



## **Resolution submitted by the Republic of India**

**Concerning** the question of revision and reform of Security Council membership and veto privileges, so as to achieve a higher level of democratization and equity among member states

The General Assembly,

**Taking into account** the United Nations inability to exert effective influence on global economic and political issues of critical importance,

**Appreciating** that while the ideal would be to advance towards the total elimination of the veto power, the reality of current political situations and the composition of the United Nations Charter makes achieving this implausible,

**Recognising** that the current composition of the Council does not reflect the global political and economic changes which have occurred since its' creation in 1945,

**Acknowledging** the lack of representation of countries from the current United Nations Regional groups of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe in the permanent membership; in addition to the insufficient representation of developing countries in the non-permanent membership,

**Noting with deep concern** the lack of substantial progress of security council reform despite 39 years since the inclusion of the "Question of equitable representation on an increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council" in the agenda of the General assembly in 1979,

### **Advocates**

1. The general reformation of the membership system of the Council, resulting in the addition of a further 6 permanent members: Nigeria, South Africa and the G-4 nations of India, Brazil, Germany and Japan, thus providing permanent representation for each regional bloc, as well as more accurately reflecting modern political and economic power distributions;
2. The addition of a further four non-permanent member positions (while maintaining the same term length) in a concerted effort to expand the capacity for influence by under-represented developing states and others, as part of a general move towards the increased democratization of decisions taken within the Council;
3. A fundamental alteration of the current veto system, by means of the allocation of half-vetoes for all permanent and non-permanent security council members, that can only take effect when cast in conjunction with another member's half-veto, thus creating one full veto.
4. The suspension of the right of veto in situations of Crimes against humanity as codified in article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)