertheless of great importance to national and global governance.

Last but not least is the issue of mere numerical capacity, which can be compounded by a lack of resources to provide adequate and advanced training to Small State diplomats and their wider civil service. In today's intergovernmental discussions and negotiations more expert knowledge in a broadening field of civil service expertise is required. Departments ranging from Treasury to Justice and Environmental Protection increasingly put their mark on the creation of international legal instruments.

Yet, for global governance to be inclusive and equitable, all UN Member States should be able to be effectively involved in treaty-making processes with the level of expertise that guarantees fair representation.

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is an important UN instrument beginning to address some aspects of this challenge. This autonomous UN body uses a 'nano-degree' approach, consisting of certificate courses aligned with current trends and needs in higher education. In 2010, the United Nations University successfully transitioned to degree-granting status and began to offer capacity building support to the Member States through a variety of courses and programmes. EUCLID, another treaty-based institution with a university mandate and charter created a no-cost treaty-making skills development program for diplomats and the civil service working for Small States. In order to level the playing field and ensure training is successful it is important to recognize that in the case of Small States there are a fewer number of diplomats who are required to be more productive. Ideally, Small State diplomats should be able to review large numbers of documents, quickly identify their legal standing and identify areas of ambiguity or adverse impact for their country. Further, when unable to participate in the drafting process, they should be able to enter declarations and reservations on their national concerns.

It is a mistake to underestimate the risks associated with a possible sense of alienation from global governance. Small States often experience international structures as imposed by a small group of ruling States. Small States ought to be an integral part of the development of global governance, with their interests represented equally. A lack of legitimacy has shown to be detrimental to the success of and respect for international as well as domestic norms and rules. In this area as in many others, higher education, especially affordable and professionally oriented, is a major component of the solution, which continues to call for ongoing recognition, engagement and support from the global community.

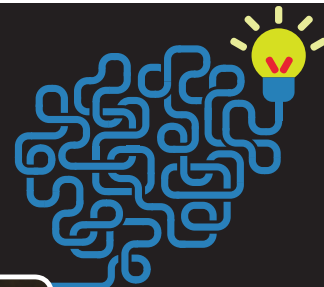


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\* **Robin van Puyenbroeck** is the Executive Vice-President of the United Nations Association of New York as well as the New York representative and Under Secretary-General of EUCLID (Euclid University).

<sup>1</sup> The Arms Trade Treaty (2013) - A/RES/67/234 B

<sup>2</sup> Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain)



## GOVERNING THE CLIMATE: New approaches to rationality, power and politics

*Edited by Johannes Strippel and Harriet Bulkeley*

*New York: Cambridge University Press 2014 | ISBN 978-1-107-04626-9*

*In much of the discussion of climate politics, especially those related to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), it is frequently assumed that states are the responsible agencies and that international negotiations are the key focal point for both policy advocacy and academic analysis. Governance is understood as a matter for states and international agreements are key to providing necessary coordination for solving problems such as climate change. This focus is so obvious as to usually pass without much engaged commentary by analysts of either climate or the United Nations system.*



However, as the contributors to this volume suggest in various ways, the conventional view is not the whole story. Nor, as the international negotiations proceed painfully slowly in the face of increasingly urgent warnings from climate scientists, is the suggestion that leaving climate governance to technical experts and international agreements any longer a convincing argument about how to proceed. More, perhaps much more, is needed if carbon emissions are to be brought under control soon. Much more will certainly be needed soon if serious programs to reduce carbon concentrations are to be introduced. Additional modes of governance are apparently going to be needed. And, as this volume suggests, we will also need many new modes of thinking about governance.

Critical social scientists and now political theorists too are starting to pay attention to the climate discussion. In the process they are raising questions about governance understood much more broadly than technical exercises and international negotiations. Drawing in particular on Michel Foucault's ruminations about governmentality from the lectures in



*Critical social scientists and now political theorists too are starting to pay attention to the climate discussion. In the process they are raising questions about governance understood much more broadly than technical exercises and international negotiations.*

the latter part of his career, social scientists have begun to explore how climate relates to numerous forms of human conduct, and the modes of thought that relate climate to people as citizens, and in the age of neoliberalism, consumers. Bruno Latour's ideas of actor network theory and some discussions of hegemony also appear in these pages as befits an attempt to link political theory to climate discussions in innovative ways that might stretch the bounds of how governance is now being rethought. The dawning realisation among social scientists is that climate will change both the material context of humanity's existence as well as many assumptions about what now needs to be governed and how.

To engage this new contextualisation requires doing scholarship in ways that go well beyond conventional international relations discussions of environmental regimes or security projections of political instability as a result of climate variations. It requires a more explicit engagement with politics in places far removed from the negotiating halls of the UNFCCC. As such this discussion is very different from the standard analyses of the

UN system, negotiations and the construction of environmental regimes. This debate is in a preliminary stage and this volume presents thirteen exploratory essays drawn from papers initially presented to a workshop in Lund in June 2011. Apart from Ronnie Lipschutz's foreword to the volume emphasizing the inescapable political dilemmas that climate presents, the twenty contributors come from a variety of academic backgrounds in European universities. The contributions reflect the rapidly evolving climate debate in that continent.

All the essays in this volume pose the questions of how the global is to be governed and how attempts to measure and control behaviour and consumption are to be understood. Global governance is about much more than international relations. Four essays form the first part of the book with Eva Löwbrand and Johannes Strippel discussing climate governance in terms of governmentality, Anders Blok thinking through how actor network theory might helpfully contribute to the analysis, Benjamin Stephan, Delf Rothe and Chris Methmann investigating how theories of hegemony are also relevant and

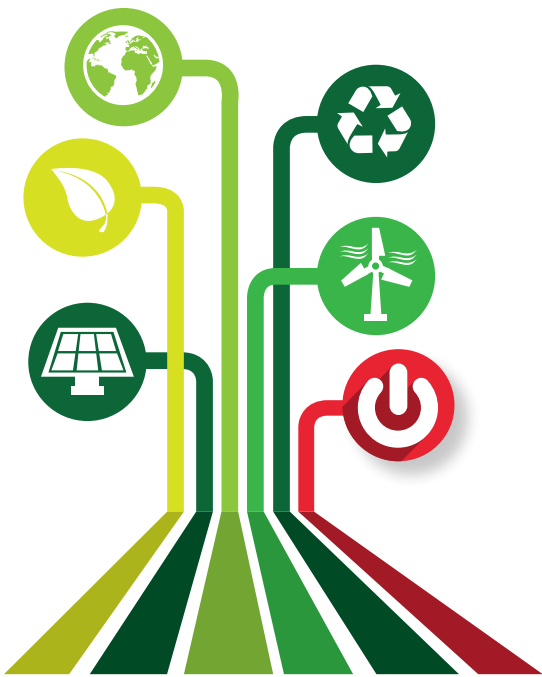


BOOK  
REVIEW

> SIMON DALBY

CIGI CHAIR IN THE POLITICAL  
ECONOMY OF CLIMATE CHANGE  
AT THE BALSILLIE SCHOOL OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,  
PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES,  
WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

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*As the **seriousness** of climate change is becoming clear and empirical studies of how its ramifications have already spread into everyday life are published, the issue can now no longer be ignored as a matter of **political theory** as well as **public administration**.*

Carl Death exploring the relationships of climate discussions to the larger discussions of global environmental politics.

The second part of the volume focuses on specific modes of climate governance. Mark Whitehead, Rhys Jones and Jessica Pykett investigating neoliberal modes of governmentality, Sally Eden looking at how the practicality of calculating carbon footprints actually works, Tom Hargreaves investigating smart meters and household energy usage, Jarmo Kortelainen and Moritz Albrecht thinking through the loops and rationalities of bio energy governance, Juliet Fall exploring the dilemmas of governing invasive species in Switzerland in particular, Heather Lovell ponders the difficulties of measuring forest carbon and Angela Oels shows how climate security has recently changed from a focus on precaution to discussing preparedness.

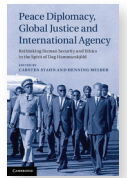
A final section offers an essay by Olaf Corry that thinks through whether, taken together, these modes of governance are effectively constituting a global climate polity. A companion chapter by Samuel Randalls struggles to find a vocabulary to adequately express the multiple modes of governance in current climate politics and offers a cautionary tale about the temptations to think about climate politics as a singular activity. The diversity of perspectives and empirical examples in the earlier chapters make this point easy to sustain.

*Continued on page 9 >*



### Peace Diplomacy, Global Justice and International Agency: Rethinking Human Security and Ethics in the Spirit of Dag Hammarskjöld

*Edited by Carsten Stahn and Henning Melber | Cambridge University Press*



As UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld shaped many of the fundamental principles and practices of international organisations, such as preventive diplomacy, the ethics of international civil service, impartiality and neutrality. He was also at the heart of the constitutional foundations and principles of the UN. This tribute and critical review of Hammarskjöld's values and legacy examines his approach towards international civil service, agency and value-based leadership, investigates his vision of internationalism and explores his achievements and failures as Secretary-General. It draws on specific conflict situations and strategies such as Suez and the Congo for lessons that can benefit contemporary conflict resolution and modern concepts such as human security and R2P. It also reflects on ways in which actors such as international courts, tribunals and the EU can benefit from Hammarskjöld's principles and experiences in the fields of peace and security and international justice.

- Translates the intellectual legacy, diplomatic techniques and historical experiences of Hammarskjöld into lessons for contemporary policy-makers, practitioners and academics
- Expert contributors put their specific area of analysis in the context of Hammarskjöld's intellectual, spiritual and political legacy in order to provide guidelines for future strategies in conflict mediation and global governance initiatives
- Enriches discourse on global governance by treating ethics, spirituality and philosophy as guiding principles for humanitarian action

### Transnational Partnerships: Effectively Providing for Sustainable Development

*Edited by Dr. Marianne Beisheim and Andrea Liese | Palgrave Macmillan*



Transnational partnerships are a relatively new form of governance. Why are some of them highly effective, while others are not? The contributors provide an in-depth account, analysis, and comparison of 21 transnational partnerships in the area of sustainable development governance – an area where partnerships have been hailed by some as a key means of implementation but criticized by others. Moreover, 45 local projects undertaken by four partnerships in so-called 'areas of limited statehood' in South Asia (Bangladesh and India) and East Africa (Kenya and Uganda) are studied. The central aim of this volume is to identify the conditions under which these transnational partnerships are effective, that is, successful in providing collective goods (from clean water to child immunization) in areas of limited statehood. The book investigates the influence of several features of a partnership's institutional design as well as the impact of limited statehood on the effectiveness of a partnership. The final section presents key findings. The third phase of the research project, to be concluded in 2017, explores whether the "lessons learned" translate into a new institutional framework – also at the UN level – for a second generation of post-2015 partnerships for sustainable development.

## ENJOY A GOOD BOOK? INTERESTED WRITING A REVIEW?



In autumn 2012 ACUNS launched a project publishing online, peer-reviewed, book reviews on books relating to the study of the United Nations, international organization(s) and related topics in global governance.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION:** <http://acuns.org/books-available-for-review/>

- > If you are interested in writing a book review we would encourage you to consult our **Book Review Submission Guidelines**. Please contact the book review Editor, **Gwenith Cross** at [bookeditor@acuns.org](mailto:bookeditor@acuns.org) if you would like to review a recent publication that is not listed, or if you have any questions about your submission.

New reviews are published fortnightly on our **Book Reviews** page.

*Due to the popularity of this project non-members are limited to writing one review per year and ACUNS members are limited to writing two reviews per year. ACUNS members are given priority on all new books.*



# UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTMENT PROCESS

FEATURE  
STORY



> EDWIN EGEDE

SENIOR LECTURER IN  
INTERNATIONAL LAW  
& INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,  
CARDIFF UNIVERSITY, WALES, UK

*Time gives good advice.  
(El tiempo da buen consejo.)*

*~Maltese Proverb*

# TIME

*for a female*

# *Secretary-General?*

*We must use time wisely and  
forever realize that the time  
is always ripe to do right.*

~Nelson Mandela



I DID NOT FILL JOBS WITH WOMEN JUST FOR  
THE SAKE OF IT- I LOOKED FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE  
CANDIDATE AND I FOUND THAT IF YOU STRIP AWAY  
DISCRIMINATION, THE BEST POSSIBLE CANDIDATE  
IS OFTEN A WOMAN.

-BAN KI-MOON

The Secretariat, comprising of the Secretary-General and such staff as the United Nations may require, is listed as one of the principal organs of the UN (Articles 7 and 97 of the UN Charter). Over the years the Secretary-General of the UN has become a very important feature in the landscape of international politics. From a rather limited role as the 'Chief International Civil Servant' during the time of Eric Drummond, the first Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the predecessor of the UN, the S-G of the UN's role has greatly expanded. Apart from being 'the chief administrative officer of the Organisation' (Article 97 of the Charter), the S-G has multiple roles as an impartial arbitrator, a diplomat, world spokesman, commander-in-chief of the UN peacekeeping operations, norm entrepreneur, etc. This influential post with its multifarious responsibilities was described by Trygve Lie, the 1st S-G of the UN, to his successor Dag Hammarskjöld as 'the most impossible job on this earth'. In recognition of the possibility of multiple roles for the S-G, though the UN Charter itself does not specify particular skills and abilities required by a person to be appointed as an S-G, the United Nations Preparatory Commission identified, amongst other things, administrative and executive abilities; leadership qualities; ability to build team spirit; moral authority; ability to play the role of a mediator and to act as confidant and informal adviser to governments; political judgment and tact and communication and representation skill as some of the required qualities and skills for the position. (See section 2B, PC/20, of 23 December 1945). In addition, the General Assembly resolution A/RES/60/286 of 9 October 2006 emphasizes that the candidate for the position must possess and display commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter (para.22).

All that the Charter provides for by way of appointment of the Secretary-General is that the position holder is to be appointed through a highly politicised manner by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. (Article 97). Under this process the General Assembly is unable to make such appointment without the Security Council's recommendation. In relation to a similar provision on the admission of new members to the UN the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in its advisory opinion in the Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations (1950), pointed out that the General Assembly could not admit a State to membership without the recommendation of the Security Council. Similarly, the General Assembly is unable to appoint a Secretary-General without a recommendation by the Security Council. Neither can it appoint a person not included in the Council's recommendation. It has been argued, using the 1950 Uniting for Peace resolution by analogy, that the General Assembly may on its own make such appointment when the Security Council is deadlocked due to the use of vetoes and unable to make a recommendation (See Security Council Second Report on the Appointment of the UN Secretary-General of 21 June 2006). However, it is doubtful that the Uniting for Peace resolution, which is intended to apply when there is a Security Council impasse due to the use of the veto in situations of direct conflict or imminent threat of such, would apply in this case.

Fortunately, no actual situation has arisen whereby the Security Council has been unable to recommend a candidate to the General Assembly. However, in any such eventuality the General Assembly would need to specifically adopt a resolution similar to the Uniting for Peace resolution to deal with such prospect. Clearly, the indispensable competence given to the Security Council to make recommendations opens up the process to the use or threat of the use of veto power by the P-5 members of the Security Council. For instance, Boutros Boutros Ghali was not reappointed to a second term because his re-appointment was vetoed.

Technically the General Assembly, though required to make the appointment on the recommendation of the Security Council, arguably may reject the candidate recommended by the latter organ and continue to do so until it is happy with the candidate recommended. However, such Ping-Pong process would seriously delegitimize and weaken the standing of any S-G who eventually emerges out of such an acrimonious process. It is therefore imperative for these two important organs of the UN to favour a cooperative rather than competitive atmosphere in the appointment process. Although the Charter has a rather limited stipulation on the appointment of the S-G, various supplementary resolutions have been adopted which complement the Charter and in some ways seek to promote such cooperative milieu. Such resolutions include the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/11(1) of 24 January 1946, A/RES/51/241 of 25 August 1997 and A/RES/60/286 of 9 October 2006. Further, there is the highly influential 'Wisnumurti Guidelines' put together for the Security Council by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, H.E. Ambassador Nugroho Wisnumurti, when he was President of the Security Council in 1996.

The past 8 S-Gs so far have all been men: Trygve Lie (Norway)(1946-1952), Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)(1953-1961), U Thant (Myanmar) (1961-1971), Kurt Waldheim (Austria)(1972-1981), Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (Peru)(1982-1991), Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)(1992-1996), Kofi A. Annan (Ghana)(1997-2006) and Ban Ki-moon (South Korea)(2007 to date). Clearly, the world is long overdue for a female S-G. Although, the 1946 resolution states the candidate must be 'a man of eminence and high attainment'(Article 1) there is nothing in the Charter to suggest that this position should be limited to men. This would be contrary to the UN's core purpose of promoting and protecting human rights - prohibition of discrimination and promotion of gender equality. (See Articles 1, 8 and 55 of the Charter) Fortunately, this slip has been corrected in subsequent General Assembly resolutions which emphasize that in appointing a Secretary-General that due regard be given not only to regional rotation but also to gender equality. (See Para.59 of A/RES/51/241 and Para.18 of A/RES/60/286). There is really no reason why the next S-G after the end of Ban Ki Moon's tenure on the 31 December 2016 should not be a woman. The absence of a female S-G, so far, is a smudge on the UN's profile as the foremost organisation promoting and protecting human rights, especially since there are potential female candidates both within and without the UN system who have the necessary skills, qualities and profile for the job.

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What is far less easy is to write a synthetic conclusion to such a collection. Clearly in their conclusion to the volume Harriet Bulkeley and Johannes Strippel are entirely correct to emphasise that these essays do little more than point the way to a much more ambitious intellectual agenda, one that the social sciences are only now taking up. As the seriousness of climate change is becoming clear and empirical studies of how its ramifications have already spread into everyday life are published, the issue can now no longer be ignored as a matter of political theory as well as public administration.

The implications of such thinking matter greatly in terms of governance. They do so because

climate is so ubiquitous that singular modes of attempting to control it are not going to be enough. Yes the UNFCCC process matters, and a binding agreement in Paris in 2015 would be very helpful. But posing governance in the complicated social theory ways that scholars are now doing makes it very clear that much more will be needed in many spheres of social life if decarbonization is to be moved ahead quickly. If it isn't then the fear is that much more drastic modes of action will be needed that will inflict much hardship on future generations.

Climate change is simply too important to leave solely to conventional modes of governance. The kind of theoretical work in this volume can't

solve climate problems, nor can it provide clear administrative blueprints for policy makers, but it does show forcefully that in the face of rapid climate change thinking in new ways about many things is now unavoidable both in the United Nations system and beyond.



\* **Simon Dalby** is a CIGI Chair in the Political Economy of Climate Change at the Balsillie School of International Affairs and Professor of Geography and Environmental Studies at Wilfrid Laurier University. His published research deals with climate change, political ecology, geopolitics, global security, environmental change, militarization and the spatial dimensions of governance.

## ACUNS ANNUAL MEETING CALL FOR PAPERS - WORKSHOP PANELS

AM15

11-13 JUNE, 2015

The Hague, The Netherlands

In June 2015, the *ACUNS Annual Meeting* celebrates the *70th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations*. In cooperation with our host institutions; *The Hague Institute for Global Justice* and the *International Institute of Social Studies*, ACUNS invites its members, and other interested scholars and practitioners, to join us in The Hague to engage in critical, informed discussions of the achievements, the deficits and the ongoing challenges of the United Nations system in nurturing, developing, promoting and defending ideas and practices of security and justice in global governance.

The full text of the Call for Papers is available at [acuns.org/am2015](http://acuns.org/am2015)

### ANNUAL MEETING THEME

## The UN at 70: Guaranteeing Security and Justice

The Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) is now accepting workshop paper and panel proposals for presentation at 2015 Annual Meeting. Proposals on the Annual Meeting theme – “The United Nations at 70: Guaranteeing Security and Justice” – and on the subthemes and issues raised in the introductory note, in addition to other topics relating to the UN system and the broader mandate of the Council, will be considered.

In addition to individual workshop paper proposals addressing these and related matters, the ACUNS Secretariat this year will welcome a small number of special, full-panel proposals featuring ACUNS members reflecting on questions related specifically to marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

Current ACUNS members in good standing (including new or newly-renewed members) will be given priority consideration for their proposals, but non-members are welcome to submit proposals.

**NB** In order to present at the AM15 workshops, Council membership will be required: this includes all persons participating in a full panel team proposal.

The deadline for uploading your proposals is **Monday, April 13, 2015**.

QUESTIONS? > Please contact the ACUNS Secretariat at [admin@acuns.org](mailto:admin@acuns.org) or 226.772.3121

For general questions about the Council and its activities, please contact:

Dr. Alistair D. Edgar, Executive Director, ACUNS, Wilfrid Laurier University

T 226.772.3167 E [aedgar@wlu.ca](mailto:aedgar@wlu.ca)

We will be filling workshops on a rolling basis. Once all spaces are filled there will be a waiting list for spaces.

### APPLICATION PROCEDURE

**Submissions:** To submit an individual proposal or a full panel proposal, you will be required to upload full contact information, the paper/panel title(s), abstract(s) of no more than 200 words, biographical note(s) of no more than 200 words, and biographical notes of no more than 250 words.

**Proposals:** Proposals will be accepted and evaluated, and panel spaces will be allotted, on a first-come rolling basis subsequent to the issuance of this Call. Once all panel spaces have been filled, a waiting list will be established for any subsequent proposals that are received.

**Registration:** Once your proposal is accepted you are required to register for the 2015 Annual Meeting at [acuns.org/am2015](http://acuns.org/am2015)

**Registration Fees** are available online at [acuns.org](http://acuns.org)

**ACUNS**  
ACADEMIC COUNCIL ON THE  
UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM



## UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTMENT PROCESS: TIME FOR A FEMALE SECRETARY-GENERAL?

*Continued from page 8 >*

It is not enough to merely increase the number of women in senior management positions in the UN. At the last count the number of women in senior management positions has increased by more than 40 per cent (there are 16 women out of 40 in the UN senior management board).<sup>1</sup> In addition, the first female Force Commander of the UN's Peacekeeping Missions, Major General Kristen Lund of Norway was recently appointed. S-G Ban Ki-moon at a lecture delivered at the

Charles University in Prague, pointed out: 'Within the UN itself, I have appointed a record number of women to high-level positions. I did not fill jobs with women just for the sake of it – I looked for the best possible candidate and I found that if you strip away discrimination, the best possible candidate is often a woman.'<sup>2</sup> While all these appointments to senior positions are a step in the right direction they certainly are not adequate. It is time for the General Assembly to begin to consult Member States to identify potential female candidates and to forward the results to the Security Council (See Para. 60 of A/RES/51/241 and Para 19 of A/RES/60/286). Further, the Security Council

in order to showcase the UN as an organisation that truly promotes gender equality needs to draw up an all women short list of capable female candidates. As noted in the GA resolution A/RES/11(1), it is desirable for the Security Council to proffer one candidate only for consideration of the General Assembly. They therefore need to consult amongst themselves with a view to recommending a female candidate to the General Assembly acceptable to all, notably the P-5 members. It is indeed time for a female United Nations Secretary-General!



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org/sg/management/>

<sup>2</sup> Prague, Czech Republic, 4 April 2014 Secretary-General's lecture at Charles University - "The Czech Republic and the UN: Peace, Development and Human Rights in a Changing World" <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7567>

**\*Dr. Edwin Egede**, Senior Lecturer in International Law & International Relations, Department of Politics and International Relations, Cardiff University, Wales, UK

## QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

### Issue 3 > 2014

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We welcome and encourage your feedback. Opinions expressed in ACUNS Quarterly Newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of the editor, ACUNS or the host institution.

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# 2015 DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIP AWARD CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

The ACUNS Dissertation Fellowship Award recognizes students of extraordinary potential who are writing graduate-level dissertations on topics related to the United Nations System.

## RESEARCH AWARD

**Eligible candidates** may be citizens of any country and must be entering the writing stage of a Ph.D., J.S.D., or LL.M level degree – for example, a doctoral candidate who has defended her/his dissertation proposal and who has completed the majority of field research, and who now is writing a first draft of the dissertation. It is not intended for students who already have completed, or who are about to complete, the writing, or who are about to defend their thesis. Applications not related to the UN and/or UN system will not be considered.

An important component of the Award for its winner is the recognition of excellence that this entails throughout ACUNS' global community of scholars and practitioners. As such, the winner is encouraged to submit some written product to *Global Governance*, though use of any materials remains at the discretion of the journal editorial team.

The Award also includes a monetary component in the amount of **\$1,500.00 US**.

In addition, the winner is encouraged to attend the ACUNS Annual Meeting in that same year, where she/he will be introduced and recognized as the Award winner. In that case, the winner will receive an Annual Meeting registration fee waiver (worth up to \$150 of the registration fee) plus an additional award of up to \$500 following the Meeting for the reimbursement of related travel and accommodations costs.

The winner will be notified by **February 14, 2015**. Due to the large volume of applicants, the Secretariat will contact only the Award winner. Details of the winning research project will be posted on the ACUNS website after February 14.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Applications must be received in full by  
Friday, January 16, 2015.**

Applications can be submitted online at  
<http://acuns.org/da2015/>

QUESTIONS? > Please contact the ACUNS Secretariat  
at [admin@acuns.org](mailto:admin@acuns.org) or **226.772.3121**.





☐ New ☐ Renewal

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City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_

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- ☐ I would like to receive the ACUNS newsletter electronically
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**2 MEMBERSHIP TYPE** *Institutional Memberships also are available at [acuns.org](http://acuns.org)*

**ACUNS memberships are based on the January to December calendar year.** *If you join mid-year, you will receive back issues of Global Governance and the ACUNS quarterly newsletter. If you have any questions regarding joining mid-year, please contact the Secretariat at [admin@acuns.org](mailto:admin@acuns.org).*

**Please note that membership fees are in U.S. Funds.**

- ☐ \$425 (Extended 5-year Term) ☐ \$155 (Sponsoring)\* ☐ \$95 (Over \$40,000 income)
- ☐ \$70 (Up to \$40,000 income) ☐ \$50 (Retired) ☐ \$50 (Student)

*\*In addition to your own, sponsor a new one-year membership for a person from a developing country.*

**RETURN PAYMENT TO:**

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