

Resolution

of the Scientific Advisory Council of the World Peoples Assembly, on the results of the meetings held on September 20 and 21, 2025, on the theme “Global Challenges of the Preservation and Development of Humanity” within the framework of the First World Public Assembly

The meeting was attended by experts and public figures from 20 countries, including Hungary, Guinea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Serbia, Tajikistan, India, China, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Russia, France, and South Africa.

The participants of the meeting share the common understanding expressed by the participants of the First World Peoples Assembly: that, in the year of the 80th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, the modern world is going through an era of profound transformations and systemic crises that call into question not only sustainable development, but the very possibility of preserving human civilization. Geopolitical instability driving the world toward global catastrophe; unilateral sanctions imposed in circumvention of UN institutions against dozens of states, thousands of companies, and millions of people; the prevalence of the thirst for power and profit over social responsibility and the ideals of harmony; growing imbalances and inequality; the degradation of the environment; ethical dilemmas generated by narrowly egoistic methods of manipulating consciousness and by the risks of the expansion of artificial intelligence systems — together create a complex array of risks, dangers, and threats for all humanity, so far unevenly distributed across the planet. The erosion of international law and trust is rapidly accelerating. Some progress is being observed in achieving the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, yet chronic imbalances persist. No single state, no single organization, no single person or group is capable of countering these challenges alone. It is necessary to unite all reasonable people who possess the happiness, and the right to happiness, of having once appeared on our beautiful and rather fragile Planet. The combined efforts of the scientific and expert community worldwide are required — to comprehend, to analyze impartially, to assess realistically, to engage in

scenario forecasting, and to develop approaches, recommendations, and solutions for each of these challenges — with a view to shaping a new, more just and sustainable model of the world order: one that takes into account the values and interests of the global majority, rather than merely following the unrestrained interests of the few.

On September 20 and 21, a broad range of issues on the Council's agenda was discussed, including:

- **geopolitics and security in the new era** (What new architectures of international security and multilateral dialogue are required to prevent conflicts amid the formation of a multipolar world? How can the crisis of trust in international relations be overcome and the role of law in resolving disputes be restored?);
- **ecology and sustainable development** (What immediate and long-term measures are needed to ensure the food, water, and energy security of the Earth's population? How can technological progress be reconciled with the need to preserve and restore natural ecosystems? Are models of "green" and socially responsible growth possible — taking civilizational values into account — within a market economy?);
- **technologies and the future of humanity** (The ethical and social challenges of artificial intelligence systems, genomic editing, and assisted reproductive technologies: where do the red lines lie, and where should they be drawn? The digital divide and digital sovereignty: how can the emergence of a new technological inequality between countries and civilizations be prevented?);
- **the humanitarian dimension and values** (How can cultural and civilizational diversity be preserved? What universal human values can serve as the foundation of global solidarity in the 21st century? What is the role of traditional spiritual and religious institutions in this process?);

- **the economy of the future** (How can a transition be made from a model of boundless consumerism to an economy of creation and preservation — an economy of life and resilience? What is the role of socially, environmentally, and spiritually responsible business, and of new financial institutions, in overcoming global challenges?).

In the course of discussing these agenda items, more than 30 speakers addressed the sessions of the Scientific Advisory Council of the First World Public Assembly. Initiatives were put forward and approved that call for the immediate deployment of international scientific and expert cooperation under the auspices of the World Peoples Assembly. A set of priority themes was identified, which will serve as a guideline and a foundation for the work of the Scientific Advisory Council of the World Peoples Assembly in producing a globally significant intellectual output in the name of strengthening mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation. Among these intellectual initiatives are:

- the formulation of a philosophical doctrine of “the Spirit of the World Peoples Assembly,” reflecting the goals, motives, meanings, principles, and prospects of its activity;
- the elaboration, by the 80th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, of a new corpus of documents on the rights and freedoms of the human being, the responsibility of the human being, and the civilizational role of humanity — preserving continuity with this most important normative act of the United Nations, while taking into account new circumstances, opportunities, and risks of a socio-economic, scientific-technological, and humanitarian nature;
- the development of scientifically grounded approaches to models of global governance under conditions of the crisis-driven transformation of the world order, and of the partnership and competition of civilizational concepts (the strategic humanitarian initiative, the “system of strategic triangles”);
- the design and development of institutions, technologies, and practices for the establishment of stock markets of integration entities, including

the formation of national and transnational stock bureaus of resources for solidarity-based development;

- the deployment of a digital platform for scientific-technological, business, and educational cooperation of the Assembly;
- the launching of an international cooperation project in the sphere of research into foundational values, mythology, and cultural monuments — including through projects in the creative industries (cinema, theatre, literature, painting);
- the development of the institutions of people’s diplomacy in integration with other forms of diplomacy.

It was decided that a report covering all of the indicated issues will be prepared for the Second World Public Assembly in 2026.

It was also decided that the work of the Scientific Advisory Council of the World Peoples Assembly will be made permanent, and that a global network of Council cells will be created — drawing, among other things, on the regional network of such “think tanks” as international scientific organizations (MNIIPU, MNTsTI, and others), UNESCO chairs at universities, regional branches of the Club of Rome, and the World Academy of Art and Science.

The creation of a youth section of the Scientific Advisory Council is of particular importance.