United Nation Security Council

The United Nations Charter established six main organs of the United Nations, including the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Article 23 of the UN Charter concerns the composition of the UNSC. The UNSC has been given primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security to the Security Council, which may meet whenever peace is threatened. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to member states, only the Security Council has the power to make decisions that member states are then obligated to implement under the Charter.

The UNSC is composed of 15 Members:

- **Five permanent members**: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
- **Ten non-permanent members** elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

Each year, the General Assembly elects five non-permanent members (out of ten in total) for a two-year term. The ten non-permanent seats are distributed on a regional basis:

- Five for African and Asian countries.
- One for Eastern European countries.
- Two for Latin American and Caribbean countries.
- Two for Western European and other countries.

**Election to Non-Permanent members of UNSC**

- Election for five non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is being held on 17th June, 2020.
- **India is standing unopposed as the nominee for the Asia-Pacific seat**, for the 2021-22 term and needs the vote of **two-thirds of UNGA members (129 votes)** to be confirmed.
- In 2019, the candidature of India was unanimously endorsed by the 55-member Asia-Pacific grouping, which also included China and Pakistan.
- **This would be India's eighth term in the UNSC** which will begin from January 2021.
- India's objective will be the achievement of **N.O.R.M.S: a New Orientation for a Reformed Multilateral System**.