

## **Recommendations for the Security Council and Human Security**

1. Canada should seek to enhance the transparency of the Security Council.
  2. Canada should improve the "early-warning" system for the Security Council, using NGO information and new technologies for dissemination.
  3. Canada should play a coordinating role between the Security Council and NGOs in the field.
  4. Canada should research, analyze and report "lessons learned" from previous Security Council operations.
  5. The Department of International Affairs and International Trade should dedicate a separate budget for human security initiatives.
  6. Nuclear weapons should be acknowledged as the main threat to international security and human survival and their disarmament should be a priority.
  7. Canada should help the Security Council set criteria for interventions which would be consistently applied to conflicts within and between states.
  8. Canada should encourage comprehensive interventions from many countries as well as pursue a rapid-reaction capability for the Canadian Armed Forces and the UN.
  9. Canada should initiate a movement to ban the trade of small arms.
  10. Canada should work with other states to develop strong state-NGO links.
  11. Canada should work to overcome the perception among developing nations that human security is neo-colonialism in a new form.
  12. Canada should make greater use of its Track Two diplomacy, for example, research, academic and sports exchanges.
  13. Canada should bring gender concerns and women's rights to the attention of the Security Council within the context of human security.
  14. Canada should promote internal communication between the organizations and entities of the UN.
  15. Human security should be broadened to include economic considerations, including poverty and wealth inequity.
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## **1999 National Forum Report on Canada and the United Nations Security Council**

### **Background**

The United Nations Security Council can seem far removed from Canadians' daily lives. Yet the international crises confronting the Security Council, from the NATO-Yugoslavia war to the bitter civil war in the Sudan, seem much closer and more real to Canadians. And Canadians overwhelmingly think our government should play a role in finding a solution to those crises.

So for Canadian citizens as well as foreign policy makers, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), the media, and academics, Canada's election to be a non-permanent member of the Security Council from 1999-2001 was a major diplomatic achievement. A Security Council seat gives Canada an opportunity to voice Canadians' concerns.