**Summary of Options identified in IGN negotiation on**

**UN Security Council reform**

According to the letter addressed to the permanent representatives of all UN member states by Ambassadors of Germany and Namibia on 5 April 24, the following options have been identified for a reformed Security Council.

1. Enlargement of the Security Council membership
2. Enlargement of the Security Council in both the permanent and 2-year non-permanent categories and
3. Enlargement of the Security Council with non-permanent seats only, either with 2-year term non-permanent seats only or 2-year term non-permanent seats and/or the possibility of immediate re-election and/or longer-term non-permanent seats.

 Many delegations argue that the enlargement should include expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories. Several delegations, in particular the Uniting for Consensus Group, stress that only periodic elections of the members of the Security Council can guarantee full accountability of the Security Council to the General Assembly and enable regular assessments of whether the composition of the Council reflects the current membership and the realities of the contemporary world.

1. Veto Power

A significant, growing number of Member States support limitations to the scope and use of the veto. The following options have been suggested by Member States, amongst others:

1. Introducing a possibility for the General Assembly to overrule a veto with a large majority.
2. Limiting the scope of the veto to enforcement measures under Chapter VII.
3. A more consistent application of Art. 27 (3) of the UN Charter. 11/13.
4. Introducing the necessity of more than one negative vote of permanent members to count as a veto in an enlarged Security Council in case of enlargement in the permanent category and expansion of the veto to new permanent members.

There is a strong and growing support among Member States for voluntarily refraining from the use of the veto in cases of mass atrocity crimes. Initiatives in this regard include (1) the "Political statement on the suspension of the veto in case of mass atrocities" presented by France and Mexico during the 70th session of the GA10, (2) the "Code of Conduct regarding Security Council action against genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes"11 by the Accountability, Coherence, and Transparency (ACT) Group. In addition, there have also been proposals to codify the provisions of these initiatives and make them mandatory.