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# PAMUN XVIII RESEARCH REPORT - CAMPAIGN TO ESTABLISH A UNITED NATIONS PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

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## Introduction of Topic

The world today is victim of a plethora of issues ranging from climate change to rising inequality, and global cooperation which is necessary in order to solve these issues. It is imperative that sound and democratic decision-making processes exist at the global level. Currently, the UN and other international organizations provide governments the ability to negotiate and formulate policies. However, many believe that these institutions lack democratic insight and are not sufficient, because decisions at the UN and other international organizations are only made by representatives of the executive branch of national governments. Therefore, there is an ongoing campaign called the Campaign for the Establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (CEUNPA) or the Campaign for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly, which is a global network of around 1,500 current and former members of parliament that aims to establish a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA). According to the campaign, the UNPA would “directly represent the world's citizens and not governments”. Many believe that this body would facilitate more effective global cooperation, and policies implemented would be in the best interest of humanity, which is necessary in order to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The aim of the Security Council is to come up with a resolution for the implementation of a UNPA, which would include the creation and powers of the assembly, the appointment of its members, and the apportionment of votes. If the resolution is coherent and compelling, it will be debated in the General Assembly (GA) of PAMUN next year. Given that the idea of establishing a UN Parliamentary Assembly is still in the works, please keep in mind that the research report structure will be different for this topic.

## Definition of Key Terms

### UN Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA)

According to the CEUNPA, a UNPA would be an additional body that would “give popularly elected representatives a formal role in global affairs”. This, according to the campaign, would facilitate direct representation of the citizens throughout the world. The CEUNPA first proposes members of the UNPA to be chosen by states from national parliaments; however, the aim of the campaign is to

have all the members directly elected. The campaign also wishes to slowly increase the powers and rights of the UNPA in order to monitor the UN system.

## **Apportionment**

In the context of the UNPA, apportionment is the distribution of seats among member states in the UNPA. There are different ways the UNPA can apportion its votes, and these methods are explained in the 'possible solutions' section.

## **Subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly**

A subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (GA) is a UN organ that reports to the GA. According to the UN, they "present their recommendations, usually in the form of draft resolutions and decisions, to a plenary meeting of the Assembly for its consideration". One way a UNPA could be established is by making it a subsidiary organ of the GA. This is further explained in the 'possible solutions' section.

## **Background Information**

### **Objectives of the CEUNPA**

The primary goal of the campaign is to create a parliamentary body in the UN and gradually give it more powers in order to directly represent the world's citizens by offering elected representatives a role in global affairs. In order to fulfill this goal, the CEUNPA has a few objectives. According to the Center for UN Reform Education, below are the objectives of the CEUNPA:

- To make the UNPA proposal visible in political debates and the media
- To establish a global multi-stakeholder coalition which unites parliamentary and civil society efforts for a U.N. Parliamentary Assembly
- To facilitate the creation of national and local networks of individuals, non-governmental organizations and parliamentarians advocating a UNPA in their sphere of influence
- To facilitate contacts and debates with potentially like-minded parliaments and governments

### **History of support for a world parliament**

The campaign for the establishment of a global parliamentary body is not a recent phenomenon. In fact, proposals for a world parliament dates back to 1793 during the French Revolution. Ever since then, many have advocated for a global parliamentary body. In 1918, after the First World War, the British delegation proposed to include a world parliament in the League of Nations during the Treaty of

Versailles negotiations. In 1953, over 400 members of parliament from many countries endorsed a revision of the UN Charter in order to establish a parliamentary body in the UN.

During the early 2000s, the support for a UNPA increased. In 2007, the Campaign for the Establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (CEUNPA) was launched in more than ten countries. The campaign is based on the "Appeal for the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly at the United Nations" (Appendix I), which has been endorsed by about 400 parliamentarians from 70 countries. During this time, multiple parliamentary bodies expressed their support for the idea of a UNPA. Even former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali sent a supportive message to the members and proponents of the CEUNPA.

In the last ten years, there has been a drastic rise in support for a UNPA. The National Assembly of the Seychelles, the Parliament of Mercosur, the East African Legislative Assembly, the Foreign Minister of Malta, the government of Catalonia (Spain), the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, the Pan-African Parliament, the Latin-American Parliament, and the European Parliament have all formally endorsed the UNPA. Furthermore, in 2017, the European Parliament urged the UN to debate on a UNPA, and in 2018, the European Parliament appealed to the EU nations' governments to support a UNPA. As a matter of fact, the support for the CEUNPA has increased to more than 1,500 current and former parliamentarians.

## **Major Countries and Organizations**

### **Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)**

The IPU is an international organization of national parliaments from 150 countries. The organization is a "facilitator for the work of national parliaments". Thus, many people argue that there is no need for a UNPA because the "parliamentary dimension" of the UN is already provided by the IPU. However, what makes the UNPA different is that its goal is to "exercise parliamentary functions directly at the international level in its own right". The UNPA is a proposed body of parliamentarians from different countries that discusses and attempts to solve issues plaguing the world. This is further explained in the document "The establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly and the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" (Appendix II) by the Committee for a Democratic UN.

### **Democracy Without Borders**

Democracy Without Borders (DWB), formerly known as the Committee for a Democratic United Nations, advocates for the creation of a UNPA. In fact, DWB coordinates the CEUNPA. According to its mandate, the DWB "strives for a democratic world order in which citizens participate beyond national boundaries".

## Paris Peace Forum

The Paris Peace Forum will be a forum that will facilitate discussion on civil society initiatives. This forum will include important organizations and individuals in the decision-making process, such as Heads of State and government leaders, local and national elected representatives, and other associations, companies, NGOs, and important individuals. The Campaign for a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly is trying to bring this idea of true global representation to the UN system through the UNPA.

## Freedom House

Freedom House is an organization that monitors the state of freedom around the world. According to Freedom House, the organization “acts as a catalyst for greater political rights and civil liberties through a combination of analysis, advocacy, and action”. In its annual report “Freedom in the World”, the Freedom House classifies countries as “Free”, “Partly Free”, and “Not Free” and gives each country an aggregate score that represents how free the citizens of the country are. The organization also publishes individual country reports explaining the score and classification. This classification provided by “Freedom in the World” report is one of the factors taken into consideration in the Provisional People's Assembly's method (explained in the ‘possible sections’ section).

## Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
1793	During the French Revolution, many revolutionaries proposed a world parliament
1918	After the First World War, the British delegation proposed to include a world parliament in the League of Nations during the Treaty of Versailles negotiations.
1953	Over 400 members of parliament endorsed a revision of the UN Charter in order to establish a parliamentary body in the UN.
1994	The European Parliament advocated for a UNPA in a resolution on UN reform
2007	The Campaign for the Establishment of a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly (CEUNPA) was launched in more than ten countries. The "Appeal for the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly at the United Nations" has been endorsed by about 400 parliamentarians from 70 countries.

2007	Former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali sent a supportive message to the members and proponents of the CEUNPA.
2008-2018	During this time period, the National Assembly of the Seychelles, the Parliament of Mercosur, the East African Legislative Assembly, the Foreign Minister of Malta, the government of Catalonia (Spain), the Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance, the Pan-African Parliament, the Latin-American Parliament, and the European Parliament formally endorsed the UNPA.
2017	The European Parliament urged the UN to debate on a UNPA.
2017	The support for the CEUNPA has increased to more than 1,500 current and former parliamentarians.
2018	The European Parliament appealed to the EU nations' governments to support a UNPA

## Possible Solutions

The possible solutions section is divided into four categories: creation, powers, appointment of members, and apportionment of votes. It is imperative that the final resolution covers aspects of all four of these categories for it to be debated in the General Assembly in next year's PAMUN conference. Furthermore, in order to make the proposed UNPA more effective, delegates can incorporate positive aspects of existing international parliamentary groups, such as the European Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament.

In this year's PAMUN conference, delegates are expected to write specialized clauses, which should later amount to a coherent resolution with each of them addressing a specific aspect of the topic. When writing their clauses, delegates are to focus on a specific aspect or a "specialized topic" of the general issue that are outlined by 'major issues' and 'possible solutions' of this report. During your conference, chairs will deliver their delegates with more specific instructions. However, please keep in mind that these ideas do not in any way set restrictions for debate. Moreover, each solution has both its benefits and disadvantages that delegates should thoroughly consider.

### Creation of a UNPA

There are 3 principal means of creating a parliamentary body in the UN. The first way is to amend the Charter of the UN (Appendix III). Article 109 of the UN Charter states that a conference for reviewing the present charter may be held among member states, and a date and place should be fixed

by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly members and by a vote of any seven Security Council members. However, even after the review conference, any change in the present charter requires ratification by two-thirds of UN members, including the 5 permanent members of the Security Council. This is particularly challenging to achieve because many non-democratic nations may not wish to have a UNPA.

Another way is to set up the UNPA as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN. Article 22 of the UN Charter states: “The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions”. Even though the UNPA would only be able to present its recommendations to the GA, its rights and powers could gradually expand over time. In the short run, this is a viable option, but it is important that its powers be increased for it to be effective in the long run.

Yet another way of establishing a UNPA is through a separate treaty. This would be easier to accomplish because the UNPA can be established with as few as 20 or 30 diverse countries to support it. The treaty establishing the UNPA could be open to ratifications and could gain influence as more countries ratify the treaty. This also grants nations the freedom to choose to support the UNPA. In fact, most important international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, International Labour Organization, and International Criminal Court were created by stand-alone treaties. If a treaty is chosen as the means to establish the UNPA, a conference needs to be held among diplomats to draft the treaty, after which the ratification process would begin.

### **Powers granted to the UNPA**

According to Democracy Without Borders (under ‘major countries and organizations’), the UNPA should start-off as a “largely consultative body”, and the “powers of the UNPA could be expanded over time as its democratic character increases”. Like the European Parliament, if the UNPA proves itself and grows in influence over time, it can truly develop into a global parliamentary body. The “Appeal for the Establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly at the United Nations” specifically states that the UNPA should gradually be “provided with genuine rights of information, participation and control vis-à-vis the UN and the organizations of the UN system”. Even the European Parliament calls for the UNPA to be granted “genuine rights of information, participation and control” and the ability to “adopt recommendations directed at the UN General Assembly” in its resolution on UN reform in 2005 (Appendix IV).

Below is a list of functions and powers that have been proposed for the UNPA according to the “The establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly and the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union”. It is important to specify whether these powers would be granted over time or when the UNPA is created.

- Readings of draft resolutions of the General Assembly and of ECOSOC with the right to submit suggestions for amendments

- The right to submit to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC draft resolutions for further negotiation and adoption
- Co-decision with regard to the adoption of the UN budget and to the election of the UN Secretary General
- The right to submit legal questions to the International Court of Justice

Lastly, one more important reason for creating a UNPA is increasing UN accountability and transparency. There are a very few internal organs that check for fraud or misallocation of resources in the UN, and the UNPA could be granted the power to monitor UN bodies and could be allowed to publish reports and resolutions to improve UN legitimacy.

### Appointment of UNPA members

The final goal of the CEUNPA is to make the UNPA a directly elected body. Democracy Without Borders (under 'major countries and organizations') advocates for an incremental approach in which member states have a choice between direct elections and appointment of members of national parliaments for some time. It is also important to establish a timeframe specifying when the UNPA members would be directly elected or a set of conditions that the UNPA needs to fulfill before its members are directly elected.

A UNPA would be much easier to establish with existing members of parliament as its members. However, if direct elections are the final goal, it is also necessary to make decisions on issues such as electoral cycles and a universally acceptable election commission (a body that oversees the implementation of election procedures).

Another aspect of appointment that needs to be considered is which countries to include in the UNPA. Many UN members including China, a large number of Arab nations, and about two-thirds of African nations have undemocratic governments, and appointing parliamentarians from these countries has raised concerns because many of these countries have toy parliaments, which have no power and just exist to make an artificial illusion of a legislative body. This would defy the purpose of the UNPA given that the citizens of these governments would not directly be represented as the executive branches of these governments influence the positions of the parliamentarians. Thus, many individuals suggest starting a UNPA that is only restricted to democracies. Nonetheless, this would again prove to be an issue because the exclusion of non-democratic countries would not facilitate true representation of all the citizens in the world.

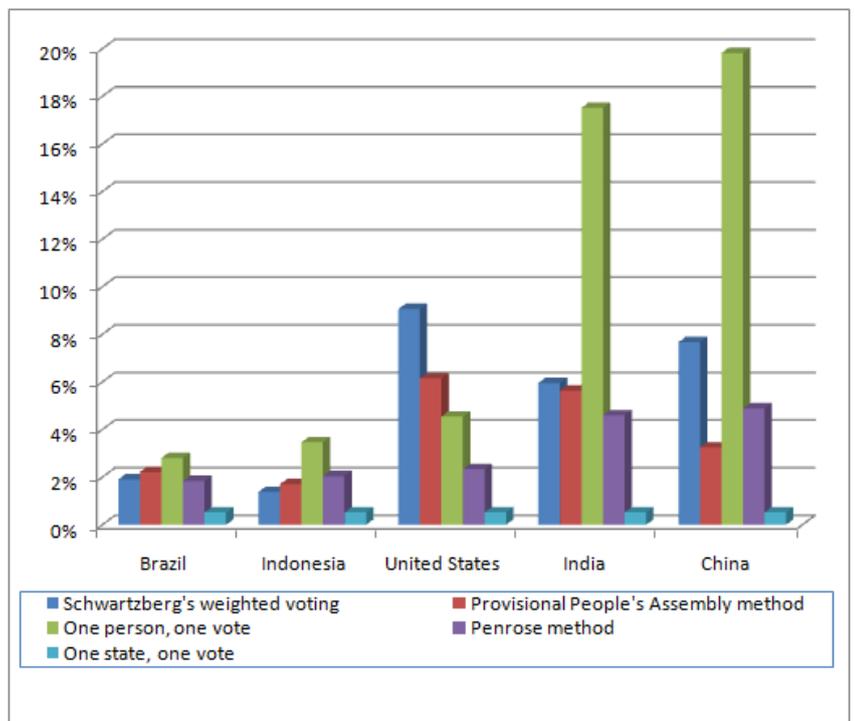
### Apportionment of votes in a UNPA

The CEUNPA strongly believes that granting every UN member state a single vote does not do everyone justice. Tuvalu, a country with a population of about 11,000 people, is given the same amount of power in the UN as India, a country with a population of about 1.3 billion people. By apportioning the votes, the CEUNPA aims to fairly represent the citizens of the world. Below are various proposals for the apportionment of votes in a UNPA. The graph below shows how the 5 most populous countries (China, India, United States, Indonesia, Brazil) would be affected by the different proposals.

In his book in 2004, “Revitalizing the United Nations” (Appendix V), Joseph E. Schwartzberg creates a weighted electoral system known as the “Schwartzberg's weighted voting”. This system takes the average of three quantities: a member state’s percentage of the total population of all UN nations, a member state’s percentage of the total contributions to the UN budget, and a member state’s percentage of the total membership of the UN, which

is equal for every country. According to Schwartzberg, his formula “embodies three fundamental principles: democratic/demographic, economic, and legal”. This system would give the USA a weighted vote of approximately 9.1%, China 7.7%, Japan 7.3%, India 6.0%, Germany 3.8%, France 2.6%, and the UK 2.3%.

Another proposal is the Penrose method, which was created by Lionel Sharples Penrose, a British psychiatrist and mathematician, in 1946. According to this method, each member state’s votes are proportional to the square root of the country’s population. By this method, China would have a weighted vote of 4.89%, India 4.60%, and the USA 2.34%.



The Provisional People's Assembly's method, on the other hand, not only take into account the Penrose method, but it also combines a member states’ share of the world's total gross domestic product, and a member state’s ranking as “Free” (45% of countries), “Partly Free” (30% of countries), or “Not Free” (25% of countries) by the Freedom House (under “major countries and organization” section). Thus, “Partly Free” countries such as Indonesia and “Not Free” countries such as China would have a lower weighted vote than “Free” countries such as India and the United States. This is the only method that takes a country’s democracy into account, which is important because the objective of the CEUNPA is to make the UN more democratic.

Additionally, votes could be apportioned by the “One person, one vote” system. Like the name suggests, each member state's number of votes is directly proportional to its population. This is certainly the most democratic weighted electoral system because everyone’s vote has equal weight; however, the number of seats granted to the most populated nations would be too great. The five most populous countries would have a weighted vote of about 47%, and these extreme imbalances among the nations’ voting powers need to be resolved. One way this can happen is by apportioning the votes to regions, not nations. If a South American voting bloc were created, there wouldn’t be inequality among nations’ voting powers because densely populated countries (ex. Brazil) would be combined with sparsely populated countries (ex. Suriname). The whole voting bloc would have a large weighted vote, but this weighted vote applies for a whole region of countries. However, this would only work if all the countries in the region trust elected officials to fairly represent the people of the whole region, not just the people of their native countries.

## For further inquiry

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## Appendices

- I. Appeal for the establishment of a Parliamentary Assembly at the United Nations:  
<https://en.unpacampaign.org/about/declarations/unpa-appeal/en/>
- II. The establishment of a UN Parliamentary Assembly and the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union: <http://www.unpacampaign.org/documents/en/200810ipu.pdf>
- III. UN Charter: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/ctc/uncharter.pdf>
- IV. European Parliament resolution on the reform of the United Nations (9 June 2005):  
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&language=EN&reference=P6-TA-2005-0237>
- V. “Revitalizing the United Nations” by Joseph E. Schwartzberg (Amazon):  
<https://www.amazon.com/Revitalizing-United-Nations-Through-Weighted/dp/0971072744>