

RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED NATIONS REFORM :
SECURITY COUNCIL

The General Assembly:

REAFFIRMING the aims and objectives of the UN Charter;

RECOGNIZING that the international community has welcomed proposals for the reform of the UN as contained in the report of the UN High-level Panel on "Threats, Challenges and Change" and the UN Secretary-General's report entitled "In Larger Freedom -Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for all";

AWARE of the positive reactions of various regions, groups and individual countries to the proposals contained in the two reports, as reflected in the "Draft Outcome Document" released by the President of the General Assembly in June 2005;

NOTING Africa's common position as contained in the "Ezulwini Consensus";

CONVINCED that the three categories of freedom, namely "freedom from want, freedom from fear and freedom to live in dignity" are essential for both developed and developing societies and indispensable for peace and stability of the world;

CONSCIOUS that these freedoms can only be upheld and protected by the world community through an effective management of the current UN system;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT 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;

EMPHASIZING the need to strengthen the General Assembly which should be made to function effectively as the main deliberative and representative organ of the United Nations;

COGNISANT of the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security under the UN Charter;

STRESSING the need to consider the views of all Member States on this all-important issue of the reform of the Security Council with a view to bringing to fruition, ideas which have been the subject of several debates over the years;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need for the Security Council to reflect present world realities and be more responsive to the aspirations of all Member States of the UN; bearing in mind the undeniable fact that in 1945, when the UN was being formed, most of Africa was not represented and, as a result, Africa remains to this day the only continent without a permanent seat in the Security Council, which is the primary organ of the UN on matters of international peace and security;

MINDFUL of the need to ensure Africa's effective representation in the Security Council like all the other regions of the world;

REALISING the need to engage fully all regions of the world in the work of the UN and to enlist their support for the progress of humanity;

Resolves to:

1. **enlarge the Security Council** in both the permanent and non-permanent categories and improve on its working methods;
2. **accord the new** permanent members the same prerogatives and privileges as the current permanent members, including the right of veto;
3. **grant Africa two** permanent and five non-permanent seats in the Security Council and increase its membership from fifteen to twenty-six with the eleven (11) additional seats distributed as follows:

Permanent Members

Two from Africa
Two from Asia
One from Latin American and Caribbean States
One from Western European & Other States

Non-Permanent Members

Two from Africa
One from Asia
One from Eastern European States
One from Latin American & Caribbean States

4. **amend** the UN Charter accordingly.

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African Union

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