**Topic:** The Security Council structure and the five permanent members

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Main submitter:** United States of America

**Co-submitters** People’s Republic of China, The French Republic, The Grand Duchy Luxembourg, The republic of Lithuania, The Russian Federation, The State of Israel, The United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Northern Ireland

**Signatories:** The common wealth of Australia, The federal republic of Nigeria, , The kingdom of Sweden, the Lebanese Republic, The state of Kuwait, The Republic of South Africa, The Republic of Albania, , The state of Kuwait The federal republic of Nigeria, Ukraine,

*Fully aware* of the role of the 5 permanent members of the UNSC,

*Reaffirming* that the power of veto should only be used for the sake of maintaining international peace and security,

*Having studied* previousamendments made by former secretary general Mr. Kofi Annan,

*Recognizing* the current formant of 10 non-permanent countries voted on by the UNGA,

*Noting with regret* the change that resolutions that did not pass because of misuse of veto for personal and economical interest such as the massive failure of UNSC to prevent the humanitarian disasters in Rwanda in 1994 and Darfur in 2004.

1. Invites all present delegations to corporate towards finding the structure of the United Nations Security Council that would match the demands of all parties in this committee;
2. Reaffirms the permanency of the current Veto powers of the UNSC.
	1. Maintaining the purpose of the veto being a privilege for not only the post-war victors, but also of the countries that would need to agree in order for any sort of large-scale, global operation to take place in the post-war world.
	2. Reaffirming that countries with power of veto have to be global superpowers
	3. Keeping the possibilities of resolutions passing easy;
3. Calls upon extending the duration of the elected non-permanent members of the security council from it being 2 years to 4
	1. The members will have a lot more time to tackle the issues presented in the Security Council instead of only assisting 2 years.
	2. Ensuring the stability of the Security Council for 4 years as we all have the same countries for a time of 4 years;
4. Recommends that the P5 should preserve security to other countries as they represent the biggest superpowers in the world currently;
5. Affirms that the UNSC is open to any 4 additional permanent members of the UNSC but they must meet these requirements, and be voted by the United Nations General Assembly;
6. Declares that any country that wish to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council must be Economically stable
	* 1. Must have a minimum of 1800 GDP per capital
		2. Must have a minimum GDP of 3000 billion US dollars;
7. Declares that any country that wish to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council must have Military force
	* 1. Must have a minimum military budget of 34 billion US dollars per years
		2. Must have a minimum of 225 000 active military force;
8. Declares that any country that wish to be permanent members of the United Nations Security Council must be politically stable;
9. Declares that any must have an active military and economic funding to the United nations
	1. Must have a minimum of 1% of the UN funding
10. As India has a current UN funding of 0.67%, if it desires to have a permanent seat in the United nations it must increase its UN funding to a minimum 1% per year;
11. Suggests the extension of the number of non-permanent members from 10 to 15 in order to be more inclusive as possible chosen on these requirements:
12. From all the regions in the world,
13. To have a stable economy,
14. Respectful towards human rights and to have a democratic system;
15. Calls upon a change from the requirements of the 10 non-permanent members from the current format of the UNSC: three members from the African Bloc, two members from the [Latin American and the Caribbean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_America_and_the_Caribbean) bloc, Asian-Pacific bloc. The [Eastern European bloc](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_European_Group) has 1 member. Finally, one member from an Arab or African bloc or one from Asia-Pacific or African ;
16. Demands the addition of a country to eastern European block in the 5 new non-permanent members
	1. As it contain a great amount of developed countries which can bring economic and military funding as well as better representation of eastern Europe;
17. Demands the addition of a country to the Asian/Pacific block in the 5 new non-permanent members
	1. As it is currently the world’s biggest continent with an Area of 44,579,000 km²

It is also the biggest continent in the world population wise as it represents more than half of the world’s population

* 1. It will also give better representation to boarder countries;
1. Demands the addition of a country to the Arab block in the 5 new non-permanent members
2. As Arab countries have a rich diversity of ethnic, linguistic, and religious communities.
3. As they possess the majority of oil reserves in the world are in the hands of Arab country and oil represents a major part of today’s economy;
4. Designates the addition of a country a new North American block in the 5 new non-permanent members.
	1. As it represents developed countries economically, militarily and politically.
	2. As it contains a humungous amount of natural resources;
5. Designates the addition of a country to the African block in the 5 new non-permanent members;
6. Calls upon eliminating the word “enemy” in paragraph 1 and 2, article 53, chapter VII as well as paragraph 1 article 107, chapter XVII of the UN charter referring to “any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter”
	1. Both Germany and Japan (the major defeated enemies in the Second World War) have become once again major powers in the world. They should no longer be treated as enemy states, but as allies that can help contribute towards the sake of peace and serenity in the world;
7. Encourages the emplacement of a permanent member from a non-developed countries voted on by the United Nations general Assembly
	1. Ensuring a balance of representation between developed and non-developed countries
	2. Emphasizing that not only the most politically and economically powerful countries should get the power but also representatives of less developed countries
	3. Maintaining a better representation of broader countries;
8. Invites all delegations of the General Assembly to a United Nations meeting in 6 years evaluating the impact of the new security council format ;
9. Demands to remain actively seized on this matter.