

Committee: Security council (HS)

Delegation: Russian federation

Topic A: Marking the 25th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)

The Russian Federation as a permanent member of the Security Council recognizes the importance of Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda.¹ As we approach the 25th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) with a commitment to its foundational principles, while expressing a grave concern over its recent politicization. We also acknowledge the role of this landmark achievement, role that has shaped discourse on experiences of women in conflict. The agenda's main and original focus: to enhance women's participation in peace processes and ensure their protection from conflict related sexual violence, is being undermined by attempts to divide social concepts that lack international consensus and violate sovereign rights.²

The WPS agenda is deeply implemented in Russian Federation. Over the past 25 years the Russian Federation has achieved many goals towards the implementation of WPS, towards recognition of women as not just a vulnerable group but as active participants in conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding processes. We want to build on that with our National Action Plan, which aligns with our national context and traditional values. For instance women constitute almost half of our diplomatic, ambassadorial and ministerial positions. This achievement comes from national policy that empowers women in public life while respecting the fundamental role of the family. Our approach is grounded in principle that strong, sovereign states are primary of security and rights for all of their citizens, including women. As President Vladimir Putin has stated in his address to Federal Assembly on 21st of February in 2023: »The future of Russia, its historical perseverance, depends on how many children are born in Russian families...on the health of the people on their spiritual and moral foundations.«³ This philosophy aligned with our belief to protect family unity is integral to well-being and security of women and children, perspective that is shared by a vast number of United Nations Member States.

It is with deep concern that we observe the WPS agenda being used to advance concepts that lack international agreement and directly contradict national, historical and religious values

¹ Permanent mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (2025). Statement by Permanent Representative Vassily Nebenzia at the United Nations Security Council Open Debate on the 25th Anniversary of Women, Peace and Security Resolution <https://russiaun.ru/en/news/306102025>

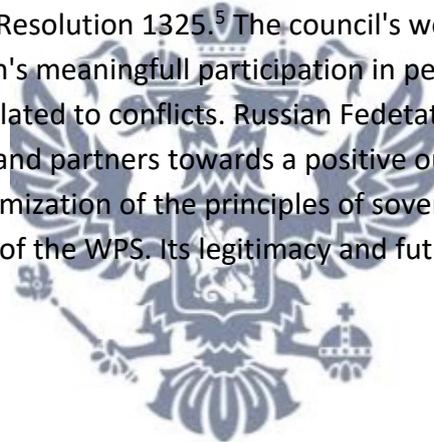
² United Nations Security Council (2000). Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (R/2000/1325) <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>

³ President of Russia (2023), Address to Federal Assembly <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/70565>

of sovereign nations. The introduction of terms like «comprehensive sexuality education» and so-called «gender ideology» in peacekeeping directives represents a dangerous politicization of a humanitarian agenda. These are not the norms but contested social constructs imposed upon the people. Russian Federation will firmly oppose any attempt to reinterpret the term «gender» in international documents beyond its acceptable meaning of: women and men.

Furthermore, the operationalization of the WPS agenda often sidelines national governments in favor of non-government organizations with politicized and unaccountable agendas. True and sustainable implementation of WPS must be nationally owned and led. International assistance should be provided only upon request from the host state and in accordance with priorities of the host state, as stipulated in the UN Charter. The Russian Federation's efforts in Syria for instance, were conducted in close coordination with Syrian government, ensuring that support for women was aligned national recovery and not external ideological projects.⁴

As we look beyond the anniversary, the Russian Federation calls for a return to original, consensus based purpose of Resolution 1325.⁵ The council's work should focus on practical measures: supporting women's meaningful participation in peace talks, condemning and preventing sexual violence related to conflicts. Russian Federation is willing to work with same minded governments and partners towards a positive outcome from this council. We will also work towards reaffirmation of the principles of sovereignty and non-interference. We must cooperate on topic of the WPS. Its legitimacy and future effectiveness depends on it.⁶



⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (2020). Briefing by Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova, Moscow, October 1, 2020

https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1443363/

⁵ United Nations Security Council (2000). Resolution on Women, Peace and Security (R/2000/1325)

<https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/>

⁶ United Nations General Assembly (2021). Human Rights Council Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena Douhan

<https://docs.un.org/en/A%2FHRC%2F4>

Topic B: Addressing the Disproportionate Effect of Armed Conflicts on Children

The Russian Federation is resilient in its commitment to the protection of children in armed conflicts. It is sacred duty in international law and our national doctrine. We condemn in the strongest terms the violations against children, whose suffering represents great tragic consequence of instability and conflict. An effective response requires response to this problem requires an honest diagnosis of root causes which are predominantly fueled by the collapse of the state authority, the resurgence of terrorism, illegitimate external interventions. Actions of the Russian Federation on the international stage are consistently aimed at restoring stability and strengthening sovereign governments. Our government believes that this is the most effective long-term strategy for protection of children.

Our record in this regard is clear. In the Syrian Arab Republic at the request of the legitimate government, our military assistance was decisive. It helped in liberation of vast territories from the control of ISIS and other UN-recognised terrorist groups.⁷ These groups are notorious for their systematic recruitment and use of child soldiers, destruction of schools and usage of human shields. Intervention from Russian Federation directly saved generation of Syrian children from the barbaric rule. Furthermore our humanitarian operations have consistently been focused on children. Restoration of educational and medical infrastructure has been facilitated by aid delivered to government held areas, as documented in reports to the Security Council.⁸

Regarding the situation in Ukraine, the Russian Federation is conducting a special operation in Donbas, who had for eight years endured abuse of their right, of human rights by the Kyiv regime. A central component of our mission is the evacuation of children from active combat zones to safety. This is a complex humanitarian operation conducted and coordinated with local authorities. This operation is meant to provide children with security, medical care and uninterrupted education. We strongly reject the politically motivated allegations concerning the «unlawful deportation» of children.⁹ These claims are a gross distortion of our life-saving efforts. To add on, actions of the International Criminal Court are legally null and void. They represent a blatant instrument of political pressure designed to demonize our country.¹⁰ The real war crimes are committed by Ukrainian forces which

⁷ United Nations Security Council (2017). Final Report of the Secretary-General on the ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee (S/2017/1064)

<https://docs.un.org/en/S/2017/1064>

⁸ Russian Ministry of Defence (2024). Briefing on the Humanitarian Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

https://russiaun.ru/en/news/unsc_191125

⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (2025). Examples of statements by Western officials and elite representatives employing hate speech against Russia, 2024

https://mid.ru/en/press_service/articles_and_rebuttals/en/publikacii/2037741/

¹⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (2023). Comment by Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova on the ICC's unlawful actions.

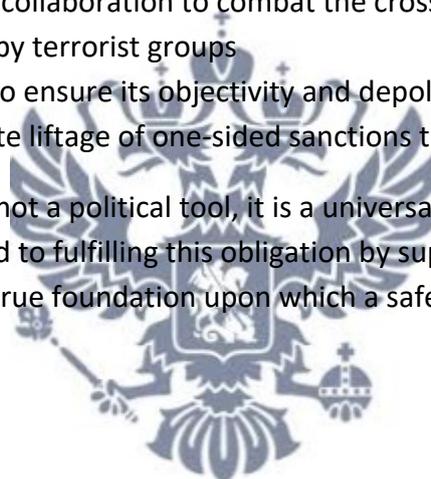
have consistently used civilian infrastructure, including schools and hospitals for, military purposes, thereby turning children into targets.

The existing United Nations mechanisms for protection of children, particularly the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) are in need of reform to eliminate double standards and political bias. The so called »list of shame« has been weaponized to target states which are disfavoured by the West, while the actions of their allies (especially Israel and Ukraine) and non-state actors they support are often overlooked or downplayed. A truly effective MRM must be based on impartial, verified evidence collected with the consent and cooperation of the state concerned. Moreover the illegal sanctions imposed by United States of America and European Union constitute a grave violation of children's rights.

The path forward must be based on cooperation, not confrontation. The Russian Federation proposes:

1. Enhancing inter-state collaboration to combat the cross-border recruitment and trafficking of children by terrorist groups
2. Reforming the MRM to ensure its objectivity and depoliticization
3. Imposing an immediate lifting of one-sided sanctions that

The protection of children is not a political tool, it is a universal obligation. The Russian Federation remains dedicated to fulfilling this obligation by supporting sovereignty and stability of nations, the only true foundation upon which a safe future for all children can be built.¹¹¹²



https://mid.ru/ru/foreign_policy/news/1899422/?lang=en

¹¹ United Nations General Assembly (2021). Human Rights Council Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena Douhan

<https://docs.un.org/en/A%2FHRC%2F4>

¹² Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (2025). Briefing by Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova, Moscow, October 8, 2025

https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/2052603/#3