



## Resolution United Nations Security Council/I.1

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### United Nations Security Council Committee

**Co-sponsors:** People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, People's Republic of China, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of France, Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Japan, Republic of Malta, Republic of Mozambique, Russian Federation, Republic of Malta, Republic of Mozambique, Russian Federation, Republic of Sierra Leone, Republic of Slovenia, Republic of Korea, Swiss Confederation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

**Topic: Use of the veto**

Acknowledging the overuse of the veto during peace negotiations,

Noting with deep concern the significant increase in the use of veto,

Contemplating the interpretation of the United Nations Charter,

Acknowledging that the veto has been used during events of genocide, mass atrocities, and in cases where the veto has prevented humanitarian aid globally,

Taking into account that the veto power can prevent humanitarian aid to citizens around the world,

Recognising the Republic of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for refraining from veto usage for numerous years,

Aware that there is tension within the Security Council due to the power of the veto,

Noting the United Nations Security Council's anachronistic composition, which does not resonate with our modern world,

Deeply concerned by the lack of diverse representation in the Security Council,

**The overuse of veto and how it affects international peace and security.**

- I. Suggests creating the Veto Accountability Committee (VAC) which reviews and analyses vetoes casts by creating a specific criteria to refer to;

2. The consequence for breaching the criteria would result in the announcement in the General Assembly;
3. Designates that vetoing in favour of human rights abuses, genocide, war crimes and other large-scale humanitarian crises would violate the criteria of the VAC;
4. Considers that in the future for a veto to be put into effect, a potential resolution could be: if  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the member states of the Security Council vote to override the veto, the veto will not be put into effect;
5. Suggests there could be a potential for more seats in the Security Council considering how the world evolves;
6. Advises that if a permanent member violates the criteria of the VAC 3 times within 5 years, that member state would temporarily lose their leadership roles for two months in United Nations' committees, programs, and initiatives, by the power of the VAC. However, penalised members would still be able to participate in the committee and still have access to the veto power;
7. Expresses its hope that the VAC could influence future veto-related decisions made by the Permanent Five and could hypothetically lessen the amount of vetoes used;
8. Designates the VAC responsible for holding permanent members of the Security Council accountable for how they use their veto power;

#### **Veto use leading to violations of International law**

9. Suggests Member States join the France-Mexico proposal which requests to avoid using the veto during cases of genocide and mass atrocities;
10. Invites non-P5 members to voice their grievances to dissuade a possible veto;
11. Urges all P5 members to follow the ACT Code of Conduct, which establishes a basic set of guidelines to prevent violations of international law;
12. Implores the P5 members to support the General Assembly's resolution 76/262 that requires an explanation for the usage of the veto in order to protect international law and promote accountability;
13. Draws attention to the fact that the veto has been misused and hopes to, in the near future, lower the usage of the vetoes;

#### **The tension within the security council due to the imbalance of power**

14. Advises member states to re-examine the original United Nations Charter to identify outdated practices;
15. Proposes at some time in the future a possible limit on the use of the veto power for the duration of every Security Council rotation could be put in place;

16. Suggests that a veto relating to a humanitarian crisis only passes if it is justified by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote from the General Assembly or if two or more permanent members veto it;
17. Reminds Nations that international peace and security is the first priority over national interests;

**Inclusivity, equality, and acknowledgement within the UNSC**

18. Expresses its hope for greater inclusivity of underrepresented nations in the UNSC;
19. Encourages the creation and further funding of education programs centered around the Security Council to further educate the youth of nations;
20. Calls upon the General Assembly to elect a geographically diverse group of nations to the rotating seats of the Security Council;
21. Recommends the P5 refrain from using the veto power to prevent Nations from becoming member states;
22. Calls for the United Nations to have an increased media presence in order to better educate citizens of member states on the matters of the Security Council;
23. Reminds the P5 nations to use the veto not only in national interest but also in the interest of international peace.