

<p style="text-align: center;">L69 draft resolution 2012 Reform of the Security Council</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CARICOM draft resolution February 2013 Reform of the Security Council</p>
<p>The General Assembly</p>	<p>The General Assembly</p>
<p><i>Reaffirming</i> the aims and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations</p>	
<p><i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 48/26 of 3 Dec 1993 and 53/30 of 1 Dec 1998 as well as its decisions 61/561 of 17 Sept 2007 and 62/557 of 15 Sept 2008</p>	<p><i>Recalling</i> its resolutions 48/26 of 3 Dec 1993 and 53/30 of 1 Dec 1998 as well as its decisions 61/561 of 17 Sept 2007 and 62/557 of 15 Sept 2008</p>
<p><i>Taking into account</i> the need to strengthen UN institutions in order to enhance the efficiency of the organization, especially its principal organs and, in particular, the General Assembly and the Security Council</p>	
<p><i>Emphasizing</i> the need to strengthen the General Assembly which should be made to function effectively as the main deliberative and representative organ of the UN</p>	
<p><i>Cognizant</i> of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the UN</p>	<p><i>Cognizant</i> of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the Charter of the UN</p>
<p><i>Recalling</i> the resolve of world leaders, reflected in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, to support early reform of the Security Council as an essential element of overall efforts to reform the UN in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and legitimacy and implementation of its decisions</p>	<p><i>Recalling</i> the resolve of world leaders, reflected in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, to support early reform of the Security Council as an essential element of overall efforts to reform the UN in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and thus to further enhance its effectiveness and legitimacy and implementation of its decisions</p>
<p><i>Aiming</i> to expand the membership of the security Council to better reflect contemporary world realities, thereby enhancing the Council's responsiveness to the views and needs of all Member States, in particular developing countries, including small island developing and other small developing states, and ensuring the adoption of improved working methods</p>	<p><i>Aiming to reform</i> the Security Council to better reflect contemporary world realities, thereby enhancing the Council's responsiveness to views and needs of all Member States, in particular developing countries, including small island developing and other small developing states, and ensuring the adoption of improved working methods</p>
<p><i>Bearing in mind</i> the undeniable fact that in the year 1945, when the UN was formed, most of Africa was not represented</p>	<p><i>Bearing in mind</i> the undeniable fact that in the year 1945, when the UN was formed, <u>several developing countries of the world, including Africa, were not represented</u></p>

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<p><i>Resolves</i></p>	<p><i>Resolves</i></p>
<p>(1) Categories of membership <i>To enlarge the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories</i></p>	<p>(1) Categories of membership <i>To enlarge the Security Council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories</i></p>
<p>(2) The question of the veto That the new permanent members shall have the same prerogatives and privileges of those of the current permanent members, including the right of veto</p>	<p>(2) The question of the veto That the new permanent members shall have the same prerogatives and privileges of those of the current permanent members, including the right of veto</p>
<p>(3) Regional Representation That additional seats be elected by the General Assembly as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African States with the African Group being responsible for the nomination of Africa's representatives b) Two permanent seats and one non-permanent seat for Asian States c) One non-permanent seats 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 across all regions <p><i>Regional groups shall coordinate to ensure that there is regular representation for small developing states in the non-permanent category</i></p>	<p>(3) Regional Representation That additional seats be elected by the General Assembly as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Two permanent seats and two non-permanent seats for African States with the African Group being responsible for the nomination of Africa's representatives b) Two permanent seats and one non-permanent seat for Asian States c) One non-permanent seats 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 across all regions <p><i>Regional groups shall coordinate to ensure that there is regular representation for <u>Small Island Developing States</u> in the non-permanent category</i></p>
<p>(4) Size of an enlarged Council and working methods <i>To increase the size of the Security Council membership from fifteen to twenty-seven and recommends to the expanded Security Council to continue to adapt its working methods so as to increase the involvement of States not members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work; and invites the expanded Security Council in this regard to consider the measures contained in Annex A (to be specified)</i></p>	<p>(4) Size of an enlarged Council and working methods <i>To increase the size of the Security Council membership from 15 to 27 and recommends to the expanded Security Council to continue to <u>improve</u> its working methods so as to increase the involvement of the States <u>non</u> members of the Council in its work, as appropriate, enhance its accountability to the membership and increase the transparency of its work; and invites the expanded Security Council in this regard to consider the measures contained in Annex A (to be specified)</i></p>

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<p>5) Relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly That appropriate measures should be adopted to enable the General Assembly to function effectively as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN, including but not restricted to those listed in Annex B (to be specified)</p>	<p>5) Relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly That appropriate measures should be adopted to enable the General Assembly to function effectively as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN, including but not restricted to those listed in Annex B (to be specified)</p>
<p>Amendments Resolves, following the elections as stipulated in paragraph 3 above, to amend the Charter of the UN no later than twelve weeks from the adoption of this resolution</p>	<p>Amendments Resolves, following the elections as stipulated in paragraph 3 above, to amend the Charter of the UN no later than twelve weeks from the adoption of this resolution</p>
<p>Review Resolves to provide for a review</p>	<p>Review Resolves to provide for a review</p>

Notes:

L69:

L69 came into being in 2007, when 25 countries supported a draft resolution in the Open-ended Working Group. Its co-sponsors at the time were: Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cape Verde, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritius, Nauru, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The group claimed to have 80 endorsers in 2012, but did not provide a list. As the G4 claimed to have nearly 80 written endorsements at the same time, overlaps are presumed, including a number of African States. The 2011 G4 draft resolution does not include the right of veto. Reportedly, CARICOM had endorsed the G4 resolution.

CARICOM:

The Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean Community agreed to the above resolution on 18-19 February 2013. The 15 members of CARICOM are: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat (not UN Member State), Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. A number of these countries were part of the 2007 L69 resolution (see above). The cover letter transmitting the draft resolution to Chair Zahir Tanin and the African and L69 groups, listed “on behalf of the 14 Member States of CARICOM.”