

apparatus. The Security Council has been marginalized on new security issues by a lack of political will to be involved and by an already over-committed capacity. This vacuum, has been filled by 'coalitions of the willing' and regional actors; a development which is profoundly unsettling for both supporters outside of, as well as many working within, the UN. This feeling may reflect a broader tension in the United Nations between proponents of human security/ human rights/ humanitarian intervention on one side, and those who wish to preserve the ascendance of sovereignty, non-use of force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of states on the other.

It was argued that the Security Council is increasingly problematic in the post-Cold War era. Moreover, the case was made that the great power veto is a serious obstacle to the practise of human security. It was also noted, however, that the veto was a condition for the Great Powers accepting the UN system as a means to avoid conflict. Since negotiated reform of the Security Council is seemingly impossible, change will need to come through evolving practices. Canada, with its current seat on the Security Council may want to consider ways of pushing this evolution forward.

Finally, it was noted that there are several underutilized tools available to the Security Council, such as the Genocide Convention. While the Security Council could draw authority from this Convention, it is necessary to clarify the definition of genocide, to expand the range of atrocities covered under the Convention, and to clarify the tools which may be used to prevent genocide before the Security Council can effectively implement this Convention.

Human security is more compatible with the broader UN framework than it is with the institution of the Security Council. This is in part due to the influence of Secretary General Annan, who is a 'norm entrepreneur' and an energetic proponent of the idea of human security within the UN. Human security may continue to take root in the UN with the range of reforms currently being implemented. Annan has introduced new innovations in the UN, such as the 'inner Cabinet' and various interdepartmental groups aimed at promoting greater cooperation. With shrinking budgets and increasing demand for services, the UN has three options: to cut operations, to spread the work thinner, or to 'work smarter' by employing networks rather than hierarchies, cutting down time spent in meetings, implementing new information technologies into the workplace, changing the working culture of the UN, and increasing available resources by collecting outstanding peacekeeping debts and overdue member contributions. Implementing such changes will require political pressure and strong leadership.

Secretary General Annan has made international civil society a key partner in the UN, particularly with respect to human security. This partnership is now structured around 'the Ottawa model' and shifting alliances which are issue and time-specific. Global civil society input is also a central part of promoting human security. While NGOs have little involvement in traditional military issues such as security and disarmament, they have considerable influence in policy discussion, policy making and implementation in areas related to human security. Some states are resistant to the increasing role of global civil