

Towards a World of Peace and Development: Expansion and Inclusion

Haoyang Pan^{1,a,*}, Yuchen Wu^{2,b}

¹*Nanjing No.13 Middle School International Department, Nanjing, China*

²*Xi'an Gaoxin No.1 High School International Courses Center, Xi'an, China*

a. 3033424042@qq.com, b. miniwyc@163.com

**corresponding author*

Abstract: This paper analyzes the problems existing in the current UN Security Council mechanism: the mechanism is rigid, the binding force is limited, and the representative is lacking. The authors propose corresponding reforms to better constrain the use of force between states: increase the membership of the Security Council within the existing framework, create new permanent seats, and devolve some of the Council's powers to UN trusteeship bodies. As the topic of our paper says: "Expansion and inclusion" is the core of the whole article and the value we want to convey. After combining the innovative membership expansion proposals put forward by regional powers such as Germany, Italy, Japan and India, we put forward a new set of proposals with our own views. Based on the legal provisions put forward by these countries, we add a point of view: We will give full play to the functions of the Trusteeship Council so that this body will no longer be idle. The successful implementation of these ideas will do more good than harm for countries to restrain the use of force. Countries will be more effectively restrained in the use of force, and the tragedies of Ukraine and Syria will not be repeated again. In the context of globalization, the effective implementation of these proposals will lead the world to peace and development.

Keywords: The Expansion of Security Council, Use of Force, The reorganization of the Function of the Trusteeship Committee

1. Introduction

After the Cold War, the world gradually moved toward multipolarity, and the world pattern became more complicated, forming a world pattern of "one super and many powers". During the formation of the world pattern, a series of unstable factors affecting peace cast a shadow on the development of the world, such as the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, and the Ukraine issue, all of which evolved into bloody military conflicts. Even directly involved in several military conflicts as a permanent member of the Security Council, people have increasingly turned their attention to the Security Council, hoping that member states can play a role in maintaining regional peace and stability. Some powerful regional powers have also issued a call for the Security Council to expand its membership, and these countries are constantly becoming new forces stirring the world pattern. But these proposals are more than just words, and the United Nations has not seriously considered this issue. The authors put these proposals into practice on paper. The authors firmly believe that world peace also needs the voices of these emerging countries, and the Security Council may play a

greater role in world peace with them. The authors put their ideas on paper while innovating by adding the idea of "reorganizing the responsibilities of the Trusteeship Board." In this paper, the authors describe the advantages and disadvantages of these proposals and our innovative ideas, as well as the feasibility and possibility of realizing them, etc. Through the original basic proposals of these countries and our innovation, the authors believe that this can inject new impetus into world peace so as to make the armed forces of countries more moderate and effectively restrained.

2. The Situation of Global Safety

2.1. Cold War

After the end of World War II, the United Nations was established according to the post-war system frame of the Yalta conference. Under this large body, there are many small institutions, and the Security Council is responsible for escorting international peace and stability.

The first security council was made up of ten non-permanent members and China, the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France, five permanent members with a veto. This would make the resolutions proposed by some states impossible to implement under a veto and prevent the destruction of international peace and stability. Under such a system, despite sporadic wars around the world, countries have prevented the intensification of the situation and the spilling of conflicts through such policies. It can be said that under the bipolar order of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union at that time, these wars were actually operated by the two sides and fought for influence in various regions of the world. It is also called "proxy war". Considering that both the United States and the Soviet Union are nuclear-weapon superpowers, there has never been a real military conflict between the two countries. Under the bipolar pattern, the international situation has maintained a delicate balance.

2.2. After the Cold War

As the core region of the two sides' struggle for hegemony in the Cold War, Europe's influence is self-evident. In the Cold War, whoever won control of Europe directly won the cold war. The upheaval in Eastern Europe in the late 1980s, which eliminated the Soviet Union's remaining control in Eastern Europe, collapsed as the red regime lost control of Europe and the complex ethnic problems. So the red flag landed in 1991 and the Soviet Union collapsed. The international pattern has been reshuffled, forming a situation of how strong. The world has become multi-polar; the newly rising China, the successor state of the Soviet Union, Russia, the United States, and the gradual integration of the European Union, including all the developing countries or third-world countries in the world, constitute a new world pattern. This has once again complicated many problems, and in the world pattern from 1991 to now, there have been many new disputes and conflicts between countries. These contradictions have erupted all over the world. One after another of the world's explosive events have been released. Since 1991, many people have experienced the Arab Spring, September 11th, 2001, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Brexit and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and other influential international events. It is a heavy fog over the future of the international landscape.

In the current economic disputes, the authors can see a non-united and stable EU, which has raised concerns about its prospects. Recently, the statistical office of the European Union and the statistical agencies of the member states have released the relevant economic indicators in the first quarter of this year, which has been widely concerned that Germany's GDP has fallen into negative quarter-on-quarter growth for two consecutive quarters, falling into a technical, economic recession. As Germany is the largest economy in the EU and plays the role of "locomotive" in the EU economy, the negative growth of the German economy will have a greater impact on the economic trend of the EU. In my

opinion, if the focus of Europe in 2022 is high inflation, then the European economy may move toward stagflation in 2023 [1].

Russia, as a permanent member of the Security Council, has even been directly involved in a military conflict in the larger regional conflict. As Russia is unwilling to reduce its military presence in eastern Ukraine, the national assembly in Kiev blocked the passage of the eastern electoral law, which was negotiated in Minsk. On the basis of community elections in eastern Ukraine, this counter-attack gives Mr. Putin the opportunity to condemn Ukraine and Western democratic society and also to Kiev, not under the Minsk agreement, to create conditions for a long-term cease-fire. In this way, peace is impossible in Ukraine in the summer of 2016 [2]. Chaos in eastern Ukraine eventually erupted in 2022. It evolved into a high-intensity military conflict.

The Middle East is also a hot spot in conflict. The military presence of the United States and Russia's political intervention has stirred up the Arab world.

On the battlefield in Syria, the Russian-backed regime of Bashar al-Assad and the rebel-backed opposition of Turkey have been in constant conflict, and the chaos in Syria has continued to this day under the constant disruption of the Islamic State terrorist group.

At the same time, Europe's relations with the United States are also undercurrents, and as part of an anti-imperialist strategy to challenge American hegemony, the EU is trying to establish itself as a model of true freedom, equality, and openness [3]. Even before the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, many Europeans believed that their social systems were superior to those of the United States, that they generally had superior welfare systems and social services, and that they enjoyed more tangible tolerance and opportunity than the elusive American dream.

3. The Usage of Security Council and the Failure of the Organization Nowadays

3.1. The Preventive Actions for the Regional Conflict

In so many hot spots, the authors can see that it is no easy task to maintain peace in these areas, and the Security Council, as an important body for maintaining world peace and stability, should undoubtedly play its role.

In fact, the Security Council has indeed maintained peace and stability and prevented many wars. For example, in the Korean War, after more than two years of disputes, the two sides finally signed a ceasefire agreement in Panmunjom under the joint push of the Security Council and the United Nations participating countries. A more familiar example is that in 2011, the five permanent members of the Security Council voted in a surprisingly unanimous vote, Britain, the United States and France, with the authorization of the Security Council to carry out large-scale bombing in Libya, to destroy the anti-humanity of Gaddafi's totalitarian politics. It can be said that the Council plays a huge role in preventing the spillover of conflicts. But then the Council gradually became sclerotic. In hot spots, tensions are often high. Still, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is very emotional, and North and South Korea desperately need some United Nations mediation to defuse the situation. However, the permanent members have repeatedly used their veto to prevent the adoption of some resolutions on the Korean Peninsula. Now, with the deployment of THAAD missiles and the North Korean government's research into nuclear weapons, the situation on the Korean Peninsula has come to the brink of conflict. In the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, due to the fact that Russia has constituted an invasion in terms of international law, various countries have put forward some sanctions bills involving Russia. However, due to Russia's use of veto power, some reasonable bills cannot be implemented normally, which seriously hinders the normal operation of the Security Council. The situation in the hot spots seems to be frozen and ossified. The Security Council seems to have become an empty shell in name only, so reform under the rigid mechanism is certainly necessary.

4. Solution

4.1. Reorganization

How to improve the council effectively is another big question. Article 210 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Republic of China (now the People's Republic of China), France (now the French Republic), the union of the Soviet Socialist Republic (now the Russian Federation), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are five permanent members of the United Nations security council. Ten non-permanent members are elected by the general assembly for a two-year term. This system has been around for 78 years, during which time more and more people are calling for an increase in the membership of the council. As a result of the abuse of the veto power of permanent members and the restrictions on the election of non-permanent members, many countries have proposed increasing the lawful seats of the Security Council, including permanent and non-permanent members. For example, in the Iranian nuclear agreement, the Iranian nuclear issue has been in a rigid state and has not been resolved because of the interference between China, the United States and Russia [4]. The United Nations Security Council has become a battlefield between the United States, China and Russia in the situation on the Korean peninsula. A growing number of countries are fed up with this situation, and they can't stand the political toys of the Security Council becoming part of a regional power. Many regional powers are starting to try to shake up the Security Council's existing rigid and loosely defined national architecture. Given the current world situation, Brazil, India, Germany, and Japan are seen as the most likely countries to increase their permanent seats. Since the 20th century, Brazil, South America's largest country, has called for reforms to the UN Security Council to increase its permanent seat to reflect changes in the rise of emerging powers and the balance of global power. It is easy to see that Brazil is looking forward to becoming a permanent member of the Security Council. Brazil hopes to become one of the leaders of Asia, Africa, and Latin America through its developed agriculture in South America, with its powerful regional influence [5]. This makes it natural for them to join the UN Security Council as a permanent member. Germany is industrial, at the same time, completely out of the postwar gloom and has acknowledged historical mistakes. As the world's four largest economies, Germany, as an important international role, believes that the composition of the Security Council should reflect the reality of the contemporary world, not just the post-World War II world. Germany has therefore advocated reform of the council and sought to be one of the permanent members of the council. Like some of the defeated Axis powers, Germany wants to join today's global governance system as a new, introspective force. As the world's third-largest economy, so is Japan. Japan advocates reforming the Security Council and gaining greater power and voice based on its contribution and position in global affairs [6]. Japan should seek to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council, just like the current five countries, or it will not play its part, said Hiroshi Hatsuo, Japan's ambassador to the United Nations. He also publicly refused to be a quasi-permanent member without a veto. In addition to developed countries such as Germany and Japan, emerging powers with global influence, India has also been calling for a permanent member of the Security Council. India, which is well-developed in agriculture and has a population of nearly one in six of the world, has repeatedly pointed out that its active participation in peacekeeping operations, terrorism issues, and regional conflicts has proved that it should have greater voice and decision-making power [7]. India's military power has a strong influence in South Asia, which has continuously strengthened its national strength and military power in the middle and right of diplomacy. Some challenges have been launched, like some old, traditional, and powerful economies. From the rise of these countries, the authors can see that this is a period of great success, the rise of the old and powerful, the rise of the new country, which makes the trend of multi-polarization more obvious and changing. It is difficult for the Security Council, which is only the five permanent members of the United States,

America, Britain, France, and Russia, to represent the mainstream voice of the world again. From this perspective, it is inevitable to increase the membership of the council, and it is extremely effective in this imperative reform of the council. Increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent seats requires a balance of political power and interests between states and could, therefore, require long periods of negotiations and final implementation. The increase in seats will also affect the allocation of funds and resources, the balance of regional representation, the test of the council's effectiveness and decision-making capacity, and the change in its articles of association and legal procedures. Nevertheless, an increase in the membership of the council could greatly enhance the representation, global and impartiality of the council and better adapt to changes and challenges in international affairs. It is, therefore, essential to increase the number of seats in this reform of the security council.

4.2. The New Members' Joint

This reform was clearly not enough to increase the membership of the council, and the reestablishment of the trust as early as 26 June 1945, may be another important strategy for reforming the council. Under the charter, the trusteeship council is composed of member states in charge of the trusteeship territory and states listed in article 210 of the charter that have not yet managed the trusteeship territory, which is primarily responsible for supervising the administration of the territory under the international trusteeship system with a view to promoting its development, political and economic independence. Here are three typical examples of the trusteeship council in real life. Cambodia experienced a long civil war and the rule of the Khmer Rouge regime until the signing of the peace agreement in Paris, Cambodia, in 1991. In order to monitor and support the implementation of the peace agreement, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was established in 1992 [8]. The mandate of UNTAC includes monitoring cease-fires, organizing elections, disarmament, safeguarding security and providing humanitarian assistance. Through the efforts of UNTAC, Cambodia successfully held elections and gradually restored stability and peace. In 2008, following Kosovo's declaration of independence, the United Nations established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to manage and monitor the affairs of the Kosovo region. The mission of UNMIK is to achieve peace and stability in Kosovo, support its democratic and economic development and promote social reconciliation. To maintain security, law and order, support democracy and the rule of law, emphasize economic development and social reconstruction, and promote dialogue and reconciliation, Kosovo is not the only United Nations custody zone since the disintegration of Yugoslavia. In 2003, the United Nations established the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Serbia and Montenegro (UNMIK) [9]. The objective of UNISK is to maintain security and stability in Serbia and Montenegro, promote social reconciliation, support democratic and judicial reform, coordinate humanitarian assistance and promote economic development. This task lasted nearly a decade until the disintegration of Serbia and Montenegro and became two independent states. The United Nations trusteeship council has also completed its initial mission and has now been independent or joined by other international organizations in all jurisdictions. But so far, there has been no new loci that need to be managed, so the trusteeship council is gradually withdrawing from history. But now, when the council needs reform to adapt to the new world situation, the trusteeship council can take over some of its powers from the council. The subordinate administrative department shall be responsible for the administration of specific areas. This includes adherence to the rule of law, the provision of public services and financial management to establish effective governance mechanisms to ensure the effective functioning of the administration. This can be achieved through development planning and cooperation to maintain and protect human rights, maintain security and stability, promote democratic governance and protect cultural education. It should be stressed, however, that the specific measures and actions taken by the trusteeship council must be appropriate to local situations and to the unique

needs and circumstances of the region under its management while bearing in mind that the standardized trusteeship model of one region cannot be imposed on another region. At the same time, the authors still believe that the integration of peacekeeping forces into the trusteeship committee is a very effective measure, which has made another United Nations mechanism functioning effectively, which greatly increases the efficiency of the United Nations. At the same time, peacekeeping forces, in addition to non-offensive purposes, can exercise jurisdiction over managed land and help people in conflict areas get out of trouble. At that time, the authors may see that United Nations member states send some military forces in accordance with the will of the United Nations and the vision of local residents to reach an agreement through consultation with the governments of both sides of the conflict in accordance with the content of the agreement, The reconstruction of economic management in countries in conflict areas, and so on, avoids the existence of the exploiting class in their own countries, and at the same time conforms to humanitarian principles. In any case, the trusteeship council should not be abandoned but should be picked up again and increased its skill points to play its role in international affairs.

5. Benefits and Damages

In the foregoing, the authors have mentioned two new measures, one to increase the council's seats and the other to restart the trusteeship committee and restructure its functions. These methods are obviously very beneficial, but there are also some inconveniences. Look at the benefits first!

The United Nations charter itself does not specify the way the council is formed, and the proposal for a seat increase depends primarily on consultations and consensus among member states. The purpose of such reforms is to enhance the credibility and effectiveness of their decisions by making the council more inclusive increasing the representation of developing countries and other regions. In addition, the increased membership of the council would also help address existing problems, such as the Security Council's decision-making being too dependent on the interests and opinions of a few countries and the abuse of the veto power of permanent members. By increasing seats, diversity and balance can be increased, the centralized power of permanent members can be reduced, and the representation and legitimacy of the council can be increased.

The authors have the opportunity to hear more objective, more neutral and more comprehensive international voices. After the expansion of the Security Council, regional powers such as India, Germany and Japan can become permanent members of the Security Council, and their pluralism will lead to regional issues that can be found in the words of those countries a more innovative and potentially more effective solution. Secondly, the council's membership can more intuitively show the distribution of global power, and increasing the council's seat can make it more representative and global. The current composition of the security council is a product of the post-World War II and cannot fully reflect the changes in the structure of global power and the rise of emerging economies. The increase in seats would give more regional and developing countries the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and enhance the legitimacy and representation of the council. In addition, the current composition of the Security Council has led to the greater dominance of a few countries in decision-making, and the increase in seats can achieve a more balanced power and reduce the monopoly of permanent members. Such reforms help prevent permanent members from abusing their vetoes, increasing transparency and impartiality in decision-making.

The functions of the trusteeship committee are simpler and direct, and in the disputes of countries, the trusteeship committee plays a role in blocking conflicts, namely, directly to the United Nations trusteeship region. It is difficult for the warring parties to reach an agreement, but if they give the trust authority more rights, such as the establishment of peacekeeping forces and the deployment of peacekeeping forces into conflict areas, then they can effectively block the conflict. Since a direct attack on peacekeeping forces in international law can be seen as an attack on all members of the

United Nations, the operation of the trusteeship agency has become a legitimate self-defense. The qualitative issue of war has also become much easier. At the same time, the geotechnical committee has been idle for many years because it has not used its functions for a long time. The resumption of trusteeship agencies could increase the number of United Nations bodies that can play a role in regional conflicts and make the United Nations more efficient in blocking conflicts.

There's a phrase called "talk of people" that sounds a bit of a joke.

This phenomenon is also widespread in the course of state-to-state exchanges. The reform of the increased seats in the council is a complex and difficult process involving the interests, balance of influence, and regional contradictions of states. Different countries have different views on the direction and specific details of reform, and consultation and consensus may take a long time.

Adding seats can lead to more complex and slow decision-making. The increase in seats in the council could mean more participants more conflicts of interest, and may increase the difficulty of delaying decision-making and progress.

In any case, however, the increase in the council's seat itself does not directly constrain the legitimate use of armed forces by states, but it can indirectly promote the use of more responsible and legitimate armed forces by providing broader opportunities for participation, balancing power, strengthening international consensus and the rule of law. In addition, the council needs to rely on other international and agencies (such as the United Nations General Assembly, the International Tribunal, etc.) to ensure the restraint and supervision of the exercise of armed forces.

In today's world, stability implies instability, and the Security Council of the United Nations, today's largest international alliance, should be responsible for eliminating those "instantiates" in stability. The seemingly perfect Security Council established in '78 seems to be somewhat unreasonable in today's world situation. Whether it is increasing the number of permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council or re-empowering the UN Trusteeship Council to assist in the administration of the Security Council, the purpose is to make the Security Council more adaptable to this ever-changing world and meet the needs and necessities of more countries today. A stable world, although there are only these five words, needs the joint efforts of countries all over the world. Whether it is for the sake of "world peace", as is often said, or for the stable development of the entire world pattern, the reform of the Security Council is inevitable. "As we say, the general trend of the world must be divided and divided for a long time." Today, we need to pay a lot of effort and costs into this "combination". The reform of the Security Council is one of them.

6. Conclusion

Terrorism, trade protectionism, Cold War mentality, food crisis, the refugee problem, regional conflicts and epidemics are still plaguing the development of the world [10]. The Security Council will play its role in these issues, but what kind of impact will such a role bring to the world? We do not know, and countries have different ways of responding. How to coordinate them is a major issue that the Security Council needs to address. It's just that, in Spielberg's words after directing Munich, "I like strong reactions when Israel is seriously threatened, but I don't think countering reactions with reactions solves anything. It just creates a perpetual mechanism of retaliation," especially now that terrorism is on the rise again. What everyone wants to know is where this feud end. Well, we don't know right now, but we will find out in the near future.

After a long and extensive study, the authors have come up with two solutions that constrain the use of force. One is to expand the membership of the Council, and the other is to delegate some of the Council's powers to the Trusteeship Commission and restructure the functions of the Trusteeship Commission. These two ideas are organically integrated and partially modified in accordance with the proposals put forward by various countries and are in line with the mainstream trend of the world. Although this approach may encounter multiple obstacles in the process of implementation, such as

the obstruction of member states under the existing Security Council framework, it is also difficult to adapt to changing situations in some regional conflicts with complex factors. However, against the backdrop of globalization, this proposal is in line with international multilateralism and the trend of The Times for peace and development. If we can really break through the obstacles and implement these policies, we will hear more rational and objective voices, which is very conducive to shaping a community with a shared future for mankind and working together to move towards a world of peaceful development.

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