



Permanent Mission of the  
State of Kuwait to the United Nations  
New York

 Permanent Mission  
of Austria to the  
United Nations in New York

29 December 2023

Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacity as **Co-Chairs of the Intergovernmental Negotiations** on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other related matters to the Security Council (**IGN**) during the 78<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly.

Kindly find attached a copy of a letter dated 28 December 2023 received by the Co-Chairs from the Permanent Mission of Brazil, Germany, India and Japan on behalf of the Group of Four (G4), submitting the G4 model for consideration by the IGN. Upon the request of the G4, the attached document will be **posted on the IGN website** which acts as a repository of the IGN process.

Please accept, Excellencies, the assurances of our highest consideration.

**Tareq Albanai**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of the  
State of Kuwait to the United Nations

**Alexander Marschik**  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of the  
Republic of Austria to the United Nations

**To: All Permanent Representatives and Permanent Observers to the United Nations, New York**



Permanent Mission  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the United Nations  
New York



PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

28 December 2023

Dear Co-Chairs,

It is our honor to address you in your capacity as the Co-Chairs of the Intergovernmental Negotiations on the question of equitable representations on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other related matters to the Security Council (IGN) of the 78th United Nations General Assembly, and to provide you with a model of a reformed Security Council which reflects the current position of the Group of Four (G4: Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan). It would be appreciated if you could upload the attached document to the repository website of the reform of the Security Council. We are open to revising the model later, if necessary, rightly reflecting any update of our position based on comments and discussions during the IGN process of a structured dialogue to be held during the ongoing IGN.

We look forward to a fruitful discussion, which hopefully will lead us, the Member States, to a tangible outcome to be reflected in the Pact for the Future.

Sincerely,

Antje Leendertse  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Germany  
to the United Nations

Kazuyuki Yamazaki  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Japan  
to the United Nations

Sérgio França Danese  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Brazil  
to the United Nations

Ruchira Kamboj  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of India  
to the United Nations

To:

H.E. Ambassador Tareq Albanai  
Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait  
to the United Nations

H.E. Ambassador Alexander Marschik  
Permanent Representative of Austria  
to the United Nations

## **A proposed model of the reform of the Security Council by the Group of Four (G4: Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan)**

a) Categories of membership:

Permanent members - a total of 11 seats

- The People's Republic of China, France, The Russian Federation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United States of America.
- *In the event of possible expansion, description of an election process for new seats:* Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution on Security Council reform, interested Member States prepared to assume the functions and responsibilities of permanent members of the Security Council would submit their candidatures in writing to the President of the General Assembly. The General Assembly will then proceed, as soon as possible, at a date to be determined by the President of the General Assembly to the election of the six new permanent members, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly through a secret ballot. The rules of procedure of the General Assembly will be applied to the election of the new permanent members.
- The criteria of Article 23 (1) should also apply to the election of the new permanent members: "due regard shall be paid, in the first instance to their contributions to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution".

Non-permanent members with a two-year term - a total of 14/15 seats

- The election process for non-permanent members will follow current practices.

b) Regional representation:

- The six new permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern:

- (i) Two from African Member States:
- (ii) Two from Asia-Pacific Member States,
- (iii) One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;
- (iv) One from Western European and Other Member States:

- The four/five new non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected according to the following pattern;

(i) One/Two from African Member States:

(ii) One from Asia-Pacific Member States:

(iii) One from Eastern European Member States;

(iv) One from Latin American and Caribbean Member States;

- Member States should give due consideration during the nomination and election of non-permanent members to adequate and continuing representation of small and medium size Member States, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Member States should also make full use of the possibility of cross-regional arrangements to ensure that the diversity of the General Assembly membership is adequately reflected in the Council.

c) (i) The size of an enlarged Security Council- a total of 25/26 seats

(ii) working methods of the Council:

- An affirmative vote of 14/15 of 25/26 members of the enlarged Security Council will be required for a decision.
- The Security Council would be invited to consider taking measures to ensure that non-permanent members of the enlarged Security Council hold the Presidency of the Council at least once during their tenure.
- To enhance transparency and inclusiveness of its work, the enlarged Council would be encouraged to, inter alia, meet, as a general rule, in a public format; make more effective use of informal interactive dialogues; hold open debates on the issue of working methods; hold more regular and timely consultations with troop, police and financial contributing countries of UN peacekeeping missions.

d) The question of the veto:

- Member States should be invited to continue discussions on the use of the veto in certain circumstances.
- The new permanent members would as a principle have the same responsibilities and obligations as current permanent members. However, the new permanent members shall not exercise the veto-right until a decision on the matter has been taken during a review, to be held fifteen years after the coming into force of the reform.

- Amendments to the charter shall reflect the fact that the extension of the right of veto to the new permanent members will be decided upon in the framework of a review.

e) Relationship between the Council and the General Assembly:

- The enlarged Security Council would be encouraged to, inter alia, hold regular consultations with the President of the General Assembly; submit an analytical and comprehensive evaluation of the Council's work in the annual report to the General Assembly; submit more frequently special reports to the General Assembly in accordance with Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the Charter, improve participation of the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission and the chairs of the country-specific configurations of the Commission in relevant debates and, in an appropriate format, in informal discussions.

- Any other related matters:
  - Upon adoption of a comprehensive framework resolution, a resolution containing necessary amendments to the Charter would be submitted to the General Assembly in order to be adopted at the earliest possible time.
  - The situation created by the amendments to the Charter would be reviewed fifteen years after their entry into force.