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## The United Nations Security Council and the Syria Civil War

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### Abstract

*The paper analyzed the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) which is the organ that is charged with maintenance of peace and security around the world. It is expected that the UNSC is supposed to bring about peace in the Syria civil war. This paper examined the inability of the UNSC to resolve the Syria civil war which has led to worsening the security situation. Consequently, data for the study were sourced through secondary sources like, journal articles, textbooks, magazines, newspapers and Internet materials. Data generated was analyzed using content analysis, although tables and figures were presented where necessary. Facts drawn from these sources were carefully examined in order to establish a logical trend from there, conclusions were drawn. The paper found out that the measures taken were not far reaching to bring an end to the Syria civil war by bringing about peace and security and UNSC members are faced with inhibiting factors which has prolong the Syria civil war thereby leading to deaths of innocent civilians. The paper recommended among other things that any resolution that should be passed by the UNSC concerning the Syria civil war should be one that has been agreed upon in good faith to end the war and the UNSC permanent membership should be expanded as this could help enhance its authority and modifying the right of veto, thereby making adoption of a resolution and the prospects of enforcement possible.*

Keywords: United Nations Organization , United Nations Security Council, Syria Civil War.

### Introduction

The United Nations Organization (UNO) is the universal organization with significant impact around the world. It was established in 1945, as an immediate consequence of the endeavors to shield future generations from the slaughter suffered in World War II. The UNO succeeded the League of Nations, a body conceived in like conditions amid the World War I set up under the Treaty of Versailles to advance universal participation and accomplish harmony and security. The League stopped its activities in the wake of neglect to stop the World War II, thus was substituted with the UNO (MacKenzie, 2010:53). The UNO have six organs which consist of; the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of



Justice, and Secretariat. The United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) mission is the upkeep of global peace and security. In Chapter V of the UNO Charter authorized the UNSC to ascertain the existence of threats to peace or acts of animosity and quickly meet the groups for dialogue utilizing diplomatic methods, and prescribe techniques and terms for a resolution for the circumstance (United Nations, 2016).

The UNSC comprises of five permanent members China, France, Russian, United Kingdom (UK) and United States (US); together with ten non-permanent members elected every two years by the General Assembly, and the rotation is designed at comprehensive representations with geographical diversity. Nations that are members of the UNO yet not of the UNSC may go to meetings in circumstances where the subject under dialog specifically touches on their interests, be that as it may, this

participation is without the likelihood of casting a ballot, so the nations have spectator status (United Nations, 2016). The UNO doled out to the UNSC the "monopoly on the approval of military and non-military coercion, shielding the individual or aggregate right to self-preservation" (Amorim, 1998:7).

The changeability of the activity by the UNSC because of the overlapping interests of its component members climaxes the scrutinizing of the genuine self-assertiveness of the body in guaranteeing the support of universal harmony and security. In the present relations with nations, the impact and viability of the organization on the most delicate themes to the global community "appear to have been, then again, disregarded by the quest for goals of various natures" of the member nations, particularly in the capacity of "keeping up its legitimacy in a world that will in general rotate around



national interests and power” (Tomassini, 1995:222). Along these lines, the chance of the utilization of the UNSC advantage is dangerous. Along these lines, its ability for coercive activity on the international stage, as a method for instrumentalizing and legitimizing one-sided interests in the security issue, depends particularly on countries possessing high positions in its hierarchical chain. The way, in which the UNSC deals with its activities, regardless of whether through discussions amid meetings with its members or in the practical application of the concurred arrangements, is illustrative of the principle part of its composition, that is, the recognition of relations multilaterally embedded in a highly hierarchical and exclusive of environment. Along these lines, the administration of the operability shown by the UNSC is exposed to the elements that radiate from its setup, with the actors that occupy higher

positions in the core of this chain of command, that is, the permanent members which are the overseers of the veto power, the makers or, in specific cases, constrainers of the operational exercise of the UNSC (Abbot and Snidal,1998).

The Syria civil war that started in 2011 is an occasion that poses dangers to the upkeep of stability of security on a universal scale and shows how the contribution of nation actors in occasions of relevance to the global system may happen, as per their geopolitical yearnings towards their external motivation. The absence of internal understanding inside the body, along these lines, is the fundamental obstacle to an increasingly viable coordination to manage the Syria civil war. The permanent members of the UNSC don't fit into a consensus-driven hub in light of a mind boggling situation of complicated contradictions of interests in the region and its unfurling, reflecting the old division of



the universal system and being passed on to the elements the US, UK and France, and conversely, Russia and China. Along these lines, the circumstance built up by the Assad government demonstrates that the conjuncture in which the UNO works has an intrinsic fragility, in which universal equity and accountability are secondary to the primary interests of its member nations (DePetris 2016). The biggest front of disagreement between the discussions of the UNSC is, along these lines, comprised by the conflict between the US and Russia, the other permanent members being affected by their particular partners in the global scene with respect to the votes and processes in the midst of the security deliberations. The division represented by the previously mentioned countries dates from the very starting point of the making of the UNSC and has been as far back as a factor inspiring impasses in the midst of the internal

dynamics of the body, thwarting negotiations in the multilateral circle and leaving the Syrian circumstance without urgent cures (Correa, 2013).

The fact that the Syria civil war has taken gigantic proportions regarding obliteration of the patrimony, deaths, relocation of individuals and contingent of injured individuals designs it like a humanitarian emergency that desires for the involvement with respect to powers that denote the assets, mechanisms and the capacity to act to lessen the level of damages. Along these lines, the circumstance was mentioned for debate in the assembly of the UNSC. In any case, the activities of the UNSC members on the Syrian circumstance are continually instrumentalized by its strategic designs in the region and additionally by its political desires on the global scene. Subsequently, we can watch the ineptitude of the UNSC in managing the circumstance and the ensuing



expansion of the war being referred to. The exclusive frame of the UNSC which indicates highly hierarchical and exclusivist viewpoints, for example, the presence of permanent members and the likelihood of the utilization of veto by these members, to a specific degree, can be considered as a component that confirms the absence of action of the UNSC in regards to the humanitarian crisis in Syria. By permitting important powers in the area of universal security to acquire veto power in the midst of the deliberations of the UNSC, the very dynamics and structure of the body makes it unimaginable for any resolution to be signed in the system of these discussions as long as the concurred content conflicts with the external agendas of these members. Along these lines, the UNSC is not performing with enough achievement in dealing with the circumstance in Syria.

### **Conceptual review**

This section took care of various concepts that are reviewed in the paper.

### **The United Nations Security Council**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the main organs of the UNO. As indicated by article 24 of the UNO Charter, the UNO member nations have conferred the essential obligation of maintenance of universal security and peace to the UNSC and have concurred that this body, so as to carry on this obligation, acts on their sake. The Member States have consented to acknowledge and carry out the choices of the UNSC through article 25 of the Charter (United Nations, 1945). The disassembling of the Soviet Union denoted a new era for the UNSC, which some welcomed as an open door for the UNSC to finally take up the job it was proposed for, with respect to worldwide security. Luck (2006) contends that the “effective blend of



American military capability and UNSC lawful authority” symbolized the joining of power and legitimacy. Falk (1995) is of the view that the new era of activism as overextending: There is an absence of consistency practically speaking, an inability to articulate principled lines of discrepancy recognizing when a UNO reaction is suitable, and a dependence on unhindered mandates to alliances of States driven by the US. The UNSC is seen as a geopolitical instrument.

Reus-Smit (2007) expressed that lately, there have been new circumstances emerging which recommend that the UNSC might utilize its extraordinary powers in manners that surpass its authority, or serve the thin political interests of its members as opposed to the mandate of guaranteeing harmony and security within the worldwide community. These circumstances raise questions in regards to the fundamental

authenticity of the UNSC as an assemblage of universal governance. Legitimacy includes not just the activity of the apparatus of power, yet the right to do as such. Power is frequently comprehended as including firearms, cash, innovation, geography, etc. On the other hand, legitimacy involves privilege to power, not simply its exercise; it is an entitlement that is socially perceived. Legitimacy might be found in lawfulness: the law may give the approval to exercise power and might be generally perceived as a legitimate source of authority. In any case, one can likewise envisage the likelihood of legitimized oppression. For instance, legislation that is appropriately adopted can approve a state to participate in barbarities or other human rights infringement. Thusly, legitimacy is grounded in lawful approval, as well as in standards of what is correct, reasonable, or appropriate.



Morris and Wheeler (2007) observed that it is progressively normal to hear individuals talk about a crisis of legitimacy with respect to the UNSC. Gray (2007) affirmed that some have scrutinized the UNSC's legitimacy in light of the fact that it failed to act adequately in dire circumstances, for example, those in Rwanda and Bosnia, or its lessened noteworthiness as states act unilaterally, just like the case in the US military assault on Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. Morris and Wheeler (2007) noted that conversely, neo-traditionalists in the US have contended that the UNSC faces a crisis of legitimacy since it hinders the US in its endeavors to address worldwide terrorism and other security dangers. However, there is another concern of worries also, identified with whether the UNSC really represents the desire of the universal community or is essentially an instrument of the permanent members that

gives them access to the apparatus of worldwide governance.

### **The Syria Civil War**

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 a group of youngsters was captured and put in prison by Syrian police after painting the "Arab Spring-mantra" (Ash-sha'b yurīd isqāṭ a niḏām/the general population need the regime to fall) on a wall (Wilkinson and Thompson, 2012). This enemy of government serenade was as often as possible heard amid demonstration in Tunis, Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen and Libya. The occasion followed previous smaller and tranquil dissents in the Syrian capital of Damascus in the wake of the Arab Spring (Williams, 2011). Syria had been ruled with an iron clenched hand by the Ba'ath party for quite a long time and the changes in different parts of the Middle East influenced the Syrian citizens to understand that they





may have the capacity to change this (Ghosh,2011). The rest of the months of 2011 Assad's regime kept on responding savagely on each dissent raised against it. Be that as it may, as the months gone by the resistance's military branch, the Free Syria Army (FSA), became bigger. Finally the opposition had the ability to reply on the savage acts committed by the Syrian army (Issacharoff and Harel, 2011). In August and December there have been reports of surprise attack on military escorts, deaths of military chiefs, the overcoming of certain city locale and assaults on military strongholds supported by the FSA. They utilized urban guerilla strategies and put their negligible means to complete use. FSA troopers were proficient in this kind of combat by Croatian, Serbian and Kosovar hired soldiers and perhaps others too (Tomas, 2012). As the battle delayed the foreign meddling expanded. Amid this phase

of the revolutionary course the city of Homs turned into the focal point of the resistance and because of that formed the stage for day by day conflicts between the FSA and forces faithful to Assad. The propensity initially moved from famous dissents in urban areas around Syria to the attack of those urban areas and now moves to a kind of urban conflict. Despite the fact that the FSA accomplishes little triumphs, the regime turns out to be versatile and triumph is as yet a dot on the horizon. Dissenters have been killed by the thousands throughout the most recent months and the military still controls the greater part of the nation's urban communities. While trying to end the revolutionary process the regime expanded the brutality in the strategies they utilized. In February there was the Homs slaughter, where 400 individuals were executed when the military launched a barrage on the town. Additionally the slaughters in Houla and Al-





Qubair demonstrate that the regime is taking frantic measures to remain in power. In those two urban areas many individuals (mostly ladies and kids) were executed in the city and in their homes by militia faithful to Assad (Nebehay, 2012).

This violent method conceivably exacerbates things as it were. Dissidents do not longer require a regime change gently and jingles about peace are making place for the call for a revolt with shots and Kalashnikovs (Al Jazeera, 2012). Amid July the battling between the FSA and government troops heightened further and heavy fights were battled in the two key urban communities of Syria, Damascus and Aleppo. On the 18th of July various high placed government authorities were murdered in a suicide assault on an administration building (Al Jazeera, 2012). This occasion demonstrated that as the battling delayed, the rebels were taking

more urgent measures. Be that as it may, not just the agitators needed to depend more on surprising strategies, regimes forces additionally changed their strategies amid this period of the contention. An agitator met by a Western news office stated: "war plane to us are currently as regular as flying creatures in the sky", pointing at the intemperate utilization of overwhelming weaponry by the regime. After the take back of the capital city the rebels expressed that they would now fall back on guerilla strategies and attempt at manslaughter activities against security forces (USA Today, 2012). Despite the fact that the city is recovered by the regime, firefights, serious shelling, and airstrikes still occur in suburbia, bringing about many deaths every day.

### **Methodology**

Given, the problem of the paper, the paper adopted the Ex Post Facto (After the Fact)



research design. Materials for this study was sourced through secondary sources of data which included here are textbooks, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, official documents from the government, internet materials, among others. Content analysis was used to analyze data so generated. This is with a view to identify logical sequence of data as well as trends. Tables and histograms were used to illustrate relevant points were possible.

## Results and Discussion

At this point, we shall attempt to present tables and histograms that helped address the two research questions raised in this study. In other words, this section is aimed at establishing an empirical link between the UNSC and the Syria Civil War. It ought to be stated here that the analysis is geared towards providing content-related data which would form the basis for answering the issues raised in the introductory section.

TABLE 1: United Nations Security Council Resolutions on the Syria Civil War

YEAR	Draft Text Number	United Nations Security Council Resolutions concerning Syria Civil War
19 Dec, 2017	2393	Resolution reestablished the approval for cross-border and cross-line help conveyance.
31 Dec, 2016	2336	Welcomed endeavors by Russia and Turkey to end viciousness in Syria and kick off a political procedure
21 Dec, 2016	2332	Resolution reestablished the approval for cross-border help conveyance until 10 January 2018.
19 Dec, 2016	2328	Resolution that requested UN access to screen clearings from Aleppo
17 Dec, 2016	2319	Renewed the command of the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism for a further year
31 Oct, 2016	2314	Extended the command of the UN-OPCW Joint Investigative Mechanism to 18 November 2016.
26 Feb, 2016	2268	Resolution that supported the end of threats and required the resumption of political talks
22 Dec, 2015	2258	Renewed the approval for cross-border help conveyance until January 2017 and included dialect approaching part states to counteract and stifle the stream of outside fear based oppressor contenders all through Syria.
18 Dec, 2015	2254	Resolution that concentrated only on a political answer for the Syrian crisis. It was embraced consistently
20 Nov, 2015	2249	Called for member nations to take every essential measure on the domain under the control of ISIS to counteract terrorist acts carried out by ISIS and other Al-Qaida offshoots
7 Aug, 2015	2235	The resolution asked the UN Secretary-General and OPCW Director-General to suggest the foundation and activity of an UN-OPCW JIM to decide duty regarding the utilization of biological weapons in Syria.

6 Mar, 2015	2209	The resolution denounced the utilization of dangerous weapon, for example, chlorine, without ascribing fault; focused on that those capable ought to be considered responsible; reviewed resolution 2118; and upheld the 4 <sup>th</sup> of February 2015 choice of the OPCW.
12 Feb, 2015	2199	Was on ISIS and Al-Nusra's illegal financing by means of selling of oil, movement of culture legacy, emancipate installment and outside gift
17 Dec, 2014	2191	Renewed approval for humanitarian access for cross-border until 10 January 2016.
24 Sep, 2014	2178	The resolution extended the counter-terrorist structure by forcing commitments on member nations to react to the risk of the terrorist that are foreign fighters.
15 Aug, 2014	2170	Condemned the enrollment by al-Nusra of and ISIS of terrorist that are foreign fighters and recorded six people affiliated with those groups under the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida sanctions regime.
14 Jul, 2014	2165	The resolution approved cross-line and cross border access for the UN and its accomplices to convey humanitarian aid in Syria without state assent and built up a checking component for 180 days
22 Feb, 2014	2139	The resolution requested that all groups, specifically the government of Syria, permit humanitarian access in Syria across crisis lines, in blockaded territories and across borders and communicated the plan to make additional strides on account of rebelliousness
27 Sep, 2013	2118	The resolution was embraced collectively by the UNSC and required the confirmation and demolition of Syria's biological weapons stores, requested the meeting of the Geneva II talks on peace and supported the setup of a transitional administering body in Syria with full official powers
20 Jul, 2012	2059	The resolution expanded UNSMIS for of 30 days for a last time.
21 Apr, 2012	2043	The resolution set up the UNSMIS.
14 Apr, 2012	2042	The resolution approved the deployment of 30 military spectators to Syria.

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

From the table 1 above showing the United Nations Security Council Resolutions on the Syria civil war

Table 2: United Nations Security Council Presidential Statements Concerning Syria Civil War

Year	Draft Text Number	UNSC Presidential Statements Concerning Syria Civil War
16 Dec, 2016	S/PRST/2015/25	A presidential statement on trafficking in people in circumstances of crisis, with a specific spotlight on ISIS and the effect on ladies and kids.
17Aug, 2015	S/PRST/2015/15	This was a statement that communicated help for UN Special Envoy Staffan de Mistura.
24 Apr, 2015	S/PRST/2015/10	The presidential statement was on the effect of Syria's humanitarian crisis on neighboring nations.
19 Nov, 2014	S/PRST/2014/23	This presidential statement concentrated on global participation in battling terrorist and tended to the interrelated dangers presented by terrorist from foreign nations, brutal fanaticism, ISIS and Al-Qaida.

19 Sep, 2014	S/PRST/2014/20	Welcomed the new Iraqi authority and asked global help for Iraq's battle against ISIS.
28 July 2014	S/PRST/2014/14	This presidential statement denied unlawful selling of oil as a source of income for terrorist in Syria and Iraq.
2 Oct, 2013	S/PRST/3013/15	The statement was on humanitarian access in Syria and encouraged the administration to find a way to take into consideration extended humanitarian activities and lift bureaucratic impediments.
26 Sep, 2012	S/PRST/2012/20	Welcomed the increasing participation between the Arab League and the UN, repeated the UNSC promise to far reaching Arab-Israeli harmony and respected the agreement of the Joint Special Representative for Syria.
5 April 2012	S/PRST/2012/10	The presidential statement requested the Syrian authority to stop brutality by 10 April and opposition to stop all viciousness 48 hours from the time this resolution was passed.
21Mar 2012	S/PRST/2012/6	This presidential statement bolstered the Joint Special Envoy's 6-point plan for intercession of the Syrian crisis.
3 Aug, 2011	SPRST/2011/16	Expressed worry over the disintegrating circumstance in Syria.

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

From the table 2 above showing the United Nations Security Council presidential statement concerning Syria civil war.

TABLE 3: United Nations Security Council Sanctions as a result of the Syria civil war

Year	Draft text number	UNSC Sanctions in Syria Civil War
20 Oct , 2015	12090	Included proposals to memeber nations for the execution of the resolution 2199 in regards to the illegal financing of Al-Nusra Front and ISIS.
2 Oct, 2015	12067	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee posting of 4 ISIS-related individual and 1 individual related with Al-Nusra Front.
30 Sep, 2015	12066	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee added one individual to its endorsements list for links with ISIS.
29 Sep, 2015	12063	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee incorporated 4 people

		and 1 entity to its approve list for their link with ISIS.
28 Sep, 2015	12062	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, in line with the UK, included 4 individuals, all UK inhabitants, to its approve list for their links as a contender or an acceptance for ISIS in Syria.
25 Sep, 2015	12059	Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee of the observing Team's cover the usage of goals 2199 with regards to the unlawful financing of Al-Nusra Front and ISIS.
21 Sep, 2015	739	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee added 4 individual to its approvals list, 3 of whom were recorded for being currency related implementers for Al Nusra Front in Syria.
13 Mar , 2015	12053	The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee recorded "Indonesia Hilal Ahmar Society for Syria" and 3 affiliated individuals for enlisting, funding and inspiring travel of fighter from foreign nations to Syria.
7 Nov, 2014	11816	The Counter-Terrorism Committee on member nation ability to execute resolution 2178 on fighter from foreign nations.
3 Nov, 2014	807	The Monitoring Team of the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida sanctions on the sources of Al-Nusrah Front and ISIS enrollment, funding and weapons.
15 Aug, 2014	11521	The UNSC posting six people related with ISIS (working in Iraq and Syria) and al-Nusra (working in Syria) under the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida sanctions trying to cut off funding to these groups.

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

From the table 3 above showing the United Nations Security Council Sanctions as a result of the Syria Civil War.

TABLE 4 United Nations Security Council Resolutions vetoed concerning the Syria Civil War.

YEAR	RESOLUTIONS OF UNSC THAT WAS VETOED	VETOING MEMBERS OF UNSC
12 Apr, 2017	S/2017/315 (This was a draft on the 4 April biological weapons attack.)	Russia

5 Dec, 2016	S/2016/1026 (A draft set up together by Egypt, New Zealand and Spain that required an end all ambushes in Aleppo for seven days).	China and Russia
8 Oct, 2016	S/2016/846 (The vote on the draft presented by France and Spain that required an end to each military flight over Aleppo).	Russia
22 May, 2014	S/2014/348 (This was the French draft referring Syria to the ICC, co-upheld by 65 nations)	China and Russia
19 Jul, 2012	S/2012/538 (The UK draft on UNSMIS)	China and Russia
4 Feb, 2012	S/2012/77 (Denounced the fierceness in Syria and supported the Arab League's 22 January choice to empower a Syrian-led political change).	China and Russia
4 Oct, 2011	S/2011/612 (Denounced the Syrian clampdown on demonstrators).	China and Russia

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

From the table 4 above showing the United Nations Security Council Resolutions vetoed on Syria Civil War.

TABLE 5: United Nations Security Council Deadlock on Syria Civil War, 2011-2017.

YEAR	United Nations Security Council's Deadlock On Syria Civil War
MAY, 2017	The UNSC individuals plan to get briefings on the humanitarian and political conditions in Syria, and furthermore on biological weapons.
DEC, 2016	The UNSC membership plans to get the normal monthly updates on the political and humanitarian conditions in Syria and may perhaps not block other activity, given the crucial nature of the Syrian civil war.
NOV, 2016	The UNSC membership want to get the normal monthly updates on the political, humanitarian and biological weapons trajectories anyway couldn't limit other development, given the crucial nature of the Syrian civil war. It was ambiguous if the request of the UN-OPCW JIM, the group trained to choose obligation in regards to the usage of biological weapons in Syria, would be reestablished before its expiry on 31 October.

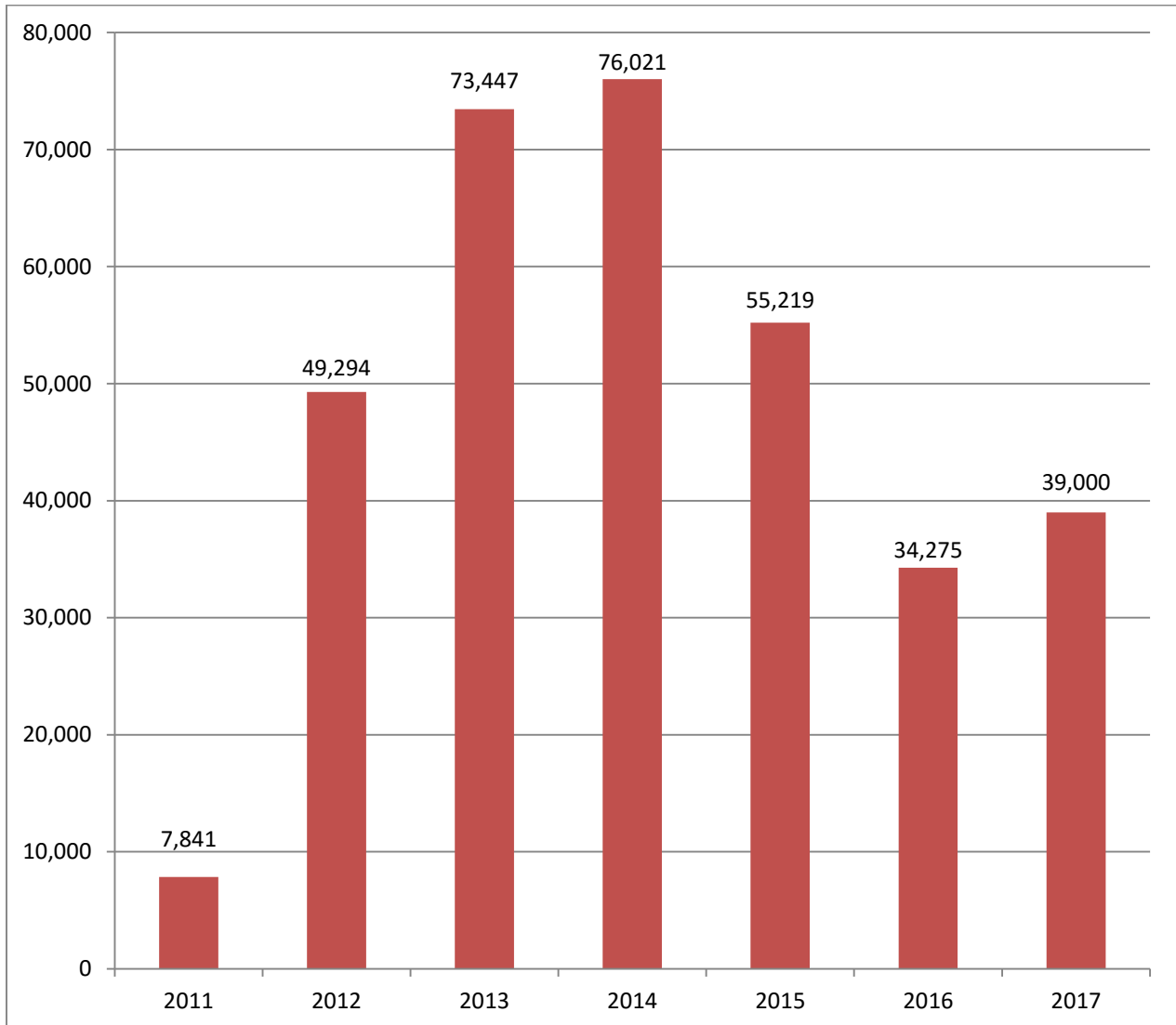
OCT, 2016	Following the breakdown of the 9 September discontinuance of fighting pact among Russia and the US, it remains dubious how UNSC membership will address the situation in Syria. The UNSC thought that would get the normal monthly updates on the political, helpful and biological weapons tracks anyway may well not block other development, given the unsolidified nature of the Syrian civil war.
NOV, 2015	The UNSC membership thought they will get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and helpful tracks in Syria. Two new parts this month fuse a political readiness by the Special Envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, and updates with respect to the UN-OPCW JIM.
JUL, 2015	The UNSC would like to get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and accommodating tracks in Syria. Extraordinary Envoy for Syria Staffan de Mistura is in like manner anticipated to report back to UNSC membership on the political trajectory.
APR, 2015	UNSC membership plan to get their normal monthly updates on the biological weapons and humanitarian trajectories.
JAN, 2014	The UNSC membership will be educated on the utilization of 2118 resolution, regarding the destruction of Syria's biological weapons, by Sigrid Kaag, Special Coordinator of the OPCW-UN Joint Mission. UNSC membership will in like manner almost seek after courses of action for the 22 January Geneva II peace discussions and execution of the presidential declaration on humanitarian access.
SEP, 2012	In the result of the 19 August termination of the request of the UNSMIS, at press time there was no Syria associated activity ready for the UNSC in September. Regardless, it is exceedingly conceivable that the UNSC will continue following the situation in Syria eagerly.
AUG,2012	The request of the UNSMIS closes on 19 August. The UNSC membership will hold two rounds of meetings on UNSMIS in August which will likely revolve around the Secretary-General's evaluation of the safety situation in Syria and endorsements for the mission's future.
JUL, 2012	The order of the UNSMIS closes on 20 July. UNSC membership will have two briefings in direction likely from UN-Arab League Joint Special Envoy Kofi Annan and High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay.

Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)

From the table 5 above showing the United Nations Security Council deadlock on Syria civil war.

Figure 1: Deaths As A Result of the Syria Civil War From 2011-2017





Source: computed by the researcher based on data from [www.rferl.org](http://www.rferl.org)

Figure 1 showing the number of deaths in different years as a result of the Syria civil war. 2011 (7,841 deaths), 2012 (49,294 deaths), 2013 (73,447 deaths), 2014 (76,021 deaths), 2015 (55,219 deaths), 2016 (34,275 deaths) and 2017 (39,000 deaths).

### Discussion of Findings

The study discovered that Syrian regime's reaction was exceptionally crude, as the Syria authority met the well-known uprising with live shots, and captured many individuals. In light of the global quietness,



the Syrian authority raised its savage activities, where guiltless subject were butchered. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2012 President Assad consented to a 6-point plan suggested by the newly named joint UN-Arab League Special Envoy Kofi Annan as attached to resolution 2042 of the UNSC. Prior to this, on 21 March, the UNSC as of now issued its second Presidential Statement communicating grave concern in regards to the falling apart circumstance. The resolution 2042 was adopted as the first by the UNSC on 14<sup>th</sup> April since the crisis started, approving the deployment of a little spectator group. Meanwhile on the 21<sup>st</sup> of April UNSC set up a bigger 90-day UN Supervision Mission (UNSMIS) to observe the truce and execution of the Annan Plan with the resolution 2043 of UNSC. But Annan Plan did not even see the end of April; it was already endangered by various truce infringements by both Syria authority

soldiers and armed radicals. The Annan Plan was doomed and Annan surrendered as UN-Arab League Special Envoy half a month later. ISIS's domination modified the whole political math and after the Iraqi authority asking for dire military help, US endorsed expanded military help to the Syrian groups, approved airstrikes against ISIL in both Syria and Iraq as a way of dealing with the global alliance.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of September 2013, UNSC had taken a consistent choice out of the blue since April 2012 regarding the Syrian crisis, for example, resolution 2118 of the UNSC. It was a speedy reaction to utilization of a prohibited weapon of mass destruction, the genuine significance of the resolution for biological weapons was the further chance to look for different areas of joint effort to stop Syria's civil war. Not exactly seven days after the resolution of biological weapons, UNSC Presidential Statement on



the requirement for dire humanitarian access was a promising pointer of further advancement to encourage all groups to enable safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to populaces needing help in all territories in their control and across crisis lines. Regardless of this announcement, the attack of Syria's citizens proceeded and all groups were flopping in their duty to defend citizens which have culminated to 73,447 civilian deaths in 2013 when compared with 2012 and 2011 which was 49,294 and 7,841 respectively in Figure 1 above. The resolution 2139 was collectively adopted by the UNSC on 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 2014, requested that all sides in Syria to allow humanitarian access to blockaded and displaced persons. The resolution requested that all groups find a way to secure civilians in such manner the essential obligation to safeguard its populace lies with the Syrian government. The genuine test would be in

execution, with the ascension of ISIL and no indication of the civil war subsiding, the humanitarian circumstance kept on breaking down with the death caused by ISIS. The "Geneva II" talks at last assembled in Switzerland however the discussions ended in mid-February with no advancement on a solitary substantive issue. Lakhdar Brahimi, who substituted Kofi Annan, surrendered and according to him obviously the "Geneva process" was dead.

Then again UNSC 2254 has been too broad to even consider having a significant effect in defusing the Syrian crisis. The main paragraph which really addressed the circumstance on the ground is; stop any assaults against noncombatant and noncombatant objects as such, as well as assaults against health offices and its work force, and any aimless utilization of weapons, as well as through shelling and airborne attack, respects the responsibility



by the International Syria Support Group to press the groups in such manner, and additional requests that all groups quickly agree to their commitments under global law, as well as global humanitarian law and universal human rights law as relevant. This resolution does not make reference to change in government; it just calls for elections to be conducted within a year and a half from the time the resolution proclamation date without referencing any specialty of the election like free and reasonable. “The Syrian citizens will choose the eventual fate of Syria,” the content expressed.

Moreover, the study found that sanctions were imposed on some person that are members of ISIS and ANF, in a similar way sanctions were likewise imposed on those that have connection to these terrorist groups. The belligerents of the war in Syria especially ISIS and al-Nusra Front have

prompted the deaths of citizens. Nonetheless, in the light of the measures taken by the UNSC members, such as, UNSC resolutions, UNSC presidential statements and UNSC sanctions it is clear that the measures have not been far reaching in resolving the Syria civil war from 2011-2017.

As for the veto, the representative of Lichtenstein in the UN expressed that the UNSC's inability to provide definitive action in Syria demonstrates a basic shortcoming in the UNSCs' voting framework. China and Russia give different reasons about why they veto draft resolutions on the crisis taking place in Syria. For instance the draft resolution involving the suspension of utilization of force by the authority of Syrian and pulling out of troops from populace areas was vetoed by China and Russia on the 19<sup>th</sup> of July 2012 in light of the fact that Russia draft resolution, which the western



states contended would just advance non-military financial sanctions, would in actuality open the entryway for external military forces to go into domestic Syrian matters. China's UNO minister, Li Baodong concurred with Russia on this point. The activity of the veto power by Russia and China on resolutions trying to end the massacre and endless human rights infringement continuous in Syria brought about the savagery proceeding unabated. In this way terrorist groups, for example, the ISIS have ascended among the flotsam and corpses with the underlying goal of safeguarding the interests of the civilian populace that were endangered by Syrian authority. Amnesty International contends that the UNSC's greatest disappointment is not bypassing Russia and China's veto on the resolution to allude the circumstance in Syria to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which was the "main

way that would have made this referral conceivable." Also, Amnesty International censures the UNSC for ignoring their request for this referral and calls on the UN-commanded Independent International Commission of Inquiry in Syria and many UN Member nations and various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's). In accordance with the argument, the previous secretary general Ban Ki-moon recognized that the UNSC is missing of its capacity to intercede in Syria because of the difference among the 5 permanent members, which have extremely complicated the issue and brought about the greatest refugee conflict in a generation (McGreal, 2015). The UNSC faces a conflict caused by its paralysis over Syria. It has failed to concur on purposeful activity to stop the slaughter, even after more than 335097 Syrians have passed away within 2011-2017. The findings of the paper additionally demonstrated that the UNSC

members had on a few events arranged getting month to month briefings on issues, for example, ; political conditions in Syria, humanitarian, biological weapons, the Special Envoy for Syria, Staffan de Mistura, and to report updates with detail to the UN-OPCW JIM however the UNSC met a deadlock on these issues. However, in summation the deadlock and veto among the UNSC members have emphatically inhibited the UNSC from putting an end to the Syria civil war.

### **Conclusion**

The paper concluded that the UNSC has not been able to bring about peace and security in Syria as a result of the resolutions were been violated by warring parties. For instance the UNSC resolution 2043 which was a supervision mission for ceasefire that was adopted on the 14<sup>th</sup> April did not see the end of April because the Syrian government and the armed rebels violated the resolution.

Even the presidential statement which was a promising indicator for unhindered humanitarian access to population in need of assistance was violated with the continued siege on civilians. The UNSC resolution which was passed to create a new status quo and better control of any political process was too general to have a substantial impact in defusing the Syria civil war. The paper also concluded that deadlock and veto resolutions by members of the UNSC such as the draft resolution relating to the cessation of use of force by the Syrian government, withdrawal of troops from population centers and resolutions seeking to halt the genocide and countless human rights violations ongoing in Syria resulted in the violence continuing unabated was vetoed by Russia and China, this situation has led to the rise of terrorist organizations like ISIS. The paper further concluded that humanitarian, political conditions in Syria,

biological weapons were supposed to get monthly briefing but was met with deadlock these issues have inhibited the UNSC from putting an end to the Syria civil war.

### **Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this paper the following recommendations were made;

(1) The UNSC should make more strides by working intimately with an expansive scope of actor to put an end to the Syria civil war particularly despite deadlock and veto by the permanent members in the UNSC, by the setup of a proper universal contact group, or "Companions of Syria," that would incorporate European partners, Turkey, and some nations from the Arab League which can assist arrange diplomacy with key accomplices and address the confounded connections between the administration of Syria and also groups that are involved in the crisis.

(2) The UNSC should work with the Arab League and global community to draw an unmistakable line in the sand on issues of that has to do with accountability as regards the Syria civil war. These markers ought to apply to both the government of Syrian and the opposition and foreign nations tangled in the Syria civil war by carrying out examination that takes a gander at all sides of the coin would guarantee that the camps are considered accountable for any inexcusable action while flagging the significance of accountability.

(3) There is a necessity for an expansive based change, especially expansion of the UNSC permanent membership to include Japan and Germany which has reemerged as global financial powers, and likewise Latin America and Africa known for their capacity to keep up regional security and peace which will encourage collaboration between member nations so as to build a wide



agreement for the UNSC authorization action. Enlargement of UNSC permanent membership could aid improve its power and modifying the right of veto, consequently making adoption of a resolution and the possibilities of enforcement conceivable.

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