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UNSC STUDYGUIDE



UNITED NATION SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the organs of the United Nations (UN). Its main responsibility is to take care of the International peace and take actions whenever the peace is threatened.

The council's first action is to recommend the states to reach a mutual agreement through peaceful methods.

The first session of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) was held on 17th of January, 1946, at Church house, Westminster, London. The United Nations Security Council has taken permanent residence at the headquarters of the United Nations.

In 1972, The United Nations Security Council held its session in Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia and in 1990, it held its session in Panama City, in Panama and in Geneva, in Switzerland.

A representative of each member should be available at all times at the Headquarters of the United Nations so that according to its needs, the United Nations Security Council could meet up at any time. ⁽¹⁾

The first session of the security council was held on 17 January 1946 at Church House, Westminster, London. Following its first session, the Security Council has taken a permanent residence at the UN headquarters in New York City. ⁽²⁾

UNSC FUNCTIONS AND CAPACITY

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC), is one of the organs whose responsibility is to maintain International Peace and Security. The council consisted of 11 members - 5 permanent Members and 6 non-permanent members elected by the United Nations General Assembly.

In 1965, an amendment to the UN Charter increased the council membership to 15, including 5 original permanent members and 10 non-permanent members. Five of the 10 non-permanent members are elected every year by the General Assembly for the two-year terms, and five members retire every year.



In 1971, amongst the permanent members, the People's Republic of China replaced the Republic of China; and in 1991 the Russian Federation succeeded the Soviet Union. ⁽³⁾

One of the countries serves as the President of the Security Council emergency meetings that are held at times. Article 29 of the Charter allows the Security to form subsidiary bodies with others for the facilitation of various different projects and initiatives.

:- The International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was formed in 1991.

:- International Criminal Court for Rwanda.

:- Security Council Committee on Admission of New Members.

The United Nations gives a platform to the members to sort differences peacefully to avoid wars. The Security Council works specifically to achieve these goals while not interfering in the domestic jurisdiction and the internal matters of any country.

When the Security Council acts, it acts on behalf of its members. Their ways to maintain and achieve International Peace and Security is through negotiations, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or any other peaceful means found suitable. ⁽⁴⁾

Under Article 25 of the Charter , all UN members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. While other organs of the United Nations suggest recommendations to Member States. The Council alone has the power to make decisions which Member States are obligated to implement.⁽⁵⁾

CONCLUSION

The primary responsibility of The Security Council is the maintenance of international peace and security, with a total of 15 members and each member has one only vote.⁽⁶⁾



TOPIC - ALLEVIATION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

Ukraine is the 2nd largest country in Europe with an area of 603,550 sq.km. During back days, when Ukraine reached its size and gained power, the Prince Vladimir declared Christianity as its state religion in 988 AD.⁽⁷⁾

In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea when it invaded Ukraine. Since then, Ukraine was a part of the Soviet Union, it had a strong culture and social bond with Russia. The bond started to weaken when Russia started to invade Ukraine.⁽⁸⁾

In the early 1990s, when the Soviet Union broke up, a former Soviet Republic, Ukraine, was the 3rd country with many nuclear weapons. While having a good relationship with the other countries, Ukraine gave its nuclear stockpile return for safety from the Russian attack. During the 1991 referendum, 54% of Crimea residents and more than 83% of Donbas residents voted for the withdrawal of Ukraine from the USSR.

In 2014, with closer ties with Moscow, Viktor Yanukovich, the Kremlin leaning Ukrainian President, rejected an association with the European Union (EU). This resulted in the removal of Viktor Yanukovich from his post and also resulted in a series of protests across Ukraine. To this situation, Russia responded by annexing Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula. After the annexation, in response to Ukraine having an upper hand, Russia sent its soldiers to eastern Ukraine, Donbas, resulting in a lot of fatal destruction but they failed to capture the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk.

In 2015, Russia and Ukraine adopted a Minsk agreement, which said that Russia should remove its troops and machinery from Ukraine, in return for Kyiv accepting to hold a special election in Donbas.

Russia's rationale behind supporting so-called Ukrainian separatists is belied by its claim that Russians and Ukrainians are one people. In 2021, a poll was conducted, which said that more than 70% of Ukrainians disagreed with the 'one people' claim. The way how America and India were once a part of Britain, the same way Ukraine was once a colony of Russia.

Since the year 2014, in the region of Donbas, more than 14,000 people have been killed and 1.4 million people have been internally displaced and it's said that approximately 75,000 of people fled to Russia.



Russia has formed many troops, over 130,000 in different parts of Ukrainian Borders and there are 30,000 troops only in Belarus. Putin has demanded tons of series for Ukraine and removing of NATO forces from Eastern Europe, guaranteeing that Ukraine won't be allowed to join the alliance.⁽⁹⁾

HISTORY OF THE TOPIC

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, the President of Russia, disrupted peace in Europe in a Democracy of 44 million people, he justified that the modern, Western-leaning Ukraine was a threat and Russia can't feel safe, developed and exist.

The Russian President's initial aim was to overrun Ukraine and depose its government, ending its desire to join the Western Defensive Alliance, NATO.

An essay published on the Kremlin's website in Russian, Ukrainian and English last July, Putin acknowledged the Soviet Leaders with inventing a Ukrainian republic within the Soviet in 1922. He exclaimed that the historical Russian territory was forged as unworthy of sovereignty.

In 1991, when Ukraine achieved Independence, the Soviet Union collapsed, it veered towards the West - both EU and NATO.⁽¹⁰⁾

Over centuries, the Russian and some Austro-Hungarian Empires, all wielded jurisdiction over Ukraine, which asserted its modern Independence in 1917, and also along with the formation of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Russia wrested control of Ukraine, making it part of the newly established Soviet Union and retained power in the region until World War II, when Germany invaded.

The modern Ukrainian Independence Movement began not in 1917 but during World War II. Under German occupation of Ukraine, between 1941 and 1944, some Ukrainian independence fighters associated itself with the Nazis, who were viewed as saviors from the Soviet Opression.

Dobczansky is among a group of scholars who have publicly challenged Putin's version of the occupation of the Nazis of Ukraine. Almost all of these experts began keeping accounts of the downfall of the Russian Empire, when nearly 10,000 of Ukrainians fought against the Bolshevik Red Army to establish the UPR. They continued to fight for their independence until 1922, when they were defeated by the Soviets and became the Ukrainian Soviet Republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R).

Also the genocide and the supressions that took place in the Soviet rule were not mentioned— Mainly the Great Famine. In the Early 1930s, starvation and inflicted



death, claimed the lives of approximately 3.9 million people or 13% of the Ukrainian Population. It was the result of Soviet policies aimed at punishing Ukrainian farmers.

When Germany invaded in 1942, some Western Ukrainians saw them as liberators. They didn't particularly want to live under the Germans but only to escape from the clutches of the Soviets.

Putin and other critics often drew on the Ukrainians wartime collaboration with the Nazis to baselessly categorise them as a Nazi nation; in a speech on February 24, deemed the Russian President.

Natalie Belsky, a historian at the University of Minnesota Duluth, pointed out that one of the biggest massacres took place outside of Kyiv. Between the years of 1941 and 1943, the Nazis shot around 70,000 to 100,000 people, and many of them were Jews. One in every four Jewish victims was murdered in Ukraine.

Germans often thought of World War II as a fight against Russians, and the majority of the fight took place in Ukraine and Belarus. Under the German occupations, Ukrainians were sent to Germany to work on farms and factories.

The Nazis promised Ukrainian nationalists as much after the war. But even before they were defeated by the Allies in 1945, the Germans turned down some of their Ukrainian allies, including one of the country's most famous independence fighters, Stepan Bandera. In his fight against the Soviets, Bandera worked along with the Germans, only to end up in a concentration camp after he refused to rescind a proclamation of Ukrainian statehood in 1941. He was released in 1944 to help the Nazis battle the Soviets again, and Bandera survived the war, only to be poisoned by the KGB in 1959. In 2010, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko awarded Bandera the title of 'Hero of Ukraine', but the honour was invalidated a year later.

Putin had referenced Ukrainian nationalists in the service of his own agenda in politics by portraying modern Ukrainians as Nazis. Before the invasion of Crimea, many Ukrainians viewed many freedom fighters in a less favourable way.

In 2015, Ukraine passed a series of decommunization laws for the removal of communist monuments and renaming public spaces in the honour of Ukrainian nationalists and organisations. ⁽¹¹⁾

Armed conflict in Eastern Ukraine erupted in early 2014 following the annexation of Crimea by Russia. Protests in Ukraine's capital Kyiv against its President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to reject a deal for alliance with the European Union (EU) were met with a violent crackdown by the state security forces. The protests widened, and the president fled the country in 2014.

In March 2014, Russian sent troops that took control over Ukraine's Crimea region. Russian President, Vladimir Putin mentioned the need to protect the rights of the citizens of Russia and Russian speakers in Crimea and Southeast Ukraine. Russia then annexed the Peninsula after the Crimeans agreed to join the Russian Federation.

Armed conflict broke out between Russian-backed forces and Ukrainian Military. Moscow denied it's involvement, though both Ukraine and NATO reported the buildup of Russian troops and military equipment near Donetsk and Russian cross-border shelling immediately after Russia annexed Crimea.



In the beginning of February 2015, France, Germany, Russia and Ukraine started an attempt to negotiate and broke a cessation in violence through Minsk Accords. They agreed to cease-fire, withdraw heavy weaponry and full Ukrainian government control throughout the conflict zone. However, the efforts made were largely unsuccessful.

In April 2016, NATO announced that the alliance would deploy four battalions and rotating troops to Eastern Europe.

In September 2017, the United States also deployed 2 US based army tank brigades to Poland to further acknowledge NATO's presence in the region.



In March 2018, the State Department approved the sale of anti-tank weapons to Ukraine.

In October 2018, Ukraine joined the US and 7 other NATO countries in a series of large-scale in Western Ukraine. These came after Russia held its annual military exercises in September 2018.

In February 2022, Ukrainian Government websites, including defence and interior ministries, banking sites, and other affiliated organisations were targeted by distributed denial of service attacks along with the Russian Invasion. ⁽¹²⁾

CURRENT SITUATION

Russia is trying to split Ukraine in two to create a “Moscow-controlled region after failing to take control over the entire country”, said by the head of Ukrainian Military Intelligence.

In the city hall of Thessaloniki, in Greece, Ukrainians and Russians have been working together to make packages of food, medicines, clothes and many other things required to send to Ukraine.

On 30th March 2022 Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao wrote to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to help Indian students who came back to India from the Ukrainian war.

K. Chandrasekhar also said that the students need to join Medical colleges across the country so that they can complete their medical education properly as they were forced to stop their education because of the sudden eruption of war in Ukraine. More than 20,000 Indian students have been disrupted and also have been dislocated from Ukraine. The Telangana Chief Minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao also said that most of them are from middle class families which will lose their life savings without any hope of their children completing their medical education.

United States, United Kingdom and European officials say that Russian President Vladimir Putin is being misled by his advisers on Russia’s poor military performance in Ukraine.

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy says that his forces are preparing for a new Russian offensive in the East and promises to fight for every metre of the Ukrainian territory. ⁽¹³⁾



"Russia strikes on the Northern Ukrainian city of Chernihiv continue despite Moscow saying it intends to scale back Military Activities in that area, and around the capital Kyiv", British Intelligence said on Thursday. In its daily update the British Defence Minister said that the significant Russian shelling and missile strikes had been carried out around Chernihiv and that enemy forces still hold positions to the East and West of Kyiv, with a 'heavy fighting' expected in the coming days. ⁽¹⁴⁾

PREVIOUS UN ACTIONS

11 out of 15 countries voted in favour of the agenda while three abstained from the text - China, India and the United Arab Emirates. One 'no' vote from any of the 5 permanent members of the Council stops action on any measure put before it.

The Permanent members of the Council are China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States. Latest attempt by the Security Council to end Ukraine crisis, limits a week of activity at the United Nations seeking diplomatic off-ramp to Russian military action in Ukraine, daily press stakeouts by the the Security General, 3 emergency council sessions and 1 meeting of the 193-member General Assembly, which saw speaker after speaker call for de-escalation.

Mr.Kyslytsya (Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations) called on the nations to discontinue diplomatic relations with the Russian Federation and International Organisations to suspend ties with Russia.

In the end, the ambassador vindicated that Ukraine remained free to negotiate but Russia had launched an invasion that had sent "thousands of troops" into its region. ⁽¹⁵⁾

The Resolution is that Russia should " immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders."

141 countries voted in favour of the resolution however 5 countries voted against it,Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), Eritrea, Russia and Syria and 35 countries abstained . The voting completed a rare special emergency session of the General Assembly that began on Monday, during which countries took the platform to declare their positions on the crisis. ⁽¹⁶⁾

TIMELINE



1917 - Russia forcefully controls Ukraine, making it a part of the newly established Soviet Union.

1922 - Ukraine was defeated by the Soviets and became part of U.S.S.R.

1941 - 1943 - Nazis shot around 70,000 - 1,00,000 people, many of them being Jews.

1942 - Germany invaded Western Ukraine.

1991 - Ukraine gained Independence and the Soviet Union collapsed.

2014 - Russia sent troops that took control over Crimea.

2015 - Ukraine passed a series of decommunization laws for the removal of communist monuments and renaming public spaces in the honour of Ukrainian nationalists and organisations.

2016 - NATO announced that the alliance would deploy four battalions and rotating troops to Eastern Europe.

2017 - The United States also deployed 2 US based army tank brigades to Poland to further acknowledge NATO's presence in the region.

2018 - The State Department approved the sale of anti-tank weapons to Ukraine. In October 2018, Ukraine joined the US and 7 other NATO countries in a series of large-scale in Western Ukraine.

2022 - Russian invasion of Ukraine.

KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. Does your government provide asylum for Ukrainian refugees, and if so, what is their status?
2. What's your government's stance in the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine?



3. What's your government's position in the matter of Russia being against the Ukrainian's decision to join NATO?

4. In what ways does your government plan to assist Ukraine?

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