**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Equitable representation and increase in the membership of the UN Security Council

**SUBMITTED BY:** India

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Chile, Bolivia, Yemen, Nigeria, Iceland, Zimbabwe, Chad, Bahrain, Vietnam, Madagascar

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE,

*Stresses* the fact that the United Nations Security Council’s P5 lacks equal representation in all of Latinamerica as well as Africa and Oceania,

*Aware* that the last permanent member was added in 1971 when the population of the world was increased substantially,

*Reminds* the General Assembly Committee that the main purpose of the P5 is to ensure global peace,

*Notes* the number of vetoed resolutions by the P5 since 1946 to modern-day as the following: China (ROC/PRC) - 14, United States of America - 81, Russia/USSR - 114, France - 16, United Kingdom - 29,

1. Requests an immediate expansion of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which can be done through:
   1. A ⅔ approval within the General Assembly as a whole,
   2. A ⅔ vote majority by the current member states of the UNSC, which include the five permanent members (P5);
2. Affirms criteria for hopeful members:
   1. Considerable economic and militaristic might,
   2. Considerable population size,
   3. Be of fair representation for a general ethnic group;
3. Recommends all aspiring permanent members to submit and appeal for a seat on the UNSC which includes:
   1. Two P5 countries willing to advocate for them,
   2. Three non-permanent members who support them,
   3. A description including:
      1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
      2. Population,
      3. The reason as to why they should be added (motive);
4. Reminds all members that the UNSC is very disproportionate in terms of population size:
   1. Three members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO),
   2. Only one representative for the largest and most populous continent,
   3. No representation for the entirety of the continent of Africa;
5. Requests the Security Council to increase non-permanent members from 5 to 11, there must be:
   1. Three in Asia and Africa,
   2. Two in South America,
   3. One in Oceania,
   4. Thus, the ratio shall go from ⅗ to 7/11 for a resolution to be vetoed;
6. Suggests implementing criteria for vetoing such as:
   1. Not infringing on other countries’ national security,
   2. Prioritizing human rights of individual countries’ economic agenda, as determined by a vote of the full General Assembly;
7. Encourages the addition of regional seats:
   1. Including an African country on the permanent Security Council Board, it will lead to the representation of the African Union (AU), the African, Carribean, and Pacific Group of States (ACPGS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECWAS),
   2. Merging the UK and France into a joint EU representation;
8. Emphasizes the falseness of the current system and its flaws by reminding delegates that:
   1. Many large countries force smaller countries to side with them to vote:
      1. This will change with the design of the system that has been added to this resolution:
   2. It will include voting taking place in different rooms, through a vote monitoring system,
   3. Not all votes are taken into consideration due to:
      1. Size of the country,
      2. Population,
      3. GDP of the country,
      4. Size of the army,
      5. Size of the navy;
9. Trusts that the P5 members will support and advocate for an expansion of the current regime;
10. Expresses the hope that all members will accept these terms and allow other countries to be heard which can be seen with:
    1. Voting,
    2. Less manipulation and negative influence from other larger countries;
11. Decides to remain seized upon the matter.