

20/8/26.

Q Growing calls for UN Security Council reform challenge the global order. Analyze the merits and demerits of the proposed reforms (G4 bid) and formulate a pragmatic diplomatic strategy for Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION :

The debate of reforms implementation has surfaced when the G4 model represented. The United Nations consists of five permanent member and non-permanent members. United Nations was established as the aftermath of world war 2 and thus, has the infrastructure of 20th century. This is the primary demand of G4 to introduce reforms in the permanent member seats. This analysis will remark on the G4 bid and its positive implications and negative outcomes in respect to Pakistan. Similarly, measures that can help to modify the structure

of United Nations to make it more effective.

G4 NATIONS AND THEIR BID:

The G4 countries are - Africa, Brazil, Japan and India. They demand to increase the permanent seats of UN and integrate the major economies into it. The object of this bid is to increase the number of representation that will help to make decision with accountability and neutrality.

MERITS - IN G4 PERSPECTIVE:

The major merits of G4 bid revolves around increasing representation, and global equality.

ENHANCED REPRESENTATION AND LEGITIMACY:

The current structure of United Nations comprises of all

the leading economies of 21st century. Additionally, the P5 country that have veto power are mostly the global North. The global South and new emerging economies' representation is equally important.

Moreover, the increased number of permanent members will subsequently increase the legitimacy and productive decision-making. It is likely ~~that~~ the aim can be achieved that the decisions that are taken could not be vetoed. If many countries vote in favour or against of anything, it will easily be resolved by higher number of votes from the permanent seats.

~~Therefore~~ Thus, the global South will also get representation on the forum of United Nations.

GREATER FINANCIAL AND TROOPS CONTRIBUTOR:

The G4 countries are one of the major financial and troops contributor to the UN. Either these countries provide UN financial assistance or send their military personells to the peace-keeping missions of the UN. Therefore, G4 countries bid to be the permanant members as they contribute significantly to the United Nations' functionality.

EQUITABLE WORLD ORDER:

If the global North and South is considered, the P5 members lacks the representation from the global South of the World. Similarly, if the representation is considered by respect to continents - Africa and Latin America (G4 - Africa and Brazil) lack the

representation in the UN permanent seats. Thirdly, if the leading economies are considered then the countries like Japan, and India could also be considered for the representation. Also, the economic strength should not be the criteria for the permanent seats of the UN. The emerging economies must have equal representation in the United Nations.

DEMERITS OF G4 BID (IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PAKISTAN):

If the G4 bid has some demerits as well. Particularly, when it comes to Pakistan, the G4 bid has some direct and indirect effect on the consequences. These can Demerits can be:

NEW SEATS OF PRIVILEGE:

The increase in number of seats in United Nations will

also increase the ~~se~~ number of seats of the privileged. The privileges are - veto power and decision-making authority. The United Nations is already going through disfunctionality, mainly due to veto countries - such as, US veto against Israel during Palestine referendum. The menace like these could get resolved due to monopoly of P5 countries. Therefore, the increase in number of seats of permanent countries will only lead to tangling of UN.

INCREASE IN GRIDLOCK:

The increase in the number of seats as the G4 bid, it will increase the gridlock and inefficiency of the United Nation. Adding more countries will not resolve the core

issues of UN, but rather it will exacerbate the challenges faced by UN to become a productive functioning body.

IGNORING REGIONAL DYNAMICS:

Besides all the implications, the bid for the permanent seat ~~will~~ also have imperative regional implications. The G4 bid will be opposed by many countries. For instance, Argentina will oppose Brazil, China and South Korea will oppose Japan, Italy will oppose Germany, and Pakistan and China will oppose India's bid due to Kashmir issue and border conflict. Thus the G4 bid is not a productive reforms that can help UN to function.

A PRAGMATIC DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY FOR PAKISTAN:

There are certain steps that can ~~help~~ to be taken for the UN to increase its functionality.

CHAMPIONING UFCs MODEL:

Pakistan can champion its diplomatic abilities and can gather UFC's (United for Consensus) countries and collectively propose their reforms. The reforms suggested by UFC is to increase the number of non-permanent members. This will not foster the monopoly in UN and also provide equal representation in the United Nations.

EXPANSION OF UFC:

The countries of UFC can be increased and expanded. This will also surge the support for the UFC reforms demand. Pakistan through its diplomatic efforts can integrate the countries like Canada, Italy, Argentina, Mexico and Turkey.

into the UFC countries.

OPPOSED BY PRINCIPLES OF UN:

The G4 bid is in disinclination of the core principles of UN. The India's bid in UN can significantly impact the regional dynamics. If India achieved the permanent seat of the UN, it will ~~sig~~ ~~in~~ hinder the Kashmir Issue. The Kashmir issue is already a bi-product of New Delhi's hegemonic atrocities. Thus, any step toward implementation of G4 bid will also hinder the core and fundamental principles of UN - Sovereignty of all states, accountability and democracy.

CONCLUSION : A PRAGMATIC DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY:

In conclude all the perspectives, the G4 bid is a less pragmatic ~~to~~ but merely to gain

permanent representation in the United States. But gaining the permanent seat in UN will not bring any real solution to the challenges, rather it will increase the political gain game, which have also have demerits, particularly in respect to Pakistan. Thus, the reforms introduced by URC can potentially bring the change by increasing the number of non-permanent members instead of permanent members.