



THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

31 July 2015

Excellency

Reference is made to my letter dated 10 November, 2014, of which I appointed H.E Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations to Chair on my behalf, the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council Reform. In my letter, I encouraged Member States to move the process towards text based negotiations. I now have the honour to circulate to you a text, to form the basis for the Intergovernmental Negotiations on the reform of the Security Council.

This text is the outcome of a consultative, inclusive and transparent process. It is a product of Member States submissions and discussions in the IGN during 69th session. I am confident that all efforts have been made to afford an opportunity to Member States to participate throughout the process from its inception until now.

The text should be considered in conjunction with its annex as a comprehensive whole. The annex displays not only the original submissions of Member States to the Framework Document, but also six letters containing the positions of groups and Member States that indicated that they did not wish their proposals to be included in the body of the text.

Given this text's adherence to General Assembly Decision 62/557, it represents a sound basis upon which Member States can engage in text- based negotiations during the next phase of IGN.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sam K. Kutesa'.

Sam K. Kutesa

All Permanent Representatives
to the United Nations
New York

Intergovernmental Negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP

a.1 Permanent Members

- a.1.1. The Republic of China (People's Republic of China), France, The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (The Russian Federation), The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
- i. ...with no additional permanent seats:
Ireland, Liechtenstein, Panama
- ii. ...plus additional permanent seats:
(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Latvia, Malaysia, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Viet Nam
- iii. ...plus [x] additional permanent seats:
Slovakia [5]; Georgia [5-6]; African Group, Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [6]; Australia, Hungary [up to 6]
- iv. ...plus Brazil, Germany, India, Japan and permanent African representation:
France, Kazakhstan, Romania, UK
- a.1.2. No less than two permanent seats for Africa. **African Group**
- a.1.3. Endorses the enlargement of the Security Council in the category of permanent members. At least two developing countries from Africa, two from Asia and two others from Latin America and the Caribbean should enter the Council as new permanent members. **Cuba**
- a.1.4. It is yet premature to specify the issue of this category of membership...In the event of possible expansion of permanent membership, Japan is totally unqualified to be a permanent member of the expanded Security Council under any circumstances since Japan still denies to liquidate its inhumane war crimes committed against a number of Asian countries during World War II, which placed Japan under the term of an enemy state in the Charter of the United Nations.¹ **DPRK**
- a.1.5. Not convinced by arguments for an increase in the number of permanent seats. Bringing in new permanent members would seem to carry the risk of perpetuating many of the deficiencies of current arrangements. **Ireland**
- In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for additional permanent seats
- a.1.6. Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution on Security Council reform, interested Member States prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council would submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will then proceed, as soon as possible, at a date to be determined by the President of the General Assembly to the election of the six new permanent members. **G4, L.69, Czech Republic**
- a.1.7. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly will be applied to the election of the new permanent members. **G4, L.69, Czech Republic**

- a.1.8. Election of new permanent members by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot. **Belgium and Luxembourg, (The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Georgia, Monaco**
- a.1.9. The criteria of Article 23 (1) should also apply to the election of the new permanent members: "due regard being specifically paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution". **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), G4, L.69, Czech Republic**
- a.1.10. Having in mind the importance of these elections they should require broader support than regular elections for the non-permanent seats. **Croatia**
- a.1.11. Decision on the basis of consensus or the largest possible majority in the General Assembly. **Serbia**
- a.1.12. Expansion of permanent seats by consensual/unanimous endorsement of the regional group and respective decision/acclamation of the United Nations General Assembly. **Slovakia**
- a.1.13. The selection of Africa's representatives to be done by the African Union for submission to the General Assembly for election. **African Group**
- a.1.14. The election process of new members should remain as a prerogative of the General Assembly. **Peru**
- a.1.15. The manner in which new permanent members are chosen would depend on the outcome of discussions about the scope of enlargement. It is for the United Nations membership to designate new permanent members. **France, UK**

a.2 Non-permanent members with a two-year term

- a.2.1. Current two-year non-permanent seats (10)
 - i. ...plus additional non-permanent seats:

(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Dominican Republic, France², Latvia, Malaysia, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, UK³, Viet Nam
 - ii. ...plus [x] additional non-permanent seats:

Czech Republic [4]; G4, Belgium and Luxembourg, Georgia [4-5]; Australia [up to 5]; Ireland, Kazakhstan, Slovakia [5]; African Group [not less than 5]; Hungary [not more than 6]; L.69, Montenegro [6]
- a.2.2. A total of 5 non-permanent seats for Africa. **African Group**
- a.2.3. The number of non-permanent members for a term of two years should increase to 15 at least. **Cuba**
- a.2.4. Proceed first with the issue of enlargement of non-permanent seats. **DEPK**

In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for additional two-year non-permanent seats
- a.2.5. Additional two-year non-permanent members will be elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with the current standard procedure for non-permanent seats. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Monaco, Montenegro, Paraguay, Slovakia**
- a.2.6. The election process of new non-permanent members should remain as a prerogative of the General Assembly. **Peru**
- a.2.7. It is for the United Nations membership to elect all non-permanent members. **France, UK**

- a.2.8. The selection of Africa's representatives to be done by the African Union for submission to the General Assembly for election. **African Group**
- a.2.9. Member States should take into account the (i) aspirations of those countries whose contribution to the work of the Organization is undisputed (ii) financial contributions to the United Nations budget, as well as and (iii) participation in peacekeeping operations with the United Nations Security Council mandate. **Poland**
- a.2.10. New non-permanent seats should have exactly the same privileges and rights as the ones enjoyed by the current non-permanent members, without selective or discriminatory criteria being established. **Cuba**
- a.2.11. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from 15 to maximum 25/26, 2 of the 4/5 additional non-permanent members shall be chosen for a term of one year. **Belgium and Luxembourg**
Possible re-election of two year non-permanent seats
- a.2.12. Not opposed to immediate re-election of non-permanent members. **Cuba**
- a.2.13. It is for consideration whether countries holding two-year term seats would be free to stand again for a second term on completion of their first. It is also for consideration whether at the end of the second term they might be required to step down for a number of years before standing again. **Ireland**

a.3 New Category of Seats

- a.3.1. Remains open for this option, if negotiations can lead to the compromise between groups with the opposing views on new permanent membership. **Montenegro**
- a.3.2. Does not favor the creation of new categories or sub-categories of Member States. New categories would intensify current differences and would motivate division among members of the Security Council in lieu of contributing to more effective operation thereof. For instance, the accession of new permanent members without the right to veto would result in a new category, which is not supported. **Cuba**

Longer Term Non-Permanent Seats

- a.3.3. Six additional members elected to serve, on a permanent basis, for renewable terms of [8/10] years.⁴ **Liechtenstein**
- a.3.4. Non-permanent members with an eight-year term - a total of 6 seats. **Ireland**
- a.3.5. Should it find consensus, does not exclude an interim solution, where a new category of seats is created for longer periods than two years that can also be immediately renewable. **Hungary**

In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats

- a.3.6. Elections to fill the six seats with terms of [8/10] years shall be held after entry into force of the required Charter amendment and simultaneously with the regular elections of non-permanent members of the Security Council. Candidates for seats above shall not be eligible to serve as non-permanent members in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter for the following [8/10] calendar years. **Liechtenstein**
- a.3.7. It is for consideration whether countries holding eight-year term seats would be free to stand again for a second term on completion of their first. It is also for consideration whether at the end of the second term they might be required to step down for a number of years before standing again. **Ireland**

Transitional Permanent Seats

- a.3.8. Open for discussion on a new category of membership, provided it does not compromise the effectiveness of the United Nations Security Council decision making, creates opportunity (maybe for an interim period) for those Member States that wish to assume higher responsibility; and provides an acceptable platform for regional leading Member States to do so if endorsed by the regional group. **Slovakia**

- a.3.9. Open to the possibility of establishing a category of members with a long mandate, which could eventually become permanent members. This can be considered as a constructive evolution formula. **Peru**

In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats

- a.3.10. Election process to be decided by the rules of procedure, ideally on principle of regional endorsement. **Slovakia**

Gradual Removal of Categories

- a.3.11. The very nature of membership “categories” does not correspond to the democratic institution that we are trying to perfect. In the long run, we would like to see there are no membership categories, just as is the case in all the other United Nations bodies. By the United Nations Centennial in 2045, we envision a Security Council consisting of 24 members, all on equal standing, elected for three-year terms, with the opportunity for consecutive re-election.

Considering the commitments well into the 2030’s as already acquired by some Member States in terms of their candidacy under the current membership structure of 5 permanent members and 10 non-permanent members on a two-year rotation. The final composition of the Security Council will be phased in over two stages.

The first stage, beginning in 2017 and ending in 2030, introduces five semi-permanent seats which entail a tentatively indefinite tenure without the right to veto, to accommodate the G4 and one member of the African Group; one additional non-permanent seat each for the Eastern European Group and the Arab States, and two for the Small Island Developing States.

The second stage introduces three-year election cycles beginning in 2030 for all positions in the Security Council. Measures to ascertain the re-election of the P5 until the United Nations Centennial in 2045 should be discussed and incorporated. **Panama**

Description of an election process for any type of new category of seats

- a.3.12. To be elected by the General Assembly, with the same procedure as the current non-permanent members. **Montenegro**

- a.3.13. The election process should follow current practices regarding non-permanent members. **Paraguay**

b) REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

- b.1. Appropriate geographic balance across the full membership of the Council. To better reflect contemporary geopolitical realities. **Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Dominican Republic, Latvia, Peru, Viet Nam**
- b.2. The current composition of the Security Council does not reflect geopolitical realities, for which it needs to be balanced. Developing countries are underrepresented in the Council. **Cuba**
- b.3. Need to address the non-representation and under-representation of some regions in the permanent and non-permanent category; this will help improve the legitimacy and accountability of the United Nations Security Council. **Brunei Darussalam, Singapore**
- b.4. Reform should guarantee that all United Nations Member States are represented and included in an equal and democratic manner in the deliberations of international peace and security issues. **DPKK**
- b.5. A reform that will ensure Africa's legitimate right to fair and equitable geographical representation in the Security Council: taking into account the principles, objectives and ideals of the UN Charter for a fairer world based on universalism, equity and regional balance within the UN system. **African Group**
- b.6. Supportive of a reform which will ensure Africa's fair and equitable geographical representation in the Security Council. **Brunei Darussalam, Croatia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Slovakia**
- b.7. Emphasize the necessity of one new non-permanent member seat for the Eastern European Member States that are considerably underrepresented in the Security Council. **Czech Republic**
- b.8. Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for Africa; Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for Asia; Expansion in non-permanent category for Eastern European; Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for GRULAC; Expansion in permanent category for WEOG. **(The Bahamas Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- b.9. The enlargement of the Security Council shall be guided by the principles of Article 23 of the Charter, based on the equitable geographical representation of the regional groups.⁵ **Hungary**
- b.10. Any change in the Security Council composition should be based on the existing regional groups. **Ukraine**
- b.11. Broader reform of geographical distribution. **Poland**
- b.12. Implementation of geographical criteria in order to allow all regions to have an adequate presence within the enlarged Council. **Paraguay**
- b.13. Close the gap between regional groups and improve rotations. **Slovakia**
- b.14. Increase in the membership of the Council for each region should correspond to their respective proportion in the membership of the United Nations. **Viet Nam**
- b.15. Do not support proposals for regional representation on the Security Council as this would be at odds with the fundamental tenets of the United Nations Charter, which makes clear that admission to the United Nations is extended to individual states. **France, UK**
Cross-Regional Arrangements
- b.16. Member States should also make full use of the possibility of cross-regional arrangements to ensure that the diversity of the General Assembly membership is adequately reflected in the Council. **G4**
- b.17. Small states must always be represented in the Council. If the Council's composition does not include a small state, at least one of the existing Council members will be appointed as a representative for small states in consultation with the members of the Forum of Small States. **Singapore**

- b.18. Regional groups shall coordinate to ensure that there is regular representation for small developing states in the non-permanent category. **L.69**
- b.19. Any enlargement of the Security Council should take into account the concerns of small and medium-sized Member States, including the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). **Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands**
- b.20. Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to the adequate and continuing representation of:
- i. Small Member States: **Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Slovakia**
 - ii. Medium Size Member States: **Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, Estonia, Latvia, Netherlands**
 - iii. Small Island Developing States (SIDS): **G4, Brunei Darussalam, Estonia**
- b.21. Increase the presence of Arab countries. **Slovakia**
- b.22. It is very important to increase the representation of Non-Aligned Movement Member States and other developing countries. **DPRK**
- b.23. Expansion should see more seats for the developing countries and equitable geographical representation in the enlarged membership, in both categories. **Malaysia**
- b.24. Expansion in the permanent and non-permanent category with developed and developing countries adequately represented. **Brunei Darussalam**
- b.25. Equitable geographic representation to the benefit of small and developing countries and regional and other specific groups. **Serbia**
- b.26. The reform should envisage increased representation in the Council of developing countries from Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. **Ukraine**
- b.27. The main objective of the enlargement of the Security Council should be to rectify the underrepresentation of developing countries. Therefore, the increase in such categories should mostly stem from developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The main objective of the enlargement of the Security Council should be to rectify the underrepresentation of developing countries. It must not expand by default. The enlargement of the Security Council should not be partial or selective, nor should it imply an increase in the number of members to the detriment of developing countries. The main increase for such categories should be in the number of developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. **Cuba**

b.29. Distribution of seats in the case of expansion of both permanent and non-permanent seats

b.29.1 New/ Additional permanent seats to be distributed as follows:

- i. African States:
African Group⁶ [no less than 2];
Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69⁷, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [2]
- ii. Asia-Pacific States:
Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [2]
- iii. Latin American and Caribbean States:
Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [1]
- iv. Western European and Other States:
Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [1]

b.29.2 Additional two-year non-permanent seats to be distributed as follows:

- i. African States:
Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [1]; **Belgium and Luxembourg, G4** [1-2];
African Group [no less than 2]; **L.69** [2]
- ii. Asia-Pacific States:
Belgium and Luxembourg, G4, L.69, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [1]
- iii. Eastern European States:
G4, L.69, Belgium and Luxembourg, Croatia⁸, Czech Republic, Georgia⁹, Hungary¹⁰, Kazakhstan, Latvia¹¹, Romania¹², Slovakia¹³ [1]
- iv. Latin American and Caribbean States:
G4, L.69, Belgium and Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan [1]
- v. Western European and Other States: **Kazakhstan** [1]
- vi. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across all regions:
(The Bahamas Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)¹⁴, L.69 [1]

b.29.3 At least two developing countries from Africa, two from Asia and two others from Latin America and the Caribbean should enter the Council as new permanent members. **Cuba**

Range of Proposals in b.29

	Current permanent seats	New/ Additional permanent seats*	Current non-permanent seats	Additional non-permanent seats	Total
African States	0	2	3	1-2**	6-7
Asia-Pacific States	1	2	2	1	6
Eastern European States	1	0	1	1	3
Latin American and Caribbean States	0	1	2	1	4
Western European and Other States	3	1	2	0-1	6-7
Cross regional: Small Island Developing States	0	0	0	0-1	0-1
	5	6	10	4-7	25-28 seats

*Also note: Submission b.29.3

**Also note: African Group [no less than 2]

b.30. Distribution of seats in the case of creation of longer term non-permanent seats

- b.30.1 New longer term non-permanent seats with a term length of [8 **Ireland** or 8/10 **Liechtenstein**] years to be distributed as follows:
- i. African States: **Ireland, Liechtenstein** [2]
 - ii. Asia-Pacific States: **Ireland, Liechtenstein** [2]
 - iii. Latin American and Caribbean States: **Ireland, Liechtenstein** [1]
 - iv. Western European and Other States: **Ireland, Liechtenstein** [1]
- b.30.2 Additional two-year non-permanent seats to be distributed as follows:
- vii. African States: **Ireland** [2]
 - viii. Asia-Pacific States: **Ireland** [1]
 - ix. Eastern European States: **Ireland, Liechtenstein** [1]
 - x. Latin American and Caribbean States: **Ireland** [1]
- b.30.3 Leaves open the possibility of the creation of further two-year non-permanent seats in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter, and does not specifically address the number or distribution of any such seats. **Liechtenstein** (Denoted by [x] in the below table)

Range of Proposals in b.30

	Current permanent seats	Current non-permanent seats	New longer term non-permanent seats	Additional two year non-permanent seats	Total
African States	0	3	2	2 or [x]	7 or [x]
Asia-Pacific States	1	2	2	1 or [x]	6 or [x]
Eastern European States	1	1	0	1	3
Latin American and Caribbean States	0	2	1	1 or [x]	4 or [x]
Western European and Other States	3	2	1	0 or [x]	6 or [x]
	5	10	6	5 or [x]	21 to 26 or [x] seats

b.31. Distribution of additional two-year non-permanent seats under any expansion model

- b.31.1 Distribution of additional two-year non-permanent seats in the event of any expansion model regardless of the distribution of potential additional permanent or any new category of seats
- i. African States: [2] **Montenegro**
 - ii. Asia-Pacific States: [1] **Montenegro**
 - iii. Eastern European States: [1] **Estonia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Ukraine**
 - iv. Latin American and the Caribbean States: [1] **Montenegro**
 - v. Western European and Other States: [1] **Montenegro**

b.32.Distribution of seats during the gradual removal of categories

b.32.1 By 2030 (first stage) the Security Council will retain the current structure of seats along with the addition of semi-permanent category of seats with a tentative indefinite tenure to be distributed as follows:

- i. African States: [1]
- ii. Brazil, Germany, India, Japan: [4]

And additional two-year non-permanent seats to be distributed as follows:

- iii. Eastern European States: [1]
- iv. Arab States: [1]
- v. Small Island Developing States: [2]

b.32.2 By 2045 (second stage) the composition of the Security Council will amount to a single category of three-year electable seats to be distributed as follows:

- i. African States: [4]
- ii. Arab States: [1]
- iii. Asia-Pacific States: [5]
- iv. Eastern European States: [3]
- v. Latin American and Caribbean States: [3]
- vi. Small Island Developing States: [2]
- vii. Western European and Other States: [6]

b.32.3 The proposed distribution of member seats takes into account the various other proposals on the table, as well as the proportion of countries in each region of the world, giving greater representation to developing countries, and bearing in mind that a few countries overlap groupings. **Panama**

c) THE SIZE OF AN ENLARGED SECURITY COUNCIL AND WORKING METHODS OF THE COUNCIL

c.1. Size of an Enlarged Security Council

c.1.1 A total of (21 - 27) seats

Montenegro¹⁵ [21]; **Liechtenstein** [22 or more]; **Australia**¹⁶ [21-26]; **Panama** [24]; **Serbia** [up to 25]; **Czech Republic, Georgia, Slovakia** [25]; **G4, Brunei Darussalam**¹⁷ [25-26]; **Belgium and Luxembourg** [maximum 25-26]; **Romania** [25-27]; **Ireland, Kazakhstan** [26]; **African Group, Cuba**¹⁸ [not less than 26]; **Hungary** [not more than 27]; **L.69** [27]; **France, Peru**¹⁹ [mid-twenties]

c.1.2 The Security Council should be expanded in order to make it more broadly representative. At the same time, expansion of the Security Council should not hamper its effectiveness and ability to carry out its responsibilities as set out in the Charter. **Netherlands, UK**

c.2. Working Methods of the Council

Working Methods Impacted by Enlargement

c.2.1 Working methods of the enlarged Council should be conducted so as to help facilitate a more transparent, efficient, effective and accountable functioning of the Security Council as a whole. **Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Ireland, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Serbia**

Votes Required for Decision Making

c.2.2 An affirmative vote of [14/15 **G4** / 15 **L.69**] from a total of [25/26 **G4** / 27 **L.69**] members of the enlarged Security Council will be required for a decision.

c.2.3 An expanded Security Council would maintain the same proportionality of 60% for voting purposes i.e. decisions would be adopted by the affirmative vote of 15 members. **Panama**

c.2.4 The majority required for decision-making in an enlarged Council is to be reflected in the necessary Charter amendments (art. 27 (2), 27 (3) and 109 (1)). **Hungary, Liechtenstein**

Presidency of the Security Council

c.2.5 The Security Council would be invited to consider taking measures to ensure that non-permanent members of the enlarged Security Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their tenure. **Belgium and Luxembourg, (The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), G4, L.69, Latvia, Liechtenstein**

Participation of Non-Permanent Members in the Work of the Council

c.2.6 An enlarged Council should not make it more difficult for non-permanent members to contribute actively to the work of the Council. **Belgium and Luxembourg, Netherlands**

c.2.7 The reform of the working methods should ensure participation on an equal footing of permanent members and non-permanent members within the Security Council. The enlarged Council should hold more open meetings, to improve the flow of information and exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other Member States. **Paraguay**

Privileges of Permanent Membership

c.2.8 Review of the privileges enjoyed by the permanent members outside the Security Council (e.g. membership in bodies such as ECOSOC and ICJ, practice of distributing senior positions within the United Nations system). **Liechtenstein**

Decision Making in Subsidiary Bodies

c.2.9 A thorough review of the working methods of the subsidiary bodies is required in the case of enlargement, in particular on decision-making. **Hungary, Liechtenstein**

c.2.10 Explore ways of alleviating the workload of the Council, e.g. assigning more tasks to subsidiary bodies on (sub)-regions. **Hungary** This would require extending the possibility of voting to subsidiary bodies. **Liechtenstein**

Secretariat Capacity

- c.2.11 Review of the capacities and the resources of the Secretariat required to service an enlarged Council. **Liechtenstein**

Other Issues Related to Working Methods

- c.2.12 Views the process of improving the working methods and the progress already achieved in the practice in this regard as a continuous process. **Monaco**
- c.2.13 Working methods would continue to be revised and adapted to allow greater openness and transparency for the greater membership of the United Nations, on whose behalf the Security Council operates. **Panama**
- c.2.14 Charter amendment has to be part of the package (Article 27 and 28 to 32). Working methods will be defined by Charter amendments (voting procedure) and the new Rules of Procedure. The new Rules of Procedure will have to be adopted by the Security Council and the entry into force of the Charter amendments. **Hungary**
- c.2.15 Adopt relevant procedures to increase the transparency and efficiency of the Council. **Georgia**
- c.2.16 Impartiality, non-selectivity and democracy should be fully upheld in all activities of the Security Council. **DERK**
- c.2.17 Uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers, and in that regard to desist from the practice of engaging and initiating formal and informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or on any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security, and contrary to the provisions of Article 24 of the Charter. **African Group**
- c.2.18 Avoid any attempts to use the Security Council to pursue national political agendas and to ensure the necessity of non-selectivity and impartiality in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the United Nations Charter. **African Group**
- c.2.19 Greater transparency in the process of the accession of new United Nations Member States. **Kazakhstan**
- c.2.20 This is a separate discussion from the question of enlargement and, moreover, a matter for consideration by the Security Council, not the General Assembly. **France, UK**

Participation of Non-Permanent Members in the Work of the Council

- c.2.21 Elected members should be enabled to play a more active and effective role in the [proceedings and **Ukraine**] decision making process of the Council. (**The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago**)
- c.2.22 Early involvement of all Council members in the drafting of Council resolutions. **Lithuania**
- c.2.23 There is a need for more transparency and close consultations amongst all members of the Council on all matters that the Security Council is seized with. **Malaysia**
- c.2.24 There should be full and complete participation by elected members in penholding resolutions. **L.69**

Cooperation Between the Security Council and Entities Outside of the Council

- c.2.25 The Council should intensify cooperation and coordination with regional and sub-regional organizations. **Australia, Poland, Romania, Viet Nam**
- c.2.26 Further development of more meaningful relationship with international organizations. **Slovakia**
- c.2.27 The Council must improve its cooperation with regional organisations, particularly the African Union. Such cooperation must be serious and include providing assistance for AU's capacity building as per their requirement. **L.69**
- c.2.28 The Security Council should further enhance its cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat and the entire United Nations system. **Australia, Poland**

- c.2.29 More structured dialogue between the Council and the ICC. **Lithuania**
- c.2.30 The enlarged Council should facilitate more interaction with other United Nations bodies or legal institutions such as the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Criminal Court. **Paraguay**
- c.2.31 Encourages the United Nations Security Council to take advantage of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by seeking its advisory opinion, consistent with Article 96 (1) of the United Nations Charter... United Nations Security Council deliberations on contentious political issues would be better served if supplemented by an authoritative legal opinion. Although the legal opinions are not legally binding, they would contribute towards upholding the principle of respect for the rule of law as enshrined in the United Nations Charter. **Malaysia**

Subsidiary Bodies and Sanctions

- c.2.32 Assign chairmanships of subsidiary bodies in an equitable and transparent way. **Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein**
- c.2.33 All Council members should be involved in the decision-making on the distribution of chairmanships of subsidiary bodies of the Council, ensuring that the country specific and thematic lead roles are distributed evenly and appropriately among Council members. **Singapore**
- c.2.34 Regular review of the work of the sanctions committees, earlier appointment of chairs of subsidiary bodies, public briefings by chairs of sanctions committees, renew the work/establish a working group on sanctions. **Lithuania**
- c.2.35 Continue to improve the Council's handling of sanctions regimes, primarily in terms of ensuring their targeted and, when possible, time-limited character, spelling out concrete conditions for lifting, streamlining listing and delisting procedures, providing for periodic assessment. **Ukraine**
- c.2.36 Avoid any recourse to the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extensions by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than the general interest of the international community. **African Group**

Agenda of the Security Council

- c.2.37 The Council will amend its procedures so that items do not remain on its agenda permanently/beyond (x) years. **L.69**
- c.2.38 The Council's agenda should equally reflect all States' needs and interests in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner. **Cuba**
- c.2.39 The increasing tendency in the Security Council towards expansion of what poses a threat to international peace and security should be stopped. **Cuba**

Rules of Procedure of the Council

- c.2.40 The Council's rules of procedure should be formalized (**The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago**) [and disseminated to all United Nations Member States **Singapore**] in order to ensure transparency and accountability. **Malaysia**
- c.2.41 The Council's rules of procedure should be formalized in order to ensure transparency and accountability, since they have been provisional for over 70 years. **Cuba**
- c.2.42 Formalize the Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, which have remained provisional for more than 60 years, in order to improve on its transparency and accountability. **African Group**

Use of Chapter VI Provisions

- c.2.43 The work of the Council should prioritise the utilization of Chapter VI measures to promote peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter. **Viet Nam**
- c.2.44 Before mandating measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council should ensure that all efforts for the pacific settlement of disputes through measures under Chapter VI have been exhausted. **L.69**

- c.2.45 Refrain from resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilize the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and Chapter VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary. **African Group**
- c.2.46 Resort to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not pose a threat to international peace and security should be avoided. The Council should fully apply the provisions in the Charter as applicable, including chapters VI and VIII, before referring to Chapter VII, which should be the last option if ever necessary. **Cuba**
- c.2.47 Imposing sanctions should only be considered after all means have been exhausted for a pacific solution/settlement of disputes in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, and long and short-term effects of such sanctions have been carefully pondered. Sanctions should not be applied "preventatively" in cases of mere violation of International Law or international principles and standards. **Cuba**

d) THE QUESTION OF THE VETO

- d.1. [The new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as current permanent members. **Georgia**] [New permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review, to be held fifteen years after the entry into force of the amendments to the Charter. **Czech Republic**] Amendments to the Charter shall reflect the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members will be decided upon in the framework of a review. **Belgium and Luxembourg, G4**
- d.2. The veto should be abolished. So long as it exists, it should be extended to all members of the permanent category of the Security Council, who must enjoy all the prerogatives and privileges of permanent membership including the right of the veto. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), L.69, Dominican Republic**
- d.3. The veto should be abolished but so long as it exists, it should be extended to all members of the permanent category of the Security Council, who must in this regard enjoy all prerogatives and privileges of permanent membership in the permanent category including the right of the veto as a matter of common justice. **African Group**
- d.4. New permanent members should have exactly the same privileges and rights as the ones enjoyed by the current permanent members, including the right to veto, without selective or discriminatory criteria being established. **Cuba**
- d.5. We would not oppose extension of the veto to new permanent members if the candidates to such permanent membership were to pursue such an extension. **France**
- d.6. Status of the permanent member of the United Nations Security Council is both a privilege and a responsibility – including the right of veto. All countries being considered as potential permanent members and countries that have the ambition to be considered should have the ability to carry all the responsibility that comes with United Nations Security Council duties and be able to prove in deeds that they do deserve it and are ready to take up this responsibility. **Slovakia**
- d.7. The new permanent members should also be accorded veto power so as to contribute towards a more balanced and representational decision-making process, particularly if it is agreed that all regions would be represented in the Security Council. **Malaysia**
- d.8. The veto should not be extended to new permanent members of an enlarged Security Council. **Australia, Chile, Ireland, Singapore, UK**
- d.9. On the basis of the principle of sovereign equality of all the United Nations Member States as enshrined in the Charter, no state should be granted the special privilege to exercise the veto power. **Philippines**
- d.10. Member States should be invited to continue discussions on the use of the veto in certain circumstances. **G4**
- d.11. The question of the veto would be addressed as part of the review [16 / 20 years] after the first elections in the new category of seats by the General Assembly. **Liechtenstein**

Voluntary Limitation/ Restraint of the Use of the Veto

- d.12. Permanent members of the Council should voluntarily and collectively commit themselves to not using their veto to block Council action aimed at preventing or ending situations involving mass atrocity crimes. **Belgium and Luxembourg, Estonia, Ireland, Ukraine**
- d.13. Permanent members of the Council should voluntarily and collectively commit themselves to not using their veto to block Council action aimed at preventing or ending:
- Genocide **Czech Republic, Lithuania, Montenegro, Singapore, Ukraine;**
 - War crimes **Czech Republic, Lithuania, Montenegro, Singapore, Ukraine;**
 - Crimes against humanity **Czech Republic, Lithuania, Singapore, Ukraine;**
 - Ethnic cleansing **Czech Republic, Montenegro;**
 - Massive human rights violations **Lithuania**

- d.14. Supports all initiatives facilitating timely and decisive action by the Security Council aimed at preventing or ending mass atrocities, including those calling for voluntarily agreeing to refrain from using the veto. **Hungary**
- d.15. If permanent members insist on casting a veto that blocks action aimed at preventing or ending genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity they should produce alternative proposals that will end such atrocities or clearly explain to all United Nations Member States why they are prepared to see the continuation of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and a copy of the explanation should be circulated as a Security Council Document. **Singapore**
- d.16. Support a code of conduct for the voluntary limitation of the use of the veto by permanent members. **Belgium and Luxembourg, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland**
- d.17. Proposals made by some Member States on a voluntary code of conduct regulating the use of the veto in cases of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide certainly merit positive consideration. **Latvia**
- d.18. Support proposals for a code of conduct among the P5 regarding their use of the veto in the Security Council as a first step towards a process of reviewing the veto power of permanent members. **Philippines**
- d.19. More generally all Member States should commit to support timely action by the Security Council aimed at preventing or ending the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. **Belgium and Luxembourg**
- d.20. Self-regulation of the use of the veto by the permanent members. **Monaco**
- d.21. The veto should be used with maximum restraint with its eventual elimination. **Brunei Darussalam**
- d.22. Should aim to minimize the use of the veto. **Netherlands**
- d.23. Supports an adjustment of the veto right based on consensus of the current permanent members, taking into consideration the needs of the Council for faster action, greater involvement in conflict prevention and increasing efficiency. **Romania**
- d.24. The initiative on restraint of the use of the veto in situations of mass atrocity deserves close attention and ambitious follow-up, and could be taken forward independently of broader Security Council reforms. **Australia**

Mandatory Restriction of the Use of the Veto

- d.25. The use of the veto should be restricted in cases which would block Council action aimed at preventing or ending:
 - Crimes against humanity **Georgia, Kazakhstan, Peru;**
 - War crimes **Georgia, Kazakhstan;**
 - Ethnic cleansing **Georgia;**
 - Genocide **Georgia, Kazakhstan, Peru;**
 - Systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. **Peru**
- d.26. The use of the veto should be limited to only measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), Peru, Viet Nam**
- d.27. Relevant procedural regulations should be elaborated to restrict the veto right of permanent members who are involved in a conflict under Security Council consideration. **Georgia**
- d.28. The veto should not in any case be used for blocking Council action in the event of aggression against a United Nations Member State. **Ukraine**
- d.29. The permanent members should recommit themselves to Article 27 (3) of the United Nations Charter obliging a party to a dispute to abstain from voting. **Ukraine**

Abolition of the Veto

- d.30. Support abolition of the veto. However, in event of its retention, new permanent members should also have right to veto. There should be no distinction between permanent members. While the veto is in existence, efforts must be made to limit its use in instances of the most serious crimes of international concern, crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, etc. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- d.31. Abolishment of the use of the veto in conformity with the principle of sovereign equality as envisaged in the Charter. Nevertheless, we continue to call for a restraint in the use of veto powers especially in cases of international crimes of the most serious nature such as in instances of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. **Malaysia**
- d.32. It is indispensable to eliminate the veto immediately for being an anachronistic and undemocratic privilege. Until its elimination is attained, other mechanisms should be implemented in order to limit its use to the extent possible. **Cuba**
- d.33. The veto is an anachronistic tool, belonging in a period of our past history. Regardless of which membership formula we end up using for the Security Council, our aim should be to eliminate the veto. Until we reach the stage of full abolishment of the veto, we should continue to strive for it not to be used, especially in humanitarian situations. As an ethical statement, the P5 should refrain from using the veto when their national interest is involved. **Panama**
- d.34. Member States should aim for phasing out of the veto. **Ukraine**
- d.35. The veto is an exception to the principle of sovereign equality among States, and it should be progressively eliminated. **Peru**
- d.36. Supports the total elimination of the veto. To this end, in favour of its progressive elimination. **Paraguay**
- d.37. In general, favour the abolition of the veto. **Ireland**

Explaining the Use of a Veto

- d.38. Permanent members should explain non concurrent votes to the wider United Nations membership. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- d.39. In a public session of the Council. **Peru**
- d.40. In particular with regard to its consistency with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and to circulate a copy of the explanation as a Council document. **Ukraine**

Veto Trigger Mechanism

- d.41. Establish a practice, in appropriate cases, of declaring, when casting a negative vote on a draft resolution before the Council, that such a negative vote shall not constitute a veto in the sense of Article 27, paragraph 3 of the Charter. **Singapore**
- d.42. The decision-taking process in the Council should be reformulated. Currently, non-procedural decisions require unanimity of the five permanent members, while this requirement can be reduced to the affirmative vote of two of them. **Peru**
- d.43. The exercise of the veto should be regulated so as to prohibit such power being the sole discretion of its holder to unjustly overrule the wishes of the majority. Call for a modified veto system whereby a minimum of three votes should be made a prerequisite to block a resolution. **Malaysia**

e) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mandates of the General Assembly and the Security Council

- e.1. The relationship between the Security Council and General Assembly should be characterized by cooperation and mutual support with full respect for their respective mandates. The Security Council should concentrate on areas within its mandate and avoid encroachment on matters which fall under the purview of the General Assembly. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- e.2. All resolutions of the General Assembly that clarify the relationship of the Security Council with the General Assembly and the main bodies should be observed. In Article 24 of the Charter, the Security Council is not provided with competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, especially those related to the establishment of standards, legislation, administrative and budgetary matters and setting definitions. **Cuba**
- e.3. The enlarged Council is accountable to the General Assembly, since the Council acts on behalf of the wider membership of the United Nations. Member States have the right and duty to duly know and analyse the work of the Council. The relationship between the enlarged Council and the General Assembly must be of collaboration. **Georgia, Paraguay**
- e.4. Equal position and mutual complementarity (since their tasks are different) of the Security Council and the General Assembly as two of the main organs of the United Nations should be stressed. **Czech Republic**
- e.5. Strengthening of relations and better communication between the Security Council and the General Assembly for the purpose of safeguarding international peace and security in accordance with the authority and responsibility the two organs have under the Charter. **Dominican Republic, Monaco, Montenegro, Paraguay, Serbia, Slovakia**
- e.6. There is a need for a more balanced and stronger cooperation between the General Assembly and Security Council as defined in the United Nations Charter (Article 24). **Brunei Darussalam**
- e.7. It is necessary to attain a balanced and efficient relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, based on strict respect to the provisions of the Charter and in accordance with the respective mandates of these bodies. **Cuba**
- e.8. The two organs must work closely together within their respective sphere in the search for solutions to the plethora of challenges confronting the international community while seeking to foster harmonious interaction and ensuring cooperative relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly without encroaching on each other's mandates as spelt out in the Charter and to preserve the constitutional balance between them. **African Group**
- e.9. Address the growing concerns by Member states of the gradual encroachment by the Security Council on and the erosion of the authority and mandate of the General Assembly by fully and speedily implementing the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 51/193, 58/126 and 59/31. **African Group**
- e.10. The Council should focus its time and efforts on dealing with issues concerning its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security as mandated by the United Nations Charter, rather than encroaching upon the mandate of the General Assembly. **L. 69**
- e.11. There should be a clear delineation between the work of the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council, based on their respective mandates. There is also the need to prevent the gradual encroachment of the work of the United Nations Security Council in matters that fall under the prerogative of the United Nations General Assembly. **Malaysia**

Role of the General Assembly

- e.12. Ensuring that the role and authority of the General Assembly including on questions relating to international peace and security be respected and to also guarantee the unfettered application of Articles 10-14 and 35 of the Charter and where appropriate Rules 7 to 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, which enable the General Assembly to take urgent action; all of which provide a strong basis for the General Assembly to assert itself and prevent the erosion of its powers by the Security Council. **African Group**
- e.13. It is fundamental to strengthen the role and authority of the General Assembly as the main body of the Organization. The competence of the General Assembly includes issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as stated in Article 11 of the United Nations Charter. **Peru**
- e.14. The General Assembly should be strengthened in its role as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the United Nations. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- e.15. Recalling the General Assembly resolution 377 (V), the role of the General Assembly shall be increased in cases of threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. Namely, if the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security when there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including the use of armed force when necessary. The relevant changes shall be introduced to the Charter of the United Nations. **Georgia**

Coordination between the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

- e.16. Establish a timely flow and exchange of information between the two organs particularly through regular consultations between the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council. **G4, L.69, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Viet Nam**
- e.17. The provisions of effective and timely flow and exchange of information between the two organs particularly through frequent and regular consultations between the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council to review work plans and consult on specific issues of mutual concern. Such meetings can enhance more direct and dynamic exchanges between the two organs. **African Group**
- e.18. The President of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly should hold monthly consultations on a regular basis. If any specific situation arises, such consultations should be more frequent. **Cuba, Malaysia**
- e.19. Establishing closer, more frequent and meaningful interaction between the Presidents of the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Peacebuilding Commission. **Ukraine**

Cooperation and Communication between the General Assembly and the Security Council

- e.20. We should continue to work towards improving cooperation between these two important organs so that the United Nations can function as effectively as possible. **France, Romania, UK**
- e.21. Establish substantive dialogue between the General Assembly and the Security Council. **Montenegro**
- e.22. The relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, in general, should aim for closer cooperation, including improved exchange of information; and better coordination e.g., ensuring that Security Council and General Assembly meetings on the same topics are not held simultaneously. **Estonia, Kazakhstan**

Annual Report and Special Reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly

- e.23. The Security Council should submit an analytical, substantive and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work in the annual report to the General Assembly. **G4, Belgium and Luxembourg, L.69, Australia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Malaysia, Ukraine**
- e.24. Annual reports on the work of the United Nations Security Council, should be prepared, pursuant to Article 15 paragraph 1 and Article 24 paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter, to: (i) assess whether Security Council decisions have been implemented; (ii) analyse obstacles to implementation and reasons for non-implementation; and (iii) suggest mechanisms or measures to enhance implementation. **Singapore**
- e.25. The Security Council should submit to the General Assembly a broad and analytic yearly report, assessing its work, including those cases in which the Council has not reached any decisions, as well as the remarks by its members during the review of the items of its agenda. **Cuba**
- e.26. Focus annual United Nations General Assembly debate under agenda item "Report of the Security Council" for more specific outcomes, proposals on improving UNSC-UNGA interaction in addressing various cross-cutting issues. **Lithuania**
- e.27. Participation in the preparation of documents and reports of the Council, including its annual reports, should be more open and accessible to non-Council members. **Viet Nam**
- e.28. In the Council reports to the General Assembly, both annual and special reports as provided for in Article 15 and 24, the Council should give an account of its stewardship in regard to the prerogatives it exercises on behalf of Member States. More analytical and special reports as necessary. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- e.29. The Council should submit special reports more frequently to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 15 (1) and Article 24 (3) of the Charter. **Belgium and Luxembourg G4, L.69**
- e.30. The Security Council should submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly under Articles 15(1) and 24(3) of the Charter of the United Nations, which have unfortunately never been submitted. **Cuba**
- e.31. Security Council's submission in accordance with Articles 15 and 24 of the United Nations Charter, special subject-oriented reports to the General Assembly for its consideration and on issues of current international concern. **African Group**
- e.32. Security Council shall submit, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter. **Ukraine**
- e.33. Security Council's submission in keeping with Articles 24(3) of the United Nations Charter, more comprehensive and analytical reports to the General Assembly, consisting among other things, of assessment of the work of the Council, views expressed by its members as well as the rationale for taking action on issues before it. **African Group**
- e.34. The Security Council should further its relationship with the General Assembly, the major organ with the participation of the entire membership of the United Nations, via increased consultations and reporting, especially on matters related to the majority of United Nations Member States. **Viet Nam**
- e.35. The enlarged Council should submit more comprehensive and analytical reports to the General Assembly. **Paraguay**

Participation and Access for Members of the General Assembly to the Work of the Council

- e.36. Broader consultations and other forms of interaction with non-Council members on a regular basis. **Ukraine, Viet Nam**

- e.37. The work of the Security Council should be as transparent and open as possible – non-member States should have better insight in the work and decision making process of the Security Council. **Czech Republic**
- e.38. Briefings to United Nations Member States by penholders or sponsors of Security Council resolutions in the event of fast-paced developments on the ground or in the Security Council. **Lithuania**
- e.39. Allow greater access for the whole membership to information regarding the work of the Council and enhance the Council's accountability through greater transparency, inclusiveness, openness in decision-making. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago), Croatia, Netherlands, Peru**
- e.40. Open meetings of the Council in themselves do not create greater transparency. Transparency depends on the scope given to non-members to understand, appreciate and access the Council's decision making considerations. **Singapore**
- e.41. Improved format of meetings, with predictable and timely communication to the membership at large. **Slovakia**
- e.42. The existing practice to hold closed meetings with no records will be abolished, and access will be given to non-members to the Council's documentation and records. **L.69**
- e.43. The practice of holding closed meetings should be restricted. **Viet Nam**
- e.44. Non-member States of the Council specially affected by issues being considered by the Council should be given every opportunity to participate in the Council's deliberations in informal meetings and informal consultations. **Singapore**
- e.45. Allow for greater participation in and closer following of the Council's work for non-members, especially from the perspective of a small state. **Montenegro**
- e.46. Ensuring that members are fully informed of the nature and scope of the Security Council's activities not only through full informative press releases, but also by effectively communicating their views on issues of concern taken by Council in its informal consultations. Convening more formal meetings and informal consultations involving the interested parties prior to the adoption of decisions to allow for wider participation. **African Group**
- e.47. Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter must be fully implemented by consulting with Member States which are not members of the Security Council on a regular basis, especially members with special interest in the substantive matter under consideration by the Council, must be invited to participate in consultations before an outcome document on that item is adopted. **L.69, Netherlands, Slovakia**
- e.48. It should allow the concerning State, including those that are not members of the Security Council, to participate in the Council's discussions on issues that directly affect them under Article 31 of the Charter. **Cuba**
- e.49. The Council must ensure effective communication of its mandates and means of implementing them to non-members in clear and easily understandable ways, particularly for mandates that carry obligations on all Member States, for example, in implementation of sanctions. **Singapore**
- e.50. When a country that is not a member of the Security Council requests a meeting thereof, it should be convened immediately by the Council in pursuance of Article 35 of the Charter. **Cuba**
- e.51. Subsidiary bodies of the Council should work in such a way that they provide sufficient and opportune information on their activities to all members of the United Nations. It should ensure that non-Member States have access to subsidiary bodies, including the right to participate in their discussions. **L.69, Cuba**
- e.52. Establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, and these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general United Nations membership. **African Group**

- e.53. More structured interaction, regular consultations and improved participation of the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Commission in relevant debates and, in an appropriate format, in informal discussions. **G4, Malaysia**
- e.54. To send systematically draft resolutions and presidential statements also to non-member States of the Security Council. **Czech Republic**
- e.55. Non-Council members should be given access to the work of the Council, including its documentation and records. **Viet Nam**
- e.56. The tentative programme of work and forecast for the coming month, and changes to the programme of work, should be communicated to all non-members as soon as they are available to the Council. **Singapore**

Public Meetings, Public Briefings and Open Debates

- e.57. To enhance transparency and inclusivity of its work, the Security Council would be encouraged to meet, as a general rule, in a public format. **G4, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Peru, Ukraine, Viet Nam**
- e.58. Increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under discussion of the Council. **African Group**
- e.59. Increase the number of Security Council meetings in open format and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the United Nations, particularly those non-member States of the Council specially affected by issues under consideration of the Council. **Singapore**
- e.60. The Security Council, as a general rule and in compliance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, should convene public meetings open to all Member States of the United Nations in order to ensure that these meetings provide actual opportunity to bring opinions and contributions of the broadest membership of the United Nations into consideration, in particular, those of the States that are not members of the Council and which issues are discussed by this body. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be held only in exceptional cases. The Security Council should carry out substantive debates on topics of its own consideration and open to all Member States. **Cuba**
- e.61. Briefings of Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the Secretariat of the United Nations should be carried out in public meetings, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. **Cuba, Netherlands, Singapore**
- e.62. Allow for briefings by the Special envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances. **African Group**
- e.63. The Security Council should hold regular briefings on current issues and problems faced by the international community. **Czech Republic**
- e.64. Provide frequent, timely and quality briefings to the wider membership of the United Nations on matters discussed in the informal consultations and in the subsidiary bodies. Singapore [including "horizon-scanning" sessions. **Ukraine**]
- e.65. The Security Council should hold more open debates. **Estonia, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan**
Including on:
[Working methods. **G4, Ukraine**]
[Geographical issues of special concern to the wider membership. **Lithuania**]
- e.66. There should be more structured follow-up to the annual Security Council open debate on working methods. **Lithuania**
- e.67. Better time management at open debates. All states, both Security Council members and non-members, should observe speaking time limits. Consider establishing a ceiling for briefer numbers (e.g. three) at open debates for better time management. **Lithuania**

- e.68. It is necessary to guarantee that the opinions of Member States of the United Nations obtained in thematic public debates be reflected in the adopted relevant resolutions and presidential statements, in lieu of the current practice of adopting resolutions and delivering presidential statements without any reference to such debates. **Cuba**
- e.69. In instances where open debates are held, Council members should consider hearing the views of invited members of the wider membership before they pronounce on the issue being addressed. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**
- e.70. Foster a forward looking approach through regular horizon scanning briefings by the Secretary-General to the Security Council. **Netherlands**
- e.71. Increase the use of Horizon Scanning briefings and Arria-formula meetings. **Estonia**
- e.72. Welcomes the holding of 'Arria-Formula' meetings to enhance closer interaction with non-Council members. **Malaysia**
- e.73. The Presidency of the Council should convene an open meeting or wrap-up session at the end of its Presidency to communicate to non-members the key outcomes and deliverables achieved under its Presidency. **Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Slovakia**
- e.74. The Security Council should guarantee that its monthly evaluations be broad and analytic and should make them opportunely known. **Cuba**
- e.75. More briefings by the President of the United Nations Security Council to the larger United Nations membership, and these briefings should be more interactive and substantive. The current practice of reading from prepared texts agreed by United Nations Security Council members has constrained the President from engaging the wider United Nations membership on issues of major concern, including seeking their valuable views that could add value to the work of the United Nations Security Council as a whole. **Malaysia**
- e.76. More Q&A briefings on the Council's programme of work. **Ireland**
- e.77. Make more effective use of informal interactive dialogues. **G4, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania**
Consultation with Troop and Police Contributing Countries
- e.78. Consultation with and participation of Troop and Police Contributing Countries in decision making concerning peacekeeping operations must be made mandatory (as laid down in Article 44) and these discussions should be comprehensive covering the establishment, conduct, review and termination of peacekeeping operations, including the extension and change of mandates, as well as for specific operational issues. **L.69**
- e.79. Regular, timely and meaningful consultation with, and participation of, Troop, Police [and financial **G4**] Contributing Countries in decision making concerning peacekeeping operations **Australia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, Viet Nam**
- e.80. Hold more regular and timely consultations with troop and police contributing countries and other states with particular engagement in United Nations peace operations, both during elaboration of their mandates and throughout their entire life cycle. **Ukraine**
- e.81. Enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat and troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. **African Group**
- e.82. Meetings with countries contributing troops should be convened not only when mandates will be established, but also during their implementation, when a change, renewal or completion of a mission's mandate is analyzed, or if a sudden worsening of the situation on the ground occurs. **Cuba**
- e.83. The Security Council should continue to strengthen its relationship with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the countries that contribute troops to peacekeeping operations, inter alia, by means of a sustained, periodic and opportune interaction. **Cuba**
- e.84. Regular and meaningful interaction between the Council and force/police commanders. **Lithuania**

- e.85. The Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCCs more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning. **African Group**
- e.86. Establish closer interaction between the Security Council, in particular its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and the General Assembly Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34). **Ukraine**
Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General
- e.87. General Assembly should be granted a more active role in the election of Secretary-General to make the process more transparent and inclusive. **Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan**
- e.88. Without contesting the Security Council's prerogative to this effect. The process should enable main candidates to present their vision, priorities to the general membership. Have straw polls of general membership on the shortlisted candidates before final decisions are made, to see who would best meet the expectations of Member States. **Lithuania**

f) Any other related matters:

Review

- f.1. [The situation created by the amendments to the Charter would be reviewed **L.69**] [15 **Belgium and Luxembourg, G4 / 10-15 (The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**] years after their entry into force.
- f.2. [16 / 20] years after the first elections in the new category of seats the General Assembly shall review the situation. The review shall include consideration of the categories of seats, the creation of additional seats of any category, including permanent seats, a review of the question of the veto as well as the implementation of the measures to improve the working methods of the Council. **Liechtenstein**
- f.3. A review clause that will allow Member States to carry out periodic revisions of the decisions made under this process. **Paraguay**
- f.4. It is expected that the issue of membership expansion and working methods of the Council would continue to be debated in the future, which may require regular review of these two issues. As such, a review mechanism is recommended. **Malaysia**

The Process of Charter Amendments

- f.5. Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution and following the elections of the new permanent members, a resolution containing necessary amendments to the Charter would be submitted to the General Assembly in order to be adopted [at the earliest possible time **G4/** no later than twelve weeks. **L.69**]
- f.6. The Charter amendments necessary would be annexed to a General Assembly Resolution. Elections to fill the six seats with terms of [8/10] years shall be held after entry into force of the required Charter amendment and simultaneously with the regular elections of non-permanent members of the Security Council. **Liechtenstein**
- f.7. Should make a distinction between those measures which need the amendment of the Charter and those recommendations or proposals that do not require such action. In our view the zero draft of the General Assembly resolution should consist of two chapters: The first chapter should contain the Charter amendments. The second chapter should consist of the decision of the General Assembly (eg. On relationship of the Security Council and General Assembly) and the recommendations for the Security Council (eg. Rules of Procedure). **Hungary**

General Points

- f.8. The reform of the Security Council must not be a postponed or ignored goal. A real reform of the United Nations will not be possible without a true reform of the Security Council. Urgent practical actions are a must. **Cuba**
- f.9. Reform is a complex matter and hopes that the broadest possible consensus can be achieved to move the process forward. **Brunei Darussalam**
- f.10. Any decision taken on reform should have the widest possible support of Member States and at the very least, be in keeping with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 53/30. **(The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)**

1 DPRK-"It is yet premature to specify the issue of this category of membership. Discussions on the issue of categories are now in the initial stage, and even if category issue is agreed, there will be next step to be considered on the modalities and procedures on selection and election." "Japan still denies to liquidate its inhumane war crimes committed against a number of Asian countries during World War II, which placed Japan under the term of an enemy state in the Charter of the United Nations. DPRK expresses deep concern at the approach taken by Japan. Our concern is that Japan acts as if she must occupy a permanent seat of the enlarged Security Council, taking as if there is already an agreement on enlargement of permanent seats of the Security Council. Moreover, Japan is the enemy state and defeated state that had occupied the Asian countries and committed huge crimes against humanity during the Second World War which had been the cause and motivation of creation of the United Nations, and Japan is the only country that has not fully and convincingly made recognition, apology and compensation for its crimes up to this moment, 70 years since the foundation of the United Nations. Japan is too much

ambitious and impatient in the deliberations of the reform and this stems from its sinister and impudent purpose to bury forever its past crimes and the disgrace of enemy state through this process."

2 France- "moderate expansion"

3 UK- "moderate expansion"

4 Liechtenstein- "On a permanent basis" refers to the fact that Member States could continue to hold these seats as long as they continue to be re-elected."

5 Hungary- "Hungary does not reject, à priori, other supplementary models based on other criteria. If other categories are accepted the necessary adjustments in regional representation has to be carried out."

6 African Group- The African Group proposes an additional 6 permanent seats and not less than 5 additional two-year non-permanent seats. However, they have only specified the distribution of 2 permanent seats and two additional non-permanent seats for Africa leaving the rest open to further consideration.

7 L.69- The L.69 Group welcomes the appreciation of the C.10 towards the L.69 submission and in this regard, the L.69 Group reaffirms its support and alignment with the Common African Position.

8 Croatia- While Croatia supports additional permanent and non-permanent seats they have only specified the distribution of 1 additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group leaving the rest open to further consideration.

9 Georgia- While Georgia supports additional permanent and non-permanent seats; they have assigned 1 additional two-year non-permanent seat to the Eastern European Group and leaves additional permanent and non-permanent seats to be distributed according to the established practice.

10 Hungary- While Hungary supports up to 6 additional permanent and not more than 6 non-permanent seats they have only specified the distribution of 1 additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group leaving the rest open to further consideration.

11 Latvia- While Latvia supports additional permanent and non-permanent seats they have only specified the distribution of 1 additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group leaving the rest open to further consideration.

12 Romania- While Romania proposes additional permanent seats for Brazil, Germany, India and Japan, as well as additional non-permanent seats, they have only specified the distribution of 1 additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group leaving the rest open to further consideration.

13 Slovakia- While Slovakia supports 5 additional permanent and 5 additional non-permanent seats they have only specified the distribution of 1 additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group leaving the rest open to further consideration.

14 The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago- "Reserve their position on the additional and total numbers in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of a reformed Council."

15 Montenegro- "Montenegro remains open for few additional seats, if there can be an agreement reached about new permanent or new category of membership."

16 Australia- "Important that Council membership remains at a workable size" 21-26

17 Brunei Darussalam- "mid-twenties" 25-26

18 Cuba- "With this number, the proportion between the members of the Security Council and Member States of the United Nations would approach the proportion there was at the time the Organization was founded."

19 Peru- "In order to reflect an equitable regional representation, the reformed Council membership should be enlarged to a number of members in the "mid-twenties"

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Framework Document
Inputs by Montenegro

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of (...) seats
- Non-permanent members with a two year term – a total of 6 seats
Elected by the General Assembly, in accordance with standard procedure
- Any new category
Montenegro remains open for this option, if negotiations can lead to the compromise between groups with the opposing views on new permanent membership.
Elected by the General Assembly, same as with non-permanent members

b) Regional representation

- Montenegro supports enhanced and appropriate regional representation of all five regional groups. With the proposal for 6 new non-permanent seats, each regional group would receive one additional non-permanent seat, with the exception of the African group, which would receive two additional non-permanent members, for the reason to correct the historical injustice done to this continent. Eastern-European Group has seen the number of its members more than doubled in the last 20 years. Therefore it deserves one more non-permanent seat in the reformed Security Council.

c) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of 21 seats

- With the above mentioned proposal for 6 new non-permanent seats, Montenegro believes that a total of 21 seats would be the most optimal solution for the size of reformed Council. Montenegro remains open for few additional seats, if there can be a agreement reached about new permanent or new category of membership.

Working methods of the Council

- Montenegro appreciates the efforts undertaken so far by the P5, as well as within the scope of other initiatives, such as ACT group, that aim to improve comprehensively the working methods, that is to allow for greater participation in and closer following of the Council's work for non-members, especially from the perspective of a small state.

d) The question of the veto

- Within the well-known realities that characterize this issue, Montenegro supports the French proposal on the voluntary veto restraint in situations of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly

- Montenegro supports expended interaction and cooperation between the two main bodies of the UN, within the scope of their respective mandates. Montenegro calls for establishing substantive dialogue between the GA and the SC.

Framework Document

G-4 inputs

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of 11 seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America.
 - *In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats: Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution on Security Council reform, interested Member States prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council would submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will then proceed, as soon as possible, at a date to be determined by the President of the General Assembly to the election of the six new permanent members, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly will be applied to the election of the new permanent members.*
 - The criteria of Article 23 (1) should also apply to the election of the new permanent members: "due regard shall be paid, in the first instance to their contributions to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution".
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of 14/15 seats
 - The election process for non-permanent members will follow current practices.

b) Regional representation:

- The six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:
 - (i) Two from African Member States;
 - (ii) Two from Asia-Pacific Member States;
 - (iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;
 - (iv) One from Western European and Other Member States;
- The four/five new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:
 - (i) One/Two from African Member States;
 - (ii) One from Asia-Pacific Member States;
 - (iii) One from Eastern European Member States;
 - (iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;
- Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to adequate and continuing representation of small and medium size Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Member States should also make full use of the possibility of cross-regional arrangements to ensure that the diversity of the General Assembly membership is adequately reflected in the Council.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of 25/26 seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- An affirmative vote of 14/15 of 25/26 members of the enlarged Security Council will be required for a decision.
- The Security Council would be invited to consider taking measures to ensure that non-permanent members of the enlarged Security Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their tenure.
- To enhance transparency and inclusiveness of its work, the enlarged Council would be encouraged to, *inter alia*, meet, as a general rule, in a public format; make more effective use of informal interactive dialogues; hold open debates on the issue of working methods; hold more regular and timely consultations with troop, police and

financial contributing countries of UN peacekeeping missions.

d) The question of the veto:

- Member States should be invited to continue discussions on the use of the veto in certain circumstances.
- The new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as current permanent members. However, the new permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review, to be held fifteen years after the coming into force of the reform.
- Amendments to the Charter shall reflect the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members will be decided upon in the framework of a review.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The enlarged Security Council would be encouraged to, *inter alia*, hold regular consultations with the President of the General Assembly; submit an analytical and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work in the annual report to the General Assembly; submit more frequently special reports to the General Assembly in accordance with Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter; improve participation of the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Commission in relevant debates and, in an appropriate format, in informal discussions.

• Any other related matters:

- Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution, a resolution containing necessary amendments to the Charter would be submitted to the General Assembly in order to be adopted at the earliest possible time.

- The situation created by the amendments to the Charter would be reviewed fifteen years after their entry into force.

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) ¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats...]*
- *[Any new category...]*
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

b) Regional representation:

- Creation of an additional non-permanent seat for EEG.
- Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to adequate and continuing representation of small and medium size Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- To enhance transparency and inclusiveness of its work, the Security Council would be encouraged to meet, as a general rule, in a public format; make more effective use of informal interactive dialogues; hold more open debates; and increase the use of Horizon Scanning briefings and Arria-formula meetings.

d) The question of the veto:

- Supporting the French initiative - regulation of the use of veto by the permanent members of the Security Council who would voluntarily and collectively undertake not to use the veto where a mass atrocity has been ascertained.

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Security Council would be encouraged to hold regular consultations with the President of the General Assembly; and submit an analytical and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work in the annual report to the General Assembly.
 - The relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, in general, should aim for closer cooperation, including improved exchange of information; *and better coordination (e.g., ensuring that Security Council and General Assembly meetings on the same topics are not held simultaneously).*
-
- Any other related matters²:
 - [...]

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Positions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on Framework Document for Security Council Reform

(7 May 2015)

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members- total of () seats

[It is yet premature to specify the issue of this category of membership. Discussions on the issue of categories are now in the initial stage, and even if category issue is agreed, there will be next step to be considered on the modalities and procedures on selection and election.]

[In the event of possible expansion of permanent membership, Japan is totally unqualified to be a permanent member of the expanded Security Council under any circumstances since Japan still denies to liquidate its inhumane war crimes committed against a number of Asian countries during World War II, which placed Japan under the term of an enemy state in the Charter of the United Nations.]

DPRK expresses deep concern at the approach taken by Japan. Our concern is that Japan acts as if she must occupy a permanent seat of the enlarged Security Council, taking as if there is already an agreement on enlargement of permanent seats of the Security Council.

Moreover, Japan is the enemy state and defeated state that had occupied the Asian countries and committed huge crimes against humanity during the Second World War which had been the cause and motivation of creation of the United Nations, and Japan is the only country that has not fully and convincingly made recognition, apology and compensation for its crimes up to this moment, 70 years since the foundation of the United Nations.

Japan is too much ambitious and impatient in the deliberations of the reform and this stems from its sinister and impudent purpose to bury forever its past crimes and the disgrace of enemy state through this process.]

- Non-permanent members with a two-year term- a total of () seats

[Since enlarging non-permanent seats will be more agreeable, it could be a way forward to proceed first with the issue of enlargement of non-permanent seats.]

b) Regional representation:

- *[It is very important to increase the representation of Non-Aligned Movement member states and other developing countries.]*

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of () seats

(ii) Working Methods of the Council

[Impartiality, non-selectivity and democracy should be fully upheld in all activities of the Security Council. Now, the Security Council has reached the state whereby it is misused by an individual country abusing its status of a permanent member to pursue its own national interests, violating the international norms and principles of sovereign equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.]

d) The question of the veto:

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

Any other matters:

[Overall process of discussions of the reform should be a process to guarantee and convince that all UN member states could be represented and included in an equal and democratic manner in the deliberations of international peace and security issues. In other words, the Security Council reform should be the process driven by all member states based on the consensus in a transparent manner.]

Since the purpose of the Security Council reform is to realize democratization of UN system, reform discussions and negotiations should not be swayed by the individual purposes and interests of any specific group or countries.

Any move to pursue the reform issue by simple majority or by setting artificial timetable cannot reflect fully and democratically the viewpoints and positions of all member states and rather will ignite differences and conflict of opinions.]

Questionnaire on Security Council matters

- 1.- Category of membership: The Dominican Republic supports the expansion of the Security in both categories: Permanent and non-Permanent members.
- 2.- Regional representation: The Dominican Republic supports the ownership representation.
- 3.- Size of the Security Council: 24-25 members.

Working methods: The Dominican Republic considers that the Security Council should improve its relationship with partners outside the Council. The Security Council should also increase the transparency of its work, making its role more interactive with its partners and ensure that these are better informed of the issues in which it deals. The Security Council should continue trying to hold more public official sessions as opposed to the practice of private consultations. The improvement of the Security Council working methods will make it more efficient and its decisions more applicable.

- 4.- Veto issue: The Dominican Republic supports the elimination of the veto. However, in order not to obstruct the SC reform, the Dominican Republic would support that the issue to be revised in 10 years.
- 5.- Relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly: The Dominican Republic supports the strengthening of the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, even advocating for a permanent seat of the President of the General Assembly in the Security Council in order to be more participative in the work of the Security Council like the Secretary General seat in the Security Council.
- 6.- Other matters: The Dominican Republic supports a Security Council comprehensive reform that privileges the representation of small states that never had had the opportunity to serve in this important organ due to its current structure. From a practical point of view, the Dominican Republic considers useful that the Facilitator of the reform of the Security Council obtained the views of the countries directly involved in the reform of the Security Council and process a document with the basic parameters of discussion, so that it is easier to generate specific negotiations.

<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>

- 1.- CATEGORIA DE MIEMBROS: RD APOYA LA EXPANSION DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD EN AMBAS CATEGORIAS; MIEMBROS PERMANENTES Y NO PERMANENTES.
- 2.- REGIONAL REPRESENTACION; RD APOYA LA TITULARIDAD NACIONAL YA QUE SOLO EL GRUPO AFRICANO TIENE UN SISTEMA REGIONAL DE REPRESENTACION ESTABLECIDO.
- 3.- TAMAÑO DEL CONSEJO; 24-25 miembros

4.- CUESTION DEL VETO; RD APOYA LA ELIMINACION DEL VETO. SIN EMBARGO, COMO UNA FORMA DE NO OBSTACULIZAR LA REFORMA DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD APOYAMOS QUE ESTA CUESTION SEA ANALIZADA EN UNA CONFERENCIA REVISORA DENTRO DE 10 AÑOS

5.RELACION CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD Y ASAMBLEA GENERAL; RD APOYA EL FORTALECIMIENTO Y LA INTERRELACION DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD Y ASAMBLEA GENERAL. INCLUSO PROPUGNAMOS QUE EL PRESIDENTE DE LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL TENGA UN ASIENTO EN EL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD A FIN DE QUE SEA MAS PARTICIPATIVO EN LAS LABORES DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD.

OTRAS MATERIAS; RD APOYA UNA REFORMA DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD INTEGRAL EN QUE SE PRIVILEGIE LA REPRESENTACION DE LOS PEQUEÑOS ESTADOS INSULARES Y DE AQUELLOS ESTADOS EN QUE NUNCA HAN TENIDO LA OPORTUNIDAD DE SERVIR EN ESTE IMPORANTE ORGANO DEBIDO A LA ACTUAL ESTRUCTURA DE REPRESENTACION.



NBD /067/ 2015

The Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the interactive briefing held on 26 March 2015 on Security Council Reform

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam request the kind assistance of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to forward to H.E. Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica and Chairman of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, Brunei Darussalam's inputs to the Intergovernmental Negotiations Framework Document.

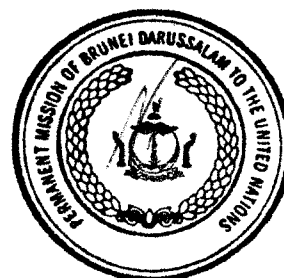
The Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

16 April 2015

***Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations
767 Third Avenue, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10017***

*Email: jamaicaun@gmail.com
Fax: (212) 935-7607*

Ref: 29 : G/A/33



Framework Document

Brunei Darussalam's Inputs

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Supports the expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories with develop and developing countries adequately represented.

a) Regional representation:

- Supports the need for a more balanced geographical representation to reflect the expansion of UN Membership since the last reform in 1963.
- Supports the need to address the non-representation and under-representation of some regions in the permanent and non-permanent category e.g. African region and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

b) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...)seats

- Supports an expanded UNSC to a total of mid-twenties i.e. 25 or 26 seats in total.

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- Recognizes the need to improve the UNSC's transparency, accountability and efficiency.

d) The question of the veto:

- The veto should be used with maximum restraint with its eventual elimination.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Underlines the need for a more balanced and stronger cooperation between the General Assembly and Security Council as defined in the UN Charter (Article 24).
- Any other related matters¹:
 - Notes that reform is a complex matter and hopes that the broadest possible consensus can be achieved to move the process forward.

¹ Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.



PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
UNITED NATIONS | NEW YORK

16 April 2015

HE Mr Courtenay Rattray
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform
Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations
767 Third Avenue, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Dear *Courtenay,*

Thank you for your letter dated 26 March 2015 conveying the framework document and your speaking points for the IGN meeting on 26th March.

2 As requested, please find enclosed Singapore's inputs on the framework document. We would be grateful if you could incorporate our inputs in the master framework document. Singapore reserves the right to come back with further inputs as necessary.

3 Let me take the opportunity to assure you that Singapore will work with you, as Chair of the IGN on Security Council Reform, and other members of the IGN process, to achieve an outcome that will make the UNSC more representative, open, transparent, accountable and effective to deal with the many challenges before us.

4 Please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours *sincerely,*

KAREN TAN
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

enc

FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT *(INPUTS FROM SINGAPORE)*

b) Regional Representation of UNSC Membership:

- Increase representation of under-represented regional groups in the UNSC as this will help improve the legitimacy and accountability of the UNSC.
- Small States must always be represented in the Council as they make up more than two-thirds of the UN membership.
- If the Council's composition does not include a small state, at least one of the existing Council members will be appointed as a representative for small states in consultation with the members of the Forum of Small States.

c) (i) Size of an Enlarged Security Council

- Expand the UNSC in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership to better reflect current geopolitical realities.

(ii) Working Methods of the Council

- The Council should adopt its rules of procedures and disseminate them to all UN Member States.
- The tentative programme of work and forecast for the coming month, and changes to the programme of work, should be communicated to all non-members as soon as they are available to the Council.
- All Council members should be involved in the decision-making on the distribution of chairmanships of subsidiary bodies of the Council, ensuring that the country specific and thematic lead roles are distributed evenly and appropriately among Council members.
- The Council must ensure effective communication of its mandates and means of implementing them to non-members in clear and easily

understandable ways, particularly for mandates that carry obligations on all Member State, for example, in implementation of sanctions.

- The Presidency of the Council should convene an open meeting at the end of its Presidency to communicate to non-members the key outcomes and deliverables achieved under its Presidency.
- Briefings by UN Officials to the Security Council should as far as possible be made accessible to all member states.
- Annual reports on the work of the UN Security Council, should be prepared, pursuant to article 15 paragraph 1 and article 24 paragraph 3 of the UN Charter, to: (i) assess whether Security Council decisions have been implemented; (ii) analyse obstacles to implementation and reasons for non-implementation; and (iii) suggest mechanisms or measures to enhance implementation.

In our view, the above changes to the working methods of the Council do not require amendments to the Charter of the United Nations and can be undertaken without prejudice to other aspects of the Security Council Reform.

Any reform must include changes to its working methods and must make the Council more accountable and transparent for all Member States, not just members of an enlarged Council.

d) The Question of the Veto

- New permanent members should not be accorded the right to veto as it would complicate decision making in the Council.
- Permanent Members of the Council should commit themselves to not using a veto to block Council action aimed at preventing or ending genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.
- If Permanent Members insist on casting a veto that blocks such action, they should produce alternative proposals that will end such atrocities or clearly explain to all UN Member States why they are prepared to see the continuation of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, and a copy of the explanation should be circulated as a Security Council Document.

- Establish a practice, in appropriate cases, of declaring, when casting a negative vote on a draft resolution before the Council, that such a negative vote shall not constitute a veto in the sense of Article 27, paragraph 3 of the Charter.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly

- Increase the number of Security Council meetings in open format and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly those non-member States of the Council specially affected by issues under consideration of the Council. However, more open meetings of the Council in themselves do not create greater transparency. Transparency depends on the scope given to non-members to understand, appreciate and access the Council's decision making considerations.
- Provide frequent, timely and quality briefings to the wider membership of the UN on matters discussed in the informal consultations and in the subsidiary bodies.
- Non-member States of the Council specially affected by issues being considered by the Council should be given every opportunity to participate in the Council's deliberations in informal meetings and informal consultations.

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16 April 2015

Framework Document

Inputs from Georgia

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of (10-11)¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]
Permanent Members should be elected by the UN General Assembly, by the 2/3 vote.
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of (14-15) seats
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats...]
The non-permanent Members of the UNSC should be elected by the UNGA, however at least 1 newly added non-permanent seat should be attributed to the Eastern European Group, other seats to be attributed to the regional groups.
- [Any new category...] --
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]

b) Regional representation

- [...] 2 seats should be attributed to the EEG. Other places to be distributed according to the established practice.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of (25) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- [Increase the transparency and efficiency of the Council, adopt relevant procedures].

d) The question of the veto:

- [All Permanent Members should have the veto right. The veto right should be restricted under following circumstances: a) The decision of the UNSC aims at prevention of the crimes against humanity, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

genocide; b) Permanent Member is involved in the conflict under the consideration and, therefore, cannot exercise his rights impartially. Relevant, procedural regulations should be elaborated to this end.

e) Relationship between the Council and General Assembly:

- [Accountability of the Security Council to the General Assembly should be increased. GA should be granted a more active role in the election of the UNSG.

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 377 (V), the role of the General Assembly shall be increased in cases of threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. Namely, if the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security when there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, the General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to Members for collective measures, including the use of armed force when necessary. The relevant changes shall be introduced to the Charter of the UN.]

- Any other related matters² :
 - [...]

¹ “(...)” denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas “[...]” is intended for the inclusion of text.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) ¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats... Croatia supports the enlargement of the Council in the permanent category of membership. Having in mind the importance of these elections, Croatia holds that they should require broader support than regular elections for the non-permanent seats.]
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats... Croatia supports the enlargement of the Council in the non-permanent category of membership]
- [Any new category...]
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]

b) Regional representation:

- [Croatia advocates for one additional seat for East European regional group in the non-permanent category]
- Croatia supports greater African representation in the Council]

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- [Working methods of the enlarged Council should be conducted so as to help facilitate a more efficient and effective, as well as accountable functioning of the Security Council as a whole.]

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

- [Croatia supports more frequent interaction of the members of the Council with wider UN membership through greater transparency, openness in decision-making and inclusiveness.]

d) The question of the veto:

- [Croatia welcomes the French initiative of adopting a Code of Conduct to govern the use of the veto]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- [Croatia would encourage the enlarged Security Council to hold regular consultations with the President of the General Assembly.]
- Any other related matters²:
- [Croatia welcomes the decision on the conduct of elections for non-permanent members of the Council six months before the elected members assume their responsibilities, which will allow for better advance planning and preparation of new members.]

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) ¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats-decision on the basis of consensus or the largest possible majority in the GA]*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats-decision on the basis of consensus or the largest possible majority in the GA]*
- *[Any new category...]*
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

b) Regional representation:

[equitable geographic representation to the benefit of small and developing countries and regional and other specific groups, at least one additional seat in the category of non-permanent member for the Eastern European regional group]

c) (i) The size of an enlarged SC- a total of (up to 25) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- *[greater transparency in the work of the Security Council and increased efficiency and effectiveness of the working methods]*

d) The question of the veto:

[...]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

[strengthening of relations and better communication between the Security Council and the General Assembly for the purpose of safeguarding international peace and security in accordance with the authority and responsibility the two organs have under the Charter]

• Any other related matters:

▪ [...]

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

L.69 Group Inputs on Framework Document

(inputs of the L.69 Group are in red below)

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of **11** seats
 - The **Republic of China** (People's Republic of China), France, **The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics** (The Russian Federation), The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America.
 - **(2 from Africa) (2 from Asia) (1 from GRULAC) (1 from WEOG)**
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]:*

Upon adoption of the framework resolution on UNSC reforms by the General Assembly, member states desiring to assume permanent membership shall submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will then proceed, at a date to be determined by the PGA, for the election of new permanent members of the Security Council, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot. As per established practice, the rules of procedure of the General Assembly will be applied to the election of the new permanent members.

- **While electing new permanent members, the General Assembly would also consider the criteria of Article 23 (I) to the election of the new permanent members: "due regard shall be paid, in the first instance to their contributions to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution".**
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of **16**
 - **The election process for non-permanent two-year term seats will remain unchanged.**

b)Regional representation:

That additional seats be elected by the General Assembly as follows:

- (a) Two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African States;
- (b) Two permanent seats and one non-permanent seat for Asia-Pacific States;
- (c) One non-permanent seat for Eastern European States;
- (d) One permanent seat and one non-permanent seat for Latin American and Caribbean States;
- (e) One permanent seat for Western European and other States;
- (f) One non-permanent seat for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across all regions

Regional groups shall coordinate to ensure that there is regular representation for small developing states in the non-permanent category,

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of **27** seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- The affirmative vote of 15 out of 27 members of the Security Council will be required for a decision.
- To make meetings of the Council transparent and inclusive, the existing practice to hold closed meetings with no records will be abolished, and access will be given to non-members to the Council's documentation and records.
- The Council will amend its procedures so that items do not remain on its agenda permanently/beyond (x)years.
- Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter must be fully implemented by consulting with member states which are not members of the Security Council on a regular basis, especially members with special interest in the substantive matter under consideration by the Council.
- Non-members should be given systematic access to subsidiary bodies of the UNSC, including the right to participate in debates.
- There should be full and complete participation by elected members in penholding resolutions.
- Consultation with and participation of Troop and Police Contributing Countries in decision making concerning peacekeeping operations must be made mandatory (as laid down in Article 44) and these discussions should be comprehensive covering the

establishment, conduct, review and termination of peacekeeping operations, including the extension and change of mandates, as well as for specific operational issues.

- Countries having specific interest in particular agenda item must be invited to participate in consultations before an outcome document on that item is adopted.

- The Council should focus its time and efforts on dealing with issues concerning its primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security as mandated by the UN Charter, rather than encroaching upon the mandate of the General Assembly

- Before mandating measures under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council should ensure that all efforts for the pacific settlement of disputes through measures under Chapter VI have been exhausted. In this regard, the Council must improve its cooperation with regional organisations, particularly the African Union. Such cooperation must be serious and include providing assistance for AU's capacity building as per their requirement.

- The Security Council should ensure that non-permanent members of the Security Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their tenure.

d) The question of the veto:

- The veto should be abolished. So long as it exists, it should be extended to all new members of the permanent category of the Security Council, who must enjoy all the prerogatives and privileges of permanent membership in the permanent category including the right of the veto.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The expanded Security Council would be encouraged to, inter alia, hold regular consultations with the General Assembly under its President;
- The Council should submit an analytical, substantive and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work in its annual report to the General Assembly;
- The Council should submit special reports more frequently to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter

f) Any other related matters:

Amendments

Following the elections of the new permanent members, to accordingly amend the Charter of the UN no later than twelve weeks from the adoption of the framework resolution on UNSC reforms,

Review

To provide for a review of the implementation of this Resolution.

*

* *"The L.69 Group welcomes the appreciation of the C.10 towards the L.69 submission and in this regard, the L.69 Group reaffirms its support and alignment with the Common African Position."*

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

COMMENTS BY PERMANENT MISSION OF POLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS April 16, 2015

Contact persons at the Mission of Poland:

1) Expert on SC reform:

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Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

A) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) seats
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
- Reform of the UNSC is necessary, since the composition of this body does not reflect the realities of the modern world. In the case of increasing the number of members of the Council we should take into account the **(i)** aspirations of those countries whose contribution to the work of the Organization is undisputed **(ii)** financial contributions to the UN budget, as well as and **(iii)** participation in peacekeeping operations with the UN Security Council mandate.
- Poland supports a reform that would grant an **additional non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group (EEG)**. Our position stems from the fact that the membership of EEG has increased from 9 to 23 countries, as a result of disintegration of the USSR and Yugoslavia. It should be however a part of a broader reform of geographical distribution.
- Any new category

B) Regional representation:

-

C) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council - a total of (...) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council

- We support efforts to improve the **working methods of the Security Council**, aiming to make its actions more transparent. The Security Council should further enhance its cooperation with regional organizations, troop-contributing countries, the UN Secretariat and the entire UN system.

D) The question of veto:

- We are aware of importance of the **principle of the right of veto** of the permanent members of the Council. However, we should also take into account changes in the global international order, taking place right before our eyes. That is why recent proposals to reform the right of veto, including the French proposal to adopt a code of conduct in this respect, are interesting and worth discussing.

E) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

-

Any other related matters:

Framework Document

Liechtenstein Input

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of five seats
- Non-Permanent members with a two-year term - a total of eleven (or more) seats¹
- New category: Six additional members elected to serve, on a permanent basis, for renewable terms of [8/10] years.²

b) Regional representation

- The six additional seats with terms of [eight/ten] years shall be distributed as follows:
 - I. two from African States
 - II. two from Asia-Pacific States
 - III. one from Latin American and Caribbean States
 - IV. one from Western European and Other States
- One additional non-permanent seat in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2 for the Eastern European Group.
- The Liechtenstein Model leaves open the possibility of the creation of further two-year non-permanent seats in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the UN Charter, and does not specifically address the number or distribution of any such seats.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council - a total of 22 (or more) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

¹ The Liechtenstein Model, as previously submitted on 26 February 2010, provides flexibility on the creation of additional non-permanent seats.

² "On a permanent basis" refers to the fact that Member States could continue to hold these seats as long as they continue to be re-elected.

It is understood that the General Assembly will simultaneously decide on a set of measures dealing with the working methods of an expanded Council. Issues to be addressed include, but are not limited, to the following:

- a. Majority required for decision-making: The majority required for decision-making in an enlarged Council is to be reflected in the necessary Charter amendments (art. 27 (2), 27 (3) and 109(1)).
- b. Review of the working methods of the subsidiary bodies. A thorough review of the working methods is required, in particular on decision-making.
- c. Council Presidency: Ensuring that every member of the Council will continue holding the Presidency at least once during its membership will require a change to the current practice.
- d. Secretariat capacity: Review of the capacities and the resources of the Secretariat required to service an enlarged Council.
- e. Practices and arrangements relating to permanent membership: Review of the privileges enjoyed by the Permanent Members outside the Security Council (e.g. membership in bodies such as ECOSOC and ICJ, practice of distributing senior positions within the UN system).
- f. Alleviating the workload of the Council: Ways to address the workload, e.g. assigning more tasks to subsidiary bodies on (sub)-regions. This would require extending the possibility of voting to subsidiary bodies.
- g. Chairmanships of subsidiary bodies: Assigning chairmanships of subsidiary bodies in an equitable and transparent way.

d) The question of the veto:

It would be agreed that the question of the veto would be addressed as part of the review outlined under "any other related matters" below.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Any other related matters:

Adoption of the necessary Charter amendments:

The Charter amendments necessary would be annexed to a General Assembly Resolution.

Elections of the new members:

- Elections to fill the six seats with terms of [8/10] years shall be held after entry into force of the required Charter amendment and simultaneously with the regular elections of non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- Candidates for seats above shall not be eligible to serve as non-permanent members in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the UN Charter for the following [eight/ten] calendar years.

Review:

[16 / 20] years after the first elections in the new category of seats the General Assembly shall review the situation. The review shall include consideration of the categories of seats, the creation of additional seats of any category, including permanent seats, a review of the question of the veto as well as the implementation of the measures to improve the working methods of the Council.

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) ¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats...]*
- *[Any new category...]*
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

b) Regional representation:

In the event of Council enlargement, one additional non-permanent seat should be allocated to the EEG. Lithuania supports an enhanced role of African countries in the Council. Any potential enlargement should not diminish the chances of small states to be represented on the Council.

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- *Open debates on geographical issues of specific concern to wider membership.*
- *Better time management at open debates. All states, both UNSC members and non-members, should observe speaking time limits. Consider establishing a ceiling for briefer numbers (e.g. three) at open debates for better time management.*
- *Regular review of the work of the sanctions committees, earlier appointment of chairs of subsidiary bodies, public briefings by chairs of sanctions committees, renew the work/establish a working group on sanctions.*

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

- Timely and meaningful interaction between the Council and TCCs and PCCs.
- More regular, meaningful interaction between the Council and force/police commanders.
- More structured follow-up to the annual UNSC open debate on working methods.
- Briefings to UN member states by penholders or sponsors of UNSC resolutions in the event of fast-paced developments on the ground or in the UNSC.
- More structured dialogue between the Council and the ICC.
- Make better use of interactive dialogues
- Early involvement of all Council members in the drafting of Council resolutions.

d) The question of the veto:

- Permanent members should undertake to abstain from the use of veto in the cases of massive human rights violations, genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. A voluntary code of conduct to this effect would be welcome.
- Consider requiring two negative votes, not one, by permanent members to make veto effective.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Focus annual UNGA debate under agenda item "Report of the Security Council" for more specific outcomes, proposals on improving UNSC-UNGA interaction in addressing various cross-cutting issues.
- Encourage to hold regular consultations with the President of the GA on pertinent SC and GA agenda items.

• Any other related matters²:

- Election of Secretary General: make the process more transparent, inclusive, without contesting the UNSC prerogative to this effect. Enable main candidates to present their vision, priorities to the general membership. Have straw polls of general membership on the shortlisted candidates before final decisions are made, to see who would best meet the expectations of member states.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Framework Document

For inputs by Member States

Submission of the Principality of Monaco

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of (...) seats
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of (...) seats

Monaco supports an enlargement in both categories of membership.

b) Regional representation:

- **Monaco supports the current practice of States' candidature.**

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of (...) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council

- **Monaco views the process of improving the working methods and the progress already achieved in the practice in this regard as a continuous process.**

d) The question of the veto:

- **Monaco supports the proposal of the self-regulation of the use of the veto by the permanent members.**

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- **Monaco has the same approach in this regard as the one expressed in section c) (ii).**
- **The relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly must be undertaken under the auspices of the Charter's provisions.**

• Any other related matters:

- [...]

Framework Document

France

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

- a) Categories of membership:
 - Permanent members
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, and permanent African representation
 - The form of the election process would depend on the outcome of discussions
 - Non-permanent members with a two-year term
 - We support moderate expansion in the number of non-permanent seats
- b) Regional representation: We do not support proposals for regional representation on the Security Council as this would be at odds with the fundamental tenets of the UN Charter, which makes clear that admission to the UN is extended to individual states.
 - New members to the Security Council should be picked so as to make it more broadly representative of the modern world. Still, it is for the whole UN membership to designate new permanent members and to elect all non-permanent members.
- c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council
 - We support a reformed Security Council whose membership would number somewhere in the mid-20s.

(ii) Working methods of the Council

 - We believe that this is a separate discussion from the question of enlargement and, moreover, a matter for consideration by the Security Council, not the General Assembly
- d) The question of the veto:
 - We would not oppose extension of the veto to new permanent members if the candidates to such permanent membership were to pursue such an extension.
- e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly
 - We should continue to work towards improving cooperation between these two important organs so that the UN can function as effectively as possible.

*The Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic
to the United Nations*

New York, 10 2015
Ref.: 1266/2015/USSM1-RG

Excellency, *DEAR FRANK!*

I have the honour to reply to your letter dated 26 March 2015 in which you requested delegations, in your capacity as Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Security Council reform to complete the framework document providing national positions and proposals. As requested, enclosed please find the submission of the Slovak Republic.

Slovakia sees the UN as the main international forum to respond to global challenges. The UN is and stays the cornerstone of the international order, the most effective way of multilateral diplomacy, the appropriate forum where the broadest possible agreement can be achieved and the only establishment that can face global challenges that no other grouping of states (no matter how broad or strong) could handle. There is no alternative to the UN.

Slovakia continues to promote the strengthening of the effectiveness of the UN in key areas, such as management, peacekeeping and the financial sustainability of the UN. We support the discussions and processes aimed at making the work of all the UN bodies more effective. This process needs to be inclusive and in dialogue with all the member states with possibility to engage other stakeholders (NGOs, civil society). The UN is the only global organization and its effective functioning should be in the interest of all of us.

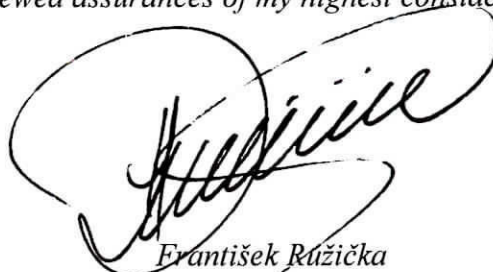
Slovakia continues to support the reform of the UN System and of its bodies, including the comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council so that it better reflects the needs of the current world and that atrocities like those in Syria will never be repeated.

*His Excellency
Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Jamaica to the United Nations
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations
on Security Council reform
Permanent Mission of Jamaica
to the United Nations
New York*

Our position reflects our view at the current deliberations, stemming from the need for more inclusive, consensus building and pragmatic approach that requires concessions from all stakeholders also vis-à-vis previous positions.

There is no reason for delays in this process. But given the complexity of the issue and the need for the widest possible consensus the process should not be rushed by setting artificial deadlines.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



František Růžička
Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

<p style="text-align: center;">Framework document For inputs from member states SLOVAKIA</p>
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a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of **10** seats
 - *The People's Republic of China, France, the Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America*
 - *In the event of possible expansion consensual/unanimous endorsement of the regional group + respective decision/acclamation of the UN General Assembly*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of **15** seats
 - *In the event of possible expansion, current rules of procedure for the election of non-permanent members should apply;*
- **Any new category** – *Slovakia is open for discussion on a new category of membership, provided it does not compromise the effectiveness of the UNSC decision making, creates opportunity (maybe for an interim period) for those Member States that wish to assume higher responsibility; and provides an acceptable platform for regional leading member states to do so if endorsed by the regional group.*
 - *In the event of possible expansion, election process to be decided by the rules of procedure, ideally on principle of regional endorsement.*

b) Regional representation:

- *Slovakia is of the opinion that **African continent should be better represented in the reformed UNSC**, if possible in both categories of membership (or in new one), provided that countries of the African Group express their wish to do so;*
- *Slovakia as well supports the idea, should there be a decision to increase the number of the non-permanent members, that **the representation of the EEG should be duly respected and reflected** (increase by 1);*
- *If Member States decide to consider the option how to increase inclusivity and equality of Member States by enabling chances of small member states to be elected to the UNSC, Slovakia will support such a motion;*
- *The endgame should inter alia:*
 - *Close the gap between regional groups – improve rotations;*
 - *Increase the presence of Africa in the UN*
 - *Increase the presence of Arab countries,*
 - *Increase the presence of AP group of states*
 - *Increase the presence of EEG countries;*
- *Introduce representation of “small states” (optional).*

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council: a total of 25 seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

*Reform of the Security Council working methods by ad hoc innovation in specific cases is a realistic goal. But learning from past innovations and adapting them creatively for new cases are also likely to suffer as a result of rapid rotation of people. Slovakia welcomes the initiatives of Member States (i.e. S5); Among possible **ways of improving working methods** following suggestions may be considered:*

- a) *improved format of meetings (with predictable and timely communication to the membership at large);*
- b) *further development of more meaningful relationship with international organizations;*
- c) *more effective opportunities for access and participation by actors who are parties to issues before the Council or are specially affected by them;*
- d) *presidency wrap-up debates at the end of term;*
- e) *further improvements in the process for input by the TCCs into decisions related to the design of peacekeeping operations.*

d) The question of the veto:

- *Status of the permanent member of the UNSC is both a **privilege and a responsibility** – including the right of veto. All countries being considered as potential permanent members and countries that have the ambition to be considered should have the ability to carry all the responsibility that comes with UNSC duties and be able to prove in deeds that they do deserve it and are ready to take up this responsibility;*

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- *Slovakia respects the **functions and competencies of the principle UN organs as per the UN Charter** and is open to constructive discussions to improve relations among principal organs.*

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of **up to 11** seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of **up to 15** seats
- Any increase in permanent membership should be accompanied by an expansion in non-permanent membership

b) Regional representation:

- Appropriate geographic balance across the full membership of the Council
 - To better reflect contemporary geopolitical realities, including greater representation from Asia, Africa and Latin America

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council– a total of **21–26** seats

- Important that Council membership remains at a workable size

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- Important to continue to improve the transparency and accessibility of the Council, including:
 - o Improved consultations with troop and police contributing countries
 - o Greater coordination with other UN organs as well as regional and sub-regional organisations

d) The question of the veto:

- Consistent with Australia's historical opposition to the veto, the veto should not be extended to new permanent members
- The initiative on restraint of the use of the veto in situations of mass atrocity deserves close attention and ambitious follow-up, and could be taken forward independently of broader Security Council reforms

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The Security Council should submit a more comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly

• Any other related matters:

Framework Document

a) Categories of membership:

Peru favors an increase in the number of members of the Security Council in order to make it more democratic and representative, in particular broadening the participation of countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa.

Peru supports an increase in both categories of members: permanent and non-permanents. The election process of new members should remain as a prerogative of the General Assembly.

Peru is open to the possibility of establishing an intermediate category of members with a long mandate, which could eventually become permanent members. This can be considered as a constructive evolution formula.

b) Regional representation

The Security Council composition should reflect an equitable regional representation.

c) The size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council

In order to reflect an equitable regional representation, the reformed Council membership should be enlarged to a number of members in the “mid-twenties”

Methods of work conducive to a more efficient, transparent, democratic and representative Security Council should include more open sessions, an improved system of consultations with troop contributing countries when discussing the mandates of peacekeeping operations, and a greater access for the whole membership to information regarding the work of the Council.

Moreover, the decision-taking process in the Council should be reformulated. Currently, non-procedural decisions require unanimity of the five permanent members, while this requirement can be reduced to the affirmative vote of two of them.

d) The question of veto

The veto is an exception to the principle of equal sovereignty among States, and it should be progressively eliminated. In the meanwhile, the exercise of the veto should be circumscribed to decisions under Chapter VII of the Charter, and its use should be restrained in cases of genocide, crimes against humanity and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

In the same context, Peru considers that, as a previous step towards the elimination of the veto, in case a permanent member decides to exercise it, its decision must be explained and properly sustained in a public session of the Council.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly

It is fundamental to strengthen the role and authority of the General Assembly as the main body of the Organization. The competence of the General Assembly includes issues related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as stated in article 11 of the United Nations Charter.



TETÄNGUÉRÄNDIVE
JOKUPYTÝRÄ
MOTENONDEHA
MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES
EXTERIORES

TETÄ REKUÁI
GOBIERNO NACIONAL
Jajapo Oñondivepa Tape Pyahu
Construyendo Juntos un Nuevo Rumbo

*Misión Permanente de la República del Paraguay ante las Naciones Unidas
Nueva York*

MP/UN/NY/MP/N° 76/15

Ref.: Framework Document Security
Council Reform - Inputs from Paraguay

The **PERMANENT MISSION OF PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS**, presents its compliments to the **UNITED NATIONS – PERMANENT MISSION OF JAMAICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**, and has the honor to refer to the letter of H.E. Ambassador Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica and President of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, dated March 26, 2015.

In this regard, this Permanent Mission is pleased to attach the framework document with the position and proposals of the Republic of Paraguay on this matter.

The **PERMANENT MISSION OF PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS** avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the **UNITED NATIONS – PERMANENT MISSION OF JAMAICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**, the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, April 17, 2015



To the
**Permanent Mission Of Jamaica
To The United Nations**
New York

FG/ms/as

Framework Document

Inputs from Paraguay

a) Categories of membership:

Paraguay supports the expansion of the Security Council in order to adequately reflect the current composition of the UN membership and the geopolitical realities as well as to represent the interest of all Member States in the maintenance of international peace and security.

- Permanent members – a total of ... seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - Description of an election process for new seats
- Non-permanent member with a two-year term – a total of... seats
 - In the event of possible expansion, the election process should follow current practices.
- *Any new category...*
 - In the event of possible creation of a new category, the election process should follow current practices regarding Non-permanent members.

b) Regional representation:

- Paraguay supports the implementation of geographical criteria in order to allow all regions to have an adequate presence within the enlarged Council.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of ... seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- For the sake of **transparency and inclusiveness**, the enlarged Council should hold more open meetings, to improve the flow of information and exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other Member States.
- For the sake of **accountability**, the enlarged Council should submit more comprehensive and analytical reports to the General Assembly and should facilitate more interaction with other UN bodies or legal institutions such as the International Criminal Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Criminal Court.
- The reform of the working methods should ensure participation on an equal footing of Permanent Members and Non-permanent Members within the Security Council.

d) The question of the veto:

- Paraguay supports the total elimination of the veto.
- To this end, it is in favor of its progressive elimination.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The enlarged Council is accountable to the General Assembly, since the Council acts on behalf of the wider membership of the UN. Member States have the right and duty to duly know and analyze the work of the Council.
- The relationship between the enlarged Council and the General Assembly must be of collaboration.
- Both organs should work closely together within their respective areas as established in the Charter.

Any other related matters:

- **Review clause:** Paraguay supports the inclusion of a “review clause” that will allow Member States to carry out periodic revisions of the decisions made under this process.
- **Time and work schedules:** In order to organize the negotiations, Paraguay supports the idea of setting a reasonable timeframe and work schedule.
- **Decision-making:** Only the decisions made by consensus will have the necessary legitimacy to be implemented; nonetheless, if consensus is not reached, Paraguay considers that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly regarding the vote should be applied.
- **Text for negotiations:** The negotiations must continue with a text. The text must reflect all the positions presented by Member States.

**ПОСТІЙНЕ ПРЕДСТАВНИЦТВО
УКРАЇНИ
ПРИ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ОБ'ЄДНАНИХ
НАЦІЙ**



**PERMANENT MISSION
OF UKRAINE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

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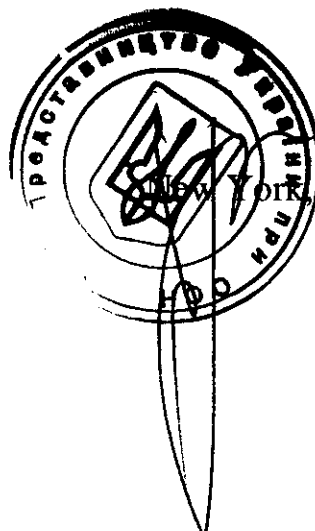
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4132/23-194/014-521

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Jamaica to the United Nations and has the honor to submit Ukraine's input to the framework document on the UN Security Council reform in response to the invitation of the Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the UN, H.E. Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray to the Member States to present their positions and proposal on the matter.

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of the Commonwealth of Dominica to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York, 16 April 2015

**Permanent Mission of Jamaica
to the United Nations
New York**

Framework Document

a) Categories of membership:

- Non-permanent members with a two-year term.
- *Any increase in the non-permanent membership of the SC should ensure an enhanced representation of the Eastern European Group by the allocation to the said Group of one additional non-permanent seat in the enlarged Council (A/59/723).*

b) Regional representation:

- *Any change in the Security Council composition should be based on the existing regional groups.*
- *The reform should envisage increased representation in the Council of developing countries from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.*
- *The Eastern European Regional Group should be provided with one additional non-permanent seat.*

c) (ii) Working methods of the Council:

- *To further enhance the transparency, accountability and inclusiveness of the Council's work, with a view to strengthening its effectiveness, through, inter alia:*
 - ❖ *broader consultations and other forms of interaction with non-Council members on a regular basis;*
 - ❖ *meeting, as a general rule, in a public format;*
 - ❖ *frequent, timely and qualitative briefings on the matters discussed in the Security Council and its subsidiary organs in private meetings, including "horizon-scanning" sessions;*
 - ❖ *holding more regular and timely consultations with troop and police contributing countries and other states with particular engagement in UN peace operations, both during elaboration of their mandates and throughout their entire life cycle;*
 - ❖ *making more frequent use of open debates on working methods.*
- *To explore ways of increasing the role of non-permanent members in the Council's proceedings and decision-making.*
- *Continue to improve Council's handling of sanctions regimes, primarily in*

spelling out concrete conditions for lifting, streamlining listing and delisting procedures, providing for periodic assessment.

d) The question of the veto:

- ***Member States should aim for phasing out of the veto. As a first step, permanent members of the Security Council should voluntarily and collectively pledge not to use the veto in case of mass atrocities, genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes on a large scale.***
- ***Should the veto be used in other cases, the permanent member resorting to it has to be invited to explain the reason for this action, in particular with regard to its consistency with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and to circulate a copy of the explanation as a Council document.***
- ***The veto should not in any case be used for blocking Council's action in the event of aggression against a UN Member State.***
- ***The permanent members should recommit themselves to the Article 27 (3) of the UN Charter obliging a party to a dispute to abstain from voting.***

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- ***Establishing closer, more frequent and meaningful interaction between the Presidents of the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and Peacebuilding Commission.***
- ***Security Council's annual reports to the General Assembly shall provide substantive, comprehensive and analytical evaluation of the work of the Council.***
- ***Security Council shall submit, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly in accordance with Article 24 (3) of the Charter.***
- ***To establish closer interaction between the Security Council, in particular its Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations, and the UNGA Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34).***



PERMANENT MISSION OF CUBA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
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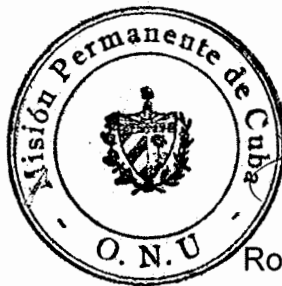
New York, 16 April 2015

Excellency,

Dear Courtenay

I have the honor to write to you in your capacity as Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiation on the Security Council Reform (IGN), and regarding your letter dated March 26, 2015, I would like to attach herewith the inputs of Cuba to the framework document.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Excellency, to renew to you the assurances of my highest and distinguished consideration.



Rodolfo Reyes Rodríguez
Rodolfo Reyes Rodríguez
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cuba to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Courtenay Rattray
Ambassador Permanent Representative
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiation
on the Security Council Reform (IGN)

Framework Document

Inputs from Cuba

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of ()¹ seats

Cuba favorece la expansión del Consejo de Seguridad tanto en la categoría de miembros permanentes como no permanentes. El objetivo principal de la expansión del Consejo de Seguridad debe ser rectificar la sub-representación de los países en desarrollo. Por tanto, el incremento principal en esa categoría debe corresponder a los países en desarrollo de África, Asia y América Latina y el Caribe. Deben ingresar como nuevos miembros permanentes, como mínimo, dos países de África, dos países en desarrollo de Asia y dos países de América Latina y el Caribe.

- [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]

El objetivo principal de la expansión del Consejo de Seguridad debe ser rectificar la sub-representación de los países en desarrollo. No puede ser ampliar por ampliar. La ampliación del Consejo no debe ser parcial o selectiva, ni implicar un incremento de los miembros del Consejo que vaya en detrimento de los países en desarrollo. El incremento principal en esa categoría debe ser en el número de países en desarrollo de África, Asia y América Latina y el Caribe en el Consejo. Los nuevos miembros permanentes deben tener exactamente las mismas prerrogativas y derechos que los actuales, incluyendo el veto, sin que se establezcan criterios selectivos o discriminatorios. De no ampliarse la categoría de miembros permanentes y hacerlo solo en el número de puestos no permanentes, se ampliaría aún más la brecha existente entre miembros permanentes y no permanentes; aumentaría la desproporción entre la representación de países desarrollados y países en desarrollo en el Consejo; el Consejo sería aún menos representativo, y por tanto, menos legítimo y efectivo.

- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of () seats

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

Cuba favorece también la ampliación del número de puestos de miembros no permanentes. Los nuevos puestos de miembros no permanentes deben tener exactamente las mismas prerrogativas y derechos que los actuales, sin que se establezcan criterios selectivos o discriminatorios.

El número de puestos de miembros no permanentes con dos años de mandato debe ampliarse a un total de, al menos, 15.

- [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats..]

[Cuba no se opondría a la reelección inmediata de los miembros no permanentes.]

- [Any new category...]

- [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats..]

[Cuba no favorece la creación de nuevas categorías o sub-categorías de miembros. Las nuevas categorías incrementarían las diferencias existentes y estimularían la división entre los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad, en lugar de contribuir al mejor funcionamiento del Consejo. Por ejemplo, el ingreso de nuevos miembros permanentes sin poder de veto, equivaldría a crear una nueva categoría, lo cual Cuba no apoya.]

b) Regional representation:

- [La composición actual del Consejo de Seguridad no refleja las realidades geopolíticas y por tanto, necesita ser reequilibrado. Los países en desarrollo están sub-representados en el Consejo. El principal objetivo de la ampliación del Consejo debe ser la rectificación de la insuficiente representación de países en desarrollo de África, Asia y América Latina actualmente en ese órgano. El hecho de que los países en desarrollo no estén representados adecuadamente en el Consejo de Seguridad socava los intereses del Consejo, su autoridad y credibilidad.]

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...no menos de 26) seats. Con esa cifra la proporción entre miembros del Consejo de Seguridad y la de Estados miembros de la ONU al menos se acercaría a la proporción que tenía al ser fundada la Organización.

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- [Es necesaria una reforma urgente y profunda de los métodos de trabajo del Consejo de Seguridad para garantizar que este funcione como un órgano transparente, democrático y representativo.]

- La cuestión de los métodos de trabajo está interrelacionada a otras cuestiones, particularmente aquellas relativas a la ampliación del Consejo y al veto. No habrá una verdadera reforma de los métodos de trabajo mientras no se haya ampliado el Consejo en ambas categorías de miembros y los países en desarrollo no estén adecuadamente representados en el mismo.
- El Consejo de Seguridad, como regla general y conforme a los Artículos 31 y 32 de la Carta, debe realizar reuniones públicas abiertas a todos los Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas, a fin de asegurar que estas reuniones brinden oportunidades reales para considerar las opiniones y contribuciones de la más amplia membresía de las Naciones Unidas, particularmente los Estados que no son miembros del Consejo cuyos asuntos están siendo discutidos por ese órgano. Las reuniones a puertas cerradas y las consultas oficiosas deben celebrarse solo en casos muy excepcionales.
- El Consejo de Seguridad debe llevar a cabo debates sustantivos sobre temas bajo su consideración, abiertos a todos los Estados miembros, de forma oportuna.
- Las sesiones informativas de Enviados Especiales o Representantes del Secretario General y de la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas deben efectuarse en reuniones públicas, a menos que existan circunstancias excepcionales.
- Cuando un país que no es miembro del Consejo de Seguridad solicita una reunión del órgano, esta debe ser convocada inmediatamente por el Consejo, conforme al Artículo 35 de la Carta.
- Debe formalizarse el reglamento del Consejo de Seguridad, que continúa siendo provisional desde hace casi 70 años, a fin de aumentar la transparencia y nivel de rendición de cuentas.
- El Consejo de Seguridad debe asegurar que sus evaluaciones mensuales sean amplias y analíticas, y que las dé a conocer oportunamente.
- Permitir que el Estado concernido, incluso los que no son miembros del Consejo de Seguridad, participen en las discusiones del Consejo sobre las cuestiones que lo afectan directamente, en correspondencia con el Artículo 31 de la Carta.
- Asegurar que las opiniones de los Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas que se obtengan en debates públicos temáticos se reflejen en las correspondientes resoluciones y declaraciones presidenciales que se adopten, en lugar de la práctica actual de adoptar resoluciones y emitir declaraciones presidenciales sin hacer referencia a dichos debates.
- Los órganos subsidiarios del Consejo deben funcionar de modo tal que proporcionen información suficiente y oportuna sobre sus actividades a todos los miembros de las Naciones Unidas.

Garantizar que los países no miembros del Consejo tengan acceso a los órganos subsidiarios, incluyendo el derecho a participar en sus discusiones.

- El orden del día del Consejo de Seguridad debe reflejar las necesidades y los intereses de todos los Estados por igual, de manera objetiva, racional, no selectiva y no arbitraria.
- La imposición de sanciones sólo debe considerarse después que se han agotado todos los medios de solución pacífica de controversias en virtud del Capítulo VI de la Carta y se han considerado, cuidadosamente, los efectos a corto y largo plazo de dichas sanciones. Las sanciones no se aplicarán "preventivamente" en casos de simple violación del derecho internacional o de los principios o normas internacionales.
- El Consejo de Seguridad debe seguir fortaleciendo su relación con la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas y con los países que aportan contingentes a las operaciones de mantenimiento de paz de la ONU, entre otras cosas, mediante una interacción sostenida, periódica y oportuna. Las reuniones con los países que aportan contingentes deberán celebrarse no sólo cuando se vayan a establecerlos mandatos, sino también durante su ejecución, cuando se analiza un cambio, la renovación o la terminación del mandato de una misión, o cuando se produce un rápido empeoramiento de la situación sobre el terreno.
- No se debe recurrir al capítulo VII de la Carta como marco general para abordar problemas que no representen una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales. El Consejo debe aplicar cabalmente las disposiciones de la Carta según proceda, incluidos los Capítulos VI y VIII, antes de invocar el Capítulo VII, lo cual deberá ser una medida de último recurso, de ser necesaria.]

d) The question of the veto:

- [Es necesario eliminar el veto de manera inmediata por resultar un privilegio anacrónico y antidemocrático.
- Mientras se alcanza el objetivo de la eliminación, deben implementarse mecanismos que restrinjan al máximo posible su uso.]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- [Es necesario lograr una relación balanceada y eficiente del Consejo de Seguridad y la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas,

generada en el estricto respeto a las disposiciones de la Carta y en correspondencia con los respectivos mandatos de esos órganos.

- Asimismo, deben respetarse todas las resoluciones de la Asamblea General que aclaran la relación del Consejo de Seguridad con la Asamblea y los órganos principales. En el Artículo 24 de la Carta no se confiere al Consejo de Seguridad la competencia para abordar las cuestiones que corresponden a las funciones y las facultades de la Asamblea General y del Consejo Económico y Social, en especial en las esferas de establecimiento de normas, legislación, asuntos administrativos y presupuestarios y establecimiento de definiciones.
- El Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad y el Presidente de la Asamblea General deben celebrar consultas mensuales de forma regular. En caso de que se produzcan determinadas situaciones, esas consultas deben celebrarse más frecuentemente.
- Es necesario garantizar que el Consejo de Seguridad rinda cuentas debidamente a la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas. El Consejo de Seguridad debe presentar a la Asamblea General un informe anual amplio y analítico en el que se evalúe la labor del Consejo, incluidos los casos respecto de los cuales el Consejo no haya adoptado decisiones, así como los criterios expresados por sus miembros durante el examen de los temas del orden del día que tuvo ante sí.
- El Consejo de Seguridad, conforme a los Artículos 15(1) y 24(3) de la Carta de Naciones Unidas, debe presentar informes especiales para la consideración de la Asamblea General, los cuales, lamentablemente, nunca han sido presentados.]

• Any other related matters²:

- [Cuba apoya un proceso de reforma del Consejo de Seguridad basado en un enfoque integral y ampliado, que aborde todas las cuestiones sustantivas relacionadas, entre otras, la cuestión de la membresía, el número de miembros, la representación regional, los métodos de trabajo y el proceso de toma de decisiones, incluido el veto.
- La reforma del Consejo de Seguridad no puede continuar siendo un objetivo pospuesto e ignorado. No puede existir una reforma real de las Naciones Unidas hasta que no se lleve a cabo una verdadera reforma del Consejo de Seguridad.
- Se requieren acciones prácticas urgentes.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

- Cuba no favorece el establecimiento de plazos artificiales, lo que impide un desarrollo normal del proceso de negociación. Tampoco apoyamos maniobras dilatorias dirigidas a continuar retrasando el logro de resultados concretos. En términos prácticos, ello equivaldría a perpetuar el status quo del Consejo de Seguridad. No hacer nada y posponer indefinidamente la reforma del Consejo de Seguridad no es una opción aceptable para Cuba.
- Detener de inmediato la tendencia creciente en el Consejo de Seguridad a la expansión de lo que constituye una amenaza a la paz y la seguridad internacionales.]

Framework Document

Inputs from Cuba

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of ()¹ seats

Cuba endorses the enlargement of the Security Council in the categories of permanent members and non-permanent members. The main objective of the enlargement of the Security Council should be to rectify the underrepresentation of developing countries. Therefore, the increase in such categories should mostly stem from developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. At least two developing countries from Africa, two from Asia and two others from Latin America and the Caribbean should enter the Council as new permanent members.

- *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

The main objective of the enlargement of the Security Council should be to rectify the underrepresentation of developing countries. It must not expand by default. The enlargement of the Security Council should not be partial or selective, nor should it imply an increase in the number of members to the detriment of developing countries. The main increase for such categories should be in the number of developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. New permanent members should have exactly the same privileges and rights as the ones enjoyed by the current permanent members, including the right to veto, without selective or discriminatory criteria being established. If the category of permanent members is not expanded and only the number of non-permanent seats increases, the gap between permanent and non-permanent members will widen, along with the disparity in the representation of developed and developing countries, the Council will become even less representative and consequently, less legitimate or effective.

- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of () seats

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

Likewise, Cuba endorses an enlargement in the number of non-permanent seats. New non-permanent seats should have exactly the same privileges and rights as the ones enjoyed by the current non-permanent members, without selective or discriminatory criteria being established.

The number of non-permanent members for a term of two years should increase to 15 at least.

– *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats...]*

[Cuba would not oppose to immediate reelection of non-permanent members]

– *[Any new category...]*

– *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

[Cuba does not favor the creation of new categories or sub-categories of member States. New categories would intensify current differences and would motivate division among members of the Security Council in lieu of contributing to more effective operation thereof. For instance, the accession of new permanent members without the right to veto would result in a new category, which is not supported by Cuba.]

b) Regional representation:

– *[The current composition of the Security Council does not reflect geopolitical realities, for which it needs to be balanced. Developing countries are underrepresented in the Council. The main objective of the enlargement of the Security Council should be to rectify the underrepresentation of developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean in such body. The fact that developing countries are not properly represented in the Security Council undermines its own interests, authority and credibility.]*

(i)The size of an enlarged Security Council—a total of (...not less than 26) seats. With this number, the proportion between the members of the Security Council and Member States of the United Nations would approach the proportion there was at the time the Organization was founded.

(ii)Working methods of the Council:

- [An urgent and thorough reform of the working methods of the Security Council is necessary in order to ensure that it functions as a transparent, democratic and representative body.
- The working methods issue is related to other issues, particularly those concerning the enlargement of the Security Council and the veto. There will not be a true reform of the working methods if the Council is not expanded in both categories and developing countries are not properly represented.
- The Security Council, as a general rule and in compliance with articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, should convene public meetings open to all Member States of the United Nations in order to ensure that these meetings provide actual opportunity to bring opinions and contributions of the broadest membership of the United Nations into consideration, in particular, those of the States that are not members of the Council and which issues are discussed by this body. Closed meetings and informal consultations should be held only in exceptional cases.
- The Security Council should carry out substantive debates on topics of its own consideration and open to all Member States.
- Briefings of Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary General and the Secretariat of the United Nations should be carried out in public meetings, unless there are extraordinary circumstances.
- When a country that is not member of the Security Council requests a meeting thereof, it should be convened immediately by the Council in pursuance of Article 35 of the Charter.
- The Council's rules of procedure should be formalized in order to ensure transparency and accountability, since they have been provisional for over 70 years.
- The Security Council should guarantee that its monthly evaluations be broad and analytic and should make them opportunely known.
- It should allow the concerned State, including those that are not members of the Security Council, participate in the Council's discussions on issues that directly affect them under Article 31 of the Charter.
- It should guarantee that the opinions of Member States of the United Nations obtained in thematic public debates be reflected in the adopted relevant resolutions and presidential statements, in lieu of the current practice of adopting resolutions and delivering presidential statements without any reference to such debates.
- Subsidiary bodies of the Council should work in such a way that they provide sufficient and opportune information on their activities to all members of the United Nations. It should ensure that non-member states

have access to subsidiary bodies, including the right to participate in their discussions.

- The Council's agenda should equally reflect all States' needs and interests in an objective, rational, non-selective and non-arbitrary manner.
- Imposing sanctions should only be considered after all means have been exhausted for a pacific solution of disputes in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter, and long- and short-term effects of such sanctions have been carefully pondered. Sanctions should not be applied "preventatively" in cases of mere violation of International Law or international principles and standards.
- The Security Council should continue to strengthen its relationship with the Secretariat of the United Nations and the countries that contribute troops to peacekeeping operations, inter alia, by means of a sustained, periodic and opportune interaction. Meetings with countries contributing troops should be convened not only when mandates will be established, but also during their implementation, when a change, renewal or completion of a mission's mandate is analyzed, or if a sudden worsening of the situation on the ground occurs.
- Resort to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not pose a threat to international peace and security should be avoided. The Council should fully apply the provisions in the Charter as applicable, including chapters VI and VIII, before referring to Chapter VII, which should be the last option if ever necessary.]

d) The question of the veto:

- [It is indispensable to eliminate the veto immediately for being an anachronistic and undemocratic privilege.
- While its elimination is attained, other mechanisms should be implemented in order to limit its use to the extent possible.]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- [It is necessary to attain a balanced and efficient relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly, based on strict respect to the provisions of the Charter and in accordance with the respective mandates of these bodies.
- Likewise, all resolutions of the General Assembly that clarify the relationship of the Security Council with the General Assembly and the main bodies should be observed. In Article 24

of the Charter, the Security Council is not provided with competence to address issues which fall within the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, especially those related to the establishment of standards, legislation, administrative and budgetary matters and setting definitions.

- The President of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly should hold monthly consultations in a regular basis. If any specific situation arises, such consultations should be more frequent.
 - It is necessary to guarantee the Security Council's accountability to the General Assembly. It should submit to the General Assembly a broad and analytic yearly report, assessing its work and including those cases in which the Council has not reached any decisions, as well as the remarks by its members during the review of the items of its agenda.
 - The Security Council should submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly under articles 15(1) and 24(3) of the Charter of the United Nations, which have unfortunately never been submitted.]
- Any other related matters²:
 - [Cuba endorses a process of reform of the Security Council with a broad and comprehensive approach that addresses all substantive issues including membership, number of members, regional representation, working methods, decision making and the veto.
 - The reform of the Security Council must not be a postponed or ignored goal. A real reform of the United Nations will not be possible without a true reform of the Security Council.
 - Urgent practical actions are a must.
 - Cuba does not endorse the setting of artificial deadlines which only hampers the regular process of negotiation. Nor do we support procrastination tactics aimed at delaying concrete results. In practical terms, that would be equivalent to perpetuating the status quo of the Security Council. Remaining inactive and postponing indefinitely the reform of the Security Council is not an acceptable option for Cuba.
 - The increasing tendency in the Security Council towards expansion of what poses a threat to international peace and security should be stopped.]

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Framework Document

Inputs by LATVIA

a) Categories of membership:

Security Council membership should be enlarged in both categories – permanent and non-permanent.

b) Regional representation:

The enlargement should ensure equitable geographic distribution of both permanent and non-permanent seats reflecting current political realities. Due to considerable increase of the Eastern European Group (EEG) membership (since 1991 the EEG has more than doubled its membership), any enlargement of the Security Council should ensure an enhanced representation of the EEG by the allocation to the EEG of at least one additional non-permanent seat in the enlarged Security Council.

Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to adequate representation of small and medium size Member States.

c) (ii) Working methods of the Council:

Latvia supports improvement of the Security Council working methods in order to increase transparency, inclusiveness and representativeness of its work, thus, enhancing also its legitimacy and the implementation of its decisions. The Security Council would be encouraged to meet, as a general rule, in a public format open to all Member States of the United Nation and make more effective use of informal interactive dialogues.

The Security Council would be invited to consider taking measures to ensure that non-permanent members of the enlarged Security Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their tenure.

d) The question of the veto:

The discussions on the use of the veto in certain circumstances should be continued. Proposals made by some Member States on a voluntary code of conduct regulating the use of the veto in cases of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide certainly merit positive consideration.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

The annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly should provide an analytical and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work.



**PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

RECEIVED

APR 28 2015

PERMANENT MISSION OF JAMAICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TEL: (212) 688-1656
FAX: (212) 688-4924

245 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10017

UN/SC/404

April 22, 2015

Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26th March, 2015 forwarding your talking points and requesting Member States to populate the Framework document which you had disseminated at the intergovernmental negotiations meeting held on 11 and 12 February, 2015.


In view thereof, I am pleased to forward on behalf of the African Union Committee of Ten on United Nations Security Council Reform, inputs of the African Union Member States into the Framework document.

This preliminary input represents the Common African Position on United Nations Security Council reform as contained in the Ezulwini Consensus and Sirte Declaration.

We take note of your letter of 14th April, 2015. We also acknowledge with appreciation your reference to the principles that will govern the intergovernmental negotiations.

The African Union Committee of Ten remains available for any clarification or further elaboration of the Common African Position submitted in the attached Framework document. I confirm your Excellency that we will continue to engage in the intergovernmental negotiations in good faith and in the interest of moving the process forward in accordance with decisions 62/557, 63/565 and 64/568.

Please accept Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


Vandi C. Minah
Permanent Representative
Coordinator of the AU Committee of Ten
on United Nations Security Council Reform

H.E. Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray
Ambassador/Permanent Representative
of Jamaica to the United Nations
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations
New York

Frame work Document

Inputs Submitted by the Committee of Ten African States on UN Security Council Reform on Behalf of the African Union Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of **(11) seats**; *with no less than two permanent seats for Africa*
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - *[The selection of Africa's representatives to be done by the African Union for submission to the General Assembly for election]*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of **(not less than 15) seats**; **with a total of 5 non-permanent seats for Africa**
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats. .. *The selection of Africa's representatives to be done by the African Union for submission to the General Assembly for election]*
- [Any new category. ...] - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats ...]

b) Regional representation:

- *[A reform that will ensure Africa's legitimate right to fair and equitable geographical representation in the Security Council: taking into account the principles, objectives and ideals of the UN Charter for a fairer world based on universalism, equity and regional balance within the UN system]*

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of **(not less than 26)seats**

(ii) Working methods of the Council: · *[Africa favours a more accessible, democratic, representative, accountable, and more effective Security Council responding to the exigencies of the time and accordingly deems it imperative, inter alia:*

1. To increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with articles 31 and 32 of the Charter and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under discussion of the Council;

2. To allow for briefings by the Special envoys or Representatives of the Secretary General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances;
3. To enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat and troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCCS more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;
4. To uphold the primacy of and respect of the Charter in connection with its functions and powers, and in that regard to desist from the practice of engaging and initiating formal and informal discussions on the situation in any Member state of the United Nations or on any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security, and contrary to the provisions of Article 24 of the Charter;
5. To establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general UN membership;
6. To avoid any attempts to use the Security Council to pursue national political agendas and to ensure the necessity of non-selectivity and impartiality in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the UN Charter;
7. To refrain from resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilize the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and Chapter VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;
8. To avoid any recourse to the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extensions by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than the general interest of the international community;
9. To formalize the Rules of Procedure of the Security Council, which have remained provisional for more than 60 years, in order to improve on its transparency and accountability]

d) The question of the veto:

- [Africa strongly believes that the veto should be abolished but so long as it exists, it should be extended to all members of the permanent category of the Security Council, who must in this regard enjoy all prerogatives and privileges of permanent membership in the permanent category including the right of the veto as a matter of common justice]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly : ·

- [It is Africa's position that the two organs must work closely together within their respective sphere in the search for solutions to the plethora of challenges confronting the international community while seeking to foster harmonious interaction and ensuring cooperative relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly without encroaching on each other's mandates as spelt out in the Charter and to preserve the constitutional balance between them, and further proposes the following inter alia:
 1. to address the growing concerns by Member states of the gradual encroachment by the Security Council on and the erosion of the authority and mandate of the General Assembly by fully and speedily implementing the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 51/193, 58/126 and 59/313;
 2. Security Council's submission in keeping with Articles 24(3) of the United Nations Charter, more comprehensive and analytical reports to the General Assembly, consisting among other things, of assessment of the work of the Council, views expressed by its members as well as the rationale for taking action on issues before it;
 3. Security Council's submission in accordance with Articles 15 and 24 of the United Nations Charter, special subject-oriented reports to the General Assembly for its consideration and on issues of current international concern;
 4. Ensuring that members are fully informed of the nature and scope of the Security Council's activities not only through full informative press releases, but also by effectively communicating their views on issues of concern taken by Council in its informal consultations. Convening more formal meetings and informal consultations involving the interested parties prior to the adoption of decisions to allow for wider participation;
 5. The provisions of effective and timely flow and exchange of information between the two organs particularly through frequent and regular consultations between the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council to review work plans and consult on specific issues of mutual concern. Such meetings can enhance more direct and dynamic exchanges between the two organs;

6. Ensuring that the role and authority of the General Assembly including on questions relating to international peace and security be respected and to also guarantee the unfettered application of Articles 10-14 and 35 of the Charter and where appropriate Rules 7 to 10 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, which enable the General Assembly to take urgent action; all of which provide a strong basis for the General Assembly to assert itself and prevent the erosion of its powers by the Security Council.]

- Any other related matters: · []

1

¹ *The C-10 of the African Union Member States welcome with appreciation the consistent support for and alignment of the L-69 with the Common African Position. The C-10 will continue to be committed to engaging with the L-69 and all like-minded groups with the view to narrowing down on areas of divergence and together create the necessary momentum for decisive progress.*

Framework Document

The United Kingdom

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America, Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, and permanent African representation
 - The manner in which new permanent members are chosen would depend on the outcome of discussions about the scope of enlargement
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term
 - We support moderate expansion in the number of non-permanent seats

b) Regional representation: We do not support proposals for regional representation on the Security Council as this would be at odds with the fundamental tenets of the UN Charter, which makes clear that admission to the UN is extended to individual states.

New members to the Security Council should be picked so as to make it more broadly representative of the modern world. Still, it is for the UN membership to designate new permanent members and to elect all non-permanent members.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council

- We support an enlarged Security Council to a level that will not negatively impact upon its effectiveness and ability to carry out its responsibilities as set out in the Charter.

(ii) Working methods of the Council

- We believe that this is a separate discussion from the question of enlargement and, moreover, a matter for consideration by the Security Council, not the General Assembly

d) The question of the veto:

- There should be no expansion of the veto to new permanent members.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly

- We should continue to work towards improving cooperation between these two important organs so that the UN can function as effectively as possible.

No. 183 / 2015

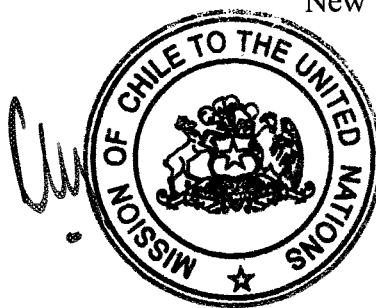
The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform, H.E. Ambassador Courtenay Rattray, Permanent Representative of Jamaica, and has the honour to refer to the letter conveying the Framework Document for inputs from Member States within the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council reform.

Chile appreciates the efforts to revitalize the reform process of the Security Council, currently under your Chairmanship. In this regard, Chile is in favor of increasing the membership in the Security Council in its two categories, Permanent and Non-permanent, and supports in this regard regional representation, although determining exact numbers at this stage might limit States' negotiation ability.

Chile maintains a flexible position and promotes consensus within the General Assembly, supporting and encouraging greater transparency in the working methods of the Security Council, without extending the use of the veto to any new permanent member of an enlarged Security Council.

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiation on Security Council reform the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 16 April 2015



To
H.E. Ambassador Courtenay Rattray
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations
On Security Council Reform
United Nations
New York

Framework Document

As Populated by Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...)seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - ***[Chile supports an increase in the Permanent members of the Security Council but consider that at this point, establishing exact numbers or procedures might limit States' negotiation ability. Chile remains flexible on the number of new seats]***
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - ***[Chile supports an increase in the Non-Permanent members of the Security Council. Determining exact numbers or procedures might limit States' negotiation ability. Chile remains flexible on the number of new seats.]***
- [Any new category...]
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*

b) Regional representation:

- ***[Chile supports the regional representation on an enlarge Security Council with the goal of promoting consensus within the General Assembly.]***

c) (i)The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...)seats

(ii)Working methods of the Council:

- ***[Chile supports and encourages greater transparency in the working methods of the Security Council and maintains a flexible position with the goal of promoting consensus regarding different initiatives on this matter]***

d) The question of the veto:

- **[Chile does not support the extension of the veto to the new members of an enlarged Security Council]**

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- **[Chile maintains a flexible position and promotes consensus within the General Assembly]**
- Any other related matters:
 - **[Chile maintains a flexible position and promotes consensus within the General Assembly]**



PHÁI ĐOÀN THƯỜNG TRỰC
CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TẠI LIÊN HỢP QUỐC

PERMANENT MISSION
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No: *117*/HC-2015

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform and, with reference to the latter's letter dated 26 March 2015 requesting Member States to populate the framework document on Security Council Reform, has the honour to advise that Viet Nam supports the reform of the Security Council to ensure its representativeness, democracy, transparency and effectiveness, so that the Council can better fulfill its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Mission of Viet Nam has the further honor to attach herewith the Government of Viet Nam's response on the issues detailed in the above-mentioned letter of the Chair.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform the assurances of its highest consideration. *Hy*

New York, 21 April 2015



**Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations
on Security Council Reform**
New York

ANNEX
Framework Document
Viet Nam's inputs

a) Categories of membership:

- The Security Council should be expanded in both categories of permanent and non-permanent members with a view to ensuring democracy, representativeness and effectiveness of the Council and the adequate representation of developing countries in both categories, commensurate with their proportion in the membership of the United Nations.

b) Regional representation:

- Additional members of the enlarged Council, including permanent and non-permanent seats, should be allocated in such a manner that would ensure equitable representation in the Council.
- Increase in the membership of the Council for each region should correspond to their respective proportion in the membership of the United Nations.

c) i) Size of the Council:

- The Size of the Council should ensure the aforementioned criteria for categories of membership and regional representation.

ii) Working methods of the Council:

- The working methods of the Council should be amended so as to ensure increased democracy, transparency, and effectiveness.
- Consultations between Council and non-Council members should be strengthened.
- The Council should conduct more public meetings, and the practice of holding closed meetings should be restricted.
- Non-Council members should be given access to the work of the Council, including its documentation and records.
- Consultation with and participation of Troop Contributing Countries in the work of the Council related to United Nations peacekeeping missions should be enhanced and institutionlised.
- The work of the Council should prioritise the utilization of Chapter VI measures to promote peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter.
- The Council should intensify cooperation and coordination with regional organizations in addressing issues related to the concerned organizations.

d) The question of the veto:

- The use of the veto should be restricted to only measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The Security Council should further its relationship with the General Assembly, the major organ with the participation of the entire membership of the United Nations, via increased consultations and reporting, especially on matters related to the majority of UN Member States.
- The Council, through its President, should report more regularly to the General Assembly.
- Participation in the preparation of documents and reports of the Council, including its annual reports, should be more open and accessible to non-Council members.

Framework Document

Submission by the following Member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);

Bahamas

Barbados

Belize

Grenada

Guyana

Haiti

Jamaica

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (Please see point 1 under any other related matters)¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats Election by the General Assembly by a vote of no less than two third of the Members of the General Assembly with due consideration to the requirements of Article 23 (1)]
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (Please see point 1 under any other related matters) seats
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats Election process for non-permanent seats remain unchanged]
- [Any new category: One rotating seat for Small Island Developing States across all regions]

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

– [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats. *Same as currently obtains for non-permanent seats*]

b) Regional representation:

- [Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for Africa
- Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for Asia
- Expansion in non-permanent category for Eastern European
- Expansion in permanent and non-permanent categories for GRULAC
- Expansion in permanent category for WEOG
- One rotating seat for Small Island Developing States across all regions]

c) (i)The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (Please see point 1 under any other related matters)seats

(ii)Working methods of the Council:

- [The Security Council should formalize its provisional rules of procedure as well as measures to improve transparency and increase the involvement of non-members in its work as appropriate and to enhance the Council's accountability.
- Each member of the Council should hold the presidency at least once during its membership.]

d) The question of the veto:

[Support abolition of the veto. However, in event of its retention, new permanent members should also have right to veto. There should be no distinction between permanent members.

➤

- While the veto is in existence, efforts must be made to limit its use to Chapter VII and also in the instance of the most serious crimes of international concern, crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, etc.]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- [In the Council reports to the General Assembly, both annual and special reports as provided for in article 15 and 24, the Council should give an account of its stewardship in regard to the prerogatives it exercises on behalf of Member States.
- More analytical and special reports as necessary.
- Permanent members should explain non concurrent votes to the wider UN membership.
- Elected members should be enabled to play a more active and effective role in the decision making process of the Council.
- The relationship between the Security Council and General Assembly should be characterized by cooperation and mutual support with full respect for their respective mandates. The Security Council should concentrate on areas within its mandate and avoid encroachment on matters which fall under the purview of the General Assembly.
- The General Assembly should be strengthened in its role as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the United Nations.
- In instances where open debates are held on issues being considered by the Council where non-members are invited

to participate it may be apposite for Council members to consider giving a hearing to the views of those invited members of the wider membership before themselves pronouncing on the issue being addressed.]

- Any other related matters²:
 1. [The Member States listed above reserve their position on the additional and total numbers in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of a reformed Council.
 2. Any decision taken on reform should have the widest possible support of member states and at the very least, be in keeping with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 53/30.
 3. There should be a review of the decisions taken to reform the Security Council. Such a review should take place within a specified time maybe 10-15 years of any decision taken and ratified on reform.]

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.



PERMANENT MISSION OF HUNGARY
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

RECEIVED

APR 30 2015

PERMANENT MISSION OF JAMAICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

No. 64/2015/HUPM/NEW

New York, 28 April, 2015

H.E. Mr. E. Courtenay Rattray
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Jamaica
to the United Nations
New York

Excellency,

Regarding to Your letter dated 26 March, 2015 please find attached the framework document with the position and proposals of the Government of Hungary on the reform of the Security Council.

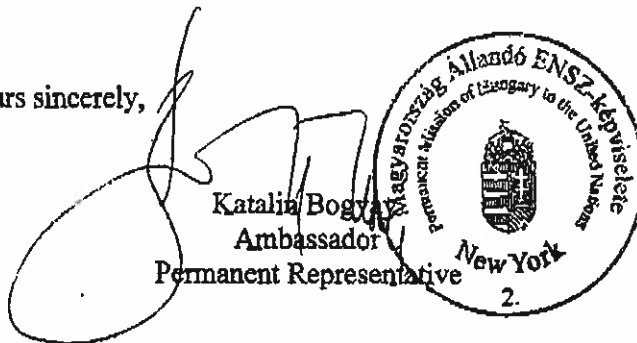
I would like to reiterate the commitment of Hungary to the Security Council reform, and building on our excellent relationship I look forward to our continued cooperation.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Encl.: Framework document

Yours sincerely,

Katalin Bogyay
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – not more than (11)¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*
- Hungary supports the possible expansion of the permanent membership of the Security Council which shall be guided by the principle of equitable geographical representation, and shall reflect the political and socio-economic changes that took place during the last half century.
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – not more than (16) seats
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats...]*
- Hungary supports the enlargement of the non-permanent membership of the Council in order to provide more opportunity to regional and sub-regional groups to be represented continuously in the Council.
- Current election system is efficient.
- *[Any new category...]*
 - *[In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats...]*
- Should it find consensus, Hungary does not exclude an interim solution, where a new category of seats is created for longer periods than two years that can also be immediately renewable.

b) Regional representation:

- The enlargement of the Security Council shall be guided by the principles of Article 23. of the Charter, based on the equitable geographical representation of the regional groups.
- Hungary requests a second non-permanent seat for the Eastern European Group.

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

- Hungary does not reject, *á priori*, other supplementary models based on other criteria. If other categories are accepted the necessary adjustments in regional representation has to be carried out.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of not more than (27) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- Charter amendment has to be part of the package (Article 27 and 28 to 32).
- Will be defined by Charter amendments (Voting procedure) and the new Rules of Procedure.
- The new Rules of Procedure will have to be adopted by the Security Council and by the entry into force of the Charter amendments.

Concrete measures to be taken:

- The majority required for decision-making in an enlarged Council is to be reflected in the necessary Charter amendments (Article 27.)
- Review of the working methods of the subsidiary bodies is required on decision-making.
- Ways to address the workload of the Council, assigning more tasks to subsidiary bodies on (sub)-regions.
- Assigning chairmanships of subsidiary bodies in an equitable and transparent way.

d) The question of the veto:

- Hungary supports all initiatives facilitating timely and decisive action by the Security Council aimed at preventing or ending mass atrocities, including those calling for voluntarily agreeing to refrain from using the veto.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Hungary supports measures which strengthen the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly.
- Concrete measure could be the submission of an analytical annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly.

- Any other related matters²:

- In order to facilitate the expected outcome (GA resolution), already at the beginning of the process we

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

should make a distinction between those measures which need the amendment of the Charter and those recommendations or proposals that do not require such action.

- In our view the zero draft of the General Assembly resolution should consist of two chapters:
 - The first chapter should contain the Charter amendments.
 - The second chapter should consist of the decision of the GA (eg. on relationship of SC and GA) and the recommendations for the Security Council (eg. Rules of Procedure).

Framework Document

Joint input by Belgium and Luxembourg

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of 11 seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - Election by the General Assembly of 6 new permanent members: 2 from Africa, 2 from Asia, 1 from GRULAC, 1 from WEOG
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of 14/15 seats: 4/5 from Africa, 3 from Asia, 2 from EEG, 3 from GRULAC, 2 from WEOG
 - In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from 15 to maximum 25/26, 2 of the 4/5 additional non-permanent members shall be chosen for a term of one year.

b) Regional representation:

- Any enlargement of the Security Council should take into account the concerns of small and medium-sized Member States, including the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to adequate and continuing representation of small and medium-sized Member States on the Security Council.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of maximum 25/26 seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- The working methods of an enlarged Security Council need to be improved in order to strengthen transparency, accountability, legitimacy and to enhance the effectiveness of the Council's decisions. Provisions should inter alia be made to ensure that non-permanent members of the Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their two-year membership. More generally, an enlarged Council should not make it more difficult for non-permanent members to contribute actively to the work of the Council.

d) The question of the veto:

- An extension of the veto right to new permanent members would have a negative impact on the efficiency of the Security Council. New permanent members should not exercise their veto right until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review, to be held 15 years after the entry into force of the amendments to the Charter.
- We support the French proposal of a code of conduct for the voluntary limitation of the use of the veto right in situations involving mass atrocity crimes. More generally, all Member States should commit to support timely action by the Security Council aimed at preventing or ending the commission of genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- Even an enlarged Council cannot reflect in its composition the universality of the General Assembly. It is therefore important to further strengthen the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly, including by making better use of annual and, when necessary, special reports submitted by the Security Council to the General Assembly for its consideration, in accordance with article 24.3 of the Charter. The annual reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly should be both comprehensive and analytical in nature, so as to allow all Member States to assess how the Security Council has discharged the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, which Member States have conferred on the Security Council. This would enhance the accountability and the transparency of the work of the Council.
- Any other related matters:
 - The situation created by the amendments to the Charter would be reviewed 15 years after their entry into force.

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- The Kingdom of the Netherlands is looking for common ground with regards to categories of membership. It is open to considering both an increase in permanent members and non-permanent members as well as intermediate solutions.

a) Regional representation:

- In particular the African Group should be better represented in a reformed Security Council.

b) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council

- o The Security Council should be expanded in order to make it more broadly representative. At the same time, expansion of the UN Security Council should not hamper its effectiveness.
- o Small and medium sized countries should continue to be adequately represented in the Council.

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- Expansion of the Security Council should not lead to a weakening of the position of non-permanent members.
- The Council should actively involve the countries it is discussing, as well as TCC's and PCC's involved.
- The Council should seek more transparency and involve non-members where possible (wrap-up sessions, open briefings).
- A forward looking approach should be fostered: the option of regular horizon scannings by the UNSG to the UNSC should be actively pursued
- The UN Security Council should make more use of the tools from Chapter VI of the Charter for the pacific settlement of disputes.

d) The question of the veto:

- In our reform efforts we should aim to minimize the use of the veto. We support the French initiative that aims to regulate the use of the veto.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The Security Council -also when enlarged- by nature does not have the universal composition of the General Assembly. In those instances where both the Council and the General Assembly

have a formal role to play, such as in the election of a Secretary-General, both organs should be able to play their role.

- Any other related matters¹:
 - o The Kingdom of the Netherlands is willing to start negotiations on Security Council reform on the basis of any text proposal, which is broadly supported in the UN General Assembly.

¹ Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.

Panama's Response to the Framework Document presented by H.E. Courtenay Rattray, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations, regarding Security Council Reform

Revised version July 2015

a) **Membership Categories:**

VISION

By the UN Centennial in 2045, the Security Council is composed of 24 members, all on equal standing, elected for three-year terms, with the opportunity for consecutive re-election.

Panama considers that the very nature of membership “categories” does not correspond to the democratic institution that we are trying to perfect. In the long run, we would like to see there are no membership categories, just as is the case in all the other UN bodies. And in keeping with the size of other UN bodies, the number of Security Council members would be expanded to 24.

Having said that, and understanding the reality and dynamics of the current Security Council, we propose a gradual transformation, where the existing categories of permanent and non-permanent membership evolve into a sort of “semi-permanent” membership: Member States would be elected for longer terms (e.g. 3 years), with the opportunity for consecutive re-election. We propose working together to come up with a staged, innovative, win-win scenario where, eventually, the P5 themselves “come up for reelection”.

The final composition of the Security Council will be phased in over two stages, considering the commitments well into the 2030's as already acquired by some Member States in terms of their candidacy under the current membership structure, with 5 Permanent Members and 10 Non-Permanent Members on a two-year rotation.

During the first stage the existing permanent and non-permanent categories would still apply, with the introduction of an additional “semi-permanent” category. Semi-permanence entails a tentatively indefinite tenure without the right to veto.

The first stage, ending in 2030, introduces five semi-permanent seats to accommodate the G4 and one member of the African Group; one additional non-permanent seat each for the Eastern European Group and the Arab States, and two for the Small Island Developing States.

The second stage introduces three-year election cycles beginning in 2030 for all positions in the Security Council. Measures to ascertain the re-election of the P5 until the UN centennial in 2045 should be discussed and incorporated.

Panama makes this reform proposal for evolving into semi-permanent membership based on:

- ✓ the principle of equality among States, under which the UN aims to operate;
- ✓ in consideration to and respecting the current P5 historical presence and role in the Security Council; and

- ✓ the fact that there is an important number of countries (including the current P5 themselves) whose level of commitment with the organization—be it in the form of financial contributions or in the supply of troops for peacekeeping operations, or any other—have earned them representation in this very important body of the UN.

b) Geographic and Regional Representation:

The proposed distribution of member seats takes into account the various other proposals on the table, as well as the proportion of countries in each region of the world, giving greater representation to developing countries, and bearing in mind that a few countries overlap groupings.

By 2030 (first stage) the composition of the Security Council will amount to the P5, one semi-permanent seat and three non-permanent seats for the African Group; Brazil and two non-permanent seats for GRULAC; Japan, India, and two non-permanent seats for the Asia-Pacific Group; Germany and two non-permanent seats for WEOG; two non-permanent seats for EEG; one non-permanent seat for the Arab States; and two non-permanent seats for SIDS.

By 2045 (second stage), the composition of the Security Council will amount to four African members; three members from GRULAC; five members from Asia/Pacific; six members from WEOG; three members from EEG; one member from the Arab States; and two members from SIDS.

- c) (i) An expanded Security Council would have a total of 24 seats, all on equal standing.

(ii) Working Methods of the Council

An expanded Security Council would maintain the same proportionality of **60%** for voting purposes, i.e. decisions would be adopted by the affirmative vote of **15** members.

Working methods would continue to be revised and adapted to allow greater openness and transparency for the greater membership of the UN, on whose behalf the Security Council operates.

d) The question of the Veto

Panama believes the veto is an anachronistic tool, belonging in a period of our past history. Regardless of which membership formula we end up using for the Security Council, our aim should be to eliminate the veto.

Until we reach the stage of full abolishment of the veto, we should continue to strive for it not to be used, especially in humanitarian situations. As an ethical statement, the P5 should refrain from using the veto when their national interest is involved.

MALAYSIA'S POSITION ON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC) REFORM

The position of Malaysia on the five (5) main issues in the UNSC reforms are as follows:

i. Categories of membership

- Malaysia supports the expansion of both categories in the UNSC.

ii. Regional Representation

- Malaysia holds the view that expansion should see more seats for the developing countries and equitable geographical representation in the enlarged membership, in both categories. This is important for inclusiveness in the decision-making process of the Security Council.

iii. Size of an enlarged Security Council and its working methods

It is expected that the issue of membership expansion and working methods of the Council would continue to be debated in the future, which may require regular review of these two issues. As such, a review mechanism is recommended.

(a) The size of an enlarged Security Council

- Malaysia supports the expansion of membership, both permanent and non-permanent categories, so as to ensure fair regional representation and correspond with the current geopolitical realities and dynamics.

(b) Working methods of the Council:

- Malaysia supports the need for more briefings by the President of the UNSC to the larger UN membership, and these briefings should be more interactive and substantive. The current practice of reading from prepared texts agreed by UNSC members has constrained the President from engaging the wider UN membership on issues of major concern, including seeking their valuable views that could add value to the work of the UNSC as a whole.
- There is a need for more transparency and close consultations amongst all members of the Council on all matters that the Security Council is seized with.

- There is a need for improvement in the efficiency, accountability and transparency of the Security Council, including through a formalisation of the Council's Provisional Rules of Procedure which has yet to be adopted.
- There should be more coordination between the Security Council and troop contributing countries (TCCs), towards strengthening the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. The Council's meetings with TCCs should be sustained, regular and timely, in particular with regards to resolutions and mandates of the operations.
- There should be more structured interaction and regular consultations between the Council and the Peacebuilding Commission.
- Malaysia also welcomes the wrap-up sessions at the end of the Presidency as well as the holding of 'Arria-Formula' meetings, which are some of the methods being utilized to enhance closer interaction with non-Council members.

iv. The Question of Veto

- Malaysia has been among the countries that have consistently called for the abolishment of the use of the veto in conformity with the principle of sovereign equality as envisaged in the Charter. Nevertheless, we continue to call for a restraint in the use of veto powers especially in cases of international crimes of the most serious nature such as in instances of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Alternatively, the exercise of the veto should be regulated so as to prohibit such power being the sole discretion of its holder to unjustly overrule the wishes of the majority. In this regard, Malaysia would call for a modified veto system whereby a minimum of three vetoes should be made a prerequisite to block a resolution.
- The new Permanent Members should also be accorded veto power so as to contribute towards a more balanced and representational decision-making process, particularly if it is agreed that all regions would be represented in the Security Council.

v. Relationship between the UNSC and the UNGA

Malaysia is of the view that there should be a clear delineation between the work of the UNGA and the UNSC, based on their respective mandates. There is also the need to prevent the gradual encroachment of the work of the UNSC in matters that fall under the prerogative of the UNGA. Malaysia also feels that there is need to institutionalise the monthly consultations between the President of the UNGA and the President of the UNSC as well as call for an enhancement of the annual

reports of the UNSC to the UNGA, which should be more comprehensive and analytical rather than merely narrative.

v. Cross-cutting issues

- Malaysia encourages the UNSC to take advantage of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by seeking its advisory opinion, consistent with Article 96 (1) of the UN Charter. Malaysia believes that the UNSC deliberations on contentious political issues would be better served if supplemented by an authoritative legal opinion. Although the legal opinions are not legally binding, they would contribute towards upholding the principle of respect for the rule of law as enshrined in the UN Charter.

Malaysia remains firm and clear on the need to reform the UNSC. We wish to underscore that the spirit of flexibility and compromise are key in advancing the IGN negotiations forward. Malaysia looks forward to engage with all Member States to find areas of convergence and consensus in our common goals to make the UNSC more accountable, effective and transparent.

Framework Document

Input of the Czech Republic

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of **11 seats**
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats:* Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution on Security Council reform, interested Member States prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council would submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly. The General assembly will then proceed, as soon as possible, at a date to be determined by the President of the General Assembly to the **election of the six new permanent members, by a vote of two thirds** of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly will be applied to the election of the new permanent members.
 - Due regard shall be paid, in the first instance to **their contributions to the maintenance of the international peace and security** and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of **14 seats**
 - In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats:* The election process for non-permanent members will follow current practices.

b) Regional representation:

The **six new permanent members** of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

Two from African Member States;
Two from Asia-Pacific Member States;
One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;
One from Western European and Other Member States;

The **four new non-permanent members** of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

One from African Member States;
One from Asia-Pacific Member States;
One from Eastern European Member States;
One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;

We would like to **emphasize the necessity of one new non-permanent Member seat for Eastern European Member States** that are considerably underrepresented in the Security Council.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council - a **total of 25 seats**

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- The work of the Security Council should be **as transparent and open as possible** - non-member States should have better insight in the work and decision making process of the Security Council.

- The enlarged Security Council would be **encouraged to meet in a public format; to hold more thematic open debates** with possibilities of national statements; to hold regular briefings on current issues and problems faced by the international community ; to send systematically draft resolutions and presidential statements also to non-member States of the Security Council

d) The question of the veto:

- The new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as current permanent members. However, the **new permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right** until a decision on the matter has been taken during a **review, to be held fifteen years after** the coming into force of the reform.

- In order to allow the Security Council to take needed measures to maintain international peace and security, **the current permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right in situations of mass atrocities** (genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing) and shall voluntarily adopt a code of conduct to refrain from using veto in these situations.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The enlarged Security Council would be encouraged to hold regular consultations with the President of the General Assembly; submit an analytical and comprehensive evaluation of its work in the **annual report to the General Assembly**; submit more frequently **special reports** to the General Assembly.
 - **Equal position and mutual complementarity (since their tasks are different) of the Security Council and the General Assembly** as two of the main organs of the United Nations should be stressed.
- Any other related matters



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PERMANENT MISSION OF IRELAND
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NEW YORK, NY 10017

8 June 2015

Ambassador Courtenay Rattray
Chair of the Intergovernmental Conference on Security Council Reform
Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations
New York



Excellency,

Please find attached Ireland's submission to the Framework Document in the context of the Intergovernmental Conference on Security Council Reform.

Ireland strongly supports your efforts to make progress on this issue. Reform and expansion of the Security Council, so that it better reflects twenty first century realities in a regionally balanced way, is long overdue.

While Ireland's favoured model of expansion is outlined in the attached submission, we are open to considering various models of expanded membership. Compromise will inevitably be required and it could be that the model ultimately attracting the widest consensus will be one which does not correspond exactly to the letter of the two main proposals put forward to date but represents a third way forward.

We look forward to continuing to support the process of Security Council reform as we move toward text-based negotiations.



David Donoghue
Permanent Representative

Framework Document

Input from Ireland

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of 5 seats.
 - *The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America*
 - *Ireland is not convinced by arguments for an increase in the number of permanent seats. Bringing in new permanent members would seem to carry the risk of perpetuating many of the deficiencies of current arrangements.*
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term – a total of 15 seats
 - *The existing ten non-permanent members with elections rotating between regional groups as at present plus the following four additional seats*
 - *Eastern European Group (EEG) – 1*
 - *African Group – 2*
 - *Asia-Pacific Group - 1*
 - *Latin American and Caribbean Group – 1*
 - *It is for consideration whether countries holding two-year term seats would be free to stand again for a second term on completion of their first. It is also for consideration whether at the end of the second term they might be required to step down for a number of years before standing again.*
- Non-permanent members with an eight-year term – a total of 6 seats
 - *To be divided among the geographic groups as follows:*
 - *Western European and Others Group - 1*
 - *African Group – 2*
 - *Asia-Pacific Group - 2*
 - *Latin American and Caribbean Group – 1*
 - *It is for consideration whether countries holding eight-year term seats would be free to stand again for a second term on completion of their first. It is also for consideration whether at the end of the second term they might be required to step down for a number of years before standing again.*

b) Regional representation:

The distribution of seats in Ireland's preferred model would be as follows:

	Current permanent seats	Existing 2 year seats	New 8 year seats	New 2 year seats	Total (permanent, 2 year, and 8 year seats)
WEOG	3	2	1	-	6
Eastern Europe Group	1	1	-	1	3
African Group	-	3	2	2	7
Asia Pacific Group	1	2	2	1	6
LAC Group	-	2	1	1	4
Total	5	10	6	5	26

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council - a total of 26 seats

- *5 permanent seats, 15 non-permanent two-year term seats and 6 non-permanent eight-year term seats.*

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- *Ireland is in favour of*
 - *Improving the accountability and transparency of the Security Council, including*
 - *A more transparent selection of a new Secretary General*
 - *Reforming the preparation of the Council's annual report*
 - *Making the Security Council more open and interactive*
 - *More equitability in the selection of chairs of subsidiary bodies*
 - *More Q&A briefings on the Council's programme of work*
 - *A code of conduct on the use of the veto*

d) The question of the veto:

- *Ireland would in general favour the abolition of the veto.*
- *If this cannot be agreed, Ireland would oppose the conferral of veto powers on any new Members*
- *Ireland sees strong merit in the proposals by France that the five permanent members of the Security Council would voluntarily waive their right to exercise their veto in cases of mass atrocity crimes, and the proposal by ACT countries for a code of conduct for all states for dealing with such issues at the Security*

INPUTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
TO THE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT OF THE CHAIR
OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS (IGN)
ON THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL REFORM

New York,
30 June 2015

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members – a total of **11** seats
Existing seats:
 - (i) The People's Republic of China
 - (ii) France
 - (iii) The Russian Federation
 - (iv) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 - (v) The United States of America*New seats:*
 - (vi) Brazil (from Latin American and Caribbean Group, GRULAC)
 - (vii) Germany (from Western European and Others Group, WEOG)
 - (viii) India (from Asia-Pacific Group)
 - (ix) Japan (from Asia-Pacific Group)
 - (x) African state (from African Group)
 - (xi) African state (from African Group)
- Non-permanent members with a two year term – a total number of **15** seats:
 - (i) African state (from African Group)
 - (ii) African state (from African Group)
 - (iii) African state (from African Group)
 - (iv) African state (from African Group)
 - (v) Asia-Pacific state (from Asia-Pacific Group)
 - (vi) Asia-Pacific state (from Asia-Pacific Group)
 - (vii) Asia-Pacific state (from Asia-Pacific Group)
 - (viii) Eastern European state (from Eastern European Group)
 - (ix) Eastern European state (from Eastern European Group)
 - (x) Latin American/Caribbean state (from Latin American and Caribbean Group)
 - (xi) Latin American/Caribbean state (from Latin American and Caribbean Group)
 - (xii) Latin American/Caribbean state (from Latin American and Caribbean Group)
 - (xiii) Western European state (from Western European and Others Group)
 - (xiv) Western European state (from Western European and Others Group)
 - (xv) Western European state (from Western European and Others Group)

b) Regional representation:

(i) African Group:	6 seats (2 permanent + 4 non-permanent)
(ii) Asia-Pacific Group:	6 seats (3 permanent + 3 non-permanent)
(iii) Eastern European Group:	3 seats (1 permanent + 2 non-permanent)
(iv) GRULAC:	4 seats (1 permanent + 3 non-permanent)
(v) WEOG:	7 seats (4 permanent + 3 non-permanent)

c) The size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council:

(i) The size of an enlarged Security Council – a total of 26 seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council

- *Number of open debates of the UNSC should be increased;*
- *Veto should not be used in cases of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes*

d) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- *Coordination between the Council and the General Assembly should be enhanced;*
- *Transparency in the appointment of new UN Secretary General and accession of new UN Member States should be increased*

Romania on Security Council Reform

General views

- Romania supports the Security Council reform, in order to make this key body more representative, transparent and efficient.
- ***Romania stands firmly for an increased representation of the Eastern European Group by affording at least one additional non-permanent seat in the future architecture of the Security Council.***
- Romania stands for an expansion of the Council within reasonable limits, up to 25-27 members, for both permanent and non-permanent members.
- The process of reforming the Security Council should stimulate the contribution of the entire UN to addressing the political and practical challenges of a more effective global body.
- Romania supports any compromise solution which is able to push forward the reform process, if it is able to gather, under the current circumstances, the support of greater number of UN Member States.

Categories of members:

- The Security Council should be expanded in both permanent and non-permanent categories.
- Romania supports new permanent seats in the UN Security Council for Germany, Japan, India and Brazil.

Veto rights:

- Romania supports an adjustment of the veto right based on consensus of the current permanent members, taking into consideration the needs of the Council for faster action, greater involvement in conflict prevention and increasing efficiency.

Geographical representation:

- Romania supports the African, Asian or Latin America proposals for better representation in the Security Council.
- The agreed position in the *Eastern European Group* is to go for “at least one additional non-permanent seat” in any enlarged SC.

Working methods:

- Security Council should adapt its working methods in order to increase transparency, accountability and contribution of regional organizations and non-member States, where appropriate.



000512

16 July 2015

Excellency,

I am pleased to submit the following general views of the Philippines on the issue of Security Council reform:

1. The Philippines notes the important contributions that the United Nations Security Council has made to the maintenance of international peace and security since its inception, but it also recognizes that the Council is at times unable to function as envisioned by the founders of the UN, given the dynamics within the body.
2. On **working methods**, the Philippines prioritizes the reform of the working methods of the Council in order to achieve accountability, fidelity to the trust, predictability, and transparency in its work. Reform of the working methods should be given preferential attention over the issues of veto and representation which are more complicated.
3. On **expansion of membership**, the Philippines is open to discussions on enlargement of membership in both categories (permanent and non-permanent) based on consensually agreed criteria.
4. On the **exercise of the veto**, on the basis of the principle of sovereign equality of all the UN Member States as enshrined in the UN Charter, the Philippines holds the view that no State should be granted the special privilege to exercise the veto power. On the French proposal for a code of conduct among the P5 regarding their use of veto in the Security Council, the Philippines could support the proposal as a first step towards a process of reviewing the veto power of the permanent members.

The Philippines intends to actively take part in future discussions on Security Council Reform under your Chairmanship and assure you of our full support and cooperation.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


LOURDES O. YPARRAGUIRRE
Permanent Representative

H.E. Courtenay Rattray
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform

中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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April 8th, 2015

Your Excellency,

With reference to the informal briefing session of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council reform on March 26th, 2015 and your letter dated that day, I would like to reiterate China's position on Security Council reform and make the following points regarding the framework document and the broad approach contained in your letter.

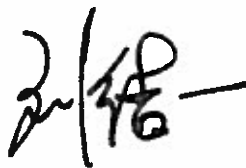
According to decision 62/557 adopted by the General Assembly as well as the consensus of Member States, the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council reform should be driven by Member States, and the positions of Member States should form the basis of the Negotiations. However, these principles and consensus are not reflected in your framework document and the broad approach.

Security Council reform bears on the common interests of all Member States and the long-term interests of the United Nations. Any solution or reform model should enjoy general agreement among Member States. The five clusters of key issues concerning Security Council reform are interrelated. The position of Member States on these key issues embodies intrinsic and logical interconnections between these key issues. Hence such position should not be disintegrated nor should its integrity be compromised. Without the mandate or consent from Member States, the positions of Member States should not be simplified, nor the options for Negotiations be reduced, otherwise the very basis for the Negotiations would be altered.

China has taken an active and constructive part in the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council reform. We expect the Chair of this mechanism to earnestly uphold the membership-driven principle and to work in an open, inclusive and transparent manner. The position of China on Security Council reform has been reflected in the Rev.2 Document, a compilation of positions of Member States submitted by the former Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform.

Based on the above position, China will not populate the framework document you have disseminated. I herewith enclose the Position of China on the Security Council Reform. It is expected that this position be fully respected in its entirety and not disintegrated in any way.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Courtney Rattray
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council reform

中国关于安理会改革问题的立场

中国坚定支持对安理会进行必要、合理的改革，以提高安理会的权威和效率，增强其应对全球性威胁和挑战的能力，更好地履行《联合国宪章》赋予的职责。安理会改革是多方面的，既包括扩大规模和增强代表性问题，也包括提高工作效率、改进工作方法等问题。安理会改革应优先增加发展中国家、特别是非洲国家在安理会的代表性，让发展中国家能在安理会发挥更大作用。改革应有利于让更多国家，特别是中、小国家有更多机会轮流进入安理会，参与其决策。

当前，会员国在安理会改革问题上仍存在严重分歧，目前还没有能够达成总体一致的方案。各方仍需继续耐心协商，找到能够照顾彼此利益和关切的解决办法。

安理会新增席位应进行合理的分配，坚持地域平衡原则，兼顾不同文明与文化的代表性。中国对改进安理会的工作方法始终持积极态度。安理会有必要继续总结好的经验和作法，增强工作透明度，听取并尊重广大会员国的意见。中国支持加强联大与安理会的协调与合作。

《联合国宪章》明确界定了联大与安理会的职权划分。联大和安理会应根据《宪章》的授权，各司其职、相互补充。

安理会改革涉及全体会员国的共同利益和联合国的长远利益。任何改革方案均应在会员国间达成总体一致。安理会改革涉及的五大类问题相互关联，不能割裂处理，必须坚持“一揽子解决”的思路，“零散处理”或分阶段解决的作法不利于兼顾会员国的利益和关切。安理会改革不能以牺牲会员国的团结为代价。各方应继续致力于政府间谈判进程，采取灵活和务实的态度，逐步积累互信，相向而行。任何尚存在重大分歧的方案或可能导致会员国分裂的作法，均不会得到中国的支持。

(Translation)

Position of China on the Security Council Reform

China firmly supports necessary and reasonable reform of the Security Council to enhance its authority and efficiency, strengthen its capacity to respond to global threats and challenges, and enable it to better discharge its responsibilities entrusted by the *Charter of the United Nations*. Security Council reform is multifaceted, covering not only issues such as enlarging the Council's membership and strengthening representation, but also increasing efficiency and improving working methods. Security Council reform should give top priority to increasing the representation of developing countries, especially that of African countries. The reform should enable more countries, the small and medium sized countries in particular, gain more opportunities to take turns to serve in the Security Council and participate in its decision making process.

Member States are still seriously divided on the Security Council reform. No general agreement has been reached on any solution so far. Member states still need to engage in patient consultations to find a solution that accommodates each other's interests and concerns.

New seats of the Security Council should be reasonably distributed. The principle of geographic balance should be adhered to, with representation of different civilizations and cultures taken into

consideration. China has all along held a positive attitude towards improvement of the working methods of the Security Council. It is necessary for the Council to continue to take stock of its experience and best practices, increase transparency in its work, and heed to and respect the views of Member States. China supports the strengthening of coordination and cooperation between the General Assembly and the Security Council. The *Charter of the United Nations* has clearly defined the functions and powers of the General Assembly and the Security Council. These two principal organs should discharge their respective responsibilities mandated by the *Charter of the United Nations* and complement each other.

Security Council reform bears on the common interests of all Member States and the long-term interests of the United Nations. Any solution or reform model should enjoy general agreement among Member States. The five clusters of key issues concerning Security Council reform are interrelated, and should not be addressed in isolation of each other. It is imperative to stick to the approach of a package solution. The “piecemeal” or “step-by-step” approach is not conducive to accommodating the interests and concerns of Member States. Security Council reform should not be carried out at the expense of the unity of Member States. All member States should remain committed to the intergovernmental negotiations process, adopt a flexible and pragmatic attitude, gradually build mutual trust and meet each other halfway. No solution on which Member States are seriously divided or approach that may cause division among Member States will have China’s Support.

Постоянный представитель
Российской Федерации
при Организации
Объединенных Наций

Phone: (212) 861 4900
Fax: (212) 628 0252



Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

136 East 67th Street
New York, NY 10065

№ 1264

Нью-Йорк, «14» апреля 2015 г.

Ваше Превосходительство,

В соответствии с Вашей просьбой, озвученной на неформальной встрече по реформе СБ ООН 26 марта, представляю позицию России по ключевым аспектам этого вопроса, которые, как мы считаем, неразрывно взаимосвязаны и не могут рассматриваться по отдельности.

Реформа СБ – один из наиболее важных вопросов в повестке дня Всемирной организации. В условиях, когда позиции основных групп государств – тех, что поддерживают идею расширения Совета в обеих категориях, и тех, кто ее не поддерживает, – остаются диаметрально противоположными, продвинуться в процессе переговоров можно только путем поиска компромисса. В этой связи мы готовы рассмотреть любой разумный вариант расширения СБ, включая так называемую «промежуточную модель», которая по сути является компромиссной моделью, при условии, что данная опция получит максимально широкую поддержку в ООН.

Его Превосходительству
г-ну Кортни Раттрею
Постоянному представителю Ямайки при ООН
Координатору межправительственных переговоров
по реформе СБ ООН

г.Нью-Йорк

Россия поддерживает более широкое представительство развивающихся стран из Африки, Азии и Латинской Америки в реформированном СБ.

Считаем важным сохранять компактный характер СБ, с тем, чтобы он мог адекватно и быстро реагировать на новые вызовы. Поэтому количество членов в расширенном Совете не должно превышать разумный уровень «чуть более двадцати».

Совершенствование рабочих методов СБ должно осуществляться в транспарентном ключе через существующие механизмы, включая неформальную рабочую группу Совета по документации и другим процедурным вопросам, при должном внимании к конструктивным идеям государств-членов ООН. Вместе с тем, лидирующая роль в этом процессе должна принадлежать самому Совету Безопасности как единственному легитимному «владельцу» собственных рабочих методов.

Прерогативы нынешних постоянных членов СБ ООН, включая использование права вето, должны остаться неизменными при любом варианте реформы.

Межправительственные переговоры по реформе СБ должны осуществляться в спокойной, транспарентной и инклюзивной атмосфере, без искусственных ограничений по времени. Даже если консенсус по этому вопросу будет невозможен, в любом случае политически важно гарантировать поддержку подавляющего большинства государств-членов – значительного большего, чем юридически необходимые две трети голосов в ГА.

Примите, Ваше Превосходительство, уверения в моем весьма высоком уважении.



В.Чуркин

Excellency,

Pursuant to your request made at the informal meeting on the Security Council reform on March 26, 2015 I have the honour to provide herewith Russia's position on key aspects of this issue, which we believe are inextricably interlinked and cannot be considered separately.

The reform of the UN Security Council is one of the most important issues on the agenda of this world organization. In the situation when positions of the main groups of states – those who support the idea of the UN Security Council's expansion in both categories and those who do not – remain polar, one can advance in the negotiating process only by searching for a compromise. In these circumstances we are prepared to consider any reasonable option of expanding the Security Council including the so-called "intermediate solution", which is actually a compromise solution, provided that this option enjoys the widest possible consent at the UN.

Russia supports broader representation of the developing countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America on the reformed Security Council.

It is important to maintain compact composition of the Security Council in order for it to provide an adequate and prompt reaction to new challenges. The number of members in an enlarged Security Council should not exceed a reasonable level of low twenties.

Improvement of the working methods of the Security Council should be done in a transparent way through existing mechanisms, including the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions, with a due consideration of constructive ideas of Member States. However, the leading role in this process should belong to the Security Council itself as the only legitimate master of its own procedures and working methods.

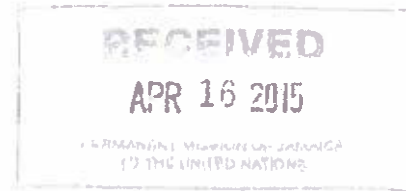
The prerogatives of the current Permanent Members of the Security Council, including the use of veto, should remain intact under any variant of the Council reform.

The intergovernmental negotiations on the UN Security Council reform should proceed in a calm, transparent and inclusive atmosphere free from artificial deadlines. If a consensus on this issue is not possible to achieve, then in any case it will be politically necessary to secure the support by the overwhelming majority of the Member States – a substantially greater number than the legally required two thirds of votes at the General Assembly.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity



Permanent Mission of the Lao
People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

Fax Cover

**To: H.E Courtenay Rattay, Ambassador/Permanent Representative of Jamaica to UN,
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Reform**

From: Permanent Mission of Lao PDR to UN

Pages including cover: 3

Date: April 16, 2015

2/3

Lao People's Democratic Republic is of the view that the UN has played a crucial role in maintaining international peace and security and promoting the socio-economic advancement of member States for seven decades. Yet, as the global situation evolves ever more complex and unpredictable, the UN increasingly needs more robust and effective institutions. As such, United Nations need to be reformed. In our opinion, the UN reform must be comprehensive, transparent, inclusive and balanced and pursued in an effective and accountable manner. Among other reforms, we must also reform the Security Council, so that it can be a more democratic and representative organ, by expanding both the permanent and non permanent membership of the Council, taking into account interest of both developing and developed member States of the United Nations, in order that it will be able to better preserve and promote international peace and security. *m*

Framework Document

For inputs from Member States

Issues of categories of membership; the question of the veto; regional representation; size of an enlarged Security Council and working methods of the Council; and the relationship between the Council and the General Assembly.

a) Categories of membership:

- Permanent members - a total of (...) ¹ seats
 - The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats..]
- Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of (...) seats
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for seats..]
- [Any new category...]
 - [In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats..]

b) Regional representation:

- [...]

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of (...) seats

(ii) Working methods of the Council:

- [...]

d) The question of the veto:

- [...]

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- [...]

• Any other related matters²:

- [...]

¹ "(...)" denotes a space intended for numerical values whereas "[...]" is intended for the inclusion of text.

² Placeholder for Member States who may wish to address other related matters necessitated by enlargement.



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

April 16, 2015

Dear Ambassador Rattray:

Thank you for your commitment to advancing a member-state driven process to seek broad consensus on Security Council reform through an open, inclusive, and transparent approach, under the 62/557 framework. I appreciated the opportunity member states had to participate in the briefings that you convened on February 11 and March 26, and welcome continuing discussions with you and fellow member states at the IGN.

The United States would like to furnish the following points in response to your March 26 request for input on our views on Security Council reform:

- The United States is open in principle to a modest expansion of both permanent and non-permanent members, though any consideration of an expansion of permanent members must take into account the ability and willingness of countries to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to the other purposes of the United Nations. We believe that consideration of new permanent members must be country-specific in nature. We remain opposed to any alteration or expansion of the veto.
- The United States is committed to continued engagement with other UN member states on Security Council reform, and we believe that the IGN is the most appropriate forum for these discussions. It is critical that any reform proposal enjoy broad consensus among member states. Though we believe that the Council should deepen its exploration of how its working methods can be made more inclusive and transparent, the Charter is clear that the Security Council must remain the master of its own rules and procedures.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Power".

Samantha Power
Ambassador

Ambassador Courtenay Rattray, Chairman
Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security
Council Reform,
767 Third Avenue
New York, NY, 10017.

Excellency,

With reference to the letter of the President of the General Assembly dated 27 March 2015, circulating your letter and its annexes ("*Framework Paper*" and speaking points), wherein you have requested providing you with the positions of Member States on the question of Security Council reform in respect of the five Key issues of the reform.

In this regard, I am pleased to write to Your Excellency on behalf of the Arab Group, and would like to indicate the following:

The Arab Group reaffirms that the Intergovernmental Negotiations is the only forum for reaching an agreement on the expansion of membership and reform of the Security Council, in accordance to General Assembly Decision 62/557, establishing the basis of the negotiations, and affirming its ownership by member states. This is in addition to the importance of the interconnectedness of all substantive issues of the negotiations, and their having common elements. This proves the futility of seeking partial solutions, and stresses the essentiality of reaching a comprehensive solution for the reform of the Security Council, according to General Assembly Decision 62/557, that shall enjoy the widest political acceptance, in order to preserve the unity of the general membership of the Organization.

The Arab Group also wishes to emphasize that the Intergovernmental Negotiations is based on positions and proposals by the Member States, as stipulated by General Assembly decision 62/557, which was unanimously adopted. Therefore, any streamlining of the positions and proposals of the Member States concerning the expansion of the membership and the reform of the Security Council should be agreed upon by all the states and groups that presented the proposals.

There is a need to reach an agreement first, concerning the principles and criteria that will govern the negotiations relating to the five issues stipulated by General Assembly Decision 62/557, before embarking on any drafting process that entails the merging of positions and proposals of Member States, with a view to achieve the highest level of clarity concerning the procedural issues before moving along to the following phase of substantive aspects.

Hence, the position of the Arab Group is the same, as listed in the compiled negotiating text (Rev.2), demanding a permanent Arab representation in any future expansion of the permanent seats category in the Security Council.

The Arab Group also stresses the importance of taking into account the appropriate representation of all geographic and regional groups in the Security Council. Here we would like to point out that the Arab Group represent a population of about 350 million people, and comprises 22 Member States, equivalent to 12% of the entire UN membership, and despite of this, the Arab Group is not represented in the category of states with permanent seats in the Council. Therefore, we would like to emphasize that the size of an enlarged Security Council need to have the geographic and regional groups appropriately represented in both categories of its membership.

Since, enhancing and developing the working methods and procedures of the Security Council, to bring about greater effectiveness and transparency in its work, has become necessary. Therefore, agreeing on permanent rules of procedure, instead of the provisional ones, that has been used for decades, must be considered, as well as, increasing the number of sessions the Security Council holds, that are open to all Member States. Furthermore, a role must be found for concerned states in the process of decision making on issues of concern addressed by the Council. Such

sessions should provide genuine opportunities for the participation of the general membership in the ongoing debates of the Security Council. The number of closed sessions and consultations must be reduced to a minimum level, thus, holding such sessions become extraordinary. The resolutions and statements under discussion by the Security Council, must also become available to, and consulted with the concerned states, in addition to the participation of those states in the discussion of issues in the Security Council that concern them, in accordance with Article 31 of the UN Charter.

The arbitrariness in the use of the veto right, by the five permanent members of the Council, has contributed in many cases to undermining the credibility of the decision-making process in the Council. It also led in some cases, to paralyzing and preventing the Security Council from discharging its primary responsibilities, in taking appropriate measures for the maintenance of international peace and security. The use of the veto by the permanent members over the past years, has reflected the keenness of these states to use the veto right to defend their own narrow national interests or the interests of their allies.

The Arab Group also affirms the need to deal with the veto right issue from a comprehensive perspective, that includes all the key issues, according to General Assembly Decision 62/557, and the need for this issue to remain part and parcel of the Intergovernmental Negotiations.

As a main UN body, the General Assembly undertakes multiple and important roles at all levels, including providing recommendations to the Security Council on matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, according to Article 11 of the Charter. Therefore, the question of Security Council reform should be addressed within a comprehensive vision, that aims to continue the reform process of all United Nations bodies, and aspire to

bring about further integration and equilibrium to the work of the Organization, and the need to focus on the relationship between the Security Council and other UN bodies, such as the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, without encroaching on their purviews, and ascertain that the role of the Security Council is limited to performing the tasks assigned to its by the Charter of the United Nations, which is the maintenance of international peace and security.

H.E. Ambassador Courtenay Rattray

Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the UN

Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on Security Council Reform

1 مايو 2015

سعادة السفير/ كورتنى رتراي
مندوب جامايكا الدائم لدى الأمم المتحدة
رئيس المفاوضات الحكومية الدولية بشأن مسألة إصلاح مجلس الأمن،،

بالإشارة إلى رسالة رئيس الجمعية العامة المؤرخة في 27 مارس 2015 ، والمرفق بها رسالتكم ومرفقاتها (الورقة الإطارية و نقاط الحديث) ، التي طلبتم من خلالها تزويدكم بمواقف الدول الأعضاء حول مسألة إصلاح مجلس الأمن وفقاً لعناصر الإصلاح الخمسة.

يسرني أن أكتب إليكم بالنيابة عن المجموعة العربية ، التي تود الإشارة إلى ما يلي:

التأكيد على أن المفاوضات الحكومية تعد بمثابة المحفل الوحيد للتوصل إلى اتفاق حول توسيع واصلاح مجلس الامن وفقاً لمقرر الجمعية العامة 557/62 الذي وضع أسس المفاوضات، وأكد ملكية الدول الاعضاء لها ، إضافة إلى أهمية ترابط جميع الموضوعات التفاوضية ، وتمتعها بعناصر مشتركة ، مما يؤكد عدم جدوى البحث عن حلول جزئية ، وأهمية التوصل لحل شامل لإصلاح مجلس الأمن يتناول جميع الموضوعات التفاوضية وفقاً لمقرر الجمعية العامة 557/62 ، وأن يحظى بأوسع تأييد سياسي ممكن ، حفاظاً على تماسك العضوية العامة.

كما تؤكد المجموعة بأن أساس المفاوضات يستند إلى مواقف واقتراحات الدول كما ينص على ذلك مقرر الجمعية العامة 557/62 الذي تم اعتماده بالتوافق ، وأن دمج مواقف ومقترحات الدول الاعضاء بشأن توسيع واصلاح مجلس الامن يجب ان يتم بموافقة الدول و مجموعات الدول صاحبة المقترح.

هناك حاجة للتوصل إلى اتفاق أولاً بشأن المبادئ والقواعد التي ستحكم المفاوضات فيما يتعلق بالموضوعات الخمس التي حددها مقرر الجمعية العامة 557/62 ، قبل البدء في أية عملية صياغة تنطوي على دمج مواقف ومقترحات الدول، وذلك بغرض تحقيق أكبر قدر من

الوضوح فيما يتعلق بالمسائل الإجرائية قبل الانتقال في مرحلة لاحقة إلى الجوانب الموضوعية.

إن موقف المجموعة العربية كما هو مدرج في النص التفاوضي المجمع ، يطالب بالحصول على تمثيل عربي دائم في أي توسيع مستقبلي في فئة المقاعد الدائمة في مجلس الأمن.

هناك أهمية مراعاة أن تكون جميع المجموعات الجغرافية والإقليمية ممثلة بشكل مناسب في عضوية مجلس الأمن، فانه يجب الإشارة الى أن المجموعة العربية تمثل نحو 350 مليون شخص، وتضم في عضويتها 22 دولة بما يوازي 12% من العضوية العامة للأمم المتحدة. ورغم ذلك فإن المجموعة العربية غير ممثلة في فئة المقاعد الدائمة بمجلس الأمن ، إذ تؤكد ضرورة أن يراعي حجم مجلس الأمن الموسع تمثيل المجموعات الجغرافية والإقليمية بشكل مناسب في فئتي العضوية بمجلس الأمن.

لقد بات من الضروري تحسين وتطوير أساليب وإجراءات عمل مجلس الأمن لإضفاء مزيد من الفعالية، والشفافية في عمله ، ومن ثم يجب النظر في الاتفاق على قواعد إجراءات دائمة لمجلس الأمن بدلاً من قواعد الإجراءات المؤقتة المعمول بها منذ عقود. كما يجب النظر في زيادة عدد الجلسات العامة لمجلس الأمن المفتوحة لجميع الأعضاء، بالإضافة إلى إيجاد دور للدول المعنية في المسائل التي يناقشها المجلس في عملية صنع القرارات، على أن توفر هذه الجلسات فرصاً حقيقية لمساهمة العضوية العامة في النقاش الدائر بمجلس الأمن، والتقليل من عقد الجلسات المغلقة والمشاورات غير الرسمية إلى الحد الأدنى الذي يجعل عقدها استثنائياً. فضلاً عن إتاحة القرارات والبيانات التي ينظرها مجلس الأمن، والتشاور مع الدول المعنية، ومشاركتها في المناقشات حول المسائل التي تخصها بمجلس الأمن وفقاً للمادة 31 من ميثاق الأمم المتحدة.

ساهم التعسف في استخدام الدول الخمس دائمة العضوية لحق النقض "الفيتو" في حالات عديدة في النيل من مصداقية عملية إتخاذ القرار في مجلس الأمن. كما أدى في بعض الحالات

إلى عجز مجلس الأمن عن الإضطلاع بمسئوليته، وإتخاذ التدابير اللازمة لحفظ السلم والأمن الدوليين. وقد عكس استخدام حق الفيتو من جانب الدول دائمة العضوية على مدار السنوات الماضية حرص هذه الدول على الدفاع به عن مصالحها الوطنية أو مصالح حلفائها.

وتؤكد المجموعة على ضرورة معالجة مسألة حق النقض من منظور شامل يتناول كافة الموضوعات التفاوضية وفقاً لمقرر الجمعية العامة 557/62، وضرورة استمراره جزء لا يتجزأ من المفاوضات الحكومية.

إن جهاز الجمعية العامة يتمتع بأدوار عديدة ومهمة على مختلف الأصعدة ، بما فيها تقديم التوصيات لمجلس الأمن بشأن مسائل تخص صيانة السلم والأمن الدوليين وفقاً للمادة 11 من الميثاق ، ويجب أن تكون مسألة إصلاح مجلس الأمن وفق تصور عام يهدف إلى الاستمرار في عملية إصلاح وتطوير كافة أجهزة الأمم المتحدة ، والتطلع لإضفاء مزيد من التكامل والتوازن في عمل المنظمة ، وضرورة التركيز على تطوير علاقة مجلس الأمن بأجهزة الأمم المتحدة الأخرى ، وأن لا يتم التعدي على اختصاصاتها كالجمعية العامة والمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، وأن يقتصر دور مجلس الأمن في أداء المهام الموكلة إليه بموجب ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وهي صيانة السلم والأمن الدوليين.

المندوب الدائم

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"Uniting for Consensus"

N. 1734

New York, May 1, 2015

Excellency,

On behalf of the Uniting for Consensus Group, I wish to thank you for your letter dated April 14, 2015, which, inter alia, includes some clarifications of the questions raised by the UfC in its letter of April 10, 2015. While the UfC appreciates your prompt response, we continue to be concerned about both the "framework document" and the process envisaged.

With regard to the choice of the document that should form the basis for text-based negotiations, we believe that the authority to deem which text is suitable or practical rests solely with Member States. In this regard, we reiterate our preference for Rev-2, which is the only text that until now enjoys consensus as a starting point for negotiations. We must not be deterred by the complexity or the dense nature of documents when the results we aim to achieve are as significant as the reform of the Security Council.

Likewise, in our view, there is no ambiguity that "executive authority" in the negotiating process rests with Member States. Decision 62/557 clearly establishes the membership-driven nature of the negotiations, both in terms of process and content of reform. In addition to being informed that every phase of the process will be marked by intensive consultations, we would have liked to be reassured that Decision 62/557 would be implemented both in letter and spirit. We reiterate our call for full transparency around such authority, or "operational flexibility", which remains a source of concern for the UfC group.

H.E. Ambassador E. Courtenay Rattray
Chair of the Intergovernmental Negotiations
on Security Council Reform
The United Nations
New York

Copy:

- H.E. Mr. Sam Kutesa
President of the 69th Session of the General Assembly
- All Permanent Missions to the United Nations

Furthermore, and as many delegations including the UfC have pointed out, it is imperative to build convergence amongst Member States on the basic principles and criteria of reform. Recognizing that nuances and differences amongst positions of Member States persist, the UfC believes that at this key juncture in the process our efforts should be directed toward developing common understandings and shared approaches that will serve to narrow rather than widen the gap within the membership.

The UfC has always engaged constructively in the Inter-Governmental Negotiations on Security Council reform on the basis of Decision n. 62/557. Our consecutive proposals of 2005 and 2010 underscore our efforts to move the process forward, as well as the flexibility and compromise for which the UfC stands and expects from the rest of the membership. The UfC has also shared innovative ideas on Security Council reform in order to build convergence amongst different views. In 2014 we decided to include in our common position a new category of membership, based on longer term non-permanent seats, with the possibility of an immediate re-election, to allow for fair and equitable representation. At the same time, we continue to support an increase in the number of two-year non-permanent seats, for a Security Council of up to 26 Member States.

Any reform of the Security Council should aim to establish a more effective, representative, accountable, transparent and democratic Council. The UfC believes that an expansion limited to elected seats is the only way to achieve it. Elections are irreplaceable in ensuring a democratic Council that is accountable to all Member States on equal footing. Small and Medium-size states, which represent the vast majority of the UN membership, should benefit from a reform outcome that recognizes their right to vote, to have their voice heard on a regular basis, and not on a single unrepeatable occasion. A democratic reform should address the current imbalance in regional representation, in response to the claims and aspirations of African, Asian and Latin American countries. The UfC is also willing to consider arrangements to guarantee adequate representation to other specific categories of countries, which cut across traditional UN regional groups.

While considering an abolition of the veto to be ideal, we reiterate our readiness to consider formulas on how to best limit its use. The UfC has been a strong proponent of actions to enhance transparency and effectiveness in the Security Council, and of strengthening the relationship between the General Assembly and the Security Council. For this reason, we continue to believe that improvements in the working methods of the Council remain an integral component of reform.

This letter, in its entirety, represents some of the key elements of our position on the process and content of the Security Council reform, which we deem as inseparable.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sebastiano Cardi
Ambassador
