

United Nations Charter Amendment Proposal Petition

For facilitation in the United Nations Security Council, of the best United Nations regional and world representation voting, for continuous world common universally fair satisfactorily adequate peace, and for continuous world common universally fair satisfactorily adequate humanity health-safe optimum prosperity;

Herewith now I vote for any one of the following U.N. Charter amendment proposals to be ratified into the U.N. Charter:

"Amendment proposal 1 for Chapter V Article 27:

Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine Security Council members, provided that: (1) each regular member nation --- including each of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, or in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in, and (2) if in the decision vote, at least three of the Security Council permanent members, including any Security Council member who, in consequence of this Article, must serve as a temporary Security Council member substitute for a permanent Security Council member, votes against the Security Council decision, the decision then is vetoed conclusively of the vote, and is not passed of the vote." **or**

"Amendment proposal 2 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members, provided that each regular member nation – including any of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or

under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, **or** in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 3 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring vote(s), if any, of the permanent member(s) who does not or do not abstain from voting; provided that each regular member nation – including any of the permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or under paragraph 3 of Article 52, is of other than U.N. deployment a party to a dispute, **or** in decisions under Chapter VII, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, must abstain from voting; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a party of other than U.N. deployment, to the same Chapter VI, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52, dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, must of, abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 4 for Chapter V Article 27:

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring vote(s), if any, of the permanent member(s) who does not or do not abstain from voting; provided that each regular member nation – including any of the five permanent nations -- of the U.N. Security Council, that of other than U.N. deployment, is a party to (1) a dispute in decisions under Chapter VI, and/or to a

dispute in decisions under paragraph 3 of Article 52, **or** (2) a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression in decisions under Chapter VII, **or** (3) a combination of the preceding (1) and (2) disputes, threats, breaches, and acts only, in decisions under together Chapter VII and Chapter VI and/or paragraph 3 of Article 52, **must abstain from voting**; and for each Security Council member nation mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, being an other than U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and/or is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member nation, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve on the Security Council as a temporary Security Council member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right – only for voting in the decision that the regular Security Council member nation mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"Amendment proposal 1 for Chapter VII, Article 51

When any member – including any of the permanent members -- of the regular fifteen United Nations Security Council members, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI dispute, and/or to a paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or to a Chapter VII threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression, that the U.N. Security Council in a decision is voting on a candidate resolution for, each so U.N. Security Council member must abstain from voting on each U.N. Security Council candidate resolution that pertains to the dispute, and/or threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression that the member is so a party to; and for each Security Council member mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member that then is not a Security Council member, and

(1) pertaining to dispute resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being an other than U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and

(2) pertaining to “a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression” resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on; and

(3) pertaining to combinations of the preceding (1) and (2) disputes, threats, breaches, and aggression resolutions, is not a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same disputes, threats,

breaches, **or** aggressions of the resolutions, that the mandatorily abstaining regular member, being a non-U.N.-deployed party to, must of abstain from voting in decisions on;

must randomly be selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the mandatorily abstaining regular Security Council member mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in." **or**

"**Amendment proposal 2** for Chapter VII, Article 51

When any member – including any of the permanent members -- of the regular fifteen United Nations Security Council members, is a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI dispute, and/or to a paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or to a Chapter VII threat to the peace, breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression, that the U.N. Security Council in a decision is voting on a candidate resolution for, each so U.N. Security Council member, must abstain from voting on each U.N. Security Council candidate resolution that pertains to the dispute, and/or threat to the peace, and/or breach of the peace, and/or act of aggression that the member is so a party to; and for each Security Council member's mandatory voting abstention so required, a U.N. member nation that then is not a Security Council member, and isn't a non-U.N.-deployed party to the same Chapter VI dispute, and/or same paragraph 3 of Article 52 dispute, and/or same Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or aggression that the mandatorily abstaining regular member is an other than U.N.-deployed party to; must be randomly selected to temporarily serve in the Security Council as a Security Council temporary member, that then is able to exercise its full Security Council voluntary temporary voting right -- including its voluntary voting abstention right -- only for voting in the decision that the mandatorily abstaining regular Security Council member mandatorily was required to abstain from voting in."

Versions 3/07/2024 approx. 11:11 PM.

In March, 2023, there were 193 member nations of the United Nations, and per only any one of each of the immediately aforegiven amendment proposals, combined together with the current U.N. Charter, **if** for voting on a candidate resolution that pertains to a Chapter VI and/or Chapter VIII Article 52 paragraph 3 dispute only, **or** pertains to a Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or act of aggression only, the U.N. can't staff the U.N. Security Council with at least nine member nations that **respectively** to the dispute and to the Chapter VII "... aggression", aren't a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI and/or Chapter VIII Article 52 paragraph 3 dispute that, or aren't a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VII threat, peace

breach, and/or act of aggression that the candidate resolution pertains to; **or if** for voting on a candidate resolution that pertains to a Chapter VI and/or Chapter VIII Article 52 paragraph 3 dispute, **and** also pertains to a Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or act of aggression, the U.N. can't staff the U.N. Security Council with at least nine member nations that aren't a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VI and/or Chapter VIII Article 52 paragraph 3 dispute, and/or aren't a non-U.N.-deployed party to a Chapter VII threat, peace breach, and/or act of aggression that the candidate resolution pertains to; **then** the U.N. Security Council cannot achieve a nine member majority to approve of the resolution.

Will you please allow me to ask you: "If I am a defendant or a plaintiff in a court trial, does that qualify me to also serve as judge and/or jury of that trial?" If your answer is that it depends on the trial's system, and that of many trial systems now extant, myself serving then as judge and/or jury, simply reduces the trial outcome to my preferred trial results exclusively, regardless of what trial evidence is presented in opposition to my trial claim; then perhaps like me you can hypothesize that presently when any U.N. Security Council permanent member, that as a non-U.N.-deployed party to a dispute in decisions under U.N. Charter Chapter VI, and under Chapter VIII paragraph 3 of Article 52, or that as a party to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, in decisions under Chapter VII, **votes** in a U.N. Security Council decision on a candidate resolution that pertains explicitly primarily to the Chapter VI, and/or Chapter VIII paragraph 3 of Article 52, and/or Chapter VII conflict that the permanent member then is so a party to, the permanent member thus concomitantly must vote as an only self-vested party to a dispute, and/or to a threat to the peace, and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, that the candidate resolution explicitly primarily pertains to, and thus concomitantly excessively **biases** the security council's ability to objectively -- without permanent member non-U.N.-deployed disputant party, and/or Chapter VII party to a threat to and/or to a breach of the peace, and/or to an act of aggression, Security Council candidate resolution voting -- **vote** on the candidate resolution that pertains explicitly primarily to the conflict that the permanent member is a party to.

(An interesting aside here concerning the U.N. Security Council's five founding nations permanent membership, is that the Republic of China -- that after the

1949 Chinese Civil War, became the Republic of China of Taiwan -- Administration of Chiang Kai-Shek, was the original Chinese U.N.-founding government. Since on Oct. 25, 1971 the United Nations recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representative of China in the U.N., the representatives of the Chiang Kai-Shek Administration were removed from the U.N., with the result that Taiwan has never been a U.N. member, and the Asian mainland People's Republic of China is now one of the U.N. Security Council's five U.N.-founding nations (China, France, Russia Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America) permanent members.)

You may observe the following links for descriptions concerning U.N. Security Council organization:

<https://www.lawfareblog.com/must-russia-abstain-security-council-votes-regarding-ukraine-crisisregarding-ukraine-crisis>

[https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members#:~:text=Five%20permanent%20members%3A%20China%2C%20France,Ecuador%20\(2024\)](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members#:~:text=Five%20permanent%20members%3A%20China%2C%20France,Ecuador%20(2024))

<https://research.un.org/en/unmembers/scmembers>

Artificial Intelligence (AI) Commentary on UN Charter Chapter V Article 27

The current UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 states: "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting."

Question: Since per UN Charter Chapter V Article 27, I find that "the rule of abstention" (here quoting artificial intelligence (AI)) utilizes an involuntary and inflexible principle, a principle of resolved destined manifestation, to specifically declare that "in decisions under Chapter VI" ... "a party to a dispute shall" -- i.e. the party has no other choice than to -- "abstain from voting."; may artificial intelligence (AI) corroborate my finding as valid?

Again, though emphasized with more explanation, since per UN Charter Chapter V Article 27, I find that "the rule of abstention" (here quoting artificial intelligence (AI)) utilizes an involuntary and inflexible principle, a principle of resolved destined manifestation, to specifically declare, that "in decisions under Chapter VI" (i.e., in all decisions under Chapter VI) . . . "a party to a dispute shall" -- i.e. "shall", because the party has no other choice than to -- "abstain from voting."; may artificial intelligence (AI) corroborate my finding as valid?

Copilot **Answer:**

Certainly! Your understanding aligns with the provisions outlined in Article 27 of the United Nations Charter. Let's delve into the details:

Article 27 states:

Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters require an affirmative vote of nine members.

Decisions on all other matters necessitate an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

However, in decisions under Chapter VI (which deals with the pacific settlement of disputes), a party to a dispute is obliged to abstain from voting.

In essence, when the Security Council is addressing matters related to dispute resolution (Chapter VI), the involved parties are compelled to abstain from voting. This principle ensures impartiality and prevents parties directly affected by the dispute from influencing the decision-making process.

Your interpretation is indeed valid, and it reflects the intent behind this rule of abstention. If you have any further questions or need additional clarification, feel free to ask! ?

Prior to its amendment, Art. 27, par. 3, of the Charter provided that all decisions of the Security Council on non-procedural matters "shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting."

Publish Year: 1967

Question: Since per the **UN Charter Chapter V Article 27** statement that "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.", I found that **when a UN Security Council permanent member abstains** from casting a Security Council decision vote voluntarily, the affirmative concurring Security Council permanent member "**votes**" that **Chapter V Article 27 requires** to make decisions of the Security Council, **must be** from the Security Council permanent members that didn't abstain to vote, because abstaining to vote results in no vote to count as affirmation or denial of a decision; **however when a UN Security Council permanent member abstains** from casting a Security Council decision vote because UN Charter **Chapter V Article 27** requires that abstention, the affirmative concurring Security Council permanent member "**votes**" that **Chapter V Article 27 requires** to make decisions of the Security Council, **must be** derived per the "party to a dispute" Security Council permanent member's **Chapter V Article 27 abstained** vote, with the result that "Decisions of the Security Council" "shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members", that includes the concurring votes of the permanent Security Council members that **Chapter V Article 27 allows to** vote, plus another United Nations Security Council member;

can artificial intelligence (AI) validate my finding?

Copilot **Answer:**

"Certainly! Your analysis aligns with the provisions outlined in Article 27 of the United Nations Charter. Let's break it down:

Article 27 specifies the voting rules within the United Nations Security Council: Each member of the Security Council has one vote.

Procedural matters require an affirmative vote of nine members.

All other matters (excluding procedural ones) necessitate an affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

However, in decisions under Chapter VI (which deals with the pacific settlement of disputes), a party to a dispute is obliged to abstain from voting.

Now, let's address your specific scenarios:

Voluntary Abstention:

When a permanent member voluntarily abstains from voting, the affirmative concurring votes must come from” [*here apparently AI may be trying to say “both all permanent members who did not abstain, and enough of any other remaining members who did not abstain”] “the remaining permanent members who did not abstain.

This ensures that the decision still meets the requirement of nine affirmative votes.

Obligatory Abstention (Party to a Dispute):

When a permanent member abstains due to the obligation under Article 27 (e.g., because they are a party to the dispute), the affirmative concurring votes must be derived from the remaining permanent members and one additional non-permanent member.

This maintains the total of nine affirmative votes, as mandated by Article 27.

Your interpretation is accurate, and it reflects the intent behind Article 27. The rule of abstention ensures fairness and impartiality in decision-making within the Security Council. If you have any further questions or need additional clarification, feel free to ask!”

【*In the question immediately above here, perhaps AI interprets my "can artificial intelligence (AI) validate my finding?" query, to ask if AI can find an interpretation of UN Charter Chapter V Article 27, that proves that "one additional non-permanent member" affirmative vote is necessary to be cast as a "permanent member" affirmative concurring vote; however an implication that the "one additional non-permanent member" casts a vote as a "permanent member" occurs, so I rephrased my question to exclude that implication in the query that follows this comment.】

Question: Does AI find that when a UN Security Council permanent member abstains from casting a Security Council decision vote, because UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 requires that abstention, the "affirmative vote of nine members" that is necessary per UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 for "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters" to be made of, must be derived from both the remaining permanent members that neither voluntarily abstained nor were required of UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 to abstain, and enough of any non-permanent Security Council members' affirmative votes, to give a total of nine affirmative votes that include the aforespecified requisite permanent Security Council members' "concurring votes"?

Copilot Answer: Certainly! Let's delve into the intricacies of UN Security Council voting procedures.

According to Article 27 of the UN Charter, each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. This means that for procedural matters, any combination of nine members (permanent or non-permanent) voting in favor is sufficient.

However, when it comes to decisions on all other matters, including substantive issues, the requirement is more specific. The affirmative vote of nine members, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States), is necessary. In other words, for substantive decisions, the permanent members must actively participate and provide their affirmative votes.

Now, let's break down the scenario you described:

A permanent member voluntarily abstains from voting due to Article 27 requirements.

The remaining permanent members (who neither abstained nor were required to abstain) must still provide their affirmative votes.

Additionally, enough non-permanent Security Council members' affirmative votes are needed to reach a total of nine.

In summary, for substantive decisions, the affirmative votes must include both the remaining permanent members' concurrence and sufficient non-permanent members' votes. Abstentions by permanent members do not exempt them from this requirement.

Remember, the Security Council's voting dynamics can be complex, but adherence to these rules ensures fair representation and effective decision-making within the UN framework.

Question: Does AI find that per the current UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 stipulations of "concurring votes of the permanent members" and of "a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting", if four or all five UN Security Council permanent members are required per UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 to abstain from voting, no "affirmative vote of nine members including the

concurring votes of the permanent members" is possible to accomplish, for "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters" to be made of?

Copilot Answer: Certainly! Let's explore the intricacies of UN Security Council voting rules based on the current UN Charter.

Procedural Matters:

According to Article 27 of the UN Charter, decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. In this case, any combination of nine members (permanent or non-permanent) voting in favor is sufficient.

All Other Matters:

For decisions on all other matters, including substantive issues, the requirement is more specific.

The affirmative vote of nine members is necessary, and it must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

However, if four or all five permanent members are required to abstain due to a dispute or other reasons, achieving the necessary nine affirmative votes becomes impossible.

In such a scenario, the Security Council would face a deadlock, as it cannot meet the requirement for substantive decisions.

Implications:

If a dispute involves a significant number of permanent members abstaining, it could severely impact the Council's ability to make decisions.

The UN Charter does not provide a clear solution for this specific situation, and it would likely require diplomatic negotiations and creative problem-solving to address.

In summary, while the UN Charter emphasizes the importance of permanent members' concurrence, it does not explicitly address the scenario where a substantial number of them are required to abstain. The delicate balance between unanimity and effective decision-making remains a challenge for the Security Council.

Question: Does CoPilot AI find, that in reference to Article 27 of the UN Charter, **if** as CoPilot AI states "The affirmative vote of nine members is necessary, and it must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members", **then** Article 27 of the UN Charter disallows "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters" to be made, when Article 27 of the UN Charter requires any member "of the permanent members" that "in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52," is a party to a dispute, to "abstain from voting."?

Copilot Answer: Certainly! Let's break down the implications of Article 27 of the UN Charter regarding Security Council voting procedures.

Procedural Matters:

Article 27 states that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

In this context, any combination of nine members (permanent or non-permanent) voting in favor is sufficient.

All Other Matters:

For decisions on all other matters, including substantive issues, the requirement is more specific.

The affirmative vote of nine members is necessary, and it must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

However, if four or all five permanent members are required to abstain due to a dispute or other reasons, achieving the necessary nine affirmative votes becomes impossible.

In such a scenario, the Security Council would face a deadlock, as it cannot meet the requirement for substantive decisions.

Dispute Involving Permanent Members:

If a dispute involves a significant number of permanent members abstaining, it could severely impact the Council's ability to make decisions.

Article 27 does not explicitly address this specific situation, and it would likely require diplomatic negotiations and creative problem-solving to find a resolution.

In summary, while the UN Charter emphasizes the importance of permanent members' concurrence, it does not provide a clear solution when a substantial number of them are required to abstain.

Balancing unanimity with effective decision-making remains a challenge for the Security Council.

Question: (*Here CoPilot gave this entry and following answer, perhaps of an inadvertant copy and paste key punch) UN Security Council voting rules

Copilot Answer: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has specific rules governing its voting procedures. Here are the key points:

Each Member's Vote: According to Article 27 of the UN Charter, each member of the Security Council has one vote. This means that regardless of a country's size or influence, it has an equal say in decisions made by the Council.

Majority Required: Decisions of the Security Council are made by an affirmative vote of nine members. In other words, for a resolution to pass, at least nine out of the fifteen Council members must vote in favor.

Procedural Matters: When it comes to procedural matters, such as setting the agenda or organizing meetings, the Council can make decisions with a simple majority of nine votes. These procedural decisions do not require unanimity.

Non-Permanent Members: The UNSC has ten non-permanent members who serve two-year terms. To secure a place on the Council, countries must receive a two-thirds majority (128 votes) in the General Assembly. Even if a country runs uncontested, it still needs this majority to be elected.

In summary, the UNSC decisions on substantive matters require at least nine affirmative votes, while procedural matters can be decided by a simple majority. This system ensures that all member states have an equal voice in shaping global security policies.

Question: Does CoPilot find, that if as CoPilot states "The affirmative vote of nine members is necessary, and it must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members", then Chapter V Article 27 of the UN Charter disallows "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters" to be made, when UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 requires any member "of the permanent members" that is a party to a dispute "in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52," to "abstain from voting."?

Copilot Answer:

Certainly! Let's delve into the intricacies of UN Security Council voting rules based on Article 27 of the UN Charter.

Procedural Matters: Article 27 states that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

In this context, any combination of nine members (permanent or non-permanent) voting in favor is sufficient.

All Other Matters: For decisions on all other matters, including substantive issues, the requirement is more specific.

The affirmative vote of nine members is necessary, and it must include the concurring votes of all five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States).

However, if four or all five permanent members are required to abstain due to a dispute or other reasons, achieving the necessary nine affirmative votes becomes impossible.

In such a scenario, the Security Council would face a deadlock, as it cannot meet the requirement for

substantive decisions.

Dispute Involving Permanent Members: If a dispute involves a significant number of permanent members abstaining, it could severely impact the Council's ability to make decisions.

Article 27 does not explicitly address this specific situation, and it would likely require diplomatic negotiations and creative problem-solving to find a resolution.

In summary, while the UN Charter emphasizes the importance of permanent members' concurrence, it does not provide a clear solution when a substantial number of them are required to abstain. Balancing unanimity with effective decision-making remains a challenge for the Security Council.

Question: (On 03/01/2024, after having asked AI all of the here preceding "UN Charter Chapter V Article 27" questions, I asked CoPilot AI the following question):

"Does AI find that when a UN Security Council permanent member abstains from casting a Security Council decision vote, because UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 requires that abstention, the "affirmative vote of nine members" that is necessary per UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 for "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters" to be made of, must be derived both from "concurring votes" of only the remaining permanent members that neither voluntarily abstained nor were required of UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 to abstain, and from enough of any non-permanent Security Council members' affirmative votes, to give a total of nine affirmative votes, that includes what then is a possible requisite quantity of permanent Security Council members' "concurring votes"?"

(On 03/01/2024 CoPilot AI finally gave me much of the kind of answer that I would like to believe is the true standard UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 voting procedure; however I doubt that is so, based on the current UN Charter Chapter V Article 27 wording that is: "Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.")

Copilot Answer: Certainly! Let's break down the UN Security Council voting rules and explore how decisions are made.

Article 27 of the UN Charter:

Each member of the Security Council has one vote.

Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters require an affirmative vote of nine members.

For all other matters, including substantive decisions, the same nine affirmative votes are needed.

Permanent Members and Abstentions:

The permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have the power to veto any substantive decision.

However, when a permanent member abstains, they are not using their veto power. Abstention is a way to express neither approval nor disapproval.

In such cases, the affirmative vote of nine members is still required for the decision to pass.

Concurring Votes:

When a permanent member abstains, the remaining permanent members' votes become crucial.

The requisite quantity of permanent members' "concurring votes" would be the number of permanent members who neither voluntarily abstained nor were required by Article 27 to abstain.

If, for example, two permanent members abstain, the remaining three permanent members' affirmative votes would be necessary.

Non-Permanent Members:

Non-permanent members also play a role. Their affirmative votes contribute to reaching the required total of nine.

If all five permanent members abstain, the decision would still require at least four affirmative votes from non-permanent members.

In summary, when a permanent member abstains, the remaining permanent members' votes and sufficient non-permanent members' votes together ensure that the nine affirmative votes needed for a decision are obtained. The specific combination depends on the context and the number of abstentions.