

GERMAN REVIEW ON THE UNITED NATIONS | Abstracts

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“We Need a European Response with European Solidarity” pp. 147–151

In an interview, **António Guterres**, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, discusses the dramatic rise of forcibly displaced persons worldwide, the serious lack of resources to protect refugees, the challenges of protecting internally displaced people, and the urgent need for a common European asylum and migration strategy.

Harald Müller pp. 152–157 **Deadlock in Nuclear Disarmament. Why the 2015 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Failed**

The 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons concluded on May 22, 2015 without the adoption of a final declaration. The aim of the conference was to evaluate the progress made since the last review in 2010 and to adopt a work program for the upcoming five years. However, serious differences between the state parties became evident. Two issues dominated the debate: nuclear disarmament and a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. A new proposal for an absolute prohibition of all nuclear weapons and the reluctance of the nuclear-weapon states to dismantle their arsenal led to a deadlock, making an agreement impossible. Ultimately, the conference failed due to conflicting positions on the Middle East question.

Michael Brzoska · Götz Neuneck p. 158 **Comment: Nuclear Deal with Iran: A Compromise with Great Potential**

The nuclear deal between Iran and the EU High Representative, China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK, and the US in July 2015 rounds up many years of difficult negotiations. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is a good compromise: it prevents Iran from producing nuclear weapons but allows uranium enrichment for peaceful purposes. A tough verification system also guarantees control from outside.

Birgit Lode pp. 159–164 **COP21, Paris. On the Road to a Legally Binding Climate Treaty for All**

The year 2015 might go down in history as the year of sustainability if the UN succeeds in adopting a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) manage to adopt a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol in

December 2015. Will such a climate treaty ensure that the states finally adhere to the agreed two-degree-target? What role does the recent G7 summit and the Pope's encyclical play in this respect? The article explores not only the possible content, but also the prospects and hurdles on the road to a new, legally binding climate protection agreement.

Alexander Gunther Friedrich p. 165 **Comment: Development Goals: “The Power of Partnership”**

In this comment it is argued that the private sector should play a more prominent role in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). So far, measures to mobilize public-private partnerships have not been emphasized enough. As cooperation is essential, the UN should include governments and economic leaders alike in the process.

Rainer Huhle pp. 166–170 **Protecting People from Enforced Disappearance. A First Evaluation of the Implementation of the UN Convention**

In February 2015, the Committee against Enforced Disappearances concluded its eighth session by looking back on its first four years of work. The article describes the outstanding features of the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, while paying special attention to its innovative dispositions. It further presents the work of the Committee, highlighting its treatment of State reports, the Urgent Action facilities and advances in the legal interpretation of the Convention. Finally, some controversial issues of the application of the Convention are discussed.

Detlef Dumon pp. 171–175 **Between Participation and Politics: The United Nations and Sports**

The mandate for both physical education and sports lies with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), but the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) as well as the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace are jointly promoting ways in which sports can contribute to peace-building processes as well as to socio-economic development. The article also illustrates the close cooperation between leading representatives of UN structures as well as large international sports organizations and federations, focussing on the International Olympic Committee and the FIFA. It concludes by highlighting opportunities for the UN system to influence the environment in which these large bodies operate.