



Federal Foreign Office

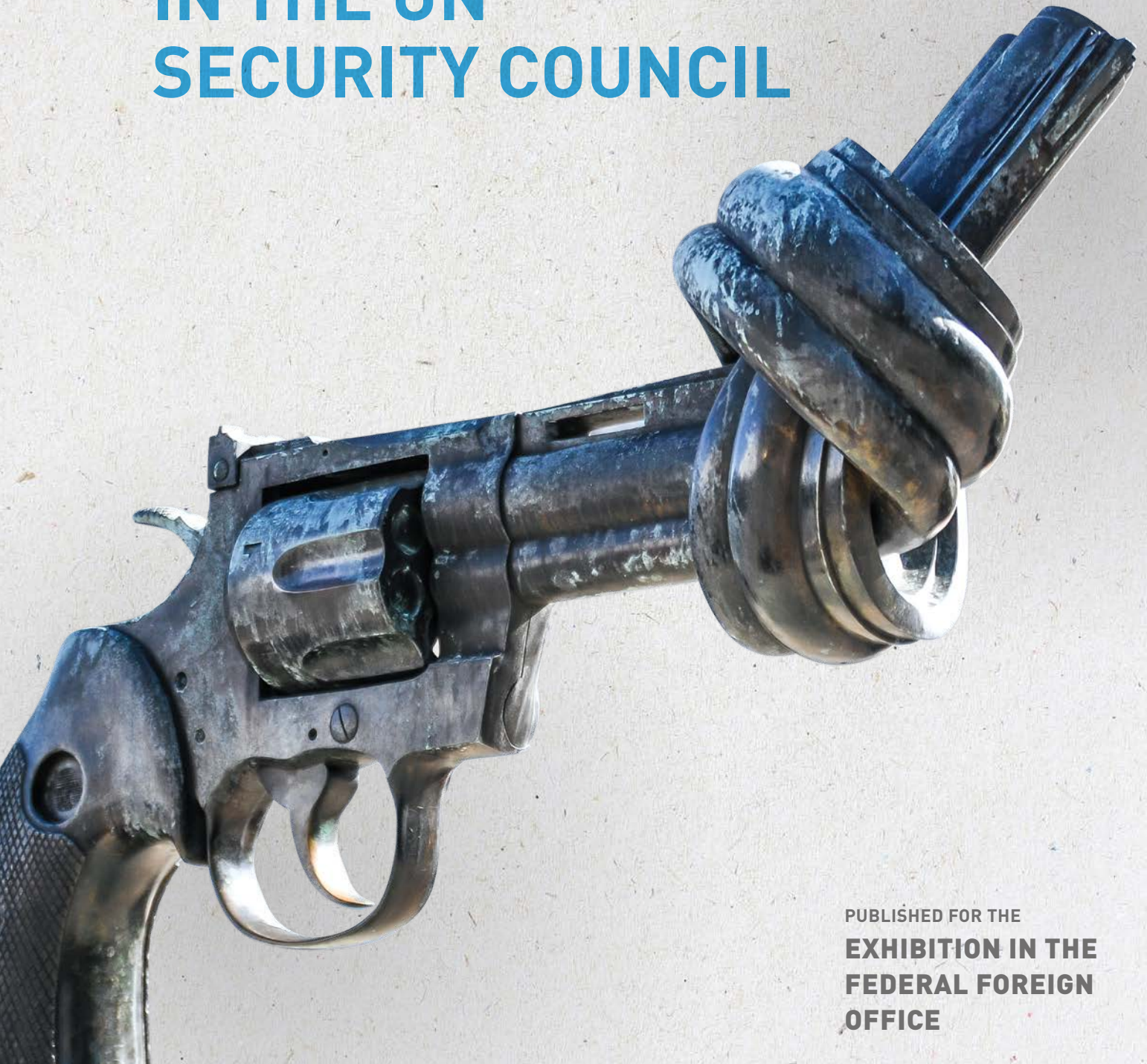


GERMANY  
MEMBER OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY COUNCIL  
2019-20

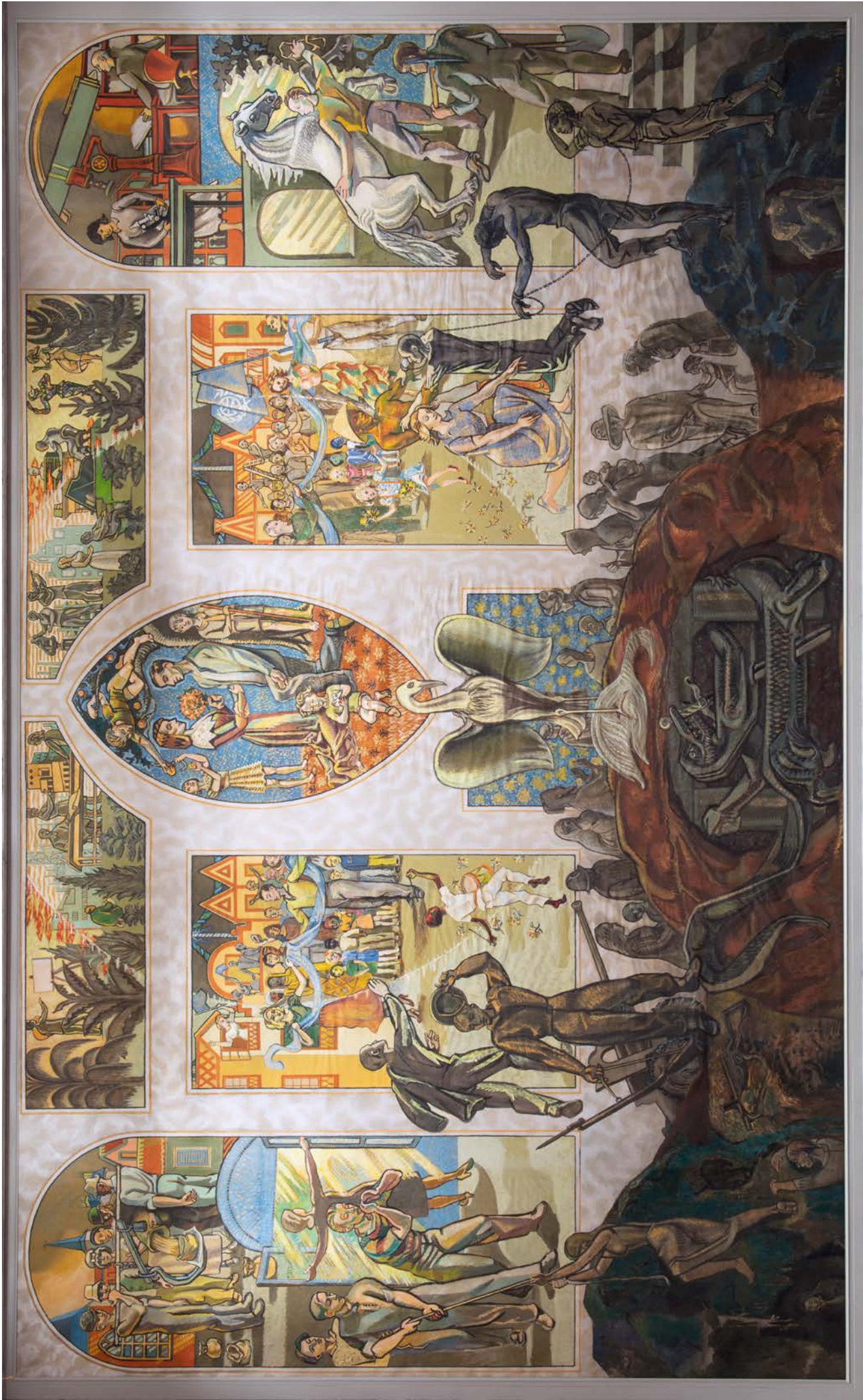


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**GERMANY**  
IN THE UN  
SECURITY COUNCIL



PUBLISHED FOR THE  
**EXHIBITION IN THE  
FEDERAL FOREIGN  
OFFICE**



Mural in the United Nations Security Council Chamber. Per Lasso Krohg, © VG Bild-Kunst, Bonn, 2019

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**GERMANY**  
**IN THE UN**  
**SECURITY COUNCIL**



Dear reader,

Since 1 January 2019, Germany has been a member of the United Nations Security Council. In June 2018, 184 states gave us their votes, thereby electing us for a two-year term on that body – a massive vote of confidence.

Germany has particularly benefited from international multilateral cooperation, which is the foundation of our security and our prosperity. Time and again we experience how it is to everyone's advantage to cooperate multilaterally, to coordinate actions internationally and to establish, respect and enforce common rules. To be able to participate in and help to shape these efforts in the United Nations Security Council, the heart of our international order of peace, gives us special scope to exert influence but also brings special responsibility.

We need a strong Security Council for crisis management. For this reason, during our term on the Council we intend to contribute to reinforcing the rules-based international order and multilateralism. And to ensuring that the Security Council is able to find concrete solutions to the pressing crises and conflicts of our age. For I would not like to imagine a global order without this crucial forum for crisis diplomacy. Wherever we are active in the field of foreign policy over the next two years, we shall also be acting as a member of the Security Council.



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In so doing, we will remain true to our basic tenets and will press for and encourage a sharp focus on crisis prevention, sustainable peacebuilding and conflict resolution. This holistic comprehensive approach characterises our foreign policy.

Our joint presidencies of the Security Council with France in March and April 2019 signal commitment to a strong European voice in New York, to the Treaty of Aachen and to multilateralism in action.

The start of our term on the Security Council has shown our willingness to engage in solution-focused cooperation. I am looking forward to these two years of our Security Council membership, in which we intend to play a constructive role and be a clearly distinguishable European voice in the Security Council.

Heiko Maas, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs



## THE UNITED NATIONS

### We the peoples of the United Nations – determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

### and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

**have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.**



With these words the Charter describes the motives and objectives for the establishment of an organisation to be known as the United Nations.

And so the United Nations was founded, an international organisation which, with 193 member states, now encompasses almost all the nations of the world. So the UN Charter is akin to a constitution for the international community. The purposes of the United Nations are specified in Article 1:

The Charter of the United Nations, adopted unanimously by the delegates to the San Francisco Conference of 25 June 1945, was signed by the participating states on 26 June and entered into force on 24 October 1945.

## PURPOSES AND ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

### Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

(1) To maintain international peace and security and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

(2) To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other measures to strengthen universal peace;

(3) To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

(4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

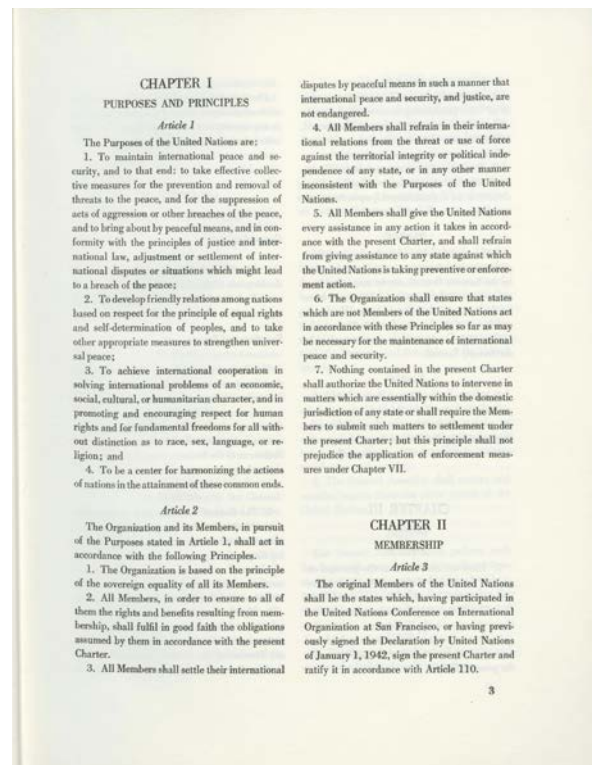
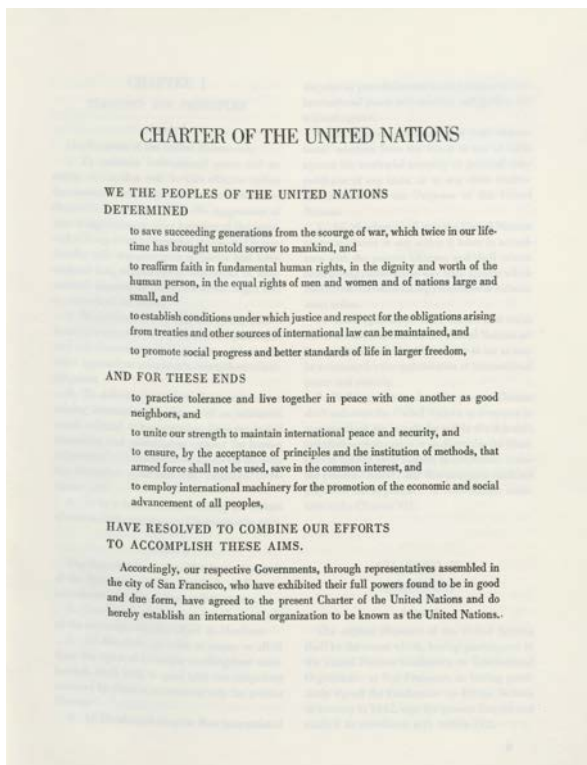


Photo of the certified copy of the UN Charter

*Signing of the UN Charter – US President Harry S. Truman looks on as Edward R. Stettinus, head of the US delegation, appends his signature on 26 June 1945.*



The United Nations is the one forum in which all states come together as equals to find common solutions and enshrine them in binding decisions.

The principal organs of the United Nations, as established by Article 7 of the UN Charter, are the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice and the Security Council.

*The Peace Palace in The Hague, seat of the International Court of Justice*



*António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, New York*



*The ECOSOC Chamber*



*The General Assembly Hall*





## THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations (Article 7 of the UN Charter). It bears primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council comprises 15 members. Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations designates five states as permanent members, namely China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The General Assembly elects the ten other members for a term of two years. By means of five regional electoral groups, representation of all parts of the world is ensured: three seats go to African states, two seats to Asian states, one seat to a member of the Eastern European Group (EEG), two seats to the Latin American and Caribbean states (the LAC Group) and two seats to the Western European and Others Group (WEOG), the “Others” being Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Each year five of the non-permanent members are replaced. Their term of office ends on 31 December of the second year. In 2019 the following ten countries are represented on the Security Council as non-permanent members: Côte d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Peru and Poland until the end of 2019 and Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, South Africa and Germany until the end of 2020.

*Inaugural meeting of the UN Security Council on 17 January 1946*



*The United Nations Security Council Chamber in New York*

A broad majority of UN member states support reform of the Security Council and its adaptation to the geopolitical realities of the 21st century.

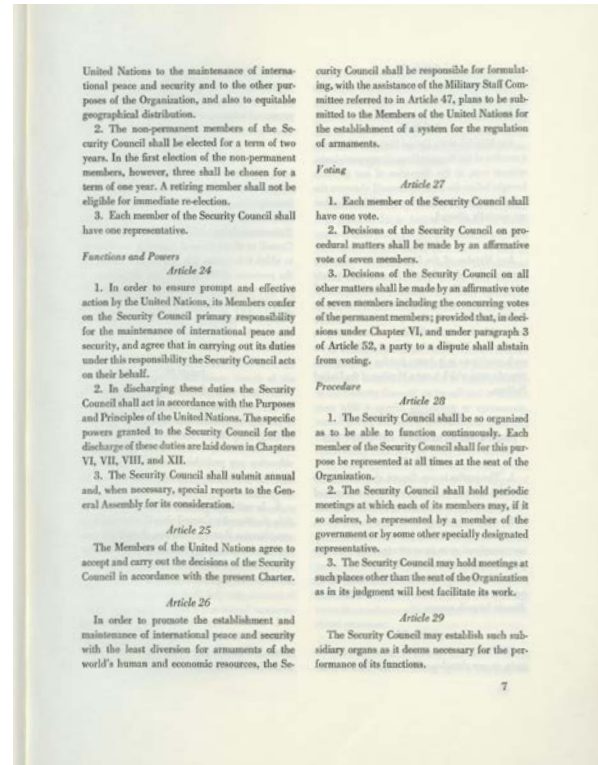
Under Article 27 of the UN Charter, each member of the Security Council has one vote. Security Council resolutions are adopted by nine affirmative votes, provided that none of the five permanent members (the P5) exercises its right of veto; the veto does not apply to votes on procedural matters. All members are free to abstain from voting. An abstention does not count as a veto. In this way the UN Charter gives the permanent members a pre-eminent political status, which lends them significant influence throughout the entire United Nations system.

The Security Council meets for consultations. The purpose of this procedure is to achieve unanimity among all Security Council members and to avoid confrontational votes. The latter are used only as a last resort when differences cannot be reconciled or for tactical reasons such as publicly isolating particular members of the Security Council, for example a vetoing state.

Under the UN Charter, the Security Council is the organ of the United Nations charged with the task of determining the existence of any threat to the peace and recommending or deciding what measures are to be taken to restore peace and security.

Under [Article 24 of the UN Charter](#), primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security rests with the Security Council. Since it meets almost continuously, it can respond to crises as soon as they erupt.

According to [Article 25 of the UN Charter](#), the decisions of the Security Council on these matters are binding on all member states of the United Nations, and it is the only organ which can enact decisions with binding effect. The Charter requires member states to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.



#### Article 24

(1) In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

(2) In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and IX.

(3) The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

#### Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

*“We the peoples  
of the United Nations – determined ...”*

## COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

For the performance of its tasks in the framework of global peacekeeping, the Security Council may avail itself of the following methods and procedures in particular:

- pacific settlement of disputes in accordance with Chapter VI of the UN Charter
- authorising regional organisations to take enforcement measures
- enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the UN Charter
- operations for the maintenance of peace and security (peace missions)

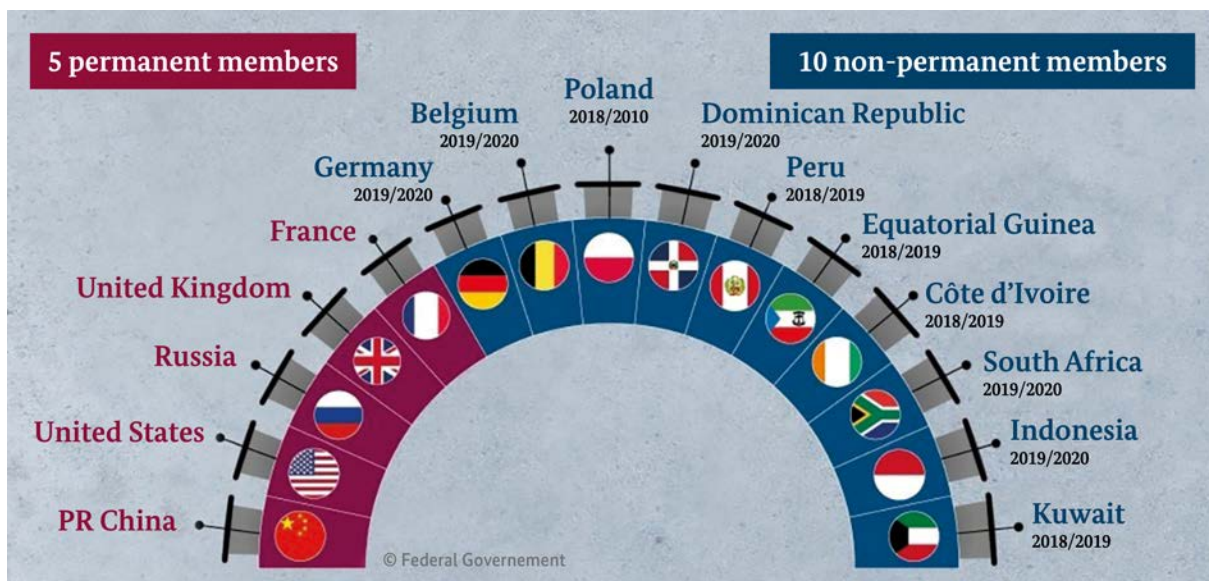
The right of the Security Council to impose enforcement measures forms the core of the collective security system of the United Nations. In the event of threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression, it is the sole prerogative of the Security Council to order enforcement measures that bind all UN members. By means of both non-military and military joint actions by UN members, any potential aggressor is to be deterred from threatening or using force to pursue its interests.

The Security Council Chamber at United Nations Headquarters



### Did you know?

The toolkit for conflict management is graduated. A fundamental distinction is made between the **pacific settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the UN Charter** and **enforcement measures under Chapter VII**; the latter include the authorisation of armed force as well as sanctions such as the interruption of economic relations and the severance of diplomatic relations.



The UN Security Council in 2019

The Security Council's powers are limited to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council does not possess comprehensive jurisdiction to resolve every problem of global significance.

The Security Council's effectiveness depends on the willingness and ability of the member states to implement its decisions or make resources available for their implementation. If its decisions are not acted upon, the Security Council has several options. It may refer the matter to the International Court of Justice by requesting an advisory opinion. In the event of a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression by a country, it may also avail itself of other means, such as the imposition of economic and other sanctions.

In the cases of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the Security Council appointed international criminal tribunals. The Security Council may deploy UN peace missions. It may authorise troops to use armed force under the operational command of member states or regional organisations. The use of force, however, remains the last resort, to which the Security Council never has recourse unless and until all peaceful means of settling a dispute have been exhausted.

The enforcement of UN sanctions is ultimately a matter for the member states. If sanctions are imposed, the Security Council appoints a committee whose task is to oversee member states' observance of the sanctions regime.

## EXAMPLES OF KEY RESOLUTIONS

### The UN Security Council takes its decisions in the form of resolutions.

#### **S/RES/2231 (2015)**

Non-proliferation/Iran/Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)

#### **S/RES/1325 (2000) and follow-up resolutions**

Increase the participation of women in peace processes and focus on gender considerations and women's rights in all peace missions

#### **S/RES/1612 (2005)**

Establishment of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

#### **S/RES/2282 (2016)**

##### **Sustaining Peace**

The adoption in 2016 of identically worded resolutions by the Security Council (S/RES/2282) and the General Assembly (A/RES/70/262), dedicated to the challenge of sustaining peace, served primarily to further strengthen the conflict-prevention instruments of the United Nations and the Peacebuilding Support Office.

#### **S/RES/1540 (2004)**

Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

#### **S/RES/2254 (2015)**

Road map for the peace process in Syria

#### **S/RES/2423 (2018)**

UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)

#### **S/RES/1718 (2006)**

Establishment of a Sanctions Committee for North Korea

#### **S/RES/2429 (2018)**

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

#### **S/RES/2405 (2018)**

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), in which Germany is a co-lead country

**Did you know?**

A decision to impose United Nations sanctions may be adopted only by the Security Council, acting on the legal basis of Chapter VII (Article 41) of the UN Charter. The actual determination by the Security Council of the existence of a threat to international peace can trigger the imposition of restrictive measures. Since economic and financial sanctions, which were frequently imposed in the past – as in the case of Iraq from 1990 to 2003 – impacted on the civilian population, sometimes with serious humanitarian repercussions, the Security Council switched to applying targeted or ‘smart’ sanctions against those who bore political responsibility for endangering peace and security and for serious violations of international humanitarian law. Targeted sanctions may comprise travel bans or travel restrictions or freezing of accounts and economic assets. Examples of such sanctions are those imposed against North Korea since 2006 and against Iran from 2006/2007 to 2015.

An arms embargo is regularly imposed in particular in response to wars and internal conflicts. In 2018, 14 sanctions regimes imposed by the Security Council were in force. Since 1966, the Security Council has established 26 sanctions regimes.

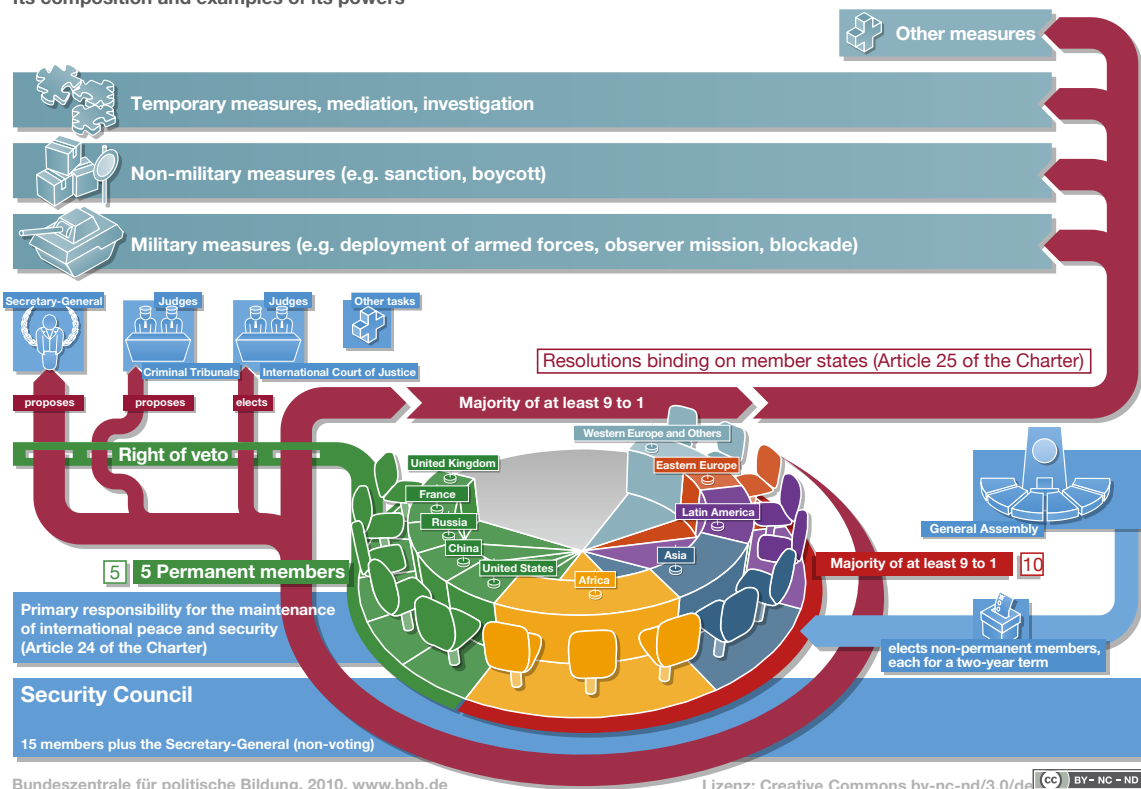
Members of the United Nations are bound by international law to implement comprehensively and without delay measures adopted by the Security Council on the basis of Chapter VII.

**Current sanctions regimes:**

Somalia, ISIL and al Qaida, Iraq, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Taliban, Lebanon, Sudan, North Korea, Libya, Guinea-Bissau, the Central African Republic, Yemen, South Sudan and Mali.

**The United Nations Security Council**

**Its composition and examples of its powers**





Since 1 January 2019, Germany has been a member of the United Nations Security Council.

## GERMANY IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

On 8 June 2018, the Federal Republic of Germany was elected for the sixth time as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. Membership of the Security Council increases the potential influence of German foreign policy. We are ready to embrace the responsibility this brings and to make our contribution to international peace and security.

*Christoph Heusgen, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN, at the flag ceremony on 2 January 2019 marking the start of German membership of the Security Council*



*Foreign Minister Heiko Maas shares his delight at the outcome of the election at the UN with Christoph Heusgen, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, on 8 June 2018.*





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Following the election of the five new non-permanent members of the UN Security Council for the 2019/20 term – Belgium, the Dominican Republic, Germany, Indonesia and South Africa – on 8 June 2018 l. to r.: Christoph Heusgen, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN; Heiko Maas, German Minister for Foreign Affairs; Jerry Matthews Matjila, Permanent Representative of the Republic of South Africa to the UN; Lindiwe Nonceba Sisulu, South African Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Miguel Var-

gas Maldonado, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic; Francisco Antonio Cortorreal, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the UN; Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; Dian Triansyah Djani, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the UN; Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium; Marc Pecsteen de Buytswerve, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the UN



“We are well prepared and keen to take on this challenge.”

Heiko Maas

Germany reserves its seat on the Security Council.

**Did you know?**

The Federal Republic of Germany previously served as a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 1977/78, 1987/88, 1995/96, 2003/04 and 2011/12. The German Democratic Republic was a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 1980/81.

## GERMANY'S AIMS AND PRIORITIES FOR ITS TERM ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In the Security Council, as in other forums, we intend to contribute to the preservation of the **multilateral rules-based order**. Participation in the work of the Security Council primarily means having our say and taking decisions on all crises on the Security Council agenda. We intend to play our part in comprehensive and foresighted management of these crises and to help ensure that stalemates can be broken.

*Germany's Deputy Permanent Representative, Jürgen Schulz, addresses the Security Council on crisis prevention. New York, 10 January 2019*



*Walter J. Lindner, State Secretary of the Federal Foreign Office, at the Security Council debate on "Silencing the guns in Africa", New York, 27 February 2019*

Besides dealing with specific crises and monitoring existing mission mandates, we shall use the forum to develop existing conceptual approaches to particular thematic areas. In our prevention efforts and in our quest for comprehensive, foresighted crisis management, we intend to focus especially on the following topics:

- **Women, peace and security:** the participation of women in peace processes as a key to sustainable peacebuilding, but also the prevention of sexual violence in conflicts.
- **Human rights and security:** the significance of human rights violations as conflict catalysts.
- **Climate and security:** the conflict potential of climate disasters and long-term climate change.
- **Disarmament and non-proliferation.**
- We are pursuing a **comprehensive approach to conflict resolution**, designed to strengthen peacekeeping as a multilateral instrument of conflict resolution but also focused on the transition to stabilisation, in other words the goal of sustainable peacebuilding. Crisis prevention and stabilisation are key components of our foreign policy, not only in the Security Council, and our approach is entirely in tune with the ideal of sustaining peace that is also proclaimed by UN Secretary-General António Guterres.
- We intend to be a **European voice** in the Security Council and to guarantee European continuity in the business of the Security Council. EU solidarity is one of our major interests in New York too.





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*“We want to be seen as a credible participant in the quest for a more robust international order, to assume responsibility even more visibly within the multilateral system and to contribute to the resolution of current crises – particularly at a time when the multilateral system, with the UN at its heart, has been coming under enormous pressure.”*

*Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and Christoph Heusgen, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the UN, pictured shortly before the start of an informal meeting ('Arria-Formula meeting') of the UN on the subject of Women, Peace and Security, New York, 24 January 2019*



## #STRONGERUNITED FOR PEACE

**CRISIS PREVENTION,  
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT,  
CONCRETE CRISES**

Particularly in view of our historical experience, promoting peace in the world is one of our main national goals, to which German policymakers are bound by the Basic Law. Similarly, an ethical obligation and our own interests require us to contribute globally to crisis prevention, conflict management and peace promotion. In pursuit of this goal, two years ago the Federal Government defined a German peace policy for the first time. The guidelines on “Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace” determine Germany’s objectives and options for the pursuit of positive peace, which goes far beyond the mere absence of war. The United Nations is our main partner in the implementation of this peace policy.

*Girl carrying a sack of beans that she and her family have obtained thanks to a food distribution (refugee camp in the Dohuk region of Iraq)*

**The United Nations as a peacekeeping body**

The United Nations is the world’s largest peacekeeping body. Peace missions mandated by the Security Council are often the only international instrument that can protect populations in crisis situations and initiate stabilisation processes in the aftermath of violent conflicts.

Preventing crises, sustaining peace and peacebuilding are key topics on the prevention-focused agenda of the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres. The ideal of the UN is encapsulated in the term “sustaining peace”. Like the German guidelines on “Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace”, sustaining peace is a holistic approach to the management of crises and conflicts. It is a matter of combining the various instruments of conflict resolution and peace promotion – mediation, peacekeeping, security sector reform, peacebuilding, etc. – as effectively as possible and applying them on the basis of a coherent political strategy. Crises should be identified as early as possible and prevented by means of targeted, policy-directed measures. In the Federal Foreign Office, responsibility for the development and application of such instruments is in the hands of the Directorate-General for Crisis Prevention, Stabilisation, Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Humanitarian Assistance (Directorate-General S).

On behalf of the Federal Government the Federal Foreign Office applies its instruments in a targeted manner, for example for stabilisation measures in Iraq, Libya, the Lake Chad Basin and Yemen. In order to strengthen flexible and prompt engagement by the United Nations and the international community, Germany plays an active political role in the Peacebuilding Commission and bolsters the operational response and institutional capabilities of the United Nations, especially through the Peacebuilding Fund.



Refugees drawing water from a well at Waaf Dhuug in the Somalia region of Ethiopia

*“Water is life;  
water shortages  
often lead to conflicts.”*

Ambassador Ekkehard Brose

peacebuilding do not entail a relapse into conflict. It follows from our commitment to positive peace that we also seek to ensure that structural causes of conflict and conflict catalysts such as climate change and resource distribution are addressed.

The latter is a particularly flexible instrument that enables the UN Secretary-General to respond rapidly and take effective political action in areas where small-scale, policy-focused measures can achieve a great deal. In the Central African Republic, for instance, the Fund is helping to advance reconciliation and political dialogue, while in Colombia it is supporting stabilisation and reintegration efforts.

Crisis prevention and peacebuilding are key items on the Security Council agenda. Whenever the Security Council deliberates on peace missions, the Federal Government tries to ensure that stabilisation and peacebuilding are considered from the outset and particularly that transitions from peacekeeping to

Bundeswehr training for soldiers in Mali



## PEACE MISSIONS

# UNITED NATIONS PEACE MISSIONS: MULTILATERALISM IN ACTION

## The United Nations is the largest peacekeeping body in the world.

The Charter of the United Nations confers primary responsibility for preserving international peace and security on the Security Council. It is authorised to mandate peace missions to fulfil this responsibility. These mandates are then implemented by the UN Secretariat, and troops and police personnel are provided by UN member states.

Peacekeeping operations are a hallmark of the United Nations. In many conflict regions they are the only international instrument available to protect people and take the first steps towards stability. Currently around 100,000 civilian and uniformed peacekeepers from 124 countries are deployed in 14 peacekeeping missions, the majority in Africa, but also in the Middle East, Haiti, Kosovo and on the border between India and Pakistan. The current annual UN budget for peace missions (July 2018 to June 2019) amounts to

around 7.03 billion US dollars and is funded from member states' obligatory contributions. Germany is the fourth-highest financial contributor.

The basic principle of peacekeeping is simple: in a conflict, a non-partisan presence legitimised by the United Nations should serve – depending on the terms of its mandate – to reduce tensions, protect civilians, ensure respect for human rights, ensure the availability of humanitarian assistance and maintain peace. The international community is called upon to participate in the fulfilment of the mandate, for example by providing soldiers, police officers or high-end capabilities, or by funding peace missions. The underlying principles of peacekeeping are impartiality, non-use of force, except in self-defence and in defence of the mandate, and the consent of the parties to the conflict.



The badges and helmet of a Bundeswehr soldier on the United Nations MINUSMA mission in Mali, April 2016



Foreign Minister Heiko Maas on a visit to Camp Castor in Gao, Mali, on 27 February 2019

Peace missions can bring stability and de-escalation and so create space and time for political solutions. They cannot, however, replace those political solutions.

Although peacekeeping operations are not explicitly prescribed by the UN Charter but have only developed through practice, a total of 71 such missions have been deployed since 1948. The first mission – the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), set up to monitor the ceasefire between Israel and its Arab neighbours – received its mandate in July 1948 and is still operational today.

The change in the nature of conflicts has been accompanied by changes in peace missions. Most of today's UN peace missions are “multidimensional” deployments with many different military, police and civilian tasks.

Besides the UN-led peace missions (the “Blue Helmets”), the Security Council may also mandate a group of states or regional organisations (such as the African Union, the EU, NATO or the OSCE) to deploy a peace mission, or it may decide to deploy a special political mission, for example to support mediation efforts, to promote the rule of law, to verify the implementation of peace agreements or to perform other duties, such as monitoring the human-rights situation.

### #Action4Peacekeeping

The UN Secretariat is responsible for the organisational implementation and coordination of UN peace missions. Secretary-General António Guterres has initiated comprehensive reforms of the United Nations since taking office at the start of 2017, and these are now being implemented. They are focused on the ideal of “sustaining peace”.

In September 2018, in the framework of the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) initiative, a Declaration of Shared Commitments on Peacekeeping Operations was adopted by 150 states; the purpose of these commitments is to focus peacekeeping more effectively and efficiently on the requirements of contemporary conflict settlement.

Germany will continue to push for the further development of peacekeeping and the implementation of the A4P agenda. In Security Council deliberations on peace missions, the Federal Government will press for effective mandates. One core requirement is a comprehensive understanding of conflict; consideration must be given from the outset to stabilisation and peacebuilding so as to preempt any relapse into conflict. To this end the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole must also focus more sharply on structural causes of conflict and conflict catalysts, such as climate change and human rights violations.

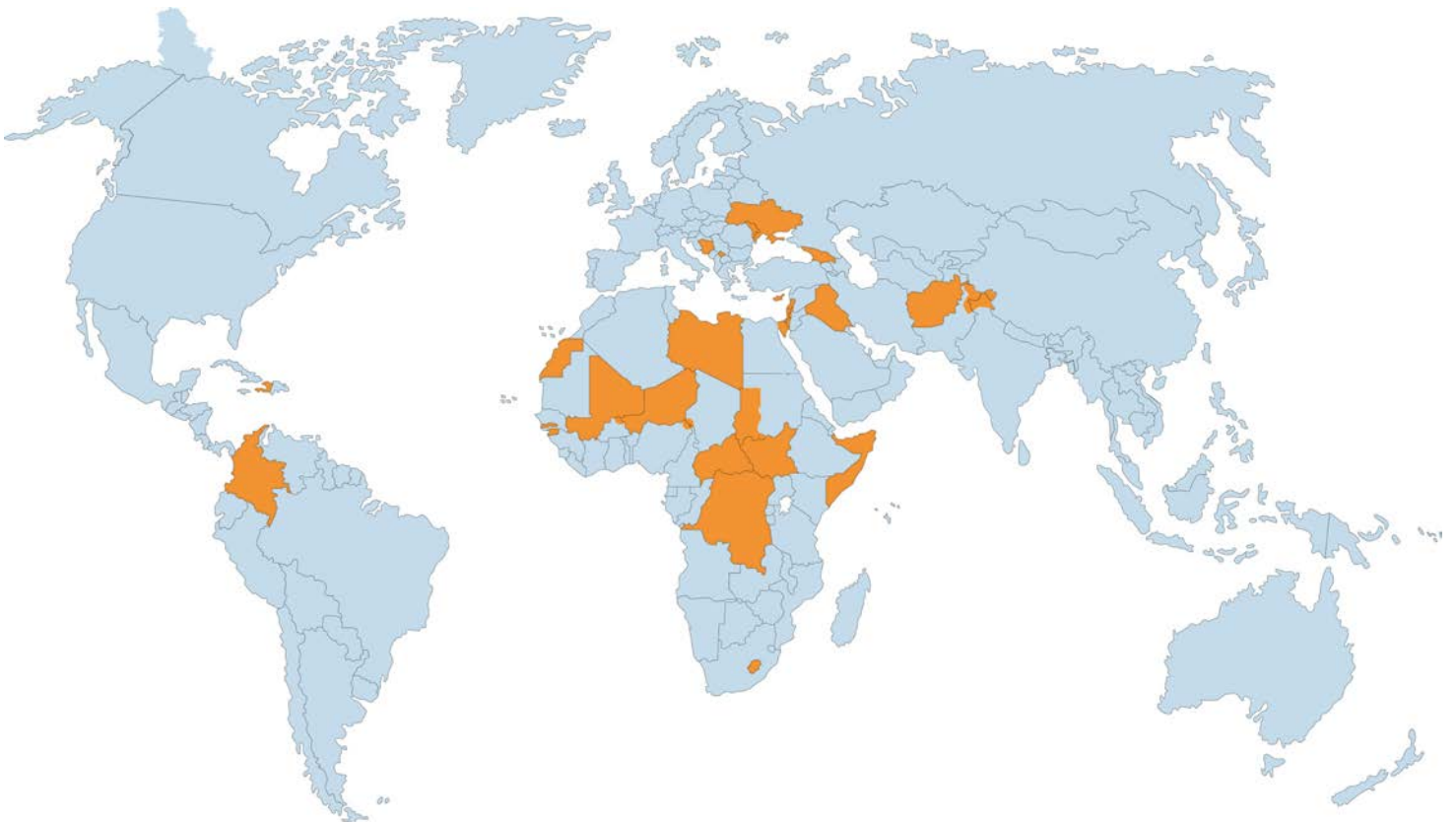


## PEACE MISSIONS

**PEACE MISSIONS  
TODAY**

There are currently 14 peace missions. A total of 124 member states provide more than 100,000 peacekeepers, i.e. soldiers, military observers, police officers and civilians. The main troop providers have traditionally been African and Asian states. The current annual UN budget for peace missions (July 2018 to June 2019) amounts to around 7.03 billion US dollars.

- MINURSO: Western Sahara, since 1991
- MINUSCA, Central African Republic, since 2014
- MINUSMA, Mali, since 2014
- MINUJUSTH, Haiti, since 2017 (successor mission to MINUSTAH)
- MONUSCO, Democratic Republic of the Congo, since 2010
- UNAMID, Darfur, since 2007
- UNDOF, Golan Heights, since 1974
- UNFICYP, Cyprus, since 1964
- UNIFIL, Lebanon, since 1978
- UNISFA, Abyei, since 2011
- UNMIK, Kosovo, since 1999
- UNMISS, South Sudan, since 2011
- UNMOGIP, India and Pakistan, since 1949
- UNTSO, Middle East, since 1948



### Personnel deployment – Germany’s commitment to peacekeeping

Germany’s engagement in UN peace missions is an important component of German foreign and security policy. Germany currently has personnel – soldiers or police officers – serving on UN peace missions in Mali, South Sudan, Sudan, Lebanon, Haiti, Kosovo and the Western Sahara.

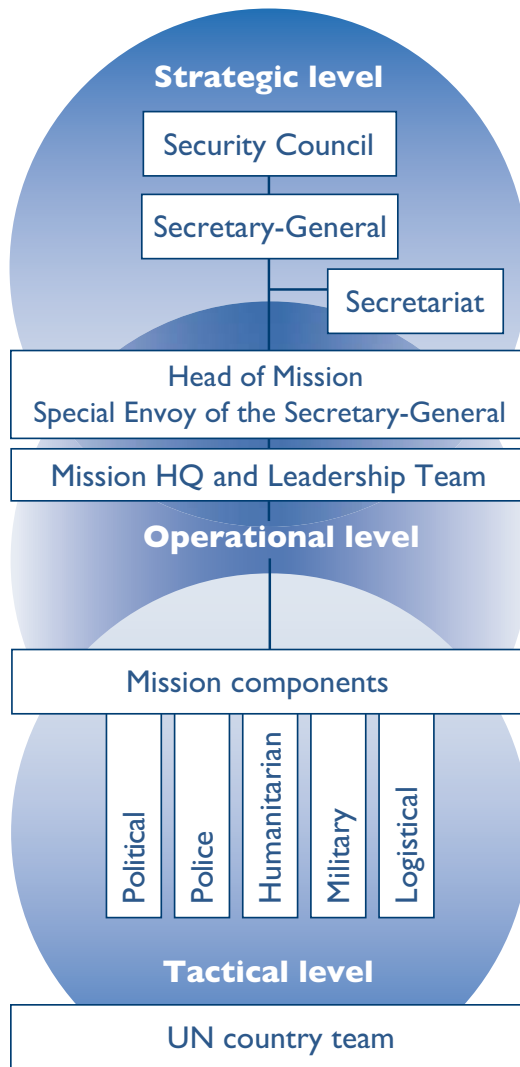
Moreover, Germany is the fourth-largest contributor to the budget for peace missions after the United States, China and Japan and is one of the largest voluntary donors to the UN in the area of peacekeeping, crisis prevention and stabilisation. With these resources Germany supports the implementation of UN mandates, for example by funding stabilisation measures, providing training for peacekeepers and making special skills available.

The Federal Government also attaches high priority to increasing the proportion of women in peacekeeping. Besides our military and police deployments, several German civilian experts are seconded to UN missions through the Centre for International Peace Operations (ZIF).

**UN missions involving Bundeswehr personnel**  
MINUSMA, UNAMID, UNMISS, UNIFIL, MINURSO, UNSMIL

**UN missions involving German police officers**  
MINUJUSTH, MINUSMA, UNAMID, UNSOM, UNMIK

### Levels and components of a UN mission

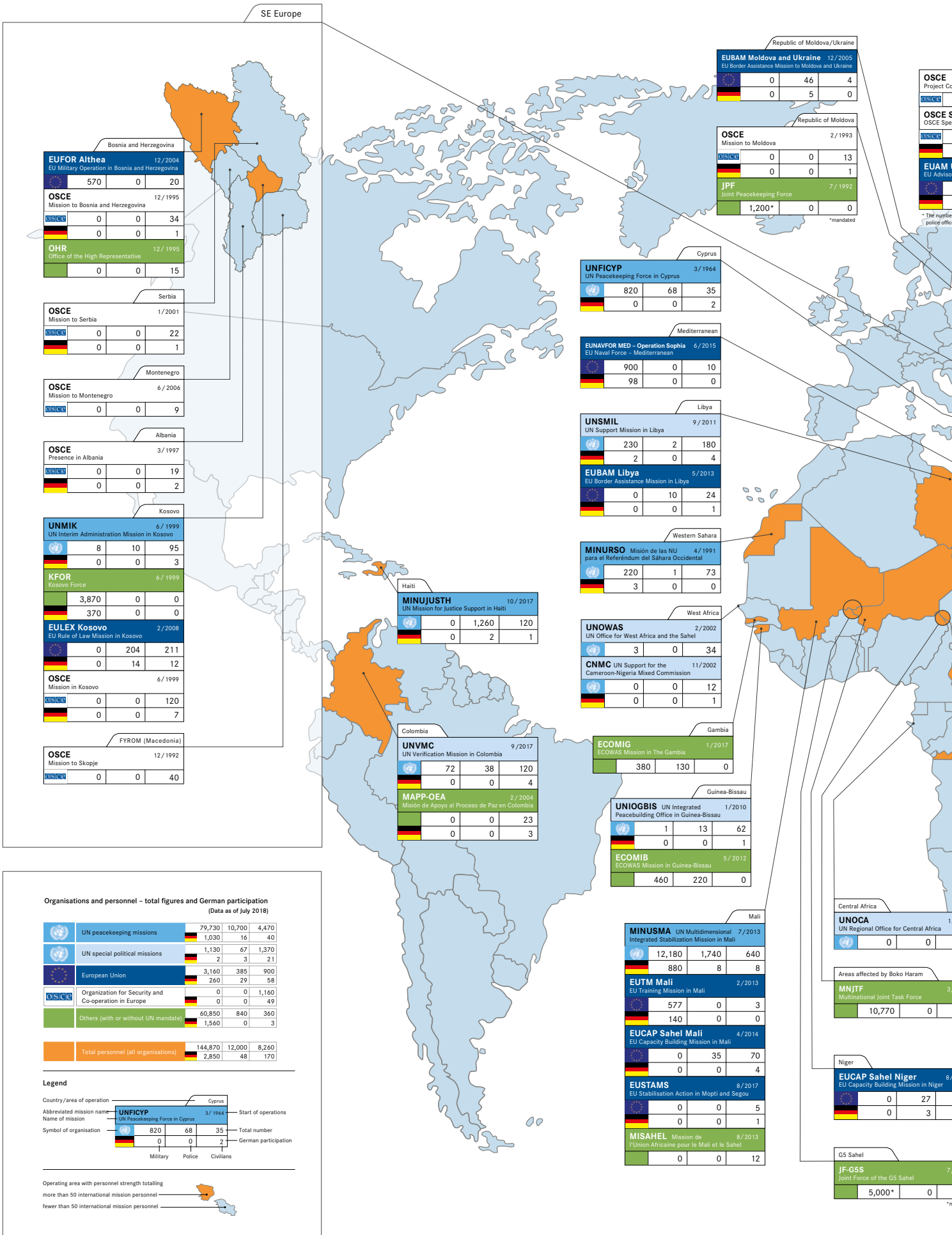


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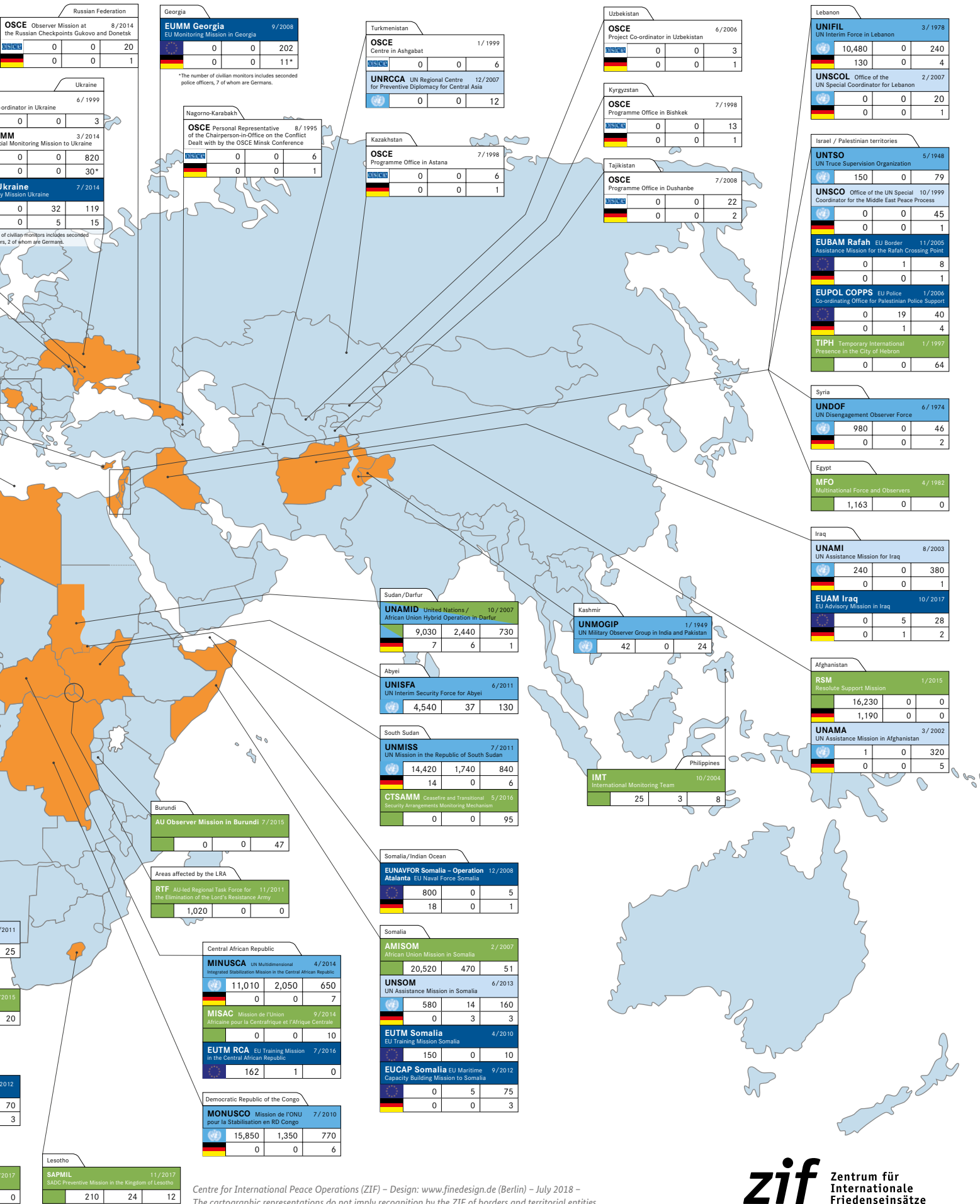
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**zif** Zentrum für  
Internationale  
Friedenseinsätze

*“Germany’s engagement in UN peace missions is an important component of German foreign and peace policy.”*







## #STRONGERUNITED FOR PEACE

**MALI – BILATERAL AND  
MULTILATERAL CRISIS  
MANAGEMENT HAND IN HAND**

A secure environment for the political participation of the population is a precondition for further steps towards lasting peace. If, in the aftermath of conflict, the political foundations for peaceful coexistence of the entire Malian population are to be consolidated, the police, the judiciary and the armed forces must be reformed, and a security structure operating in accordance with the rule of law must be re-established. To this end, Germany is taking part in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), two European Union training missions for Malian security forces (EUTM Mali and EU-CAP Sahel Mali) and in the funding of a regional training establishment (Ecole de Maintien de la Paix) as well as providing equipment aid in the framework of the

capacity-building initiative. Germany is also assisting the Malian Government in the realms of constitutional reform, national reconciliation and the social reintegration of former combatants with a view to reinforcing the implementation of the peace agreement between rebel groups in the north of the country and the Government in Bamako. To devise a regional approach to the cross-border fight against terrorism and organised crime, Germany, together with other international partners, is supporting the development of a joint military response force (Force Conjointe) of the G5 Sahel states – Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger). In 2018, the Federal Foreign Office also made resources available for the EU emergency programme for the stabilisation of the G5 Sahel border areas.

**Germany in the UN peace mission MINUSMA**

Following Mali's request for assistance from the international community, Security Council Resolution 2100 established the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, known by the acronym MINUSMA, in April 2013. MINUSMA replaced the African-led International Support Mission to Mali (AFISMA), to which Germany had been providing logistical support since February 2013. With the consent of the Bundestag, German assistance was transferred to MINUSMA in June 2013. Almost 1000 German military personnel and up to 20 German police officers are now participating in MINUSMA.

The original MINUSMA mandate, which provided for assistance to the provisional government, was broadened in June 2014 to include other security-related tasks such as protecting the civilian population, fostering reconciliation and restoring state authority as well as monitoring respect for human rights. Today the mandate is focused on assistance in implementing the

peace agreements concluded between the conflicting parties in 2015 and assistance for the Malian state on the road to good governance and the restoration of public services throughout the country.

The complex conflict situation in Mali requires multilayered responses and solution strategies. Modern peace missions are based on a joined-up approach that takes account of the various dimensions of conflicts through the use and interaction of various instruments.

The Stabilization Mission also protects the civilian staff of the United Nations and supports the preservation of Mali's cultural heritage. About 11,300 Blue Helmets, some 1700 police officers and civilian staff from more than 57 nations are deployed in MINUSMA.



*Islamic manuscripts from Timbuktu*

To boost public confidence in the peace process and bring about tangible improvements, Germany is funding microprojects to improve living conditions and social cohesion in the northern regions, which were hit hardest by the crisis. These projects are demonstrating the very clearly visible advantages of peaceful coexistence compared with business conducted in a wartime economy – a peace dividend that directly benefits people. In spite of the progress that has been made, 3.2 million people in Mali are still dependent on humanitarian assistance, according to the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan. The Federal Government contributes regularly to this assistance, prioritising the provision of food aid, improvement of the food situation and protection and care of internally displaced persons and refugees. But we must also think beyond the present conflicts, hence the importance of our development assistance in the spheres of agriculture, water supply, good governance and decentralisation, provided through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, in fostering longer-term development, better prospects and political



*Safeguarding, restoring and digitising Islamic manuscripts from historical sites in northern Mali and Timbuktu: visit to Bamako by Foreign Minister Heiko Maas on 28 February 2019*

reforms. Germany is also supporting the preservation of cultural treasures through its cooperation in the fields of heritage conservation and academic training, for example through the preservation, restoration and digitisation of valuable ancient manuscripts in Timbuktu.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

**HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE  
UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

The host of current crises in the world, as well as posing huge security challenges, also put human rights at particular risk in the affected countries. Serious and widespread violations of human rights can be both symptoms and causes of crises. Sustainable peaceful solutions cannot be achieved unless human rights are respected.

Consideration of the human rights situation is therefore a major component of crisis prevention in the field of security policy. The Security Council has a key role to play in making this comprehensive approach a practical reality. Accordingly, human rights issues have featured increasingly on the Security Council agenda in recent years.

As a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, Germany is driving this development forward and advocates earlier and more systematic treatment of peace- and security-related human rights issues by the Security Council, especially when crisis prevention is at stake.

*Heiko Maas, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
with the human rights logo*



*“Human rights are not an internal  
affair but a common achievement for  
all peoples and all nations.”*

Statement made by Ambassador Christoph Heusgen at a  
Security Council meeting on the situation in Venezuela



*A graffiti work on human rights created in Nairobi, Kenya, in December 2018 within the scope of a project funded by the Federal Foreign Office to mark the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

The UN Human Rights Council in Geneva offers great potential as an “early-warning system” because, with its numerous special rapporteurs, commissions of inquiry and monitoring missions of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, it uncovers and documents systematic human rights violations at an early stage. The UN Special Rapporteurs on the Human Rights Situation in Myanmar, for instance, informed the UN Human Rights Council of the serious human rights violations in that country before the Security Council had begun to deal with Myanmar and the Rohingya crisis.

Together with Switzerland, Germany has formed a group of friends known as the Human Rights and Conflict Prevention Caucus with a view to campaigning even more vigorously for closer cooperation between the UN Human Rights Council and the UN Security Council.



*MINUSMA investigates human rights violations in Koulogon. A peacekeeper from the Senegalese contingent working with MINUSMA speaks to children in Koulogon Peul.*

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

# THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN ARMED CONFLICTS

The system for the protection of children in armed conflicts is an example of effective integration of a human rights issue into the work of the UN Security Council and can therefore be classed as a success story. The origins of the system lie in the 1990s, when Graça Machel, the former Education Minister of Mozambique, in the wake of harrowing accounts from the brutal civil wars in Somalia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the former Yugoslavia, presented a groundbreaking report to the General Assembly of the United

Nations, at its 1996 session in New York, on the devastating impact of armed conflict on children. Following that report, the General Assembly recommended to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan that he appoint a special representative for children and armed conflict. In 1997, he appointed Olara Otunnu from Uganda as the first Special Representative. Since 2017 the post has been held by Virginia Gamba, who comes from Argentina.

In 1999, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1261, which expresses grave concern at the impact of armed conflict on children and its long-term consequences for durable peace, security and development. Since then a robust system for the protection of children in armed conflict has been established and developed.

Since 2001, as requested in Security Council Resolution 1379, the UN Secretary-General has attached to his annual report on the situation of children in armed conflicts a “blacklist” of parties to armed conflict that recruit child soldiers. The following four serious violations of children’s rights in armed conflicts likewise result in the blacklisting of a party to armed conflict: killing and maiming, abduction, sexual violence and attacks on schools and hospitals. The inclusion of attacks on schools and hospitals as a blacklisting criterion stems from a German initiative dating from our last term on the Security Council (2011–2012).

Besides the aforementioned five blacklisting criteria, the UN Secretary-General’s report also provides information on refusals to allow access to humanitarian assistance as a sixth serious violation of the rights of children in conflicts. The Secretary-General’s report discloses to the international

## Virginia Gamba

Virginia Gamba’s tasks include raising global public awareness of the plight of children in conflicts, documenting information on serious violations of children’s rights in conflicts and intensifying international cooperation for the protection of children. The Special Representative reports annually on these matters to both the UN General Assembly in New York and the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.



*Virginia Gamba, Special Representative of the United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict*

community the identity of the offending parties and the nature of their serious violations. Parties to armed conflict from 14 countries are currently on the list. Parties remain on the blacklist until they have agreed and fully implemented an action plan drawn up with the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. These action plans provide, for example, for the release of all child soldiers and their reintegration into a child-friendly civilian life.

In 2005, Security Council Resolution 1612 added a monitoring and reporting mechanism for the systematic collection, in country reports, of information on the six serious violations of children's rights in every conflict in which at least one party is on the blacklist. In addition, Resolution 1612 established a Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict with a mandate to review the country reports, to review progress in the implementation of action plans and to make recommendations



to the UN Security Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict. The Working Group comprises representatives of all 15 members of the UN Security Council. Germany will play an active part as a member of this Working Group, which Belgium is chairing in 2019 and 2020.

*Child soldiers in Sierra Leone – Young Revolutionary United Front (RUF)  
“soldiers” in Makot, 150 km north-east of Freetown, 2000*



## WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

**WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY  
IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL****What does it mean in practice to address the issue of women, peace and security?**

Germany is dedicated to comprehensively addressing the issue of women, peace and security. The UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramilla Patten, cited as a good example the Special Quota Project of Land Baden-Württemberg that gives refuge to especially vulnerable women and children from northern Iraq. This project is the basis for humanitarian care of women and children who have suffered traumatising violence at the hands of troops belonging to the terrorist militias of “Islamic State”; the women are mostly Yazidis, but they also include Christians and Muslims. The Yazidis are a religious minority who live in Iraq and neighbouring countries. Acts of violence and crimes such as targeted killings and massacres of Yazidis and the abduction, rape and maiming of Yazidi women have been documented by the United Nations. More than 5000 women and girls

have been taken hostage, raped, forced into marriage, sold into slavery or murdered. In 2015 and 2016, Baden-Württemberg took in a total of 1139 Yazidi women and their dependants.

Germany is playing a leading international role in the criminal investigation of IS crimes. Ever since 2014 the Federal Public Prosecutor General has been investigating crimes committed by IS in Syria and Iraq. The crimes committed against Yazidi women account for a large percentage of these cases.

As part of its comprehensive engagement in Iraq, Germany is also providing local assistance to Yazidi victims of IS terrorism. Germany is one of the world’s largest donors, having provided more than 1.5 billion euros for assistance measures since 2014.



*Empowering women and taking effective action against conflict-related sexual violence: Minister of State Niels Annen at the opening of a workshop in the Federal Foreign Office, February 2019*



*Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad pictured in Oslo after jointly receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in December 2018*





Security Council debate on human trafficking in conflict situations. Nobel laureate Nadia Murad Basee Taha (l.), UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime) Goodwill Ambassador for the Dignity of Survivors of Human Trafficking, speaks in an open debate in the Security Council on human trafficking in conflict situations. Next to her is Ameena Saeed Hasan, a civil activist for Yazidi women's rights. 20 December 2016



*“Ten years down the road [since the adoption of Resolution 1820], we can see from situations ranging from South Sudan to Syria that the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war and terror still continues to be a defining element of conflicts. And despite many improvements in the legal framework and infrastructure to fight conflict-related sexual violence, our collective response – both in assisting survivors and ensuring accountability – still is not strong enough.”*

Opening remarks by Minister of State Niels Annen at the workshop entitled Women, Peace and Security: Strengthening the Agenda against Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, February 2019

## WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

**WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY  
RESOLUTION 1325****Resolution 1325 as a foundation**

The fact that women play an important role in peace processes is nothing new. For decades women at grass-roots level have been campaigning for their rights, not least in theatres of conflict and peace processes. This contrasts sharply with formal peace negotiations, where women are still very largely left on the sidelines. Although studies show that the involvement of women in peace negotiations increases the chances of a sustainably successful outcome, **between 1990 and 2017 only 8% of peace negotiators were women**. For this reason, back in the year 2000 the Security Council adopted **Resolution 1325** on women, peace and security. It has been fleshed out over the years by numerous follow-up resolutions.

The resolutions have four substantive goals: firstly, women should be represented and actively involved in greater numbers at all levels in peace processes in particular and in the realm of security policy in general; secondly, all people should be protected from sexual violence in armed conflicts; thirdly, women must be an integral element of all conflict-prevention measures; fourthly, all assistance, reconstruction and reintegration measures must take account of the needs of women and men in a gender-sensitive manner.

*Training measures, radio broadcasts, advisory assistance and establishment of a network for action against sexual violence: with German support, the Cameroonian NGO Hope for the Needy Association (HOFNA) campaigns for the protection of women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence.*





Women, peace and security is one of the priority issues of Germany's term on the UN Security Council in 2019/2020.

#UNSCR1325 refers to the UN Security Council Resolution on Women, Peace and Security. This will be one of the main focal points of our term on the UN Security Council. The photograph shows Michelle Müntefering, Minister of State for International Cultural Policy at the Federal Foreign Office, with Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel, who supports the aims of the Resolution.



*“Only just societies will remain peaceful in the long term – societies in which men and women enjoy equal rights and in which women participate in all social decision-making. This is not only a matter of fairness and respect. It is simply about humanity and reason.”*

Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, speaking in the general debate at the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly

### Germany's aims in the UN Security Council

In the Security Council, Germany intends to throw its weight behind the pursuit of the women, peace and security agenda and the effective involvement of women in peace processes, as well as behind the targeted and comprehensive prevention, elimination and investigation of conflict-related sexual violence. In so doing, it intends to build on the excellent groundwork done by Sweden as a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 2017 and 2018. Together with Peru, Germany has also [taken over the chair of the competent informal group of experts](#) of the Security Council. Back in January, Germany, Peru and the United Kingdom jointly organised the first informal meeting of the Security Council on the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda in the Middle East and North Africa, in which [Foreign Minister Heiko Maas](#) also took part.

For its presidency of the Security Council in April 2019, Germany has planned several steps designed to advance the discussion of women, peace and security:

- focusing the traditional [open security debate on sexual violence](#) in conflicts;
- holding an event to mark the forthcoming 20th anniversary of Resolution 1325; we want to encourage other UN member states to make specific commitments to equal participation of women in peace processes;
- sponsoring a [Security Council resolution](#) designed to enhance the prevention, elimination and investigation of conflict-related sexual violence.

## CLIMATE AND SECURITY

# CLIMATE CHANGE CAN THREATEN STABILITY AND PEACE

## Germany is putting the impact of climate change on the agenda of the UN Security Council

Human-induced climate change is not only an environmental phenomenon but also one of the main security threats of the 21st century.

Rising sea levels, more frequent extreme weather events and the growing risk of environmental disasters are depriving people in affected regions of their livelihood to an ever greater extent. This means that climate changes are acting more and more as “risk multipliers” that endanger the stability of states and societies throughout the world.

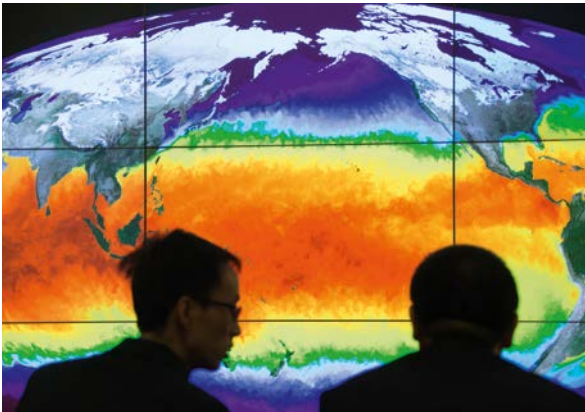
## Climate change as an issue for the UN Security Council

In the Small Island States or in the Sahel region, the effects of human-induced climate change on stability and security are already clearly perceptible. Security issues, however, have hitherto played only a minor role in the debate on climate change.

Germany will use its membership of the United Nations Security Council in 2019 and 2020 to heighten awareness of the security implications of climate change. In this context, Germany, together with the Small Island State of Nauru, has launched a Group of Friends on Climate and Security in New York. The purpose of this group is to discuss new solution strategies. The Group

*Drought forces livestock farmers to migrate, which is a major cause of conflict. Darfur, Sudan*





World map with visualised environmental data at the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG)



Constructing seawalls, Tuvalu

of Friends is supported by an expert network created by Germany which will provide sharply focused regional and thematic analyses.

At the start of the deliberations in the Security Council, its members, meeting on 25 January 2019 under the presidency of the Dominican Republic, discussed the implications for peace and stability of climate-related extreme weather events. At that meeting, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas presented Germany's plans for the next two years.

*“Human-induced climate change is not only an environmental phenomenon but also one of the main security threats of the 21st century.”*

The focus on climate-related risks to security is an overdue extension of climate policy into the security sphere. Wherever climate change threatens people's livelihoods, the international community must step in before conflicts erupt or escalate. The Security Council must also be able to take action in such cases.

### Interaction of prevention and crisis response

The Security Council must therefore be equipped to take specific action in situations where the impact of climate change exacerbates conflicts. It therefore requires reliable and comprehensive information. To this end, all relevant information must be pooled, processed and evaluated in the UN system. Early-warning systems should play a key role here in future.

At the same time, the Security Council cannot and should not be in any way a substitute for the established instruments of climate policy.

The fact is that an ambitious climate policy remains the best way to limit risks. For the sake of global security and stability too, all states must step up their efforts to protect the climate. As long as the international community's climate targets do not suffice to limit global warming to an acceptable level, they will have to address the foreign-policy and security implications of climate change.

Germany intends to counter climate risks with preventive and stabilising climate diplomacy. In order to advance the discussion on the nexus between climate and security, the Federal Foreign Office will host a high-level Berlin Conference on Climate and Security in June 2019.

## ARMS CONTROL, SMALL ARMS

# DISARMAMENT, ARMS CONTROL AND NON-PROLIFERATION IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

**In the context of its membership of the United Nations Security Council, Germany is pressing for substantive progress on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation.**

The uncontrolled proliferation of conventional weapons, the dangers that emanate from weapons of mass destruction and the development of new weapons and technologies, the impact of which cannot yet be fully assessed, constitute growing threats to peace and security. Against this backdrop, the UN Secretary-General presented a comprehensive disarmament agenda in 2018. Germany supports this agenda and is actively pursuing it in various bodies and initiatives within the United Nations framework. This applies especially with regard to reinforcement of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is therefore our aim to have nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation on the Security Council's agenda.

## Conventional disarmament and arms control

Conventional disarmament is an area with particular potential for tangible advances and outcomes that lead directly to lives being saved. That is why the Secretary-General of the United Nations chose the title *Disarmament that Saves Lives* for this part of his disarmament agenda.

## Small arms as oil on the flames of armed conflict

Small arms and light weapons, e.g. pistols and machine guns, are often underestimated in debates on global peace, even though in present-day conflicts they claim the most victims, including many civilians. More than half a million people are killed by small arms or light weapons every year. That has far-reaching social and economic consequences. The illegal proliferation and the use of small arms and light weapons are huge obstacles to peace and development.



*Germany supports the destruction of weapons, for example in projects of the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), to prevent their further proliferation. To this end, it is important that all working parts of weapons be rendered unusable.*

*“We want to put disarmament and arms control  
back on the international agenda,  
for what is at stake is no more  
and no less than humankind’s survival.”*

Foreign Minister Heiko Maas

*Non-Violence, a sculpture by Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, stands in front  
of United Nations Headquarters in New York.*



Accordingly, the basic Security Council resolution on small arms and light weapons (S/RES/2220 of 2015) states that illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons impact negatively on conflict prevention and post-conflict peacebuilding. The Security Council urges member states to take action to combat the illicit transfer, destabilising accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons.

According to the resolution, such action should consist of a comprehensive and integrated approach that incorporates and strengthens coherence between political, security, development, human rights and rule of law activities. This is the way to eliminate the causes of conflict and make our lives safer.

**#strongerUNited**

## ARMS CONTROL, SMALL ARMS

**DISARMAMENT, ARMS CONTROL  
AND NON-PROLIFERATION****A holistic approach to the control of small arms and light weapons in the framework of Germany's presidency of the Security Council in 2019**

In the Security Council, Germany takes the view that small-arms control is also a cross-cutting issue which plays a part in many peacemaking measures.

Germany advocates a holistic approach to small-arms control, for example in the implementation of the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT). The Programme of Action on Small Arms emphasises the need to reinforce regional approaches so as to master the transboundary problem of inadequate small-arms control and illegal trafficking. In addition, there is a need to incorporate a gender perspective to take account of the diverse effects of the use of armed force and involve women more fully in small-arms control processes.

Germany is working towards a thorough review of Security Council Resolution 2220 and will press for preservation of the impetus generated by the Programme of Action on Small Arms and adaptation of the Resolution to cover new challenges, such as the conversion of blank-firing handguns and 3D-printing of firearms.

**Reinforcing regional approaches**

In a Franco-German coordination initiative in the Western Balkans region, Germany has been supporting the most comprehensive ever approach to regional small-arms control. At the heart of this initiative is a holistic regional roadmap. This roadmap, with its seven goals and 14 key performance indicators, was endorsed by the heads of state and government at the EU-Western Balkans summit in London on 10 July 2018 and backed with funding pledges of 16 million euros at the subsequent donor conference in Paris.

*The roadmap process for integrated and coordinated action to control small arms and light weapons in the Western Balkans initiated by France and Germany exemplifies an innovative regional approach. On 11 December, a donor conference took place in Paris under the joint chairmanship of Federal Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and his French counterpart Jean-Yves Le Drian. The conference has laid solid foundations for the achievement of the seven roadmap goals.*



*Rwandan trainer Lt Donath Tumusine explains essential safety rules for ammunition storage.*





Martin Kobler, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, at a ceremony in Goma, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, marking the destruction of weapons and ammunition, 20 November 2013



*“Small arms claim more lives and cause more suffering year after year than any other type of weapon, and not only in the hands of terrorists. In the overwhelming majority of conflicts, they are the real weapons of mass destruction.”*

Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, addressing the High-Level Meeting on the Franco-German Initiative on Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Western Balkans, 11 December 2018

Germany has undertaken to ensure the participation of women in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 at every stage of its support for the roadmap process. In an informal meeting of the Security Council on 8 April 2019 we presented this regional approach as a model for sustainable and comprehensive control of small arms and light weapons – a model that could be used in other regions too.

The Federal Government is also assisting the African Union in its initiative Silencing the Guns by 2020. To this end technical advisers are seconded to the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) or to the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA) in East Africa.

The aim is to combat and prevent the illegal possession, abuse and smuggling of small arms and their ammunition and to frame UN rules and adapt national and regional legislation accordingly. As a practical measure, local security forces are also given training in safe storage methods for small arms and ammunition. The Bundeswehr Verification Centre, along with other bodies, is playing an active role in providing training and equipment.

## ARMS CONTROL, NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)

# 50 YEARS OF THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

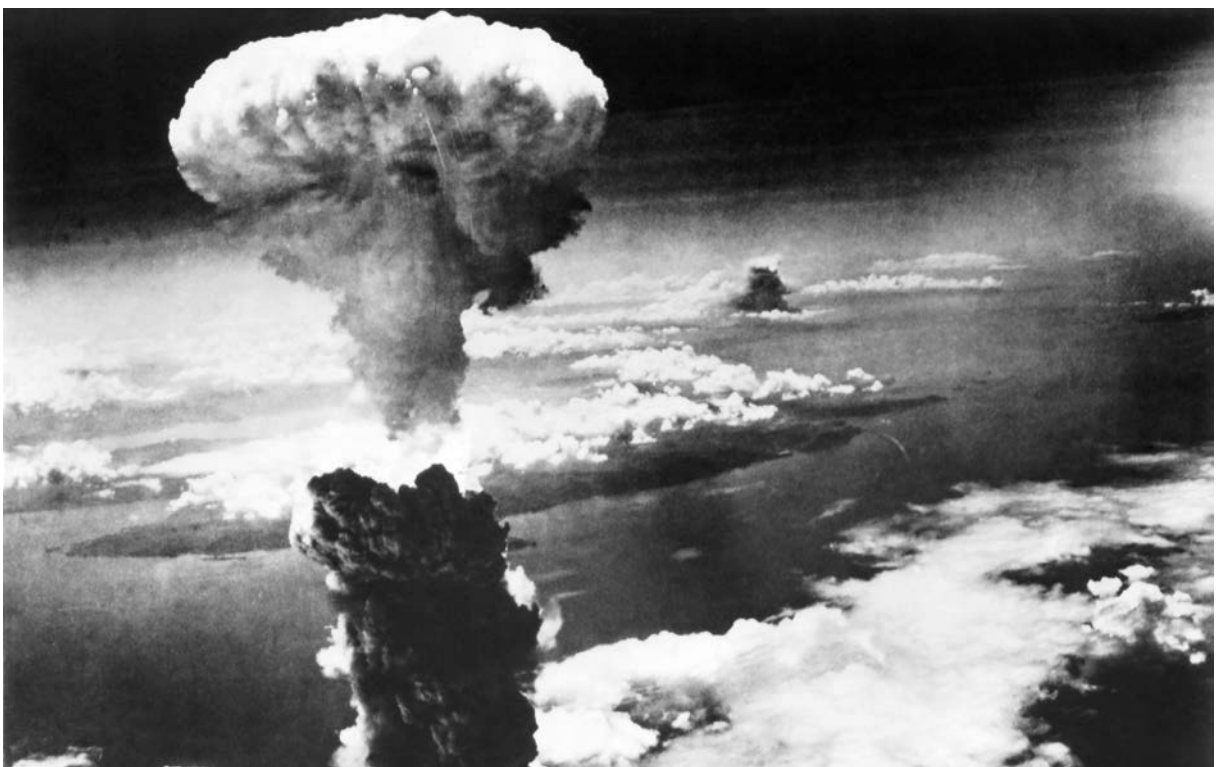
The central basis in international law for the regulation of nuclear disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation is the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, commonly known as the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This cornerstone of our security architecture was created more than 50 years ago.

The NPT is the most politically significant nuclear arms control agreement. Back in the 1960s, when it came into being, the global spread of nuclear weapons was a very real danger. The NPT averted that danger. Without the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the number of nuclear-weapon states would now be much higher – and our peace would be in much greater jeopardy.

The NPT has made our world safer and more peaceful and must largely be regarded as a success story. To ensure that this remains so and that we draw closer to a world without nuclear weapons, the Federal Government is committed to a successful NPT Review Conference in 2020. We shall also make active use of our time on the Security Council to pursue that commitment.

On the basis of its step-by-step approach to nuclear disarmament, the Federal Government aspires to bring about improved fulfilment of the basic essential conditions for nuclear disarmament and so to contribute to the emergence of new, rules-based agreements and specific steps towards disarmament. To move closer to the goal of a world without nuclear weapons, we need functioning treaties and agreements with reliable monitoring mechanisms that bind the nuclear-weapon

*9 August 1945: the atom bomb explodes over Nagasaki, Japan.*





Ambassador Rolf Paul (l.), with US Secretary of State William Rogers at his side, signs the Non-Proliferation Treaty in Washington on 28 November 1969. The ambassadors of the Federal Republic of Germany in Washington, Moscow and London appended their signatures on that day to the Treaty, the aim of which is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Only that morning the cabinet in Bonn had adopted the unanimous decision to sign the Treaty, instructing the ambassadors to sign it on that same day.

states to reduce their arsenals, to refrain permanently from conducting any nuclear tests and to renounce the production of weapons-grade material. In this context, special mention should be made of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT).

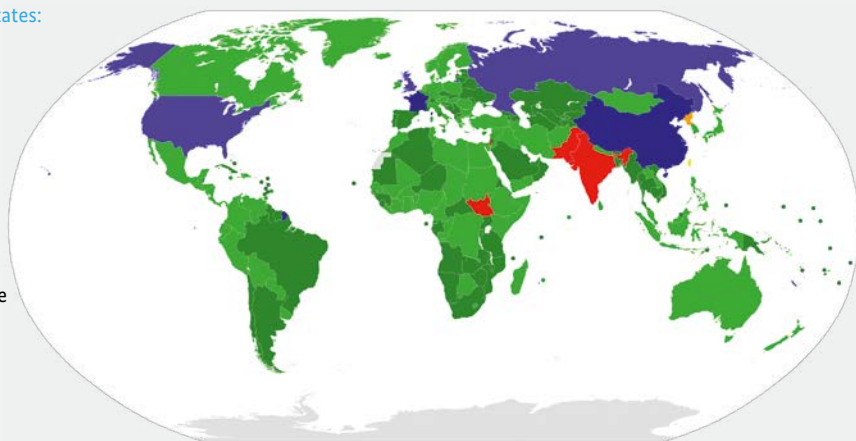
In a world marked by increasing disorder, the Federal Government presses for the preservation of treaties and the reinforcement of international legal instruments and agreements. This applies especially to the NPT and is a guiding principle for our work in the United Nations Security Council..

*“A nuclear war cannot be won  
and must never be fought.”*

US President Ronald Reagan, 1984

### Participation in the NPT

- Recognised nuclear-weapon states:  
Signed and ratified
- Recognised nuclear-weapon states:  
Acceded after the entry into force of the Treaty
- Non-nuclear-weapon states:  
Signed and ratified
- Acceded or succeeded after the entry into force of the Treaty
- Withdrawn from the Treaty
- Non-signatory states
- Non-recognised states abiding by the NPT



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NPT\\_parties.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:NPT_parties.svg); Licence: CC-BY-SA-3.0

## ARMS CONTROL, NUCLEAR WEAPONS (NPT)

**50 YEARS OF THE  
NON-PROLIFERATION  
TREATY (NPT)****Content of the NPT**

The NPT, which was concluded in 1968 and entered into force in 1970, currently has 190 states parties, including Germany (since 2 May 1975).

Four states have not yet acceded to the Treaty, namely India, Pakistan, Israel and South Sudan. On 9 January 2003, North Korea announced its withdrawal from the Treaty, and that country's status remains unclear at the present time.

The NPT forms the foundation of the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime and is characterised by the following three pillars:



The signatures on the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the nuclear agreement signed with Iran in Vienna

**1. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons  
(Articles I and II):**

“Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.”

“Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”

**2. Nuclear disarmament (Article VI):**

“Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”

*“Back in the 1960s, when the NPT came into being, the global spread of nuclear weapons was a very real danger. The NPT averted that danger. There is no doubt that, without the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the number of nuclear-weapon states would be much higher and our peace would be in much greater jeopardy.”*

Foreign Minister Heiko Maas, 2018



Chief negotiators of the JCPOA agreed by China, France, Germany, the European Union, Iran, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States

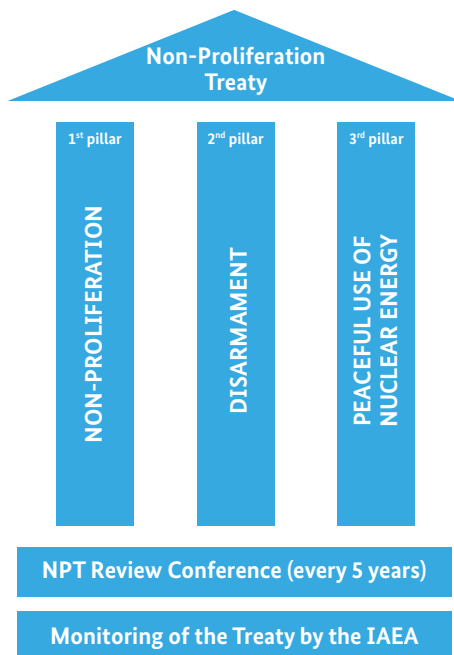
3. Peaceful use of nuclear energy (Article IV(1)):

“Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination [...]”

NPT review process

Once every five years, a Review Conference is held to appraise the states parties’ implementation of the NPT. The next Review Conference will be held in New York in the spring of 2020 – 50 years after the entry into force of the NPT and 25 years after its indefinite extension. The forthcoming Review Conference is under particular pressure to bear fruit: the absence of progress on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, increasing polarisation arising from discussions on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the threatened demise of the INF Treaty and continuing uncertainty over the North Korean nuclear programme have placed a heavy burden of responsibility on all NPT states parties in the run-up to the 2020 Conference. It is and will remain the aim of the Federal Government to press for a robust commitment on the part of the states parties to the NPT – nuclear-weapon as well as non-nuclear-weapon states – to the reinforcement and improved implementation of the Treaty in each of its three pillars.

The pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty



## A EUROPEAN VOICE

# A STRONG EUROPEAN VOICE IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

The solidarity of the European Union is a major interest of ours, especially at the United Nations in New York, because our joint influence and weight in international organisations greatly depends on our close cooperation and common position. The goal is to act together.

We therefore seek close coordination with our EU partners on the Security Council too. There are currently five EU member states on the Security Council: France and the United Kingdom belong to the P5 – the permanent members – while Poland, Belgium and Germany are non-permanent members.



*“We need the European Union as a counterweight to a possible disintegration of multilateralism.”*

Alongside ongoing substantive coordination in connection with concrete crisis situations, we have taken up the baton from Sweden and the Netherlands, which preceded us as Security Council members from the EU, and intend to build on their efforts in order to pursue further progress on cross-cutting issues such as climate and security, human rights and women, peace and security.

Germany wishes to be a European voice on the Security Council. At the same time, we will work together with all Security Council members – the five permanent ones and the ten elected ones – to contribute to an effective Security Council, to help break stalemates, to generate positive dynamism and to work constructively for the solution of key crises of our time.

**#strongerUNited**



The Foreign Ministers of the EU states currently on the Security Council (l. to r.: UK, Poland, Belgium, Germany and France) with Federica Mogherini (EEAS) in Brussels on 28 January 2019

### Did you know?

Close coordination takes place among the EU member states on all UN topics. Under the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU delegations at the UN seats in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Paris took over the role of the former rotating presidency in this respect. In the UN General Assembly, the representative of the European External Action Service (EEAS) speaks in almost every case on behalf of the EU and its member states, coordinates a common position and negotiates on that basis for the EU member states.

On Security Council matters too, there are regular meetings of the EU member states, known as “Article 34 meetings”, which take their name from [Article 34 of the EU Treaty](#):

*“Member States which are also members of the United Nations Security Council will concert and keep the other Member States and the High Representative fully informed. Member States which are members of the Security Council will, in the execution of their functions, defend the positions and the interests of the Union, without prejudice to their responsibilities under the provisions of the United Nations Charter.”*

In numerous countries, the EU assists the United Nations in safeguarding international peace and implementing Security Council decisions. In the framework of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), it also conducts missions of its own in crisis countries and therefore intensifies the coordination of its actions with those of the UN.

## JUMELAGE

# JUMELAGE – JOINT PRESIDENCIES

On 1 March 2019, France and Germany launched a historic project in the Security Council, almost 80 years after the two countries had been locked in enmity in the Second World War.

Two countries that had experienced the destructive power of war at first hand have subsequently forged an inseparable friendship, which was most recently reaffirmed on 22 January 2019 in the Treaty of Aachen.

During Germany's membership of the Security Council in 2019 and 2020 we are committed to striving together with France for peace through multilateralism in accordance with the founding spirit of the United Nations.

For our successive presidencies of the Security Council in March and April – the joint presidencies – France and Germany united behind an ambitious joint programme that reflects our shared values and those of the European Union. The programme comprised the following specific goals:

- improved protection of humanitarian aid workers and reinforcement of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles,
- greater participation of women in peace processes and protection of women in armed conflict, particularly from sexual violence,
- improvement of the human rights situation as part of the mandate for peacekeeping missions,

*Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and his French counterpart, Jean-Yves Le Drian, in New York, 26 September 2018*







- highlighting of joint initiatives – such as small arms control in the Western Balkans – as examples of best practice for other regions,
- joint vigilance, closer cooperation and joint approaches in international crises and conflicts, from Ukraine to the Middle East.

German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and his French counterpart, Jean-Yves Le Drian, jointly hosted several events at the United Nations during their successive presidencies.

This unparalleled partnership between France and Germany will lend new zest to the Security Council.



*The Permanent Representatives of France and Germany to the UN in New York, Ambassadors François Delattre (l.) and Christoph Heusgen*

*“The joint presidencies of France and Germany of the UN Security Council in March and April will send a strong European signal and showcase the unique cooperation of both countries in matters of international peace and security.”*

Ambassador Christoph Heusgen

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