



UNSC STUDY GUIDE

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Welcoming Letter from the Executive Board:

Dear delegates, welcome to UNSC!

Our topic “The Russian-Ukrainian Crisis” is a huge global issue that needs immediate attention.

Each of you is expected and encouraged to participate and share your views and opinions on the subject and work together to find creative and innovative solutions! We hope for an active, healthy debate and discussion, so make sure you research the topic well!

As the Board of Directors of UNSC, it is our responsibility to be of any assistance and support to you, so please contact us with any questions you may have. You can reach us at shayan99.mc@gmail.com and suhanidasgupta16@gmail.com.

Hope to see you at the conference and hope we have a memorable time together!

Head Chair

Greetings Delegates!

My name is Muhammad Shayan Ibrahim from the beautiful land of Pakistan. I want to officially welcome you all to MUN Bank! I will be serving as your Head Chair in this conference along with my brilliant Co-Chair and Rapporteur. As an official delegate, this is your chance to delve deep down into the heart of global issues and international debate. You are now representing major nations all around the world in what is undoubtedly the most important United Nations General Assembly committee, which is the one and only United Nations Security Council! Here you will be representing a select group of nations whose job it is to maintain international security, so do not take that role lightly!

My fellow Executive Board members and I are really excited to see you all debate on this extremely important issue. Since this is a simulation of the United Nations, you will be expected to defend your country stances with the utmost consistency. We do not want to see you deviating from them like I've seen happen in previous conferences, for example: Russia and USA becoming best friends *cough*.

We want you to have fun, debate intensely (in a polite and diplomatic manner), maybe start a few wars here and there (don't try this at home) but most importantly of all we want to find a viable solution to the issue at hand. If you have any questions or concerns at all, please do not hesitate to reach out to me at shayan99.mc@gmail.com. I'm looking forward to seeing you all at the conference!

Best Regards,
Muhammad Shayan Ibrahim

Co-Chair -

Greetings Delegates!

My name is Suhani Dasgupta and I'm extremely glad to be Co-Chairing it alongside the most enigmatic Head Chair and rapporteur. We chairs are extremely delighted to host you in the academic simulation of The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at the MUN Bank conference! I hope this conference inspires you to fully immerse yourself in the worlds of diplomacy and geopolitics. May it be a profoundly

enlightening trip that transforms you into a more conscious and engaged citizen of your nation and the planet. At its essence, Model United Nations is a role-playing simulation. You'll need to work collaboratively with Delegates who represent your country's interests to create the documentations required in the committee. MUN's Rules of Mechanism, or the procedure for holding debates, are the cornerstone of the organisation. You can always depend on your Chairs to assist you through all proceedings. The best part of our major gathering is most certainly the chance to meet many intelligent and enthusiastic individuals from all around the world. We, too, are excited to meet you! It's important to realise that this background guide will just provide you with the tools you need to generate the discussion and is not intended to substitute further research based on your country profiles. If you ever feel like you need help explaining your ideas, or you're not sure how to go about researching or anything else at all, please reach out to anyone of us. We Chair's exist solely as a resource for your assistance and will have failed if you do not feel supported throughout this experience. Be brave, be excited and wish you all the best!

Regards,

Suhani Dasgupta

Rapporteur-

Hello and welcome to all the delegates! I'm Adriana Amiza from Malaysia and will be your rapporteur for the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) conference. Congratulations to all the delegates that were able to join the conference as this will actually help you a lot in your real life later on! Try to communicate and ally with other delegates to broaden your connection and social circle, take this opportunity and use it well for your own benefit. Soft reminder to all the delegates to remain polite and respectful toward each other and don't forget to do your research on the allocated country that has been given, it's all fun and nice when you understand what's going on with all the discussion later on. As rapporteur, I might not be able to assist you as much as the Chair and Co-Chair does but I would be delighted to do what I can do to help all the delegates. May the conference bring a lot of joyful memories and good experiences to all!

A very warm welcome to all,

Adriana Amiza

Best Practices to Research before an MUN:

(You can take these best practices into account, not only for this MUN but for other MUNs as well.)

- a) At least 3-4 days before the conference, read the Agenda Guide and prepare a list of everything that has to be understood. Please read the Background information. In the preparedness phase,

always study and check for the analysis and reasonable explanation of any updates given a week before the MUN.

- b) Google/Search anything and look for relevant papers (UN, news items, research articles) for anything that is unclear.
- c) After thoroughly comprehending (depending on just how much you desire to go deep with your study), attempt comprehending your assigned country's position on the agenda.
- d) Take a position on the agenda in accordance with the country's standpoint, which will also characterize your foreign policy (history, past actions, etc.)
- e) Analyze the signals and indications provided in the Background Guide in detail, as they may come in helpful during the presentation of progressions in committee.
- f) Examine the committee's mission to see what you can debate in this council. This item is included since your knowledge base should not be confined to the council's mandate. Know everything and say as much as the requirement permits.
- g) Follow the links given alongside and understand why they were given. Read the footnotes and the links and hyperlinked text.
- h) Forecast the kind of debates that will take place and the subtopics on which they will take place by analysing the subtopic study you have done and preparing yourself accordingly. Create a word/page document with your points for better appearance in the council.
- i) Ask questions regarding procedures to speak something etc., if you have any, on the day of the conference.

Research Suggestions by the Executive Board

These are some of the recommendable sources for your study. Please, however, do not restrict yourself to these:

- a) *Aljazeera*: This news outlet focuses on sociopolitical and justice concerns in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).
- b) *Reuters*: This is a global news organization that covers social, political, economic, and other problems from across the world.
- c) The executive board strongly advises using country-specific news agencies to your benefit.
- d) Well reputed Non-Government/independent Organizations
- e) *Government-owned Websites*: As previously said, official websites and state-owned resources are excellent sources of information for developing a stance since they are a direct representation of the ideas of the nation you are representing. Many countries have state-owned media or a media organization that promotes pro-government agendas. Because you are ambassadors of your governments as delegates,
- f) *Scientific Materials/Scholarly Articles*: We would also recommend scientific materials such as academic journals and books since they usually provide critical insights and field results, and they are typically written by experts in a particular area or multidisciplinary topic (meaning that it involves more than one field). Furthermore, scientific materials may provide you a larger

viewpoint, meaning that you will be able to examine and think critically throughout your studies. If you're unfamiliar with these resources, you can discover them by searching JSTOR, ScienceDirect, or Google Scholar, for example, and reading them will show you how well-written they are!

Introduction to the Committee



According to the UN Charter, an international treaty, all member states are obligated to settle their disputes in an appropriate and peaceful way that does not endanger international peace and stability as well as security and justice.

This UN Charter gives the Security Council the extremely important responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council convenes from time to time, when the need arises, and sorts through global issues on a case-by-case basis and takes a number of factors into account before authorizing any peace operation, such as:

1. Whether the parties involved have agreed to a ceasefire and are committed to working together to find a peaceful solution to the problem.
2. Whether a proper political goal exists is also being reflected in the mandate.
3. Whether or not a specific mandate can be devised for a UN Operation.

4. Whether the safety Of UN personnel can be ensured, with a reasonable guarantee can be obtained from the major parties involved.¹

Unlike the regular United Nations General Assembly decisions that are voluntarily carried out, the United Nations Security Council member states are obligated to carry out any resolutions adopted in their Security Council meetings, as per Article 25 of the UN Charter, which states: “The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.” This article clause makes every decision made in the Security Council legally binding and while Non-Member States can make recommendations, the Security Council Member States have the final say.

The “Permanent Five” Members

The United Nations Security Council have a total of fifteen (15) members, five of which are permanent members, which include:

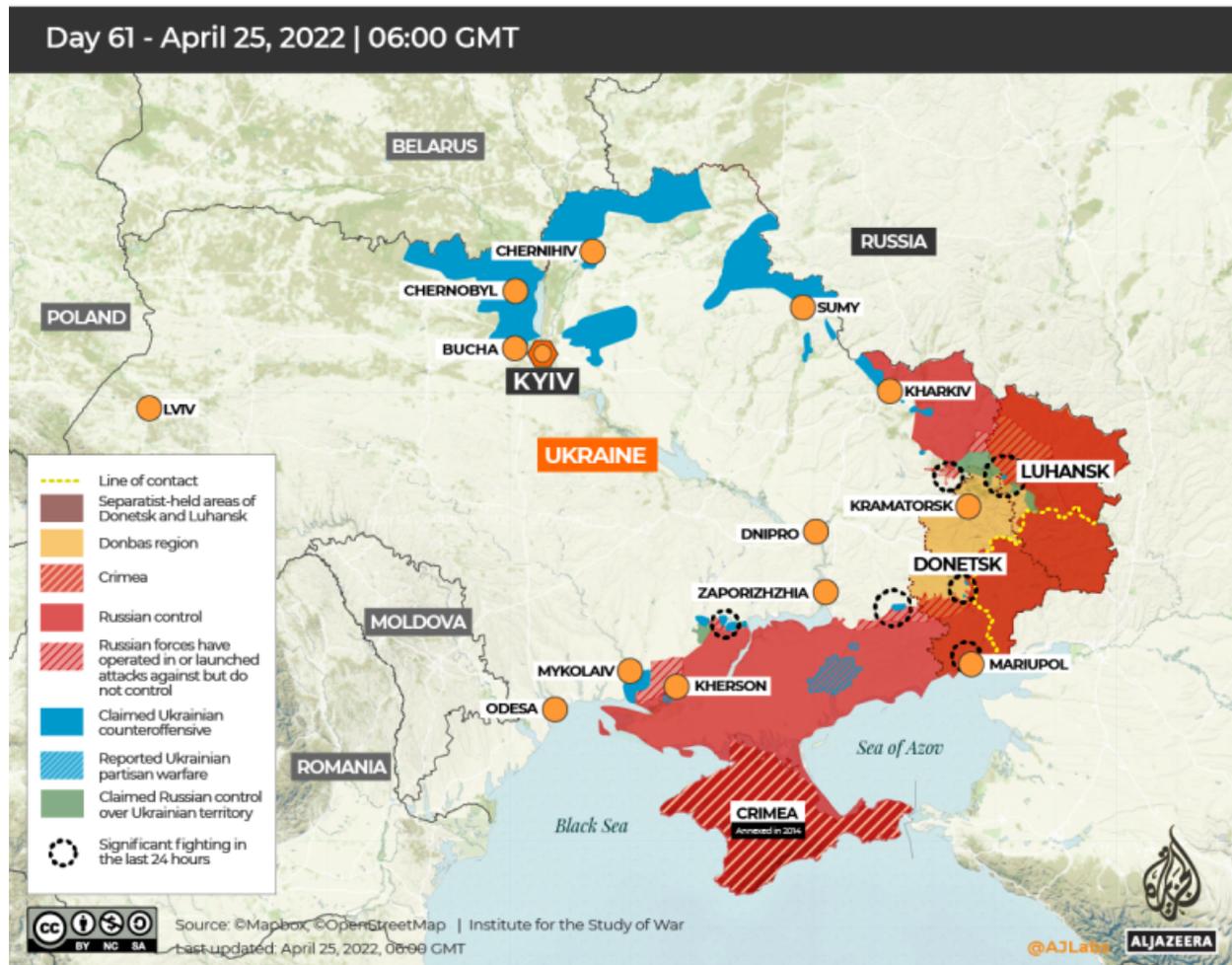
1. The United States of America
2. The Russian Federation
3. The People’s Republic of China
4. The French Republic
5. The United Kingdom

Unlike their fellow Member States, these permanent five members have the “Veto Power”, which gives them the power to cancel any resolution that they do not agree with. By just voting no to a resolution, a Permanent Five member can stop a resolution from being adopted. Unlike normal procedural voting, which is determined by the simple majority, a Permanent Five member voting no in a Security Council voting process will firmly prevent any actions from being taken regarding the issue at hand.²

¹ The United Nations Peacekeeping. *Role of the Security Council*. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/role-of-security-council#:~:text=The%20Security%20Council%20has%20primary,peace%20operation%20should%20be%20deployed>.

² The United Nations. *Model United Nations*. <https://www.un.org/en/model-united-nations/security-council>

Intro to the Agenda



Al-Jazeera³

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, escalating the Russo-Ukrainian War that began in 2014. The invasion is Europe's greatest conventional military assault on a sovereign state since World War II. Following the Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity in 2014, Russia annexed Crimea, and Russian-backed separatist troops seized a portion of the Donbas area in south-eastern Ukraine, sparking an ongoing conflict in the region. Russia began mobilizing armed forces along the Russia–Ukraine border in March 2021, resulting in the 2021–2022 Russo-Ukrainian conflict. During this time, Russian President Vladimir Putin advocated for Russian irredentism, questioned Ukraine's legitimacy to statehood, and accused NATO of endangering Russia's security, asking that Ukraine be blocked from joining the alliance indefinitely. Putin also began to float different alleged casus belli, such as falsely accusing Ukraine of genocide against its Russian people. The United States and others accused

³ Al-Jazeera. April, 2022. *Russia-Ukraine war: List of key events on day 61.*
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/25/russia-ukraine-war-list-of-key-events-on-day-61>

Russia of plotting an invasion of Ukraine, which Russian authorities denied repeatedly as late as 20 February 2022. Russia continues to reject the word "invasion."

Putin recognised the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic, two self-proclaimed nations in Donbas controlled by pro-Russian rebels, on February 21, 2022. The following day, Russia's Federation Council overwhelmingly authorised the use of armed force, and Russian troops invaded both regions. Putin announced a "special military operation" to "demilitarise and denazify" Ukraine on February 24 at around 05:00 EET (UTC+2). Minutes afterwards, missiles attacked locations around Ukraine, including Kyiv, the country's capital. The Ukrainian Border Guard reported border assaults with Russia and Belarus. Shortly after, Russian Ground Forces invaded Ukraine, leading Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to declare martial law and call for mass mobilisation.

The invasion was widely condemned on a global scale. Many nations implemented fresh restrictions, causing Russia's economy to collapse. Protests were place all around the world, notably in Russia, where demonstrators were greeted with huge arrests and the Russian government strengthened its suppression of independent media. Some businesses have begun to boycott Russia and Belarus. Ukraine has received humanitarian and military assistance from a number of nations. Putin raised the alert level of Russia's nuclear forces on 27 February, citing additional sanctions and "aggressive rhetoric," escalating tensions between the West and Russia and stoking concerns of nuclear war. The invasion has resulted in the biggest refugee crisis in Europe since World War II, with over one million people fleeing Ukraine in only the first week.

History of the Agenda

Ukraine and Russia reestablished close ties following the disintegration of the Soviet Union (USSR) in 1991. Ukraine decided to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a non-nuclear-weapon state in 1994. Former Soviet nuclear weapons in Ukraine were transferred to Russia and decommissioned. In exchange, Russia, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States (US) pledged, under the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, to maintain Ukraine's territorial integrity and political independence. Russia signed the Charter for European Security in 1999, which "reaffirmed the intrinsic freedom of each and every participating State to adopt or amend its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance, as they evolve." Several former Eastern Bloc nations joined NATO in the years following the fall of the USSR, which Russian authorities saw as a breach of Western powers' guarantees that NATO would not expand eastward. The presidential election in Ukraine in 2004 was contentious. Despite suspicions of fraud, then-prime minister Viktor Yanukovich was proclaimed the winner in November.

Election watchers tampering with votes The results sparked a popular outpouring of support for opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko, and large nonviolent demonstrations erupted in what became known as the Orange Revolution. Yushchenko was poisoned by TCDD dioxin during the turbulent months of the revolution; he suspected Russian complicity. Following the annulment of the first election results by Ukraine's Supreme Court, a second round re-run was held, bringing Yushchenko to power as president

and Yulia Tymoshenko to power as prime minister. Yanukovich stated his intention to run for president again in the 2010 Ukrainian presidential election, which he won.

The Orange Revolution is sometimes lumped together with other early-twentieth-century protest movements known as colour revolutions, notably those in the former Soviet Union. According to Anthony Cordesman, Russian military officers saw such colour revolutions as an attempt by the United States and European countries to destabilise neighbouring countries and harm Russia's national security. The organisers of the 2011–2013 Russian protests were accused by Vladimir Putin of being former Yushchenko aides, and the rallies were portrayed as an effort to replicate the Orange Revolution in Russia. During this time, rallies in support of Putin were dubbed "anti-Orange protests."

The Euromaidan demonstrations began in November 2013 in response to the Yanukovich government's decision to postpone signature of the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement in favour of deeper relations with Russia and the Eurasian Economic Union. After weeks of protests, Yanukovich and parliamentary opposition leaders struck a peace agreement calling for an early election on February 21, 2014. The next day, Yanukovich departed Kyiv, and the Ukrainian parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, voted to depose him. Leaders in Russian-speaking eastern Ukraine reaffirmed their continued support for Yanukovich, sparking pro-Russian demonstrations.

The upheaval was followed by Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and the conflict in Donbas, which began in April 2014 with the establishment of two Russia-backed separatist quasi-states in Donetsk and Luhansk. Russian forces were present in the war, despite Russia's stated denial. The Minsk accords were signed in September 2014 and February 2015 in an attempt to end the war, but ceasefires were routinely violated. A disagreement arose regarding Russia's role; Normandy Format members Ukraine, Germany, and France interpreted Minsk as an agreement between Ukraine and Russia, whereas Russia insisted on acting as a neutral mediator, pressuring Ukraine to negotiate directly with representatives of the two separatist republics. In 2021, Putin turned down requests for high-level discussions from Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, and the Russian government subsequently approved an essay by former President Dmitry Medvedev stating that dealing with Ukraine was meaningless as long as it remained a "vassal" of the US. The acquisition of Crimea sparked a new surge of Russian nationalism, with major segments of the Russian far-right seeking to conquer further territory from Ukraine, including the unrecognised Novorossiia. According to analyst Vladimir Socor, Putin's 2014 speech following the invasion of Crimea was a de facto "manifesto of Greater-Russia Irredentism."

Putin issued an article titled *On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians* in July 2021, in which he reiterated his belief that Russians and Ukrainians were "one people." Putin's beliefs have been labelled as imperialism by American historian Timothy D. Snyder and historical revisionism by British journalist Edward Lucas. Others see the Russian leadership as having a skewed picture of modern Ukraine and its history. Ukraine and other European nations bordering Russia accused Putin of irredentism and aggressive militarism.

From March to April 2021, Russia began a large military buildup along the Russian-Ukrainian border, followed by a second buildup in both Russia and Belarus from October 2021 to February 2022. Throughout this period, the Russian leadership has denied any intention of invading Ukraine. Dmitry Peskov, Putin's spokesperson, told reporters on November 12, 2021, that "Russia does not threaten anybody," and on December 12, he claimed that attempts were being made to "demonise Russia and present it as a possible aggressor."

On January 19, 2022, Russian deputy foreign minister Sergei Ryabkov stated that Russia "does not want and will not take any aggressive measures." "We will neither assault, hit, or invade Ukraine, quote unquote." On February 12, Kremlin foreign policy advisor Yuri Ushakov characterised threats of an invasion as "hysteria."

Following Russian denials, the US disclosed intelligence regarding Russian invasion intentions in early December 2021, including satellite photos of Russian troops and equipment near the Ukrainian border. The intelligence service indicated the existence of a Russian list of critical places and persons to be murdered or eliminated in the event of an invasion. The US government kept issuing information that precisely predicted the invasion preparations. As chairman of the Russian Officers Assembly on January 31, 2022, retired Colonel-General Leonid Ivashov accused Putin and Russia's leadership of plotting a war against Ukraine and called on them to resign.

Key Definitions

1. Veto Power:

When one of the Permanent Five nations vote no to a Security Council resolution, that resolution will not be adopted even if it gains enough votes to be passed (two-thirds majority).

2. Agenda:

The topic of discussion in a United Nations meeting, but in the Security Council, the Agenda does not consist of a list of multiple items to be considered.

3. Elected Members:

Under Article 23 of the UN Charter, ten of the 15 members of the Security Council are elected by the United Nations General Assembly on a two-year term basis.

4. Permanent Five Members:

These Member States, namely: The United States of America, the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China, the French Republic and the United Kingdom.

5. Non-Members:

Nations which are neither permanent nor elected members of the Security Council.⁴

You can find out about more key terms and definitions at [United Nations Security Council: Glossary](#).

Stances of Major Countries

The United States of America:



The United States of America is strictly against the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and to combat it the United States of America has imposed a number of major sanctions on the Russians in an attempt to make the war come at a very painful cost to the Russians, but many experts around the world see this as a sign of declining strength of the USA and their control over global affairs. The USA had also voted yes in the emergency United Nations Security Council Meeting on 2nd March, 2022. Other than that, the USA also supported the removal of Russia from the Human Rights Council.⁵

China:

⁴ United Nations. *United Nations Security Council: Glossary*.
<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/glossary>

⁵ United Nations. UN News. *UN General Assembly votes to suspend Russia from the Human Rights Council*. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/04/1115782>



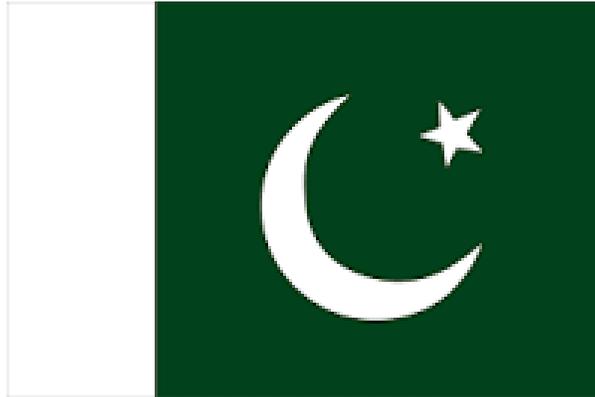
As the only Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council to abstain from the voting procedure in the emergency United Nations Security Council meeting on 2nd May, 2022, China has set their stance on being neutral to the topic, but has also expressed friendliness with the Russians. Its “Comprehensive Strategic Partnership of Coordination for A New Era”, although being concluded in 2019, was reaffirmed during the recent bilateral summit on the 4th of February. Although this partnership is bound by the UN Charter, that is not stopping China from supporting Russia in this war, what experts have speculated is an attempt to remove the Western influence on the world, a view both widely supported by China and the Russian Federation.⁶ A day before the Sarmat missiles were tested by the Russian Federation, China tested their advanced weapons system called YJ-21 missiles, with an unpredictable pattern of flight and are designed to be “carrier killers” that can carry a large warhead that can fly a distance of upto 1500km and also exceeds the combat range of the USA’s F-35C carrier fighter, which means the carrier fighter will have to come closer in order to combat the YJ-21 missiles, leaving the carrier groups vulnerable to attack.⁷

Pakistan:

May be you can add INDIA and Gulf countries as well, for friendly policies with Russia, will give delegates the direction to analyze the different scope as well.

⁶ The Diplomat. (2022). *Why China Isn't Backing Away From Alignment With Russia*.
<https://thediplomat.com/2022/04/why-china-isnt-backing-away-from-alignment-with-russia/>

⁷ Al-Jazeera. April, 2022. *Russia's Sarmat and China's YJ-21: What the missile tests mean*.
[https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2022/4/22/russias-sarmat-and-chinas-yj-21-what-the-missile-tests-me](https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2022/4/22/russias-sarmat-and-chinas-yj-21-what-the-missile-tests-mean)
an



Pakistan has close diplomatic relations with both Russia and Ukraine. However, due to its close friendship with Russia, Pakistan decided to stay neutral in the Russian-Ukrainian war. In the United Nations General Assembly meeting regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war, most countries voted yes on the resolution to condemn Russia's acts of war, but Pakistan and a few other countries chose to abstain from the voting procedure. Other than that, on the day of the start of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Pakistani Prime Minister visited Russian President Vladimir Putin to improve their diplomatic ties and to discuss economic and energy cooperation.⁸ Pakistan had also refused to condemn Russia's actions, as requested by Ambassadors of the European Union nations. Pakistan has firmly stated that they do not support the war, but will be "a part of peace[ful] solution to the conflict."⁹

India:



India is playing the long game here with their diplomatic strategy seeing them abstain from voting in the United Nations General Assembly voting procedure for the resolution condemning Russia's actions. Other than that, India has also proven its efficient and strong form of diplomacy by managing to halt the war long enough to rescue their Indian natives living in Ukraine.

⁸ Al-Jazeera. 2022. Why was Pakistan's PM in Russia amid the Ukraine invasion?

<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/3/3/why-was-pakistans-pm-in-russia-amid-ukraine-invasion>

⁹ GEO News. 2022. PM Imran Khan lashes out at EU envoys, asks whether bloc wrote letter to India on Kashmir. <https://www.geo.tv/latest/403362-pm-imran-khan-addresses-public-rally-in-mailsi>

Russia:



The Russian Federation perceives this war as “freeing Ukraine from oppression” as stated by Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov. When the invasion of Ukraine was first launched on the 24th of February, 2022, The President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, said that this effort is meant to "demilitarize and de-Nazify Ukraine". The Russian Federation does not see this as an invasion, calling it “a special military operation” as they do not feel safe with the idea of Western influence residing in their neighbours Ukraine. Most recently, Russia has tested their Sarmat Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, which can carry up to 15 nuclear warheads, which begs the question: are they going to use it?

Ukraine:



A nation which only wanted to join the NATO alliance, Ukraine has been pulled into an unprovoked war with their neighbours, Russia. Despite Russia’s huge range of military resources as compared to Ukraine’s¹⁰, the latter has still not given up and continues to give Russia a run for their money. As a

¹⁰ Al-Jazeera. *Infographic: Military capabilities of Russia and Ukraine*.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/1/25/infographic-military-capabilities-of-russia-and-ukraine-interactive>

nation already struggling with corruption as well as other economic problems, Ukraine is in need of direct humanitarian and military support from the world.

Poland



For Poland, Ukraine is their most important economic partner in Central Europe, Ukraine being the second largest receiver of Polish exports. Poland has opened its doors to over two million refugees from Ukraine. However, despite being an ally of the US and Ukraine and being the supporter of peace, Poland has been in the middle of some controversies where it has been publicly reported that the Polish border is only allowed to be crossed by native white Ukrainians, while black citizens and individuals of other nationalities, such as Africans, have been pushed to the back of the line or have been denied entry into Poland.

Belarus



Belarus first got involved in the Russian invasion of Ukraine after they allowed Russian forces to conduct military drills on their land, which they did not leave after finishing these military drills. Belarus became a major platform through which Russia began the invasion. Apart from that, because of their involvement with Russia, Belarus has been on the receiving end of major sanctions by the US and other countries. This has led to Ukrainian and other nationality refugees to try to flee to Poland, but at the border, they have either been detained by Polish authorities or have been turned back, which means that those refugees must now live with not being able to access their funds because of the sanctions and also risk being on the receiving end of harassment and detention by Belarusian police just because of their irregular status of immigration.¹¹

¹¹ Amnesty International UK. Poland: Racist pushbacks at Belarus border are 'in stark contrast' to welcome for Ukrainian refugees - new evidence.

Past Actions -

According to the International Committee of the Red Cross and Amnesty International, Ukraine's situation is a war and an international military conflict respectively. At the same time, neither of the parties engaged recognises the presence of a military confrontation. This essay believes that the crisis in Ukraine may be used to analyse the activity and efficiency of international organisations in the prevention, detention, and resolution of international and domestic conflicts.

There has previously been no legal study of international organisations' involvement in the Ukrainian war. Nonetheless, there are a number of publications devoted to the legal nature, procedures, and implications of international organisations' use of enforcement measures. Numerous studies examine the actions of regional collective security groups. However, the majority of these works are either politically motivated or solely concerned with theoretical topics. Because of the highly contentious nature of the conflict in Ukraine, as well as the involvement of the UN and a large number of regional Eurasian and Euro-Atlantic organisations, an assessment of their involvement and impact on the prevention, containment, and resolution of the conflict in Ukraine appears to be timely. The UN and regional organisations have both been heavily involved in the study and resolution of the Ukrainian conflict. As a result, the situation in Crimea should not be reduced solely to the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, especially given that the US, UK, and France have repeatedly referred to the "Crimea scenario" in the UN Security Council when discussing any further developments in the country (e.g. meetings 7167 of 2.5.2014, 15 7205 of 24.6.2014, 16). As a result, the activities of international organisations should be evaluated in terms of all facets of the conflict, including public unrest, fighting in Ukraine's east, and adherence to international law by all parties engaged.

UNSC (United Nations Security Council)

In reality, the UN Security Council has only given a place for debate. When summarising the positions of states at the Council's meetings, it should be noted that three of its permanent members (the United States, the United Kingdom, and France), as well as Lithuania, placed the greatest emphasis on blaming Russia for every negative event that occurred during the conflict. In the first instance, China and the majority of non-permanent members urged for a peaceful (political) resolution of the issue and recommended the establishment of institutions for the peaceful resolution of international problems.

However, the majority of these states refused to recognise the legality of the Crimean referendum results (meetings 7134 of 13.3.2014; 7144 of 19.3.2014), blamed illegal armed groups or the downing of a military helicopter (meetings 7167 of 2.5.2014; 7205 of 24.6.2014), and acknowledged the need to bring perpetrators to justice (Nigeria at 7205th meeting). China emphasised the need of fairness, neutrality, and objectivity at all UN Security Council sessions.

In addition, the UN Security Council made no attempt to determine whether the situation in Crimea or any other component of the war could be classified as a dispute between Russia and Ukraine. If the circumstances of such a disagreement were proved, Russia would be required to abstain from voting in line with Article 27(3) of the UN Charter, at least in relation to Council decisions under Chapter VI.

As a result, the UN Security Council might consider using certain kinds of conflict resolution or establishing at least a UN fact-finding mission. The Security Council's inaction in this situation appears all the more strange given that a significant number of Council members proposed using diplomatic means (United Kingdom, China, Jordan, Nigeria, Argentina – at the 7134th meeting, Nigeria, Luxembourg – at the 7205th meeting) and/or establishing specific dispute settlement mechanisms (mediation – Chad at the 7134th meeting, Nigeria at the 7144th meeting; arbitration – Nigeria at the 7144th meeting). They also urged the UN Security Council to take action (e.g. Luxembourg, Rwanda at the 7134th meeting).

As Rwanda's envoy, Mr. Gasana, accurately said at the 7167th meeting on 2.5.2014, "the greatest condemnations [...] would not end the Ukrainian crisis."

UNGA (The UN General Assembly)

The UN General Assembly has been somewhat awol from discussions about the situation in Ukraine. On 27.3.2014, it passed Resolution 68/262, in which it urged governments not to recognise the results of the Crimean referendum, as well as the transfer of Crimea to the Russian Federation. 31 According to Article 11 of the UN Charter, this Resolution is just a recommendation. However, it is widely assumed that UN General Assembly resolutions may have legal repercussions. They indicate how governments address certain challenges and hence play an essential role in the creation of international customs.

However, as J. E. Alvarez accurately observes, their legal significance can only be determined through time. The ramifications of Resolution 68/262, on the other hand, are unclear. There were 100 yes votes and 11 no votes. 58 states voted no. 33 According to Article 18(2) of the UN Charter, all decisions of the UN General Assembly on critical issues must be taken by a "two-thirds majority of the members present and voting." The same article specifically states that proposals for the maintenance of international peace and security are first and foremost included in the scope of "important" questions. According to paragraph 86 (126) of the UN General Assembly Rules of Procedure, "members present and voting" denotes members who vote affirmatively or negatively.

At the same time, just 59 percent of governments present at the meeting and acting actively (i.e. pressing the button) supported this strategy, as did 51 percent of UN members. As a result, the author believes that in this case, voting results do not illustrate the general approach and cannot even be regarded as *opinio juris* on behalf of the presence or construction of the appropriate international custom.

Other UN organisations

The UN Secretary-General has also expressed concern about the situation in Ukraine. He specifically criticised the operation of unidentified armed groups in Lugansk and Donetsk (statements of 2.5.2014 and 7.7.2014), violence (statement of 3.5.2014), the capture of an OSCE military observer group (statement of 28.4.2014³⁸), and the downing of a Ukrainian military jet (statement of 14.6.2014). He also invited the extension of the cease-fire period (statement of 28.6.2014), efforts to de-escalate or prevent the conflict (statement of 27.6.2014), Geneva talks (statement of 17.4.2014⁴²), and expressed concern about violence in Kiev (statements of 20.1.2014,⁴³ 18.2.2014,⁴⁴ 19.2.2014) and the situation in Crimea (statements of 1.3.2014,⁴⁶ 17. 3.2014) and in Ukraine's south-east (statements of 12.4.2014,⁴⁸ 24.4.2014). These are, nevertheless, political comments. Despite the fact that the UN Secretary General has regularly been involved in good offices or mediation, they give no legal evaluation or qualification and suggest no particular ways of dispute resolution. This sort of suggestion has not been made.

Other UN organisations have also taken certain actions. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in particular, proclaimed the need to respect the rule of law, urged all parties to respect human rights (statement of 6.5.2014), and called for an end to violence; he condemned military groups in the DPR and LPR for violations of human rights and threats to civilian populations (statement of 4.7.2014).

The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, which was established in April 2014, examines the situation in Ukraine and reports on it on a monthly basis (reports of 15.4.2014, 15.5.2014, 15.6.2014, 15.7.2014). In general, the UN initially had restricted itself to observing the situation and providing a forum for debate, without making any legal assessments or taking any efforts to resolve the conflict.

Regional Organizations

Regional institutions concerned in the maintenance of international peace and security have quite different approaches to the situation in Ukraine.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has made several efforts to monitor and resolve various areas of the conflict. The OSCE designated a special envoy to Ukraine on February 28, 2014, who visited Ukraine many times. He held bilateral meetings with the parties involved, organised a national dialogue programme (20.3.2014- 30.4.2014), a military observers mission (5.-12.3.2014), and a human rights assessment mission in collaboration with the OSCE High Commissioner on Human Rights.

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accordance with the Vienna Document 2011. (April 2014). OSCE personnel have visited/stationed in Ukraine, including the High Commissioner for National Minorities, the Representative for Media Freedom, and the OSCE Project Coordinator.

L. Zannier, Secretary-General of the OSCE, established contact with all parties involved and appealed for a resolution to the situation. Communicate with all parties involved and advocated for a resolution of the problem. The OSCE, together with Russia and Ukraine, is a member of the Ukraine Trilateral Contact Group. It should be mentioned that the resolution of the Ukrainian conflict was on the agenda of the annual OSCE Security Review Conference, which took place on 24.6.2014. This conference served as a forum for the parties to engage in discourse.

Council of Europe

The Council of Europe takes a considerably narrower view. On the 23rd of March, it passed a resolution recognising difficulties with the implementation of democratic principles and human rights in Ukraine and imposed sanctions on a number of Ukrainian officials. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) criticised Russia's use of force in Crimea, occupation of Crimean land, and threat of force in Ukraine's south-east, and suspended Russia's voting rights in the PACE until the conclusion of the 2014 session (Resolution 1990 [2014] of 1.3.2014, para. 15). The decision was passed by an overwhelming majority (145 in favour, 21 against, and 22 abstained). The results of the Crimean referendum were not recognised by the PACE. It declared that Russian activity posed a threat to European security and stability (paragraphs 3, 6), and it condemned Russian appeals regarding the violation of national minorities' rights in Crimea (paragraph 8), as well as Russian violations of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity (paragraph 13). The Council of Europe has voiced support for Ukraine's Unitarian status (Statement of the Secretary General of 30.4.2014). However, from the standpoint of international law, the latter assertion is not totally clear. According to the 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relationships and Cooperation Among States in conformity with the United Nations Charter, every state has the freedom to select its political system, just as people have the right to choose their political status. As a result, the decision on Ukraine's Unitarian or Federal character rests solely with Ukraine and its people.

European Union

The attitude of the European Union (EU) has been fairly similar to that of the Council of Europe. The EU halted visa discussions with Russia and stated its preparedness to suspend Russia's membership in the G8 until the situation in Ukraine is resolved (Statement of the Heads of States and Governments of 6.3.2014). The EU does not recognise the results of the Crimean referendum (Statement of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy dated May 12, 2014). It also denounced Crimea's

accession to Russia, as well as the deteriorating human rights situation in Crimea following the accession (Statement of the Heads of State and Governments of 27.5.2014).

In order to maintain Ukraine's territorial integrity, the EU restricted the import of items from Crimea and Sevastopol that did not have Ukrainian certifications (Conclusions of the European Council of 27.6.2014).

The European Union sanctioned a number of Ukrainian politicians and organizations for theft of public money and abuses of human rights (Decisions of the EU Council 2014/119/CFSP of 14 March 2014).

6.3.2014, 2014/216/CFSP of 15.4.2014), as well as on a number of Russian Federation persons and organisations (Decisions of the EU Council C 2014/145/CFSP of 17.3.2014, 2014/265/CFSP of 12.5.201474). It also advised states that are not members of the European Union.

Possible Solutions

Since we are rather experiencing the later halves of the Russian invasion of sovereign Ukraine . Increased sanctions on Russia was initially considered to be one possible approach, which has been enforced by several countries with the hope that they will respond with increased cooperation in Ukraine. NATO military engagement in the region previously while understanding the necessities of a situation, this one can certainly be ruled out. As it was believed that if NATO intervened militarily, it would put it in direct war with Russia on Europe's borders. Most prominent option remains diplomatic negotiations. One major problem that continues to exist till today is the un uniformity of the exercisement of Veto powers which can, at times, become barriers to long standing peace and end efforts of resolution.

As history has shown, every resolution signed by Security Council members that contradicts Russia's political position gets vetoed. (Resolution 33(b)A/68/L.39 draft resolution on Ukraine's territorial integrity). Endorsements have been supported in regards to member states of the United Nations Security Council continue discussions on the Lichtenstein resolution submitted in April 2022, which requires a UN General Assembly meeting whenever a veto is cast in the Security Council in order to hold veto-wielding nations responsible to gather proper reasoning behind their failure to support said peace and harmony.

It is essential for both parties to work together to find an immediate peaceful resolution to the conflict through political dialogue, negotiations, mediation, and other peaceful means, and to discuss issues such as, but not limited to: a) Giving Russian minorities in Ukraine more rights than they were previously limited to; b) Discussing the means to resolve their long-running cultural conflict that led to this military conflict, and so on. All member states when addressing the repercussions of Ukrainian invasion, adhere to international law norms concerning the use of force, as well as the Geneva Convention and other conflict-related accords such as the Minsk Agreements, Lisbon Protocol, Budapest Memorandum, and Kharkiv Pact are to be kept reminded of while calling upon the Russian Federation and Ukraine to abide by the principles set forth in the Charter and the Declaration on Relations influenced by geopolitical ties

and strategic alliance hoping to benefit both rather one . United nations and all its other organisations which aim for different sectors of needs are playing important roles but such operations have to be increased to ensure amenities like refugee rights, women and child welfare , committees helping those in war torn zones by aiming to eradicate hunger and malnutrition which could be a repercussion of on going invasion. The actions and requirements are not restricted to the above mentioned and can be more vast and has to be covered in length while addressing the resolution.

To assist understand the emergency, the Security Council must accomplish three tasks:

- Reach an agreement on what the status of Crimea should be;
- Find an answer that both the Ukrainian and Russian governments agree on;
- Find a procedure by which neither of the nationalities is undermined; and
- Form a more restricting Treaty that unmistakably characterizes the districts of this territory and that will hold later.

Conclusion

Summing up the whole situation, Ukraine is in need of immediate assistance by the world and it is your job as global leaders, members of the United Nations Security Council and as human beings to take action against the war crimes of the Russian Federation and to stop the escalation of battle and loss of life as well as to protect the international security and stability as well as justice.

We, the Executive board all together hope that by reading this guide, you will be inspired to learn more about these issues, develop a real interest in them, and remember that behind each number is a face and a person. Prepare yourself by doing your research and coming up with genuine unique and innovative ideas. Prepare to speak and participate in committees. Take your time writing your position papers and research the policies of your own country. We will have a better educated conversation if we have as many perspectives as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact us at any time during your preparation. We'd want to assist as many of you as possible in the lead-up to the conference. Be enthusiastic, involved, and inventive.

As Thanos once said, "I am inevitable.", so are we. Let's go end the war, shall we?

Questions A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA):

1. What components of prior resolutions aimed at resolving the problem fell short? What could be done to enhance them?
2. In light of the current scenario, how would the committee examine charges of war crimes in the region?
3. What reparations, if any, should be granted to the ones affected?
4. How would the committee hold the ones responsible for the war crimes accountable?
5. Within the UNSC Mandate, what can you do to prevent this war from further escalating and destabilising the region?
6. How can you ensure that the UNSC can take swift action in situations like these without offending the interests of the Permanent Five members?
7. How can you prevent the retaliation of the Russian Federation and their allies if any action is taken against them?

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