

International Relations (Course Outline)

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Important Notice

At this class, both English and Japanese are used.

(本講義では、期末試験を含め、英語と日本語が使用される。)

Purpose of this class:

to understand:

- 1) What is international law? What is it and how it works?
- 2) Is the use of force legal or illegal?
- 3) "peace" and the use of force. In order to maintain or keep "peace", is the use of force legal or illegal?
- 4) the United Nations system and international security

For these purposes, we will discuss:

1. armed conflicts
2. the United Nations and international society after world war II
3. peace and security. singly or/and collectively
4. international humanitarian law. its definition, role
5. "genocide" and crime against humanity
6. peace and security. the role of the United Nations Security Council
7. humanitarian intervention. former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, etc.
8. Palestinian issue and international law. We will NOT take historical approach.

NOTICE

1. evaluation: written examination at the end of semester (December 22 and January 12, you will choose one. You can NOT take both.) 100%.

You can answer in either English or Japanese, but answer in English is recommended strongly.

No assignments will be provided.

2. Attendance at classes does NOT be considered.

International Relations

October 6, 2015

Today's points:

1. Why and how is the number of refugee increasing in Europe?
2. What is happening in Syria? Why are turbulences occurring ?
3. What is the reaction of the United Nations and the United Nations Security Council?
4. What does European Union react to this situation?
5. What is the reaction of the Japanese Government?
6. Why does Germany accept refugees from Middle East?

Key phrases and words:

immigrants and refugee. difference

Schengen Agreement (1985)

European integration process and Schengen Agreement

Responsibility to protect

capstone doctrine and Peace Keeping Operations by the UN

Situation in Syria and Japan

UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/undof/>

From early March 1974, the situation in the Israel-Syria sector became increasingly unstable, and firing intensified. The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established on 31 May 1974 by Security Council resolution 350 (1974), following the agreed disengagement of the Israeli and Syrian forces in the Golan.

Since then, UNDOF has remained in the area to maintain the ceasefire between the Israeli and Syrian forces and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement.

Country contributors of military personnel: Bhutan, Fiji, India, Ireland, Nepal, and Netherlands.

From 1996 to 2012, Japan sent its Self Defense Forces. As the situation (security situation) became worse and worse, Japan withdraw them. Only Japan withdraw from UNDOF.

UNDOF

the Government of Israel to refrain from further military actions and threats against Lebanon;

2. *Condemns* all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life, and urges all concerned to refrain from any further acts of violence;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments concerned to respect their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law;

4. *Calls upon* Israel forthwith to release and return to Lebanon the abducted Lebanese civilians;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from any action which might endanger negotiations aimed at achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Adopted at the 1769th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹⁰

Decisions

On 23 May 1974, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/11296)¹¹ stating that on 22 May he had addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:

"I wish to refer to the progress report on the United Nations Emergency Force which you transmitted to the Security Council on 20 May 1974 (S/11248/Add.3)¹¹ concerning the request of the Irish Government for repatriation of the Irish contingent now serving with the United Nations Emergency Force. You noted in that report that the Government of Ireland had indicated that it would send suitable air transport to the area in order to carry out the repatriation operation. You added that the Commander of UNEF had reported that in view of the situation he was making arrangements for the Irish contingent to be relieved by the Nepalese battalion which had been acting as Force reserve.

"After having informed the members of the Security Council of the situation and after having consulted with them, I am now in a position to inform you that the members of the Council have no objection to the request of the Government of Ireland being complied with and, accordingly, agree to the course of action set out in your report. The Chinese delegation dissociated itself from this matter."

At its 1773rd meeting, on 30 May 1974, the Council, following the adoption of its agenda, proceeded with the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Letter dated 30 May 1974 from the Permanent Representative of the United States

¹⁰ Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1974.*

of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/11304);¹¹

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/11302 and Add.1)."¹¹

At its 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Israel to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 350 (1974)

of 31 May 1974

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General contained in documents S/11302 and Add.1, and having heard his statement made at the 1773rd meeting of the Security Council,

1. *Welcomes* the Agreement on Disengagement between Israeli and Syrian Forces, negotiated in implementation of Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

2. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report and the annexes thereto and his statement;

3. *Decides* to set up immediately under its authority a United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect in accordance with his above-mentioned report and the annexes thereto; the Force shall be established for an initial period of six months, subject to renewal by further resolution of the Security Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments.

Adopted at the 1774th meeting by 13 votes to none.¹²

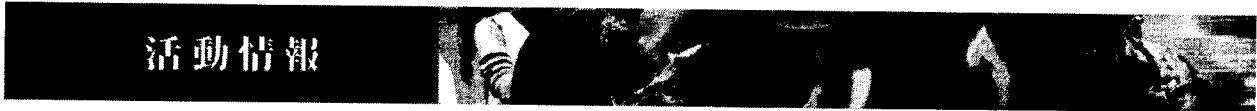
Decisions

At its 1774th meeting, on 31 May 1974, the Council agreed to the proposals made by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 350 (1974), on the initial composition of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the appointment of Brigadier-General Gonzalo Briceño Zevallos of Peru as interim Commander of the Force.

¹² Two members (China and Iraq) did not participate in the voting.

(1)

(3)



トップページ 活動情報 終了した活動 ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊

ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊 活動終了

シリア・アラブ共和国情勢悪化が、ゴラン高原地域にも深刻な影響を及ぼし、国連兵力引き離し監視隊（以下「UNDOF」という。）の活動にも支障が生じているため、政府は、ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊等が現下の状況において行いうる活動の内容等を総合的に検討した結果、ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊等の安全を確保しつつ活動を行うことが困難であると判断しました。これを受け、平成24年12月21日（金）、安全保障会議が開かれるとともに、内閣官房長官記者会見において、UNDOFに派遣中の輸送部隊及び司令部要員を速やかに撤収させることを表明、防衛大臣より部隊等に対して「ゴラン高原国際平和協力業務の終結に関する自衛隊行動命令」が発出され、速やかに部隊を帰国させることになりました。

ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊及びUNDOF司令部要員派遣の概要と成果

・活動の概要

派遣期間：平成8年1月～平成25年1月（約17年）

派遣人員：延べ約1,500人

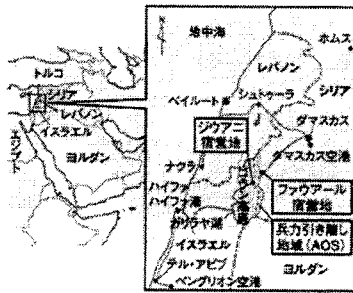
派遣輸送隊は、UNDOFの活動に必要な日常生活物資などを、イスラエル、シリア、レバノンの港湾、空港、市場などから各宿営地までの輸送、及び道路の補修や、標高2,800メートルを超える山岳地帯での除雪作業などの後方支援業務を行いました。

司令部要員は、おおむね1年ごとに交代し、派遣開始当初は2名であったUNDOFの司令部要員は、09（同21）年には3名に増員され、輸送などの後方支援分野に関する企画・調整、UNDOFの活動に関する広報や予算関連の業務を行いました。

宿営地では、06（平成18）年3月からカナダ隊に代わって任務についたインド部隊などと同一宿営地に居住し、隊員の給食業務などを共同で行いました。

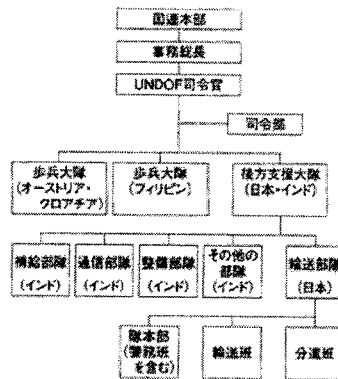
派遣輸送隊に対する物資輸送には、空自の輸送機（C-130H）や多用途支援機（U-4）を半年に1度の割合で派遣しました。

ゴラン高原周辺図



（注）——は輸送部隊の主要なルート。

UNDOFの組織



※UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) : 国連兵力引き離し監視隊

司令部要員の業務：輸送や整備等に関する企画・調整、UNDOFの活動に関する広報等

輸送部隊の業務：UNDOFの活動に必要な食料品等の日常生活物資等の輸送、道路等の補修等

・活動の成果

走行距離：延べ約340,7万km（地球を約85周）

人員輸送：延べ約79,000人

物資輸送：延べ約34,710トン

その他：道路整備、宿営地整備、除雪、緊急回収

ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊隊旗返還式

平成25年1月20日 防衛省にてゴラン高原派遣輸送隊の隊旗返還式が行われました。

活動情報

- 南スーダン派遣施設隊
- ソマリア沖・アデン湾 海賊対処
- 共同演習・訓練等
- 終了した活動
- 活動フォトギャラリー

終了した活動

- ハイチ派遣国際救援隊
- ゴラン高原派遣輸送隊
- 国連東ティモール統合ミッション
- 国連ネパール政治ミッション
- パキスタン国際緊急援助活動
- インド洋における補給支援活動
- ハイチ共和国における国際緊急援助活動（医療活動）
- インドネシア緊急援助活動
- イラク人道復興支援活動



パシフィック・パートナーシップ2015



さわやか行政サービス運動

活動映像



YouTube 防衛省 統合幕僚監部 Joint Staff Japan

関係機関等



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大臣会見概要

平成 24 年 12 月 21 日 (10 時 41 分～11 時 12 分)

1 発表事項

最初に、既に官房長官の記者会見でありましたように、本日の安全保障会議並びに閣議及び防衛会議において、ゴラン高原に派遣している輸送部隊の業務を終了し、UNDOFから派遣要員を撤収するということになりました。細部については、後ほど事務方から説明をさせます。17年近くに渡るUNDOFでの活動は高い評価を受けて来たわけですが、最近のシリア情勢が事実上どんどんと悪化して改善の兆しがなく、このまま部隊を置いていても我が国の要員の安全を確保するという最も重要な問題を維持・確保しつつ、意義のある活動を続けるということは困難であると判断して、撤収の決断をしたものであります。

2 質疑応答

Q：情勢判断に、撤収の判断に至った判断で、政権が間もなく交代しようとしている中で判断となったわけですが、そのことは判断に影響はあったのでしょうか。

A：シリア情勢は絶えず今の政府の元で現地的情勢の評価・分析を続けていて、関係府省などと緊密に何度も何度も協議をして、情勢の好転を期待しつつ何とかこの活動を続けられないかと思って、今まで模索してきたわけですが、情勢が悪化するばかりで、これ以上置いておくということにしても、今、申し上げたように要員の安全を確保しつつ、かつ我が方がUNDOFに出している本来の目的を達成するような意味のある活動を続けられそうにないと判断して、撤収をしようとしたわけです。これはもちろん日本だけで簡単に決められるという問題ではなく、国連全体の活動に関わる問題なので、国連本部を通じて、国連の本体並びに現地UNDOF司令官の意向、周辺国の大使館のいろいろな意見、調整に時間がかかりました。もちろん、これはご承知のとおり日本政府では防衛省だけでやっているのではなく、内閣で主管をしている業務なので、内閣府にお願いをして国内においても調整を続けてきたわけで、結局現地の調整を見ながら関係省庁と調整をして、今のような時期になったわけです。しかしながら今のご質問のように、なぜこの政権で最後にこういう決断をしたのかという疑問が多分出るでしょうけれども、この問題については、したがって自公両方にきちんと然るべきルート、チャンネルを使って説明をし、了解をきちんと

といただいて今日の安全保障会議、閣議で決めたというわけであり、今の移行期の政権で我々が恣意的にというか、勝手にこの決断をしたというわけではありません。この点については非常に丁寧に自民党だけではなくて公明党、両党にも説明をして、きちんと了解をいただいて決断をしたということでございます。

Q：調整を始めたのはいつ頃でしょう。

A：調整というのは、現地のシリア情勢の分析・評価というのは、これは事態、つまりシリア情勢がどんどん悪くなってきた今年の夏ぐらいから、ずっと分析・評価を続けていましたが、その間、各省、これは細かくは申し上げられませんが、日本の国内においても、あるいはいろいろな見方、考え方があって、それを全体として調整するには相当時間と労力を要したということだけは申し上げられると思います。

Q：今回の撤収判断をするに至って、オーストリアの被弾とか、その撤収判断をするという大きなきっかけというか、重要な出来事、事案だったというのはどういうところなのでしょう。判断に一番影響を与えた。

A：一つだけではありませんで、いくつも事例があるのですけれども、そういうふうに敢えて聞かれれば、やはりダマスカス周辺の治安が悪くなって、我が方は輸送任務を持っているわけですから、シリアの中で自由に輸送業務ができにくくなってきたということが、一番この情勢判断をするきっかけになったということは言えると思います。

Q：先ほど国際的にもこの活動は高い評価を受けるとおっしゃいましたけれども、この16年余りにわたる活動はおそらく自衛隊の海外派遣活動の中で最も長いものになると思うのですが、総括してどのような意義があったかということをもう一度お願いできますか。

A：ご承知のとおり日本はゴラン高原に相当早くからPKOに部隊を送ってきたわけですが、これは日本の広い意味での中東外交、どのように中東の平和、中東の平和と安定のために日本が必要な貢献ができるのかという、日本の中東外交のコンテキストで一番最初の決断をしたわけです。もちろんそれだけではなくて、日本のPKO活動の中できちんと停戦合意ができていて、少なくとも日本が行う輸送業務というのが、現地のUNDOFという全体で1000人以

上の部隊にとって大変重要な役割を果たすことになるという目的と、我が方が出している意味合いというものの費用対効果を考えた場合に、このUNDOFに出している部隊の輸送業務というのは、大変UNDOF全体の、ひいては中東における平和と安定のために大変意義のある活動だということを総合的に評価して出して、シリア情勢が安定している間はUNDOFでの日本の活動は、大変UNDOF全体にとって重要な役割を果たしてきたわけです。シリア情勢がこういう状態になってしまうということはもちろん当時は必ずしも予期していませんでした。「アラブの春」と称する現象が、ちょうど今から2年前に起きて急速に中東が情勢変化をきたして、シリアの中も政府側と反政府側が部分的に言えば戦闘するという状態になり、徐々にUNDOFを取り巻く一般的な環境が悪くなってきて、UNDOF全体が果たす本来の役割というのが、徐々に制約要因を受けてくるということになったので、我が方として、我が方が出している役割と任務、それからそれによって我が方が受けるリスク、つまりコストとリスクとトータルで考えて、この活動をどうするかということを、ずっと政府内で議論をしてきたわけです。その結果としての決断だというふうに理解していただければと思います。

Q：今回、UNDOFの撤収は日本だけですか。UNDOF自体の活動への影響はどういうふうに。

A：その他の国については、その他の国それぞれに意図があるので、細かくそれぞれの国が何を今検討しているかということを示し上げるのはあまり適切ではないと思いますが、ご承知のとおり、これは日本で言うPKO法の下でのPKO5原則を適用して、この条件が当てはまるから撤収したというのではなくて、どちらかというとなが我が方が現地の情勢を見て、先ほど申し上げたように、要員の安全を最優先しながら安全を確保しつつ意義のある活動を行うことが大変難しいという我が国独自の判断に基づいて、撤収を決断したということでございます。

Q：シリア情勢が悪化する中で、自衛隊の部隊が危険を感じるような場面というのはあったのでしょうか。

A：シリア情勢の中で、UNDOFがどういうオペレーションを個々に毎日して、どういうリスクがあったかということは、これは現に今いるUNDOFに残るUNDOFの部隊の安全にも関わる問題なので、細かく申し上げられません。

Q：シリアの情勢がまた好転した場合には、再度派遣を検討するのでしょうか。

A：シリア情勢がどうなるかというのは、まだ我々として見通しが見つからないところですが、仮定の問題として、シリア情勢が好転するとはどういうことを意味するかというのは私にはよく分からないのですが、具体的にはなかなか政府側と反政府側がどこかできちんと妥協して平和的な情勢に戻るといふのには、相当な努力とあるいは極めて思い切った情勢の変化というものをもたらず政治的妥協というのが必要になると思いますので、私は外交面から考えて、今のシリア情勢がそのようになるとはなかなか見通しにくいとことですが、仮に理論上今おっしゃったようなことが起きて、再び停戦合意を監視するためにもう一度各国に要請が行われるということになった場合は、日本として現地のシリア情勢を再度評価・分析して、そのときにPKO活動に再びどういう任務をもってどういう規模で入るかというのは、またプロセスを経て判断されるべきものと思います。

Q：今回、UNDOFから撤退することで、国際社会、特に国連でのプレゼンスについて、どういう影響があるとお考えでしょうか。

A：さっき申し上げたように、我が方には我が方のPKO活動に関する基本的な価値判断基準というのがあって、撤収するに際しては、広く国際社会、特に国連の理解と協力が必要だと考えたので、先ほど説明しましたが、かなりの時間とプロセスを経て、国連本部のみならず現地のUNDOFそのものの司令部、司令部の指揮官、その他と長い時間をかけて理解を得て協力をしていただいて、日本が撤収するというプロセスを経るに至ったわけで、はっきり申し上げると、UNDOFそのものは日本が今まで16年以上17年間近く行ってきた活動を、大変高く評価しつつも、現地の情勢がどんどんと悪化しているという状況を見ながら、日本が日本国として決断したことを重く受け止めて理解をしていただいたということであって、我々は我々だけの判断でこの行動をやろうとしたのではなく、広く国連を含め国際社会に随分と説明して理解をしていただいて、今回の手続きを取ったわけです。したがって、さっきから繰り返して申し上げますけれども、大変な時間と努力を要する作業であったということは理解していただきたいと思います。

Q：PKO活動は、南スーダンだけになるかと思うのですが、今後のPKO活動に関してどのような考えをお持ちでしょうか。

A：PKO活動というのが、我が国にとって国際平和協力の重要な手段であるということには違いなく、まず、基本的にPKOというのは、要請されて出すものですから、要請に基づいてどのようなPKO活動にどのような規模の要員を何の目的で出すのかということ、国連と協議をしながら決めるというプロセスを今まで経てきたところです。ハイチも、近くすべての要員が撤収を完了し、今回UNDOFも来月しかるべき時期に撤収を完了し、あとは南スーダンであります。PKOではないですけど、もう一つ海賊活動にソマリア沖アデン湾に約600名くらい出しております。この種のいわゆる広い意味での国際平和協力というのは、日本は日本国として、世界の枢要な国の国際平和協力というのを進めていくということは、これは非常に必要だろうと思います。その場合、今申し上げたように、原則はあくまでそういうPKOが、所要がまずあるということがあって、その所要に応じて、参加協力の要請があって、それから我が方は必要ないろいろな評価分析を行い協議も行い、必要に応じて調査団も出し、決断をしていくというプロセスを今まで取ってきて、このプロセスには変わりはないと思います。今のところ、私は「PKO活動に今すぐ出てください」という要請を受けているとは承知しておりません。一方、今までのPKOの活動の中で、PKOそのものの在り方については、常続不断に法的な在り方について見直しが行われてきたことはご承知のとおりであり、これは次の政権になったら引き続きこの作業が継続されるのではないかと私は推測しています。

出所：

<http://www.mod.go.jp/j/press/kisha/2012/12/21.html>

出所:

Austria to withdraw Golan Heights peacekeepers over Syrian fighting

Austrians account for about 380 of the 1,000-strong UN force monitoring a ceasefire between Syria and Israel

Phoebe Greenwood in Tel Aviv and agencies

Thursday 6 June 2013 14.34 BST

Austria has announced it will withdraw its peacekeepers from the UN monitoring force on the Golan Heights after Syrian government forces and rebels battled to control a strategic crossing into the Israeli-occupied territory.

Austrians account for about 380 of the 1,000-strong UN force monitoring a ceasefire between Syria and Israel, and their departure will deal a serious blow to the mission.

"Freedom of movement in the area de facto no longer exists. The uncontrolled and immediate danger to Austrian soldiers has risen to an unacceptable level," the Austrian chancellor, Werner Faymann, and his deputy, Michael Spindelegger, said in a joint statement.

The announcement came hours after Syrian rebels seized the Syrian-controlled section of the Quneitra crossing early on Thursday.

The Israeli border area was declared a closed military zone and a large section of Road 98, a highway running along the armistice line, was shut. Farmers were evacuated from their orchards and the residents of nearby villages ordered to remain inside their homes.

A Filipino peacekeeper was also wounded during the fighting, a Philippine military spokesman said.

The soldier suffered a leg injury from an artillery or mortar shell that landed at Camp Ziouni, a logistics base for the UN Disengagement Observer Force, said Lieutenant Colonel Ramon Zagala.

"This morning's developments show that a further delay [in pulling out soldiers] is no longer justifiable," the Austrian statement said.

As the only passage between Syria and the Golan Heights, Quneitra crossing has significant symbolic importance to the Syrian regime. The town itself also marks a strategic gateway connecting Damascus to the Syrian south.

Regime forces were reported to have reclaimed the position within hours of the rebel victory, but fighting continued, resulting in three mortars landing in Israeli territory. Israeli officials described the development as "very worrying".

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"There are three major issues of concern in Syria: strategic weapons, chemical weapons and the Golan Heights," one senior official explained.

"The [Assad] regime has assured us [of] quiet on the Golan border for 40 years. Now it seems we have someone in control of that border who has their back to us now but may turn around and face us at any point."

The affiliation of the rebel fighters could not be confirmed. While media reports claimed they were Free Syrian Army men, intelligence experts stressed that radical jihadist groups had established themselves in villages surrounding Quneitra in the northern Golan. Among them are the al-Qaida-affiliated al-Nusra Front and the Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade, responsible for the recent kidnap of Filipino peacekeepers in the area.

"Some of these fighters are from local villages but others are foreign jihadists, many of them Iraqis," said Daniel Nisman, a risk consultant who monitors the region for the Israeli firm Max Security Solutions. "We've seen a lot of YouTube videos from a group calling themselves the Quneitra Liberation Front waving the black flag of al-Qaida."

This group announced its presence in the area with a car bombing campaign targeting Syrian intelligence units in the Golan, which it claimed killed up to 40 people. Further raising tension along Israel's northern border are reports that the Assad regime has allowed Iranian forces to establish a listening post and encouraged a growing Hezbollah presence in the northern Golan.

"This is the most tense the situation has been since 1973. Even a very tiny provocation could result in regional deterioration," Nisman said.

"If Israel does respond to any incursion on this border or targets any further arms shipments, Assad may have to make good on his promise to retaliate [to Israeli aggression]. The Golan would be a very convenient place for him to react."

This article was amended on 7 June 2013. The original referred to Daniel Nisman of Max Security Solutions as David Nisan. This has been corrected.

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International Relations 'Civil War' in Syria

October 13, 2015

We watch TV(NHK's domestic) debate program on recent turmoil in Syria and refugees there today. Watching this, consider the following issues.

Key points:

1. What is happening in Syria?
2. How and why is civil war in Syria expanding?
3. What and who is Asad Bashar al-Assad (the President of Syria)?
4. Does Asad Bashar al-Assad regime / government have legitimacy? If yes, why? If no, why?
5. What is IS (Islamic State)?
6. What policy do the United Nations, European Union, the United States, Russia and Japan take toward Syria, Asad Bashar al-Assad government, IS and civil war there?

Consider the following:

1. Many refugees from Syria are entering Europe crossing the border without getting permission or Visa. What is their legal status? Are they legal or illegal?
2. Can humanitarian intervention rescue or resolve this tragic situation?
3. If international community destroys al-Assad 'dictatorship' regime by using forces or army, is this legal or illegal?
4. Many countries, especially European countries accept refugees from Syria. As a member of international community, should Japan accept them?

“Syria issue” and Japan

October 20, 2015

Today's points:

1. What is going on in Syria? Why and how?
2. What and how does International Community (the UN, especially the UNSC, EU, the US, Russia and other countries) react this crisis?
3. What and how does Japan react this crisis?

Consider the followings:

1. Is this humanitarian crisis civil war of international conflict?
2. As for refugees issue, there are two options.
 - a) accept refugees
 - b) restore peace in order to create circumstances under which refugees can return
3. Germany's stance. It accepts refugees as immigrants because it does not have enough people to work. Consider this Germany's stance.
4. Can humanitarian intervention rescue this crisis?
5. Russia took air strike against Islamic State (IS) in order to help Asad government. Is it legal or illegal?
6. European stance is very different from the US one. Why is there difference between them?
7. As for dictatorship regime (Asad government), if the international community strike it by using forces, is it legal? Is using force always illegal?

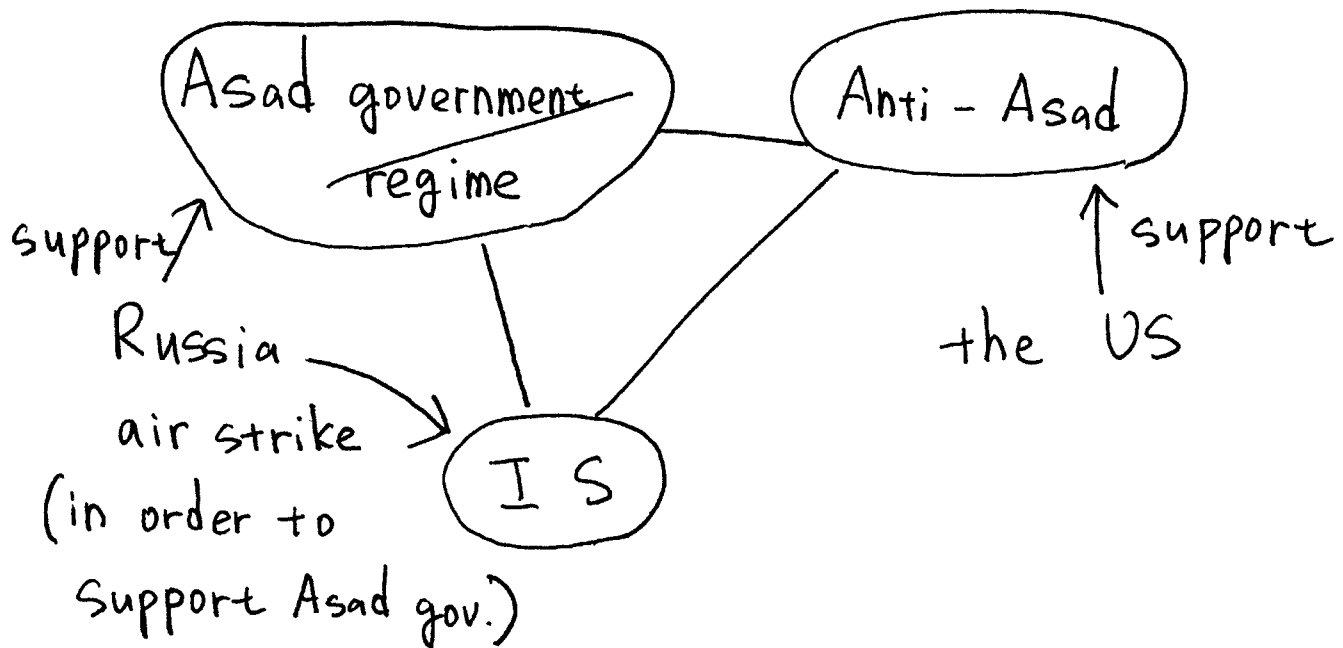
“Syria issue” and Japan.

Japan participated in the UN's peace keeping operation in Syria and its neighborhoods (UNDOF; United Nations Disengagement Observer Force). And as the situation became worse and worse, it withdrew from it. Consider this case and consider what should Japan do?

As a member of international community, there are three options.

- a) do nothing. Because Japan does not have very few relations (especially economic relations) or connections with Syria.
- b) accept refugees. Can we accept refugees from Syria? Do we have enough money to accept them?
- c) support to build such environment as refugees can return. How and What?

recent situation in Syria



1. Asad 'dictatorship' regime
after Asad, what?

2. refugees from Syria
many of them enter European countries
a) accept or b) restore peace before
acceptance

* in order to restore peace, what?
should we do?

3. "Syria" and Japan

International Relations: Humanitarian Crisis and the United Nations

October 27, 2015

Before discussing humanitarian crisis in Syria, we will argue the possibility / options of actions international community, especially the United Nations can take.

Key points:

1. Military options / operations or others?

Besides military options, are there other means in order to stop deteriorating the humanitarian crisis? If yes, what option can we take? If no, are there ONLY military operations to do so?

2. L 3

The UN classifies humanitarian crises into three levels. The most severe one is called L 3. The UN categorizes the humanitarian crises in Iraq, Syria, the Central African Republic and South Sudan as L 3.

3. The United Nations and Peace Keeping Operations

If the reason of deterioration of humanitarian crises has close connection with the military or civil conflicts there, the United Nations Security Council can adopt the resolution calling for the Peace Keeping Operations / Activities to prevent further deterioration.

4. The role of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

The OCHA coordinates the activities of various the UN's and other agencies' or groups' working for stopping or preventing humanitarian crises. They are usually non-military ones.

L 3

“In Iraq, where the surge in violence between armed groups and government forces has resulted in an estimated 1.9 million internally displaced people across Iraq and left hundreds of thousands of people in need of assistance; in Syria, where millions of people are in need of humanitarian assistance, where many are trapped in hard to reach areas and more than US\$ 5 billion is still needed in 2014 to meet the most urgent needs; in the Central African Republic, where over the past year, the country has experienced a major political crisis which has resulted in a violent conflict that has affected nearly the entire population and has left some 2.5 million people, over half the population, in dire need of assistance; and in South Sudan, where 1.7 million people have been displaced and around 4 million face alarming food insecurity as a result of the fighting that started in December 2013.”

source: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/priorities/humanitarian-assistance/>

Tips: the individual or collective self-defence and the inherent right of the member countries
The Charter of the UN, Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security....

For reference;

The UN's Humanitarian Assistance and the role of the OCHA

The number of people affected by humanitarian crises has almost doubled in the past decade. The United Nations and its partners continue to respond to humanitarian needs and emergencies resulting from conflict and/or global challenges such as climate change and environmental degradation. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), part of the United Nations Secretariat, brings together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies, by mobilizing and coordinating effective and principled humanitarian action, advocating the rights of people in need, promoting preparedness and prevention, and facilitating sustainable solutions.

source: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/priorities/humanitarian-assistance/>

The Charter of the United Nations

Chapter VI: Pacific Settlement of Disputes

Article 33

The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

Chapter VII

CHAPTER VII: ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Japan and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

November 17, 2015

1. The United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to its United Nations Charter.

2. Principle Organs of the UN

a) The United Nations General Assembly: Deliberative assembly of all UN member states
main functions:

May resolve non-compulsory recommendations to states or suggestions to the Security Council (UNSC);

Decides on the admission of new members, following proposal by the UNSC;

Adopts the budget

b) UN Secretariat: Administrative organ of the UN
main functions:

Supports the other UN bodies administratively (for example, in the organization of conferences, the writing of reports and studies and the preparation of the budget);
Its chairperson - the UN Secretary General - is elected by the General Assembly for a five-year mandate and is the UN's foremost representative.

c) International Court of Justice: Universal court for international law
main functions:

Decides disputes between states that recognize its jurisdiction;

Issues legal opinions (called Advisory Opinion)

Renders judgement by relative majority. Its fifteen judges are elected by the UN General Assembly for nine-year terms.

d) UN Security Council: For international security issues
main functions:

Responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security;

May adopt compulsory resolutions;

Has fifteen members: five permanent members with veto power and ten elected members.

e) UN Economic and Social Council: For global economical and social affairs

main functions:

Responsible for co-operation between states as regards economic and social matters;
Co-ordinates co-operation between the UN's numerous specialized agencies;
Has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly to serve staggered three-year mandates.

f) UN Trusteeship Council: For administering trust territories

main function:

Was originally designed to manage colonial possessions that were former League of Nations mandates.

3. Two categories of members of the UNSC

There are two categories of the member of the UNSC. One is Permanent member, and the other is non-Permanent member. The United States, Russia, France, Great Britain, China are Permanent members. They were members of the United Nations during World War II. Axis powers, for example, Japan and Germany is not and can not be permanent members. Non-Permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms starting on 1 January, with five replaced each year.

Non-permanent members:

Egypt, Senegal, Japan, Uruguay, Ukraine (2016-17), Angola, Malaysia, Venezuela, New Zealand, Spain (2015-16), Chad, Nigeria, Jordan, Chile and Lithuania (2014-15),

The charter of the UN:

Article 27

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members

4. Responsibility or Duty of the member states

The charter of the UN

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.

As a member of the UN, especially a Non-permanent member of the UNSC, Japan has to accept and carry out the decisions of the UNSC.

5. Issue

If the decision of the UNSC is against the (domestic or national) Constitution, what should we do? Can or should we ignore it?

6. Peace Keeping activities or operations of the UN

Peacekeepers monitor and observe peace processes in post-conflict areas and assist ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they may have signed. Such assistance comes in many forms, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development. In some cases, there are dangerous activities during their operations.

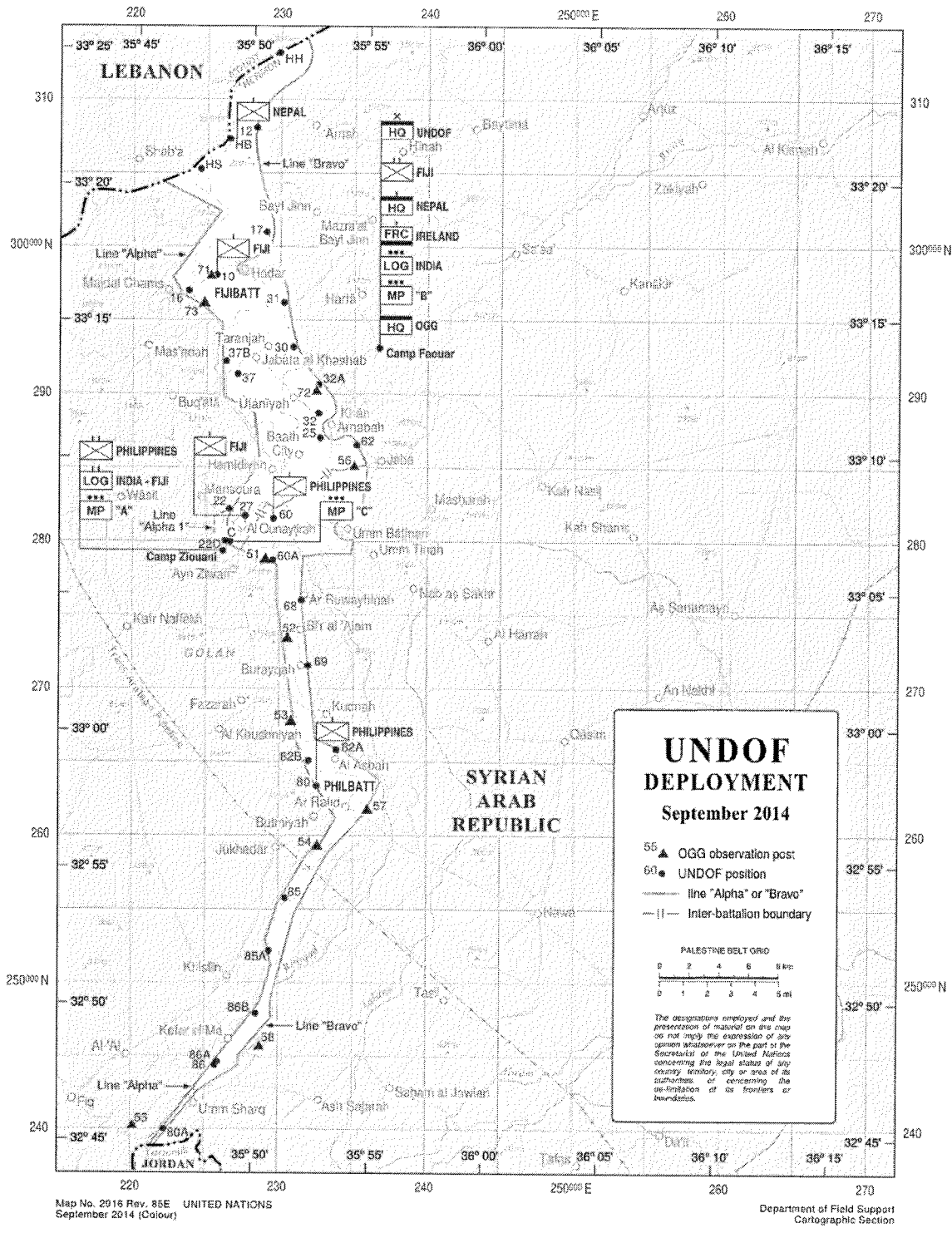
7. UNDOF and Japan

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 350 on 31 May 1974. Japan has joined it since 1996, but withdrew in 2013 because of the deteriorating security situation in its operational area. Only Japan has withdrawn from it due to the security situation. Besides Japan, Austria withdrew from it in 2013. But international society or any nations did not criticize Japan and Austria.

8. Responsibility and a member of UNSC

As a responsible member of the UN, we have to carry out the decisions by the UNSC and have to join its peace keeping activities. In some cases, there are dangerous operations due to their security environments. If we feel there are dangerous elements, we can withdraw from it. UNDOF case is one of them.

9. UNDOF deployment map (2014)



Source: Department of Field Support Cartographic Section, United Nations - <http://www.un.org>

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