

- Holding open sessions, open briefings and open debates,
 - Holding informal interactive dialogues and Arria-formula meetings and regular and substantive wrap-up meetings by the presidency,
 - Further enhancing consultations between Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries throughout all phases of Council-mandated peacekeeping operations,
 - Increasing interaction between the Council and the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, including the Peacebuilding Commission,
 - Holding "special sessions" for "specially affected Member States, in line with relevant provisions of the Charter,
 - Further strengthening cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations and arrangements, inter alia with the African Union and Security Council.
- b) Deliberations of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (AHWG) including resolution 72/313 of 17 September 2018, should be taken into consideration in discussions on this key issue.

3. Size of an enlarged Security Council and Working Methods of the Council

The reform of the Security Council should lead to an expansion of the Security Council and therefore certain areas of working methods need to be addressed as a result of expansion.

Size of an enlarged Security Council

- An enlarged Security Council should consist of a total of members in the mid-20s, within an overall range of 21-27 seats, with the exact number to emerge from the discussion of Member States on the key issues of categories of membership and regional representation, and with the total size ensuring a balance between the representativeness and effectiveness of an enlarged Council.

(This would entail amendments to article 23 (1) and 23 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations.)

Working Methods of the Security Council

- Majority required for decision-making: the number of affirmative votes required should be in line with the current practice¹, with the exact number of votes required

¹ *Examples:*

- *If an enlarged Council consists of 21 members, 12 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 22 members, 12 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 23 members, 13 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 24 members, 13 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 25 members, 14 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 26 members, 14 votes would be required*
- *If an enlarged Council consists of 27 members, 15 votes would be required*

to emerge from the discussions of Member States on the key issues of categories of membership, regional representation and the question of veto.

(This would entail amendments to article 27 (2) and 27 (3) and to article 109 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations.)

- In addition to the ongoing efforts of the Security Council towards keeping its working methods under consideration in its regular work, with a view to ensuring their effective and consistent implementation including of Note 507, the Security Council should be invited to consider the following measures in light of the increase in its membership:
 - o Adapting its working methods to ensure transparent, efficient, effective and accountable functioning of the Council,
 - o Adapting and reviewing the working methods of its subsidiary organs with a view to enhancing transparency, consistency and clarity,
 - o Ensuring the full participation of all members of the Security Council in its work, with special emphasis on encouraging greater participation of non-permanent members, including the opportunity to serve as penholders and to hold the presidency of the enlarged Security Council at least once during their tenure,
 - o Wpf gtvcnkp "c"tgxkukp"qh"vj g"Eqwpeknu"r tqxkukqpcr'twgu"qh'r tqegf wtg"vq" reflect these measures and further considering the formal adoption of its rules of procedure.

4. Categories of membership

In an enlarged Security Council, the expansion of the category of 2-year term non-permanent members is accepted by all Member States as part of a comprehensive Security Council reform. The Council's expansion in other categories (permanent, longer term seats, transitional options) remains to be agreed through negotiations by Member States.

5. The question of veto

The question of veto is a key element of Security Council reform.

6. Regional representation

- a) Enlargement of the Security Council should serve to improve the representation of underrepresented and unrepresented regions and groups.
- b) An increase in membership should allow for fair and equitable representation as well as cross regional balances, while maintaining an effective and operational character of the Council.
- c) Due attention has to be paid to the equitable representation of developing countries, small states, Small Island Developing States and Arab States.

d) Africa should be equitably represented in a reformed Security Council.

III. Issues for further consideration

The list of issues for further consideration is not an exhaustive one.

1. General

a) Taking into account article 23 (1) of the UN Charter, the degree to which Member States

70th session of the GA² and the *ō*E_{qf} g'qh'E_{qpf} wēv'tgi ctf l_{pi} 'U_{gewt}k_l 'E_{qwp}eki' cēv_{kp}'ci c_{kpu}v'i g_{pqek}f g.'et_{ko} gu'ci c_{kpu}v'j w_o c_{pk}l 'c_{pf} 'y ct'et_{ko} gu³by the Accountability, Coherence and Transparency (ACT) Group.

6. Regional representation

- a) The appropriate ratio between the number of non-permanent members and the number of countries in regional groups continues to be discussed.
- b) The question of whether a country represents only itself in the Council, its region, or the whole of UN membership is being further clarified. *O go dgt 'U_{cvgu}ø'x* views on this issue differ depending also on the category of membership in question. The UN Charter, in article 24(1) states: *ō*In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.*ō*
- c) Member States express diverging views on the possibility of reflecting the increasing role of regional groups and regional organizations in international relations, particularly in the fields of peace and security.
- d) Further clarification is needed on the role of regional groups in selecting new members.
- e) The African Union *resgtxgu'j g'tki j v'ht'j g'ugrēv_{kp}'qh'Ch_{te}c_u'tgr t_{gugp}v_{kx}gu'* in the Security Council, based on its criteria for selection, as reflected in the Ezulwini Consensus. Candidates would then be considered for election by the General Assembly.
- f) In relation with equitable representation, further clarification is needed on the concepts of *ō*equitable geographic distribution*ō* and *ō*regional representation*ō*.
- g) In relation to cross-regional representation, there are diverging views whether the allocation of new seats will be on the basis of the currently constituted regional groups or whether they should be reserved for cross-regional representation.
- h) More in-depth discussions are needed to clarify questions pertaining to cross-regional representation in an enlarged Security Council especially for small

23 (1) of the UN Charter which refers 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".

k) Members States express different views with regard to the distribution of additional seats among the regional groups. Many Members States stress the close interconnectedness between adequate regional representation and the categories of membership as well as the question of the veto. Views include, but are not limited to:

- In case of expansion of non-permanent seats, including with a longer term, some Member States proposed:
 - o African States: 3 longer-term seats; Asia-Pacific States: 3 longer-term seats; Latin American and Caribbean States: 2 longer-term seats; Western European and Other States: 1 longer-term seat; Eastern European States: 1 two-year term seat; Small States, including Small Island Developing States [SIDS]: 1 two-year rotating seat across all regions.

- In case of creation of longer term non-permanent seats, some Member States proposed:
 - o New longer term non-permanent seats with a term length of 8 or 10 years to be equitably distributed for: African States: 2; Asia-Pacific States: 2; Latin American and Caribbean States: 1; Western European and Other States: 1.
 - o Together with additional two-year non-permanent seats: for African States: 2; Asia-Pacific States: 1; Eastern European States: 1; Latin American and Caribbean States: 1.