

[Research Notes]

Normative Role of the United Nations Secretary-General¹

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This paper has examined the reports of the UN Secretary-General. The UN Secretary-General has not only a political and administrative role, which are stipulated in the UN Charter, but also a normative role to show his policy and vision. He has a responsibility to lead the norms in the world. Traditionally, international laws, which are the most important world norms, are created by the sovereign states in international society. But nowadays, in reality the normative role of the UN Secretary-General is more important. On the one hand, the norms created by sovereign states have an “international” vision, but on the other hand, the norms created by the UN Secretary-General have a “global” vision.

Preface

On January 1, 2007, Mr. Ban Ki-moon, a Korean, became the United Nations Secretary-General. It is a very good opportunity for people in far eastern Asia to reflect on our way of thinking and our ideas about the policies of the United Nations.

In this paper, I would like to mention the normative role of

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the UN Secretary-General. It is basic knowledge for specialists in the field of UN studies that the UN Secretary-General is, as UN charter article 97 states, the chief administrative officer of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The Secretary-General has not only an administrative role but also a political and executive role. In the field of peace and security, the Secretary-General has to be a good mediator. Former Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold performed a quiet diplomacy. The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.² In addition, the Secretary-General has an executive role. He shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs.³ All of these roles of the UN Secretary-General are mentioned in the UN Charter.

The UN Secretary-General has another important role. This is a normative role or norm creating role. In this paper, the following three points are examined: First, I would like to consider, who creates global norms on the earth. Second, what kind of norm creating role did former Secretary-Generals fulfill. Third, what are the norm creating activities of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon?

The Subject of Norm Creating Actor in the World

Who creates norms on the earth? Traditionally we can say that sovereign states have created international law. The subject of a norm creating actor has been solely sovereign states. On the other hand, nowadays we can recognize many kinds of actors on the earth such as international organizations, regional organizations, NGOs, multinational corporations, groups of transnational organized crime, ethnic groups, individuals, and so forth. These multiple actors can not necessari-

ly have norm creating abilities. But from the viewpoint of the theory of global governance,⁴ these multiple actors have some kind of ownership in international society.

Can these multiple actors create global norms? Oran Young mentions three types of global governance. The first type is a pessimist “observers react to this question with a deep sense of frustration and growing pessimism regarding humankind’s ability to cope with the world’s troubles.”⁵ The second type “response to the growing demand for governance emphasizes efforts to reform the UN as a preferred mechanism for the supply of global governance.”⁶ And the “third response emphasizes the distinction between governance and government and directs attention to a variety of innovative social practices that have come into existence during the postwar era to solve discrete or distinct problems by creating regimes or sets of roles, rules, and relationships that focus on specific problems.”⁷

Now we are living in this age and we, human beings, have to live in the future. For our life, we cannot take the first type of pessimistic option. We can take the second option, reform of the UN, or the third option, creating some kind of norms such as regimes or sets of roles, rules, and relationships. Not only for reform of the UN but also for norm creating, the UN Secretary-General is very important key person.

In an age of global governance, not only sovereign states but also the other actors have a kind of norm creating ability. Among these multiple actors, the UN Secretary-General may take a critical role.

Definition of “Norm” and Normative Theory

What is the definition of a norm? Professor Agatsuma Sakae defines the norm as the principle of *sollen*, “as it shall be” in contrast with the fact of *sein*, “as it is”.⁸ *Black’s Law Dictionary explains* “1. A model or standard accepted (voluntarily or involuntarily) by society or other large groups, against which

society judges someone or something. 2. An actual or set standard determined by the typical or most frequent behavior of a group.”⁹ Paul Viotti and Mark Kauppi, political scientists, define “norm” as “A principle of right action; a standard to guide behavior, as in norms or obligations governing the conduct of war, transit on the high seas, diplomacy, trade and commerce. Normative judgments are often equated to value judgments and the idea of what ought to be; some norms may have the binding character of international law.”¹⁰ From these definitions, we can see that the notion of “norm” means not only a standard as it is but also a future model or idea of what it should be.

As you know, “a normative theory is a theory of values, of an ideal world.”¹¹ The normative theory seeks a vision of what ought to be on the basis of value-oriented and philosophical thought. From the viewpoint of normative theory, it is very important for the UN Secretary-General to show what kind of values and ideas he has and how he can reflect his ideas in his work. The UN Secretary-General has to have a clear world vision and philosophical standpoint.

Normative Role of Former Secretary-Generals

Former Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali produced a lot of excellent reports of his opinions. It is famous that *The Agenda for Peace*,¹² the report of the Secretary-General, introduced valuable notions into the field of peace and security for the post-Cold War era, such as preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding, and peacemaking. Nowadays the notion of “peacebuilding” is a very important key word for UN peacekeeping operations. One well-known and important reform for the UN in the twenty-first century was the establishment of the Peacebuilding Committee¹³ at the World Summit, High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly in September 2005. This word “peacebuilding” was not proposed by the representatives of member states but was intro-

duced by former Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali.

Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan also introduced a lot of new notions, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which is a list of the goals of human beings on the earth. “The MDGs” are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations and signed by 147 heads of states and governments during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000.”¹⁴ This notion of MDGs is understood and accepted by other international organizations, such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, World Bank) MDGs drive and provide a common framework for the international development community to guide their policies and programmes and to assess their effectiveness.

To compare Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali with Secretary-General Annan, Boutros-Ghali proposed many opinions of his own. He had a clear-cut vision and intended to realize his own views and theories from the view point of a scholar of international law. On the other hand, Kofi Annan was an international civil servant of the UN. Annan organized many kinds of panels composed of specialists. Kofi Annan could broaden his views by utilizing a lot of specialists in various fields. He published many reports of the Secretary-General; there are two types of reports. One type of reports are written solely by his name and another type of reports are written “note by the Secretary-General” which are created by panels composed of specialists. Boutros-Ghali and Kofi Annan, both of them, produced a lot of reports of the Secretary-General that are full of ideas and visions. These status reports are neither the annual reports prescribed in UN Charter Article 98 nor reports of operational activities in the field of peace and security, which are prescribed in UN Charter Article 99. They publicized not only the status reports of what they did but also their vision of what should be.

An important role of the Secretary-General is to show his vision and lead international society. The UN Secretary-General is not the president of human being in international society. In addition to being the chief administrative officer of the UN Secretariat, he is also the primary normative leader of the world.

Reports of Present UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

Since 2007, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has produced some important reports. For example, he organized the Secretary-General's High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. This task force published its report, *Comprehensive Framework for Action*, in July 2008. This report does not have any UN document number, but it is an excellent accomplishment of his brains. It provides a brief analysis of the global food crisis and the threats it represents and outlines opportunities in several areas to improve global food security and promote further poverty reduction. The report proposes and decides on a policy on how to deal with the food crisis. This is a normative activity.

Ban Ki-moon also stresses the importance of ethics.¹⁵ He said in his oath of the UN General Assembly, "I will seek to set the highest ethical standard."¹⁶ And he made up his mind to begin with the staffs of the UN, saying, "We must hold all UN employees to the highest standards of integrity and ethical behaviour. On this, I have sought to set an early example, by submitting financial disclosure statement to the UN Ethics Office, for standard external review by Pricewaterhouse Coopers"¹⁷ He showed his ethical attitude by his financial disclosure form.

Lastly, Ban Ki-moon places importance on the following six matters: peace and security, non-proliferation and disarmament, development, climate change, human rights, and UN reform. He has published some important reports in which

his policies are reflected. For example, he published reports in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, such as *Promotion of Multilateralism in the Area of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation*:¹⁸ *United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme*,¹⁹ and so on.²⁰

I think that these UN Secretary-General reports, which reflect his ideas, policies and visions will play a very important role in UN activities.

Conclusion

This paper has examined the reports of the UN Secretary-General. The UN Secretary-General has not only a political and administrative role, which are stipulated in the UN Charter, but also a normative role to show his policy and vision. He has a responsibility to lead the norms in the world. Traditionally, international laws, which are the most important world norms, are created by the sovereign states in international society. But nowadays, in reality the normative role of the UN Secretary-General is more important. On the one hand, the norms created by sovereign states have an “international” vision, but on the other hand, the norms created by the UN Secretary-General have a “global” vision.

Professor E. B. Haas introduced the theory of “Epistemic Community.”²¹ From the viewpoint of his theory, not only the military and economics but also ideas and knowledge have power. The UN Secretary-General can express his views and organize and mobilize his brains.

It is a very good opportunity for the Korean people to reflect on their ideas about UN activities on this occasion. Furthermore, an East-Asian perspective can be reflected on the earth in the age of Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.

Lists of the Reports of Secretary-Generals²²

Compiled by Mariko Shoji

I. The List of SG Reports, Boutros Gahli and Kofi Annan

- 1) New dimensions of arms regulation and disarmament in the post-cold war era: Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on the occasion of Disarmament Week 27 October 1992 (A/C.1/47/7) 23 October 1992.
- 2) An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping: Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (A/47/277-S/24111) 17 June 1992 (An agenda for peace)
- 3) International cooperation in space activities for enhancing security in the post-Cold War Era (A/48/221) 1 July 1993.
- 4) An agenda for development (A/48/935) 6 May 1994 (An agenda for development)
- 5) The United Nations and Cambodia, 1991–1995 ([ST/ DPI/1450] 1995 (Cambodia)
- 6) The United Nations and nuclear non-proliferation ([ST/] DPI/1628) 1995.
- 7) The United Nations and El Salvador, 1990–1995 ([ST/] DPI/1475) 1995 (El Salvador)
- 8) The United Nations and Mozambique, 1992–1995 ([ST/] DPI/1675) 1995 (Mozambique)
- 9) Supplement to an Agenda for peace (A/50/60-S/1995/1) 3 January 1995.
- 10) The United Nations and the advancement of women 1945–1966 ([ST/] DPI/1804) 1996.
- 11) The 50th anniversary annual report on the work of the Organization (A/51/1) 20 August 1996 (The 50th anniversary annual report)
- 12) The United Nations and apartheid ([ST/] DPI/1810) 1996 (apartheid)
- 13) An agenda for democratization ([ST/] DPI/1867) 1996.
- 14) The United Nations and the Iraq-Kuwait conflict, 1996 ([ST/] DPI/1770) 1996.
- 15) The United Nations and the independences of Eritrea ([ST/]

- DPI/1850) 1996.
- 16) The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the Security Council) (A/52/871-S/1998/318) 8 Dec. 1998.
 - 17) Preventing war and disaster: a growing global challenge (A/54/1) 31 August 1999.
 - 18) Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/35.
The fall of Srebrenica (A/54/549) 15 November 1999 (Srebrenica)
 - 19) We the peoples: the role of the United Nations in the 21st century (A/54/2000) 23 March 2000 (Annual Report for Millennium Assembly)
 - 20) Road map forwards the implementation of the United Nation Millennium Declaration (A/56/326) 6 September 2001.
 - 21) Prevention of armed conflict (A/55/985-S/2001/574) 7 June 2001 (Conflict Prevention)
 - 22) Prevention of armed conflict: views of organs, organizations and bodies of the United nation System (A/57/588-S/2002/1269) 5 November 2002.
 - 23) Multilingualism: Report of the Secretary-General (A/58/363) 5 September 2003.
 - 24) In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all (A/59/2005) 21 March 2005 (60th Anniversary)
 - 25) Investing in the United Nations for a Stronger Organization Worldwide. (A/60/692) 7 March 2006.
 - 26) Uniting Against Terrorism: Recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy (A/60/825) 27 April 2006.
 - 27) Investing in people: report of the Secretary-General UN (A/61/255) 9 Aug. 2006.
 - 28) International Cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/314) 5 September 2006.
 - 29) Multilingualism: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/317) 6 September 2006.
 - 30) Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations System: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/318) 7 September 2006.
 - 31) Combating defamation of religions: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/325) 12 September 2006.

- 32) Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination: Report of the Secretary-General(A/61/333) 12 September 2006.
- 33) Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban declaration and programme of action: report of the Secretary-General(A/61/337) 12 September 2006.
- 34) Missing persons: report of The Secretary-General(A/61/476) 18 September 2006.
- 35) Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism: report of the Secretary-General(A/61/353) 19 September 2006.
- 36) Sport for development and peace: The way forward: Report of the Secretary-General(A/61/373) 22 September 2006.
- 37) Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/463) 26 September 2006.
- 38) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities: Report of the Secretary-General(A/61/532) 19 October 2006.
- 39) Children and armed conflict: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/529-S/2006/826) 26 October 2006.
- 40) Accountability measures: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/546) 27 October 2006.
- 41) Uniting our strengths: Enhancing United Nations Support for the rule of law: report of the Secretary-General(A/61/636; S/2006/980) 14 December 2006.

II. The Reports by the Brains of SG

- 1) Panel on United Nations Peace Operation: Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operation(A/55/305-S/2000/809) 21 August 2000(Brahimi report)
- 2) We the peoples: Civil Society, the United Nations and Global Governance. Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations(A/58/817) 11 June 2002(Cardoso Report)
- 3) Report of the Secretary-General in response to the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations(A/59/354) 13 September 2002.

- 4) A more secure world: Our shared responsibility: Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Threats, challenges and change (A/59/565) 2 December 2004 (Report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel)

III. SG Reports by Ban Ki-moon

- 1) Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/61/210) 1 August 2006.
- 2) United Nations Secretariat Consolidated Report 2006 (A/62/164) 29 June 2007.
- 3) Study on all forms of Violence against Women (A/61/122/Add.1) 6 July 2006.
- 4) Prevention of armed conflict (A/60/891) 18 July 2006.
- 5) Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries: Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the decade 2001–2010 (A/61/323) 21 July 2006.
- 6) Study on Violence against Children (A/61/299) 29 August 2006.
- 7) Children and Armed Conflict (A/61/529-S/2006/826) 26 October 2006.
- 8) World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/62/61) 9 November 2006.
- 9) Proposed Office on Gender Equity and Advancement of Women (A/61/590) 21 November 2006 (Gender architecture for the United Nations)
- 10) Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child (E/CN.6/2007/2) 12 December 2006.
- 11) World Demographic Trends (E/CN.9/2007/6) 10 January 2007.
- 12) Record-keeping and the management of United Nations archives (ST/SGB/2007/5) 12 February 2007.
- 13) Information sensitivity, classification and handling (ST/SGB/2007/6) 12 February 2007.
- 14) Declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS and political declaration on HIV/AIDS: focus on progress over the past 12 months: report of The Secretary-General (A/61/816) 20 March 2007.
- 15) Recommendations contained in the report of the High-Level panel on United Nations system-wide coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/836) 3 April 2007.

- 16) Civilian career peacekeepers: report of the Secretary-General (A/61/850) 11 April 2007.
- 17) Comprehensive report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peace operations: Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/858) 13 April 2007.
- 18) Comprehensive review of the Strategic Military Cell (A/61/883) 26 April 2007.
- 19) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/62/170) 27 July 2007.
- 20) Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (A/61/1015) 30 July 2007.
- 21) New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) consolidated report fifth consolidated report on the progress in implementation and international support (A/62/203) 3 August 2007.
- 22) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/62/208) 7 August 2007.
- 23) Implementation of the mobility policy (A/62/215) 8 August 2007.
- 24) Children and armed conflict Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/62/228) 13 August 2007.
- 25) Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism: report of the Secretary-General Imprint: [New York] UN (A/62/298) 24 August 2007.
- 26) Administration of Justice (A/62/294) 23 August 2007.
- 27) Implementation of the international strategy for disaster reduction: Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/320) 5 September 2007.
- 28) Advocacy strategy on the effective and timely implementation of the PROGRAMME of action for the Least developed countries for the decade 2001–2010: Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/322) 6 September 2007.
- 29) International cooperation on Humanitarian assistance in the Field of natural disasters, from relief to development: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/323) 7 September 2007.
- 30) Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations Personnel: Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/324) 7 September 2007.
- 31) Women and peace and security (S/2007/567) 12 September 2007.

- 32) Sport for development and peace: Progress and prospects: Report of the Secretary-General(A/62/325) 12 September 2007.
- 33) Global Survey of early warning systems: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/340) 14 September 2007.
- 34) Interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/337) 25 September 2007.
- 35) Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur(A/62/380) 3 October 2007.
- 36) Optimizing the International effort to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl Disaster: Report of the Secretary-General(A/62/467) 4 October 2007.
- 37) Information and communications technology security, disaster recovery and business continuity for the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/477) 9 October 2007.
- 38) Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban declaration and Programme of action: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/480) 11 October 2007.
- 39) Investing in information and communications technology: status report: Report of the Secretary-General(A/62/502) 23 October 2007.
- 40) United Nations Programme of assistance in the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: Report of the Secretary-General(A/62/503) 25 October 2007.
- 41) Information and communications technology: Enterprise Systems for the United Nations Secretariat worldwide: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/510) 29 October 2007.
- 42) Department of Political Affairs(A/62/521) 2 November 2007.
- 43) Comprehensive report on United Nations procurement activities: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/525) 6 November 2007.
- 44) Peacekeeping Best Practices(A/62/593) 18 December 2007.
- 45) High-level event on climate change(A/62/511) 23 November 2007.
- 46) Children and armed conflict: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/609-S/2007/757) 21 December 2007.
- 47) Overview of United Nations activities in relation to climate change: report of the Secretary-General(A/62/644) 10 January

- 2008.
- 48) Report on Conflict Prevention (S/2008/18) 14 January 2008.
 - 49) Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/659-S/2008/39) 23 January 2008.
 - 50) Comprehensive review of the welfare and recreation needs of all categories of peacekeeping personnel: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/663) 24 January 2008.
 - 51) Accountability framework, enterprise risk management and internal control framework, and Results-Based management framework: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/701) 19 February 2008.
 - 52) Declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS and political declaration on HIV/AIDS: midway to the millennium development goals/Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/780) 1 April 2008.
 - 53) Administration of justice: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/782) 3 April 2008.
 - 54) Investing in information and communications technology: Information and communications strategy for the United Nations secretariat: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/793) 9 April 2008.
 - 55) Status of cases for death and disability for former police units, military contingents, civilian police officers and military observers processed and currently in process and comprehensive review of the administrative and payment arrangement for such cases: Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/805) 18 April 2008.
 - 56) Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse: report of the Secretary-General (A/62/890) 25 June 2008.
 - 57) United Nations global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the strategy: Report of the Secretary-General (A/62/898) 7 July 2008.
 - 58) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction: report of the Secretary-General (A/63/153) 21 July 2008.
 - 59) Disarmament and non-Proliferation education: Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/158) 21 July 2008.
 - 60) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict (A/63/227) 6 August 2008.
 - 61) Integration of the economies in transition into the world econ-

- omy(A/63/256)8 August 2008.
- 62) Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel(A/63/305)18 August 2008.
- 63) Programme of outreach on the Holocaust and the United Nations(A/63/316) 20 August 2008.
- 64) Women and peace and security(S/2008/622)25 September 2008.
- 65) Implementing the responsibility to protect(A/63/677)12 January 2009.
- 66) Welfare and recreation needs of all categories of personnel and detailed implications(A/63/675)13 January 2009.
- 67)Report on the progress of training in peacekeeping(A/63/680) 14 January 2009.
- 68) World demographic trends(E/CN.9/2009/6)15 January 2009.
- 69) Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations(A/63/702) 3 February 2009.
- 70) Children and armed conflict(A/63/785-S/2009/158)26 March 2009.
- 71) Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing mediation and its support activities(S/2009/189)8 April 2009.
- 72) Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict(A/63/881-S/2009/304)11 June 2009.
- 73) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures(A/64/113)24 June 2009.
- 74) Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto(A/64/128)7 July 2009.
- 75) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty(A/64/137)15 July 2009.
- 76) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements(Habitat II)and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme(UN-Habitat X A/64/260)6 August 2009.
- 77) Report on a Smoke-free United Nations(A/64/335)28 August 2009.
- 78) Climate Change and its possible security implications(A/64/350) 11 September 2009.
- 79) Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

- and the promotion of democratization(A/64/304)14 August 2009.
- 80) Women and peace and security(S/2009/465)16 September 2009.
- 81) Support to African Union peacekeeping operations authorized by the United Nations(A/64/359-S/2009/470)18 September 2009.
- 82) Report of the African Union-United Nations panel on modalities for support to African Union peacekeeping operations (A/63/666-S/2008/813)31 December 2008.

Notes

1. This research note is a totally revised version of the paper presented at the 8th Korea-Japan Seminar on UN System, September 5–6, 2008, “Global Issues and the United Nations” at Cherry Room(3rd fl.) Seoul Palace Hotel, Seoul, Korea.
2. The UN Charter, article 99.
3. Ibid., article 98.
4. The commission on Global Governance defined the notion of Global Governance as following passage. “Governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs.” And the report continues that a wide range of actors may be involved in any one area of governance. The Report of The commission on Global Governance, *Our Global Neighborhood*, Oxford University Press, 1995, pp. 2–3.
5. Oran R. Young, *Governance in World Affairs*, Cornell University Press, 1999, p. 2.
6. Ibid. University Press, 1995, pp. 2–3.
7. Ibid.
8. Agatsuma Sakae, Shinban *Shin Houritsugaku Jiten(New edition: New Dictionary of Law)* Yuuhikaku, 1983, p. 194.
9. Bryan A. Garner, ed., *Black’s Law Dictionary*, Thomson/West, 2001, p. 491.
10. Paul R. Viotti and Mark V. Kauppi, *International Relations Theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism, and Beyond*, Longman Publishers, 1998, p. 489.
11. Robert Jackson, Georg Sørensen, *Introduction to International Relations: Theories and approaches*, Oxford University press, 2003, p. 206.
12. *An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping*: Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992 (A/47/277-S/24111)17 June 1992.
13. <http://www.un.org/peace/peacebuilding>
14. <http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>. & Supplement to an Agenda for peace (A/50/60-S/1995/1) 3 January 1995.
15. *Activities of the Ethics Office: report of the Secretary-General*, A/62/285, 21 Aug.2007.
16. *UN News Center*, 14 December 2006.
17. *UN News Center*, 26 January 2007.
18. *Promotion of Multilateralism in the area of Disarmament and non-Proliferation*: The Report of the Secretary-General, A/63/126, 14 July 2008.
19. *United Nations disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme*: The Report of the Secretary-General, A/63/129, 14 July 2008.
20. I think these reports have to be put on the homepage of the UN Secretary-General’s site.
21. Erst B. Haas, *When the Knowledge is Power: Three models of Change in International Organizations*, University of California Press, 1999.

22. It is important to list important reports of the Secretary-General, because these connote the UN global norms in the future. Reports that I picked up are not the routine reports of activities of the Secretary-General, but reports that have a possibility of developing into UN global norms.