



EXPERT REPORT

**80 YEARS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
BUILDING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER**

THE UN MODEL IN CRIMEA (24-26 OCTOBER 2025)

The authors:

Members of the Organizing Committee

"Model UN in Crimea"

Mbanzani Angelina Sergeevna

Khmil Irina Vladimirovna

Translation:

Kostovinskaya Ekaterina Nikolaevna

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1. THE HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UN

2025 marks the 80th anniversary of the end of the bloodiest armed conflict in human history – the Second World War. One of the main international legal outcomes of the conflict was the creation of an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security, the United Nations, and the adoption of its Charter. The issue of establishing an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security was actively discussed during the final stage of the Second World War, 1943-1945. However, the determination of States to cooperate and create an international organization, the concept of international peace and security began to develop in 1941.

The first inter-Allied conference on the goals and principles of the Allied Powers during World War II was **the St. James (London) Conference (London). As a result of its work, a Declaration was signed on June 12, 1941**, which expressed a vision of the post-war world order.

The participants in the declaration were representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, as well as representatives of eight Governments in exile: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, and France.

The main points of the Declaration were:

1. The parties confirmed their alliance and promised to help each other in the war against Germany and Italy, making the "maximum of their respective capabilities."

2. The Allies pledged not to conclude a separate peace, stating that there could be no peace until the threat of Axis domination passed.

3. The only sure foundation for lasting peace is the voluntary cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, freed from the threat of aggression, everyone can enjoy economic and social benefits. To achieve this goal, the intention of the States was



expressed to work together, together with other free peoples, both in times of war and in times of peace¹.

Moreover, it is worth noting that **the Atlantic Charter**, a document adopted **on August 14, 1941**, was signed by two nations: the United States and the United Kingdom. This document affirmed "certain common principles of national policy for the United States and Britain, upon which they grounded their aspirations for a more prosperous future in the global context."

The Charter consisted of eight points:

1. Renunciation of territorial claims.
2. Refusal to support territorial changes that do not correspond to the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. The right of nations to choose a form of government, the restoration of "the sovereign rights and self-government of those peoples who were forcibly deprived of it."
4. Free access of all countries to world trade and raw materials.
5. Global economic cooperation to ensure a higher standard of living and economic development of all countries.
6. "Freedom from want and fear" is the hope for the establishment of peace, which will give all States the opportunity to live in security, as well as to ensure a situation in which all people can live "without fear or need."
7. «Freedom of the seas» is a world that will give all peoples the opportunity to sail the seas and oceans freely, without any obstacles.
8. Disarmament of aggressor States, general disarmament after the war.

On September 24, 1941, the USSR joined the charter, emphasizing that the application of the charter principles "will have to be consistent with the circumstances, needs and historical peculiarities of a particular country." The principles set out in the

¹ The History of the United Nations // UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/history-of-the-un?ysclid=mchjiw9ifu64471091>



Atlantic Charter formed the basis for the creation of the United Nations and the entire political and economic world order after World War II.

On January 1, 1942, the United States, Great Britain, the USSR, and China signed the United Nations Declaration, which was joined by 22 other States. With this important document, the signatory States made a solemn commitment to make every effort to achieve victory and not to conclude a separate peace. For the first time, the name "United Nations" was used in the Declaration. Later, 21 more States joined this Declaration¹.

The Moscow Conference in 1943 was the first trilateral meeting of the foreign ministers of the USSR, the United States and Great Britain. The main topic of the conference was the shortening of the war, including the opening of a second front in Europe by the USSR's allies in the spring of 1944. Issues of the post-war structure of Germany, the restoration of independent Austria, and the democratic reconstruction of Italy were also discussed. The participants agreed on a Declaration on the responsibility of the Nazis for the atrocities committed, which provided for the punishment of the main war criminals by a joint decision of the Allies. A decision was made «On the course of conduct in the event of receiving trial peace proposals from hostile countries», providing for mutual information to the allies about such proposals. With the participation of Chinese representatives at the conference, a Four-State Declaration on Universal Security was developed, which outlined the basic principles for the creation of the future United Nations².

The Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three powers became an important preparatory stage before the first meeting of the "Big Three" in **Tehran in November—December 1943**.

¹ The years of preparation — the history of the UN Charter // UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/history-of-the-un/preparatory-years>

² Signing of the Declaration of the Four States on the Issue of Universal Security, October 30, 1943. Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain, October 19-30, 1943. Signing of the Declaration of the Four States on the issue of Universal Security. October 30, 1943 // Historical and Documentary Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. URL: https://idd.mid.ru/exhibition_materials_idd/podpisanie-deklaratsii-chetyrekh-gosudarstv-po-voprosu-o-vseobshchey-bezopasnosti-30-oktyabrya-1943-/



On 28.11.-1.12.1943, a conference of the heads of government of the three allied states was held in Tehran. At the conference, an agreement was reached on the opening of a second front in Europe by the Allies in May 1944, which, contrary to the commitments of the United States and Great Britain, was not opened by them either in 1942 or in 1943. Issues of post-war cooperation and ensuring lasting peace were discussed at the Tehran Conference. The published declaration emphasized the need for unity of action. The Tehran Conference is one of the largest diplomatic events of the Second World War. It became an important stage in the development of international and inter-allied relations during this period and contributed to the approach of the moment of the end of the war¹.

The meeting in Dumbarton Oaks on October 7, 1944 was the first important step taken to implement paragraph 4 of the Moscow Declaration of 1943, recognizing the need to create a post-war international organization to replace the League of Nations. The four Powers have drawn up a plan for the creation of an international organization, which has been submitted for study and discussion to all the Governments of the United Nations and the peoples of all countries.

According to the plan, the United Nations was to have the following four main bodies: the General Assembly, in which all Members of the Organization would participate; the eleven-member Security Council, five of which would be permanent members and six would be elected by the General Assembly from among other States for a two-year term; the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice. In addition, the establishment of a Secretariat was envisaged.

The plan called for assigning responsibility for preventing future conflicts to the Security Council. The competence of the General Assembly remained the right to consider and discuss issues and make recommendations in order to promote international cooperation and resolve conflicts that could disrupt the well-being of all.

¹ The Tehran Conference of the Heads of Government of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain. // URL: <https://www.prlib.ru/history/619762?ysclid=mchtblk3e6541448326>



An essential feature of the plan adopted at Dumbarton Oaks was also the fact that the Member States of the Organization committed themselves to provide armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council to facilitate the fulfillment of its task of maintaining peace and security and suppressing acts of aggression. The absence of such forces was, by all accounts, a fatal mistake by the League of Nations in protecting international peace.

The plan has been thoroughly debated in all nations. The British government issued a comprehensive analysis, and in the United States, the State Department distributed 1,900,000 copies of the draft text from Dumbarton Oaks, and organized a series of lectures, radio broadcasts, and film screenings to elucidate the core principles of this initiative.

A detailed discussion of the draft in the press and on the radio gave the peoples of the Allied countries the opportunity to judge the merits of the new plan for strengthening and maintaining peace¹.

Yalta Conference (February 1945)

The final agreement on the creation of the United Nations, the normative and procedural foundations of its work, the UN Charter, as well as fundamentally important issues of collective security took place **in February 1945 at the Yalta Conference**. It was in Yalta that the emergency issue of the voting procedure in the Security Council and the approval of the right of veto was agreed upon. Another of the most difficult issues of international legal security was also discussed in Yalta: the prohibition of aggression and aggressive war as the mandate of a new universal organization.

The main decisions related to the future International Military Tribunal adopted in Yalta are:

¹ The years of preparation — the history of the UN Charter // UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/history-of-the-un/preparatory-years>



- the principle of bringing «Nazi Germany and the former Axis satellite states in Europe» to the international court of war criminals has been agreed;

- It is agreed that prisoners of war should be tried for war crimes;

- the principle of determining the jurisdiction of war crimes has been agreed upon;

- It was decided that the trial against the main war criminals should be not only legal, but also political in nature.

Yalta's international legal achievements are:

- final approval of the creation of the United Nations as a universal organization responsible for peace and international security;

- creation of a completely new mechanism of international legal governance - the UN Security Council;

- expansion of the system of sources of international law, which, in addition to traditional treaties and customs, also includes decisions of the bodies of the new universal organization (the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly);

- reaching an agreement in principle that the new international law will be based on the principles of respect for State sovereignty, equality of States in international relations, and non-interference in the internal affairs of the State;

- creating prerequisites for the formation of a new system of international law in terms of the subsequent appearance of such branches as international humanitarian law, international security law, and international criminal law.

The final decisions of the Yalta Conference significantly influenced the creation of regulations that later became international human rights standards regarding the recognition of the illegality of acts of aggression and violence, and the protection of civilians by international law¹.

¹ Chernyadyeva N.A., Vasilyeva Yu.V. The influence of the Yalta Conference on the development of modern international law // Bulletin of Perm University. Legal sciences. 2021. No. 52. pp. 394-423.



The result of the preliminary work of all these conferences and the final approval of the regulations on the work of the United Nations in Yalta was the completion of work on **the UN Charter at the San Francisco Conference (April-June 1945)**.

At the time of the creation of the UN, it included 51 countries. The UN Charter includes 19 chapters and 111 articles. The Charter's Preamble set the task of "creating conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be respected."

Article 1 of the Charter establishes the following goals of the United Nations:

1. To maintain international peace and security and, to this end, to take effective collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other violations of peace, and to settle or resolve international disputes or situations that may lead to a violation of peace by peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law;

2. The development of friendly relations between nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, as well as the adoption of other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. Implementation of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction between race, gender, language and religion;

4. To be a center for coordinating the actions of nations in achieving these common goals.

Article 2 of the Charter contains the principles:

1. The sovereign equality of all UN members;

¹ The UN Charter. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/un-charter?ysclid=mchslqv1s4465621961>



2. Conscientious fulfillment of assumed obligations in order to provide them all with the rights and benefits arising from membership in the United Nations;

3. Settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a way as not to endanger international peace and security and justice;

4. The abstention of States in international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other way inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

5. Provide full assistance to the United Nations in all actions taken by it in accordance with the Charter, and refrain from providing assistance to any State against which the United Nations is taking preventive or coercive actions;

6. Non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.



2. THE UN STRUCTURE¹

The General Assembly²

It is the main advisory, policy-making and representative body of the United Nations, consisting of all **193 Member States**. In September of each year, representatives of all Member States gather to participate in the annual session and general debate. Decisions on important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security, the election of new members and budgetary matters, are taken by a two-thirds majority vote of the Member States; decisions on other issues are taken by a simple majority. Each year, the GA elects its Chairman for a new session. The GA makes key decisions for the UN, including:

- appointment of the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council;
- election of non-permanent members of the Security Council;
- approval of the UN budget.

The Security Council³

According to the Charter, it bears the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of **15 members (5 permanent members with the right of veto and 10 non-permanent members)**, who are elected by the GA for a two-year term). It plays a leading role in determining whether there is a threat to peace or an act of aggression. He calls on the parties to the dispute to settle it peacefully, and recommends settlement methods or settlement terms. In some cases, it may authorize the use of force in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. The members of the Security Council take turns serving as Chairman for a month.

The Economic and Social Council⁴

It is the main body responsible for coordinating, reviewing policies and developing recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues. It is engaged in the implementation of internationally agreed development goals. It is the central mechanism of the UN system and specialized agencies responsible for work in the economic, social and environmental spheres, as well as coordinating and directing the work of subsidiary bodies and expert groups. **54 members** are elected by the GA for a three-year term. The ECOSOC is a central platform for the consideration and discussion of sustainable development issues.

The Guardianship Council

The task is assigned to monitor the management of trust territories that fall under the guardianship system. By 1994, all the Trust Territories had achieved self-government or independence, either as independent States or through unification with neighboring independent countries. Suspended its work on 11/01/1994.

¹ The main organs. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/main-bodies?ysclid=mchtug03kx95930743>

² The work of the General Assembly. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/ga/?ysclid=mchu5avd9e397711661>

³ The Security Council. // The UN. URL: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/ru>

⁴ The Economic and Social Council. URL: <https://ecosoc.un.org/ru>



The International Court of Justice¹

It is the main judicial body of the United Nations. It performs two main tasks: resolving legal disputes referred to it by States in accordance with international law, and issuing advisory opinions on legal issues duly requested by authorized bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations. The International Court of Justice functions in accordance with its Statute².

The Secretariat³

International staff working in institutions around the world and performing a variety of daily UN work. It also serves other main UN bodies and implements their adopted programs and policies. The Secretariat is headed by **the UN Secretary General**, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a period of 5 years with the possibility of re-election. UN staff are recruited internationally and locally, and they are employed at all UN duty stations, as well as in peacekeeping operations.

Since 2016, UN Secretary-General António Guterres⁴.

¹ The International Court of Justice of the United Nations. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/icj/?ysclid=mchvyyzkzc801188138>

² The Statute of the International Court of Justice. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/icj/statut.shtml>

³ The Secretariat. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/secretariat?ysclid=mchwd31mi1771786859>

⁴ The General Secretary. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/sg/ru?ysclid=mchwdg7590957423252>



3. THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE UN

The UN coordinates its work with the funds, programmes, specialized agencies and other organizations of the UN system. The UN itself is part of the UN system. Cooperation between the departments is essential to achieve the goals of the Organization, as set out in the UN Charter. The UN's mandate is constantly expanding, and new tasks are being set for it that are not reflected in the Charter. For example, the Organization has set itself the goal of building a more sustainable world and has developed a collective action plan to slow the pace of climate change. As the number of problems facing humanity increases, the UN's activities are also expanding¹.

Maintaining peace and security²

UN peacekeeping operations are an essential tool for maintaining global peace and security. They are guided by a series of General Assembly resolutions adopted in line with the UN Charter. While the Charter does not explicitly mention peacekeeping, these operations can be justified by the objectives and principles of the organization. The Security Council regularly evaluates the need for specific peacekeeping missions based on these principles.

Human rights³

The term "human rights" is mentioned seven times in the UN Charter, which makes the promotion and protection of human rights the main goal and guiding principle of the work of the United Nations. In 1948 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ placed human rights issues in the sphere of international law. Since then, the UN has diligently carried out its mission to protect human rights, relying on legal documents.

Provision of humanitarian assistance⁵

One of the UN's charter goals is to "implement international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature." The United Nations first embarked on this task after World War II on the devastated European continent, which it helped rebuild.

Currently, the international community relies on the United Nations to coordinate

¹ About our work. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work?ysclid=mcje4ee7te697662879>

² Maintaining international peace and security. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work/maintain-international-peace-and-security>

³ Protection of human rights. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work/protect-human-rights>

⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopted by UNGA Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948. URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/declhr.shtml?ysclid=mcjf2jp5n5181685215

⁵ Provision of humanitarian aid. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work/deliver-humanitarian-aid>



emergency and long-term relief operations, including food, shelter, medical supplies, and logistical support.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs¹, which is part of the UN Secretariat, is responsible for bringing together humanitarian organizations to ensure a coordinated response to emergencies.

Social and economic development

Cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian nature is one of the main Charter goals of the United Nations (Preamble and paragraph 3 of art. 1). Such cooperation, according to the Charter, should be aimed at improving the standard of living, full employment of the population and promoting conditions for economic and social progress and development (art. 55). The Charter assigns responsibility for performing functions in the field of international socio-economic cooperation to the GA and, under its leadership, to the ECOSOC (art. 60).

The conviction that economic development is one of the surest ways for all peoples to achieve political and economic security and social stability is a fundamental principle that the UN member States adhere to. The United Nations consistently strives to ensure that economic growth and globalization are focused on improving human well-being, eradicating poverty, ensuring fair terms of trade and reducing the debt burden of poor countries.

When addressing social issues, the UN promotes the implementation of development strategies that focus on the individual, family, and society. Her interests include health and education, population issues, and the situation of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and youth, indigenous peoples, the disabled, the elderly, and others.

A relatively new problem for the international community is the ambiguous and contradictory dynamics of demographic indicators, changing population trends, rapid urbanization and the accompanying migration of the population.

Sustainable development²

In recent decades, a consensus has emerged in the world that the best ways to improve people's lives are through sustainable development, that is, development that meets the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Conceptually, this approach was established on the international agenda after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) was held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992³. At the meeting held in 2000 At the UN Millennium Summit in New York, 189 government leaders of the world adopted the Millennium Declaration⁴, which set out eight Millennium Development Goals in the field of economic and social development, which the world community pledged to

¹ OCHA. URL: <https://www.unocha.org>

² Promoting sustainable development. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work/support-sustainable-development-and-climate-action>

³ United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/conferences/environment/rio1992?ysclid=mcjfa06nwd87399990>

⁴ The United Nations Millennium Declaration. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 09/08/2000. URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/summitdecl.shtml?ysclid=mcjfb73qel454671380



achieve by 2015. In September 2015, GA resolution 70/1 was adopted, which formulated the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹ – an extensive program of action covering all areas of social and economic development, social equality, improving the work of state institutions and developing partnerships.

Aspects related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals are present in the work programs of almost every UN structure. In addition, UN agencies work in the field of international development finance, official development assistance, South-South cooperation, trade and development, and many others.

International law²

The Preamble to the UN Charter set out the task of «creating conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be respected». Thus, from the very first days of the UN's existence, the issue of observing and strengthening international law has been an essential part of its activities.

This work is carried out in many areas – by courts, tribunals, through multilateral treaties, as well as in the Security Council, which, in particular, is authorized to establish peacekeeping operations, impose sanctions or authorize the use of force in cases where there is a threat to international peace and security. As such, the UN Charter is an instrument of international law and the UN Member States are obliged to comply with it.

The UN Charter enshrines the basic principles of international relations, from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.

¹ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015. [without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]. 70/1. URL: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/2030_Agenda_ru.pdf?ysclid=mcjfe59nzp594078167; Sustainable Development Goals. URL: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/sustainable-development-goals/?ysclid=mcjfd0vwx143260404>

² To defend international law. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work/uphold-international-law>



4. ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UN

«The UN did not lead us to heaven, but saved us from hell»

D. Hammarskjold (UN Secretary General 1953-1961)¹

The UN is often criticized for inefficiency, undemocracy, lack of attention to the problems of developing countries, bureaucracy, bloated staff and an exorbitant budget. The international community has expressed the opinion that the UN has outlived itself as an international organization and needs to be replaced. However, few agree with this point of view.

Assessment of the role of the UN²

I don't quite agree with the fact that the UN, as an organization, is going through a deep crisis and that we cannot avoid a situation in which the world will exist without the UN. I'm not saying that there are no problems in the organization. Nothing is eternal, and someday something new will replace it. But it won't happen because of the crisis. There may be a need to create a UN+ or something similar.

Dmitry Polyansky,

First Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations

The UN is the best we have today. Although it has flaws and it is impossible to transform or change the UN now, but if we had to create something new, we would create something similar to the UN. The new organization would also include a platform for all countries, an internal council of major powers, and issues such as human values, rights, and freedoms on the agenda. But again, this will be an organization that will always have problems.

The UN was created as an inclusive body, and this was a recognition that inclusivity is the most effective form of interaction. But precisely because it is an international platform for all states, it cannot become ideal. It seems to me that we should have a creative discussion on what exactly can be created in parallel with the UN.

Charles Kapchan,

*Professor of International Relations at Georgetown University,
Senior Researcher at the Council on Foreign Relations*

The UN is a leading universal international organization with a multi-level structure. Its importance should not be underestimated or overestimated. Despite the differences that exist between the UN member states, the organization remains the only platform where all the sovereign states of the world can jointly resolve global

¹ Article by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Russia in Global Affairs magazine, 02/04/2025. URL: https://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/news/1994357/; Lavrov: The UN was created to "save humanity from hell, not to build paradise." URL: <https://tass.ru/politika/15858211?ysclid=mcksz855r6696940210>

² Is it possible to imagine a world without the UN? URL: <https://globalaffairs.ru/articles/mozhno-li-predstavit-mir-bez-oon/?ysclid=mck7m209i426716245>



problems of humanity and contradictions between each other, can jointly discuss issues of international law and jointly find ways to solve world global problems.

The United Nations remains the most important and unique platform for dialogue aimed at strengthening peace, sustainable development and the protection of human rights. The UN helps States overcome the horrors of conflict and build a lasting, sustainable peace.

The UN consistently fights for justice and ensures the protection of human rights. She documents human rights violations around the world, promotes reliable protection, promotes compliance with international norms and standards, and supports States in implementing reforms, working in more than 90 countries.

Over the past eight decades, UN agencies have supported States in developing their economic and social potential by setting standards for sustainable development¹.

¹ 80 years of the UN. We are building our future together. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/UN80?ysclid=mchilmlaub280134257>



5. THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL.

THE REFORM

The year 2025 marks the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the victory of the international community in the war against fascism, and since then the United Nations has always advocated a multilateral approach and considered its task to ensure peace in the face of decades of changing international conditions. Thanks to her efforts, peace and stability have been established in the world and not a single new world war has occurred. As the central element of the international collective security mechanism, the Security Council is obliged to maintain unity, fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and meet the expectations of the international community. Unfortunately, long-established and effective practices are constantly being discarded. Unity and cooperation are being replaced by division and confrontation. The Council's inaction in the face of serious crises is drawing increasing criticism from Member States. This state of affairs needs to be changed. The Security Council should return to the proper procedure for resolving problems related to the presence of hotbeds of tension on the basis of multilateral cooperation and fulfill its responsibilities¹.

The current composition of the Security Council reflects the geopolitical situation of 1945. The expansion of the Security Council in 1963-1965 did not significantly change the situation. The current composition of the Council no longer reflects a world in which 142 new countries have joined the United Nations since 1945.

Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular, are not represented in the Council to the extent required by their current position, and therefore they call for adapting the composition of the Council to new realities. In the absence of Security Council reform, there is a danger that decision-making processes may be shifted to

¹ S/2025/78 Letter dated 3 February 2025 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General



other platforms. Such competition does not meet anyone's interests. What can be done to strengthen the role of the Security Council and strengthen its solidarity so that it can more effectively carry out its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security?

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, in an informal plenary meeting during its sixty-third session, intergovernmental negotiations on equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other related matters in a spirit of good faith and mutual respect and in an open, comprehensive and transparent manner. with the Council, in order to find a solution that could receive the widest possible political recognition from Member States (decision 62/557).

Following the outcomes of intergovernmental negotiations, the General Assembly adopted resolutions at each session (resolutions 63/565 B, 64/568, 65/554, 66/566, 67/561, 68/557, 69/560, 70/559, 71/553, 72/557, 73/554, 74/569, 75/569, 76/572, and 77/559).

In the Declaration on the Celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations (A/RES/75/1 dated September 21, 2020), the heads of State and Government representing the peoples of the world once again called for the reform of the three main organs of the United Nations and pledged to «breathe new life into the discussions on the reform of the Security Council». The United Nations Secretary-General's report «Our Common Agenda» states, among other things, that «After decades of debate, most Member States now recognize that the Security Council could be made more representative in the twenty-first century, for example, through enlargement, including improved representation for Africa, as well as more systematic measures to attract more attention at the negotiating table».

The UN member states have the following similar positions on the reform of the UN Security Council¹:

¹ Co-Chairs IGN GA78 Revised Co-Chairs' Elements Paper on Convergences and Divergences on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters



1. The reform of the United Nations Security Council is in the interests of Member States and the United Nations system as a whole.

2. The reform of the Security Council is a process initiated by the Member States.

3. The reform of the Security Council should ensure an inclusive, representative, efficient, effectively democratic and accountable functioning of the Council.

4. The aim of the reform is to make the Council more «representative, effective and transparent, which means to increase its effectiveness, legitimacy and effectiveness in implementing its decisions», as stipulated in the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document.

5. There is growing general agreement on the need to increase the representation of developing countries and small and medium-sized States, including small island developing States (SIDS).

6. Member States are increasingly recognizing and supporting the legitimate aspirations of African countries to play their legitimate role on the world stage, including by increasing their presence in the Security Council, as reflected in the *Ezulwin* Consensus and the *Sirte* Declaration adopted by the African Union in 2005.

Addressing historical injustices against Africa was seen as a priority, and several delegations stressed that Africa should be treated as a special case.

7. The Member States confirmed the need to fully implement the provisions of the UN Charter, and in this context, the majority referred to the full and consistent application of Article 27 (3).

8. In order to improve the prospects for the early implementation of reforms, it is extremely important to continue active and meaningful cooperation.

9. There is a growing sense of urgency for Security Council reform, which was expressed in the *IGN* process and during *the High-level Week* general debate. Although there is a wide range of views on Security Council reform, especially regarding categories of membership, the right of veto, and regional representation, many Member States have expressed the need to move forward on these three issues.



The disagreements mainly boil down to the following:

A number of delegations, in particular the L.69 Group, the Benelux Group, the Group of 4 and the Nordic Group, have repeatedly called for the adoption of a single consolidated document with attribution, on the basis of which negotiations on IHL (text-based negotiations) should continue. At the same time, a number of delegations, in particular the Uniting for Consensus Group, the African Group and the Arab Group, advocate the need to first agree on the principles of reform, in particular the reform model, before starting negotiations based on the text. One Member State withdrew its proposal to switch to «text-oriented negotiations» in order to make progress on reform.

Russia advocates¹ for a more inclusive Security Council, with the addition of new members from developing nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These countries can legitimately claim a greater role in global affairs, considering the emergence of a multipolar world order.

¹ On Russia's approaches to reforming the UN Security Council // The Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of India. URL: https://india.mid.ru/en/news/on_russia_s_approaches_to_reforming_the_un_security_council/



RECOMMENDED QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

For the participating States of the UN General Assembly

1. The entry of the state into the UN. Reasons, features, objectives of participation in the UN;
2. The main directions of the state's work in the UN. Successes, achievements, and failures. Future plans;
3. State participation in UN bodies and organizations;
4. Participation in the main UN conventions.

For the Member States of the UN Security Council

1. Constructive proposals on the reform of the UN Security Council;
2. Issues related to the expansion of the UN Security Council;
3. Matters to be deliberated upon in the UN Security Council;
4. The binding character of resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council for member states of the UN.



RECOMMENDED LITERATURE AND USEFUL LINKS

1. The Charter of the United Nations (Adopted in San Francisco on 06/26/1945) // Collection of existing treaties, agreements and conventions concluded by the USSR with Foreign States, Vol. XII, Moscow, 1956, pp. 14-47.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Adopted by UNGA Resolution 217 A (III) of 12/10/1948. URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/declhr.shtml?ysclid=mcjf2jip5n5181685215
3. The United Nations Millennium Declaration. Adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 09/08/2000. URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/summitdecl.shtml?ysclid=mcjfb73qel454671380
4. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015. [without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]. 70/1. URL: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/2030_Agenda_ru.pdf?ysclid=mcjfe59nzp594078167; Sustainable Development Goals. URL: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ru/sustainable-development-goals/?ysclid=mcjfd0vwx143260404>
5. Chernyadyeva N.A., Vasilyeva Yu.V. The influence of the Yalta Conference on the development of modern international law // Bulletin of Perm University. Legal sciences. 2021. No. 52. pp. 394-423.
6. The United Nations [Electronic resource] URL: <https://www.unon.org/ru>
7. 80 years of the UN. We are building our future together. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/UN80?ysclid=mchilmlaub280134257>
8. The General Secretary. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/sg/ru?ysclid=mchwdg7590957423252>



9. The main organs. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/main-bodies?ysclid=mchtug03kx95930743>
10. The years of preparation — the history of the UN Charter // UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/history-of-the-un/preparatory-years>
11. The History of the United Nations // UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/history-of-the-un?ysclid=mchjiw9ifu64471091>
12. Lavrov: The UN was created to "save humanity from hell, not to build paradise." URL: <https://tass.ru/politika/15858211?ysclid=mcksz855r6696940210>
13. The International Court of Justice of the United Nations. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/icj/?ysclid=mchvyyzkzc801188138>
14. Is it possible to imagine a world without the UN? URL: <https://globalaffairs.ru/articles/mozhno-li-predstavit-mir-bez-oon/?ysclid=mckt7m209i426716245>
15. About our work. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/our-work?ysclid=mcje4ee7te697662879>
16. The work of the General Assembly. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/ga/?ysclid=mchu5avd9e397711661>
17. The Secretariat. // The UN. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/about-us/secretariat?ysclid=mchwd31mi1771786859>
18. The Security Council. // The UN. URL: <https://main.un.org/securitycouncil/ru>
19. The Statute of the International Court of Justice. URL: <https://www.un.org/ru/icj/statut.shtml>
20. Article by Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Russia in Global Politics magazine, 02/04/2025. URL: https://www.mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/news/1994357/
21. The Economic and Social Council. URL: <https://ecosoc.un.org/ru>



**RECOMMENDED STATES
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Azerbaijan	Lithuania
Armenia	Latvia
Albania	Mexico
Argentina	Morocco
Australia	Moldova
Belarus	Mongolia
Belgium	Norway
Bulgaria	New Zealand
Great Britain	UAE
Greece	Poland
Germany	Portugal
Denmark	Peru
Egypt	Russian Federation
Jordan	Romania
India	Saudi Arabia
Iran	Serbia
Irish	Singapore
Israel	Taiwan
Italy	Turkey
Republic of Korea	France
Congo	Croatia
China	Chile
Kyrgyzstan	Sweden
Canada	Estonia
Cuba	Japan



**RECOMMENDED STATES
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL**

1.	Russian Federation	Permanent member
2.	USA	Permanent member
3.	China	Permanent member
4.	France	Permanent member
5.	United Kingdom of Great Britain	Permanent member
6.	Denmark	Non-permanent member
7.	Greece	Non-permanent member
8.	Pakistan	Non-permanent member
9.	Panama	Non-permanent member
10	Somalia	Non-permanent member
11	Algeria	Non-permanent member
12	Guyana	Non-permanent member
13	Sierra Leone	Non-permanent member
14	Slovenia	Non-permanent member
15	Republic of Korea	Non-permanent member
16	Mexico	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
17	India	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
18	Brazil	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
19	Germany	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
20	South Africa	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
21	Indonesia	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
22	Philippines	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
23	UAE	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
24	Iran	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter
25	Turkey	Invited participant in accordance with Article 32 of the UN Charter



APPENDIX 1 THE UN STRUCTURE

