

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:636

ANSWERED ON:27.07.2005

PERMANENT SEAT IN UNSC

Chaudhary Shri Pankaj;Mahato Shri Bir Sing;Nedurumalli Janardhana Reddy Shri ;Patil Shri Balasaheb Vikhe;Rana Shri Kashi Ram;Srikantappa Shri D.C.

**Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether India is contemplating to stake claim for a permanent seat in the UNSC by tabling a resolution in the UN General Assembly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan is trying to scuttle our efforts through a diplomatic move as reported in the Hindustan Times dated July 3, 2005;
- (d) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (e) the countries which have supported India's claim so far; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to gather support for the above and the success achieved so far?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a)-(b) India, along with Brazil, Germany and Japan - now being termed as the Group of Four (G-4) countries - has introduced a Resolution on UN Security Council Reform on July 11, 2005 in the UN General Assembly. The G-4 Resolution calls for an expansion from the present 15 to a total of 25 members, by adding 6 new permanent and 4 new non-permanent members. The G-4 proposes to carry out reform through a three-step process consisting of a decision on a Framework Resolution, the election of new permanent members in the General Assembly and, subsequently, the adoption of a resolution for revisions to the Charter after the designation of new permanent members.

(c)-(d) A group of countries, which includes Pakistan, known as the 'Uniting for Consensus', is opposed to any expansion of the UN Security Council in the permanent category. They have called for an expansion in the non-permanent category only, with the possibility of re-election and longer term for the new non-permanent seats. They are actively lobbying against the G-4 Resolution.

(e) There is a steady accretion of support for the G-4 Resolution which is being co-sponsored by 31 countries. In this framework, there is also steady accretion in support for India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council. Several countries - permanent members as well as others - have expressed support for India's candidature either in the UN or in the context of bilateral exchanges. Such support is expressed in different forums and forms and it is, therefore, difficult to give a definitive number on countries which have specifically supported India.

(f) India formally presented its candidature for permanent membership of the Security Council in the UN in 1994. Since then India has pursued its candidature at each session of the UN General Assembly, meetings of the Committees, on the margins of multilateral meetings, and in bilateral interactions.