



Boğaziçi
MUN 2023

The United
Nations
Security
Council

Study Guide

Important Disclaimer Regarding the Committee

This study guide focuses mainly on the roots of the current war in Ukraine and discusses the current conflict focusing primarily on its effects. For this reason, it is up to the delegates' own initiatives and efforts to gather knowledge on the various events of 2022, up until 2 February 2023, the date of the conference. Delegates are especially expected to examine the positions of their countries and abide by their countries' stances on the issue, as well as to prepare their own solutions for the crisis.

Letter from the Secretary-General

Most Esteemed Participants,

On behalf of the Academic and Organization teams of Boğaziçi Model United Nations 2023 Conference and the Model United Nations Subcommittee of the Boğaziçi University Debate Society, it is my utmost honor and pleasure to welcome you all as the Secretary-General of the 5th edition of one of the most prestigious conferences in Turkey, Boğaziçi MUN 2023.

My name is Şebnem Yaren. Currently, I am a 4th year Management student with a minor in Political Science & International Relations at Boğaziçi University. I have been a part of Boğaziçi MUN since the beginning of my university life, and I gladly took part in all the endeavors that we set off to. Hence, it is my greatest honor to be welcoming you to our United Nations Security Council (UNSC) committee as the Secretary-General of our esteemed conference.

We have created six marvelous committees that serve the concept that we wanted to cover in this edition, bridging the gap. One of them is one that I'm very passionate about, UNSC. The revolutionary invasion of Russia over Ukraine has all shaken us to our core in 2022. The disruption this invasion caused to the World order is one that we cannot ignore, especially with the gas crisis this year. With the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Ejder, Mr. Durgut, Ms. Aşık, and Mr. Çelikdel; I have no doubt that all our participants in this committee will have the best time dissecting each aspect of this crisis and bringing a solution to it. Of course, I owe my Deputy-Secretaries General Mr. Kaan Ertan and Mr. Zühtü Anıl Tutar enormous gratitude for their assistance and cooperation in every aspect of preparing this committee.

We hope that you are as excited as we are to have one of the best four days in this committee, together!

With sincere appreciation,

Şebnem Yaren

Secretary-General of Boğaziçi MUN 2023

Letter from the Under-Secretaries-General

Dear Participants,

On behalf of the academic team, we would like to extend a warm welcome to you all as you prepare to participate in this special committee. We are honored to have you join us in this important and timely discussion of peace and diplomacy. Our committee agenda is "Russian Invasion of Ukraine 2022", a topic of great significance and relevance to our lives. This event has affected and continues to affect many countries and the international order. It is crucial that we discuss these issues in order to bring about a focus on resolution for all.

We are also excited to introduce our Under-Secretaries-General team, Doğukan Ejder from Yeditepe University with double degree of English Language and Literature and Political Sciences and International Relations, and Recep Eren Durgut from Boğaziçi University with bachelor of Industrial Engineering.

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank our academic assistants, Sude Aşık from Bilkent University and Anılcan Çelik from İstanbul Bilgi University, for their invaluable contributions in the preparation of this guide.

We look forward to a productive and engaging MUN experience and wish you all the best in your preparations.

Most Sincerely,

Recep Eren Durgut & Doğukan Ejder
Under-Secretaries-General of the UNSC

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1. The UNSC's Mandate and Tools for Addressing the Conflict

The UNSC is the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security, and it has a range of tools at its disposal to address conflicts like the invasion of Ukraine. These tools include diplomatic efforts, economic sanctions, and the authorization of military force. It may be useful to consider the advantages and limitations of these different approaches, and to think about how they might be applied in the context of the invasion of Ukraine.

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six main organs of the United Nations (UN), and is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. The UNSC has the mandate to take collective action to prevent and address threats to international peace and security.

The UNSC has a number of tools at its disposal to address conflicts, including:

1. Diplomatic measures: The UNSC can use diplomatic efforts, such as good offices, mediation, and conciliation, to address conflicts and promote peaceful resolution.
2. Sanctions: The UNSC can impose sanctions on countries or individuals to deter or prevent actions that threaten international peace and security.
3. Peacekeeping operations: The UNSC can authorize the deployment of peacekeeping missions to help maintain or restore peace in conflict-affected areas.
4. Collective military action: In exceptional cases, the UNSC can authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.
5. Referral to the International Criminal Court: The UNSC can refer cases involving crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for prosecution.

The UNSC has the power to take these actions through the adoption of resolutions, which are legally binding decisions that all UN member states are required to comply with. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is a principal organ of the United Nations (UN)

charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. It is empowered to take collective action, including the use of economic, diplomatic, and military measures, in order to prevent and address threats to international peace and security. The UNSC is composed of 15 member states, including five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 non-permanent members, which are elected for two-year terms.

2. The Causes and Dynamics of the Conflict:

2.1. Basic Timeline

The crisis was associated with the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War, which since 2014 has included the War in Donbas. In December 2021, Russia advanced two treaty drafts that included demands for what it called "security guarantees," such as a legally binding pledge that Ukraine would not join NATO and a reduction in the number of NATO personnel and equipment stationed in Eastern Europe. Russia also threatened to use unspecified military force if those demands were not fully met. These requests were denied by NATO, and the US warned that if Russia invaded Ukraine again, "swift and severe" economic penalties would be imposed. Many analysts referred to the crisis as one of the worst to hit Europe since the Cold War.

Russia effectively withdrew from the Minsk Protocol on February 21, 2022, when it recognized the two breakaway areas in eastern Ukraine—the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic—as sovereign states and sent troops there. Although a large portion of this land was still controlled by Ukrainian government forces, the breakaway republics were acknowledged inside the borders of their respective Ukrainian oblasts. Putin invalidated the Minsk accords on February 22. The use of armed force in the territories was unanimously approved by the Federation Council that day. On the morning of February 24, Putin declared the start of a "special military operation" in the Donbass and launched a defacto full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

2.2 Current Position and UNSC's Importance

In order to understand the UNSC's options for addressing the invasion of Ukraine, it is important to have a clear understanding of the factors that led to the conflict and the key issues at stake. This might include examining the historical context of the conflict, the role of domestic politics in both Ukraine and Russia, and the regional and international interests at play.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict is an example of a centuries-old hostility between the two countries. Clearly, this animosity has its roots in geographical proximity, political differences, and religious rivalries, with both sides accusing each other of various grievances going back generations before the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. In response to this geopolitical shift, Russian leaders saw their traditional supremacy challenged and carried out numerous aggressive strategies to reassert their control over Ukrainian territories. The most extreme

instance occurred in 2014 when they officially annexed the Crimean Peninsula (a move that was condemned by much of the international community due to its violation of international law). In addition to direct action against Ukrainian sovereignty, Russian Federation also employed various tactics such as economic sanctions, military buildup including placement of troops at border crossing points throughout Ukraine's exterior borders (such as along former Soviet territory), cyberattacks on government networks and private businesses, media campaigns propping up separatist "Rebel Republic" within Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts; all designed to increase pressure on Kyiv from diplomatic and economic battlefields simultaneously.

Today these tensions have translated into low-scale skirmishes for local dominance involving proxy forces like separatist groups near the Donbas region known collectively as Ukrainian Armed Forces or "ATOS". So far Geneva conventions still recognize Russia's territorial integrity remain intact. However, political divisions deepen and add another layer of complexity. Cultural identity problems and concerns overwhelm the influence of external actors' guidance on the normalization processes and therefore, push forward negotiation. Agendas largely remain stalled despite European Union's involvement while Putin increasingly adopts a hardline "personality cult" society hardening temperature lines considering the peaceful resolution. A familiar dispute turns into a sticky situation boiling one depending upon point view frame somewhat alleviate nuances impact underlying causes dynamics. This essay will consider historical interactions, identity tensions, and contemporary issues by providing a greater understanding of current theater operations throughout the Eastern Ukrainian countryside.

2.3 Historical Background:

2.3.1 General Background:

The Ukraine-Russia conflict has been a major source of tension in the region and beyond since its outbreak in 2014, but its roots can be traced back to well before the dissolution of the USSR. In order to understand Ukraine and the Russian Federation's today's politics, one must research the historical conflict and identity problems of Ukraine and Russia from a constructivist political perspective to understand national identity and bilateral relations. Ukraine and the Russian Federation's historical background dates back to times when Russia was once an empire, entangled in World War I, whereupon Ukraine declared independence from Russia for a brief period during 1917-21. Even following that period under

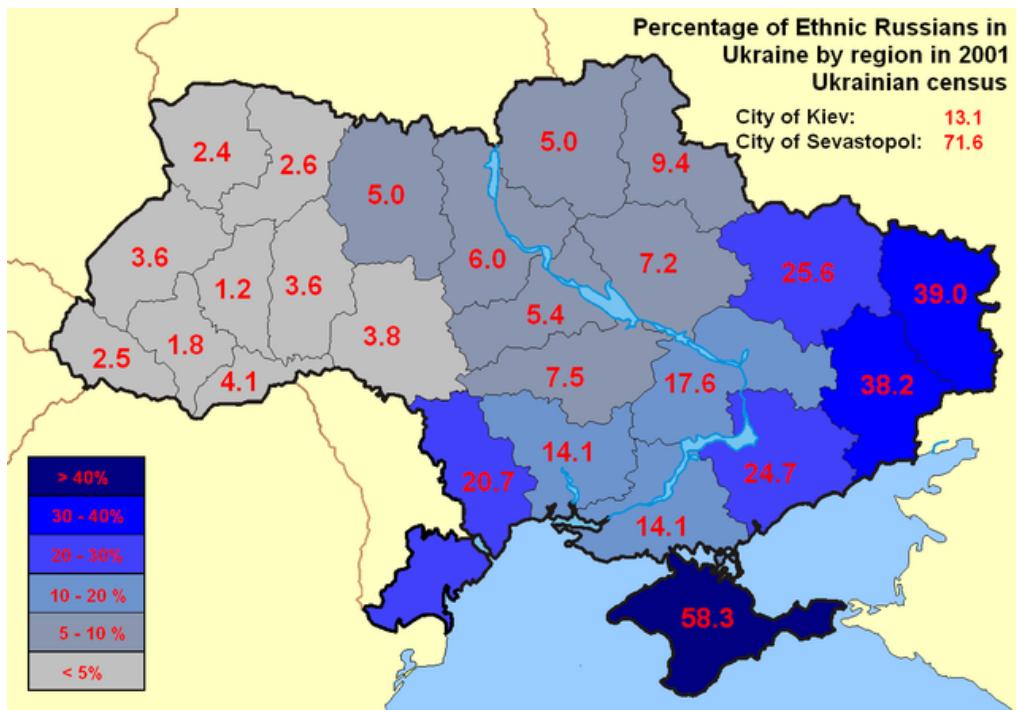
Soviet rule - which eventually created an artificial political boundary - many Ukrainians continued to recognize a cultural heritage shared with Russia due to intertwined communities and activities such as business, trade, religion, and language amongst others. The dissolution of the Soviet Union brought about drastic changes for both nations: while Ukraine won independence from Moscow; it also inherited vast issues concerning its own founding vision, particularly with regard to ethnic minorities such as Russians and Tatars living within Ukrainian territories that did not necessarily desire Ukrainian citizenship. On the other hand, for Moscow, it meant losing control over sovereign nations still dangerously close because they shared borders with parts they identified as "Russian land" despite going through long de-Sovietization processes like denationalization (easing restrictions) or breaking ties between communist leaders/parties. Also, Ukraine was an industrialized and economically rich region of the USSR, which meant an economic loss for its successor, the Russian Federation.

These events heightened fears among some Russians as to how their future will shape without unity with their former fellow citizens. Thus, psychological factors help make sense of why Russia could someday resort to violence over perceived threats even though understanding geopolitical positioning is a priority too. Unsurprisingly then, the adoption of harsher policies against newly independent states occurred. The over-defending autocratic behavior of Russia that tries to protect its hegemony over the ex-Soviet states fuels much of the current civil unrest in regions such as the Caucasus and Ukraine.

The ongoing conflict is causing governments to make concessions without commitment, leading to dangerous power dynamics. Past efforts to resolve the situation were not taken seriously, and this has led to escalating problems that require global intervention, including policy enforcement and diplomatic efforts to counter isolationist actions that destabilize regions. The underlying issue is a desire for control without democratic elections, and addressing this is crucial for resolving the conflict.

What is more, Ukraine used to be part of the Soviet Union where their identity struggle still existed at the socialist community. The intricate Ukrainian-Russian relationship, with its history of dynamic political and cultural tensions, is often viewed by the international community as a source of unrest in Eastern Europe. The Ukrainian-Russian conflict has been escalating since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, leading to heightened military activity and economic insecurity for both countries over the past five years. Ukrainians were part of a socialist community where their identity struggle was still present. Despite being heavily entrenched within Russia's sphere of control during that period they had forged an

independent national identity distinct from Russia under previous regimes; relying heavily upon writers such as Shevchenko who emphasized suffering endured through foreign domination combined with patriotism and freedom fighting against Russian dominance.



A Map of Ukraine Showing the Ethnic Russians in Each State, 2001

(Crimea Having the Largest Share with 58.3%)



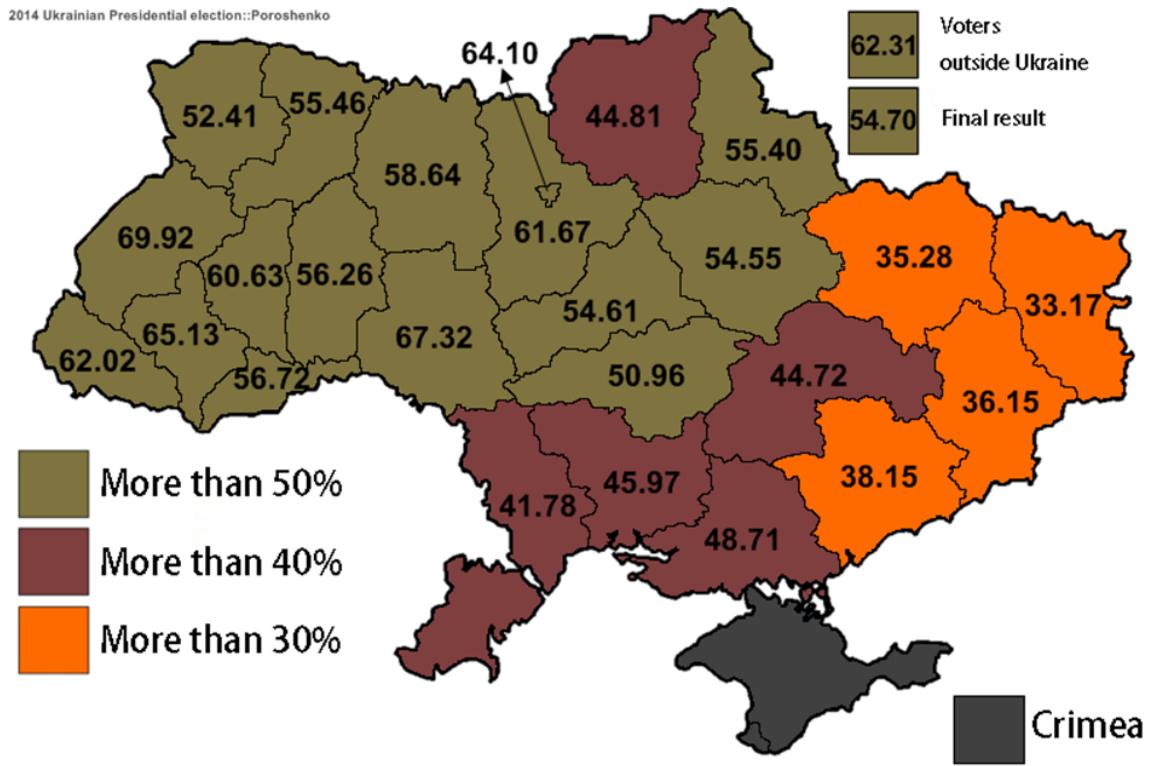
The Oblasts (Provinces) of Ukraine

However, it was not until Gorbachev's liberal reforms that Ukraine truly began defining itself beyond mere subservience to Moscow's rule; prompting parliamentarians like Leonid Kravchuk (Ukraine's first president) to promote Ukrainian interests over those of Russian statehood - weaving together a collective sense of nationalism based on cultural values and citizenship status thereby amplifying previously existing grievances between Ukraine and Russia along ethnic/cultural lines rather than merely ideological ones.

2.3.2 Year of 2014 - A Scar for the Ukrainian History

The desire for Ukraine to join the European Union (EU) has been a contentious issue for many years. The country has long sought to deepen its ties with the EU, but this process has been met with resistance from Russia, who views Ukraine as a crucial buffer state between itself and the West. This tension came to a head in 2014, when Ukraine held presidential elections that would ultimately determine the country's future relationship with the EU.

The main candidates in the 2014 Ukrainian presidential election were Petro Poroshenko, a billionaire businessman and former Foreign Minister, and Yulia Tymoshenko, a former Prime Minister and leader of the Fatherland party. Poroshenko, who was seen as pro-European, won the election with over 54% of the vote in the first round. The election was widely seen as a success and was deemed to be free and fair by international observers. Poroshenko's victory was seen as a sign of support for the new government and a rejection of the previous regime under Viktor Yanukovych. In the aftermath of the election, Poroshenko moved quickly to deepen Ukraine's ties with the EU. In June 2014, the EU and Ukraine signed a historic Association Agreement that would bring the country closer to EU standards and integration. This agreement was seen as a significant step towards Ukraine's eventual membership in the EU, and was met with strong opposition from Russia.



The 2014 Presidential Election Poroshenko Voters Map

(Note the Similarity with the Ethnicity Map)

The Russian disapproval of the situation soon took a physical shape and protests erupted among the ethnic Russian citizens of Ukraine. These protests concentrated on the Eastern region of Donbass and in Crimea, and ultimately paved the way to the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, which was met with international condemnation. The annexation of Crimea was seen as a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and a brazen act of aggression by Russia. The annexation and the subsequent war in Eastern Ukraine have caused thousands of deaths, and led to a humanitarian crisis. The annexation was met with widespread international condemnation. The EU and the US imposed sanctions on Russia, and the UN General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the annexation. The annexation was seen as a violation of international law, and many countries argued that it represented a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The annexation of Crimea represented a significant escalation of tensions between Russia and the West, and led to a deep political and economic crisis in Ukraine.



2014 Map of Pro-Russian Protests and Russian Occupation of Ukraine

(RSA: Regional State Administration in Separatist Regions)

The annexation of Crimea also led to a war in Eastern Ukraine, which has caused thousands of deaths and led to a humanitarian crisis. The war began in April 2014, when pro-Russian separatists seized control of several towns and cities in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The conflict has since escalated, with the Ukrainian military and pro-Russian separatists engaging in intense fighting. The war has resulted in thousands of deaths, and has led to a humanitarian crisis. The election of Petro Poroshenko, a pro-European candidate, was a clear indication of the Ukrainian people's desire to deepen ties with the EU, however the annexation of Crimea and the subsequent war in Eastern Ukraine have not only led to a humanitarian crisis but also highlighted the complexity of the situation and the need for a peaceful resolution. With the civil unrest turning into a military intervention and a regional civil war, the Ukrainian citizens were irreversibly divided into two ethnic groups. This marks a cornerstone in the modern history of Ukraine as a unitary state. The annexation of Crimea was a violation of international law and Ukraine's sovereignty, and it represented a significant escalation of tensions between Russia and the West. It is crucial for the international community to continue to support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and to actively seek a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict. It must be remembered that the 2022 war is the sequel of the armed conflicts that began in 2014.

What followed next can be famously called "hybrid war", a type of warfare that involves both regional conflicts of self-proclaimed regimes with Ukraine and economic losses from sanctions imposed on Russia after Crimea's annexation. Thus, since then we have seen a clear indication of how the Kremlin believes it successfully outplayed Western nations which resulted in a frozen conflict Donbas Region. This frozen conflict with no gains or losses except the combatants' lives continued up until 2022. Despite being heavily entrenched within Russia's sphere of control during that period, the Donbas region forged independent national identities somewhat distinct from Russia under two regimes; relying heavily upon writers such as Shevchenko who emphasized suffering endured through foreign domination combined with patriotism and freedom fighting against Russian dominance. These regimes are the Luhansk Peoples Republic and Donetsk Peoples Republic.

2.3.3 All Quiet on the Eastern Front

The Minsk Accord, also known as the Minsk II Agreement, was a comprehensive peace deal signed on February 11, 2015, between Ukraine, Russia, and the Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine. The accord was brokered by the leaders of France, Germany, and Russia, and was intended to put an end to the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, which had been raging since April 2014. The accord was formed as a result of the escalating violence and humanitarian crisis in the region, and aimed to restore peace and stability in the region.

The Minsk Accord consisted of a set of measures aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The measures included a ceasefire, the withdrawal of heavy weapons from the front line, constitutional reforms in Ukraine, and local elections in certain areas of eastern Ukraine. The accord also provided for the release of prisoners, the return of control of certain areas to Ukraine, and the provision of humanitarian aid to the region. The Minsk Accord was seen as a significant step towards resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine, as it provided a framework for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The accord was also seen as a positive step towards improving relations between Ukraine and Russia, as it provided a basis for dialogue and cooperation between the two countries.

The ceasefire, which was one of the key measures of the accord, was seen as a vital step toward ending the violence in the region. The ceasefire was intended to create a stable environment in which the other measures of the accord could be implemented. The ceasefire was generally observed, but there were some violations reported, particularly in the early days

of the accord.



A Map of the Buffer Zone Established by the Minsk Protocol Follow-up Memorandum

The withdrawal of heavy weapons from the front line was another important measure of the accord. The withdrawal of heavy weapons was intended to reduce the risk of further violence and to create a safer environment for the implementation of the other measures of the accord. The withdrawal of heavy weapons was generally observed, but there were some violations reported.

The constitutional reforms in Ukraine, which were another measure of the accord, were intended to provide greater autonomy for certain areas of eastern Ukraine. The constitutional reforms were seen as a positive step towards resolving the conflict, as they provided a basis for the local elections that were to be held in the region. The constitutional reforms were generally supported by the Ukrainian government and the Russian-backed separatists, but they were not implemented fully. The local elections in certain areas of eastern Ukraine were another important measure of the accord. The local elections were intended to provide a basis for the restoration of control of the region to Ukraine. The local elections were generally seen as free and fair, but they were not held in all areas of the region as intended by the accord.

The release of prisoners and the return of control of certain areas to Ukraine were other important measures of the accord. The release of prisoners and the return of control of certain areas to Ukraine were intended to provide a basis for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The release of prisoners and the return of control of certain areas to Ukraine were generally observed, but there were some violations reported.

2.3.4 To Feel the Warmth or to Be Punished by Winter

The natural gas trade crisis between the Russian Federation and other countries is a complex issue that has evolved over many years. At its core, the crisis is driven by Russia's dominance of the European natural gas market, and the ways in which the country has used this dominance to further its political and economic interests.

One of the key factors that have contributed to the crisis is the Nord Stream pipeline, which connects Russia to Germany via the Baltic Sea. The pipeline, which was completed in 2012, bypasses traditional transit countries such as Ukraine, Belarus, and Poland, which has led to a significant reduction in revenue for these countries. Additionally, the pipeline has also been criticized for increasing Europe's dependence on Russian gas, and for undermining the EU's energy security. Another factor that has contributed to the crisis is the decline in Russian gas exports. According to statistics, Russian gas exports to Europe have dropped by approximately 25% since 2010, due to the increasing competition from other gas producers such as the US and Norway. This decline in exports has been a major blow to the Russian economy, which is heavily dependent on revenue from natural gas exports.



Natural gas pipelines from Russia to Europe as of March 2021

Furthermore, Russia has been accused of using its dominance of the natural gas market as a weapon to further its political and economic interests. For example, in 2006 and 2009, Russia cut off gas supplies to Ukraine during disputes over pricing, which resulted in shortages in several European countries that rely on gas transit through Ukraine. These actions were widely criticized as a form of energy blackmail, and raised concerns about the EU's dependence on Russian gas. The crisis has also led to a push for diversification of energy sources and routes, as well as increased efforts to develop domestic gas production in Europe. The EU has also sought to reduce its dependence on Russian gas through the promotion of alternative energy sources, such as renewable energy, and through the development of new gas pipelines, such as the Southern Gas Corridor, which would bring gas from Azerbaijan to Europe.

Russia can be shown as Europe's largest trading partner as an energy source. Following the reactions after the annexation of Crimea in 2014, Russia used its gas resource trump card to

sell natural gas to Europe on the market or to make the sale difficult. After the latest events, many countries, especially European countries, resorted to imposing sanctions against Russia. Among these are the seizure of the assets of many legal and natural persons and the prohibition of export and import. Subsequently, Russian banks were excluded from the swift system used in international energy purchases and sales. This shows that the weapon used by Russia against Europe before was used against itself by Europe. The difficulty in buying and selling of natural gas in a country with such a large resource caused the citizens of the countries to face high bills. This disruption in the supply-demand balance caused protests in many European countries. As a result of these protests, Russia realized that this natural gas embargo, which was actually tried to be used against itself, harmed Europe even more, and chose to try to ease the embargoes by making it difficult for the countries that want to buy natural gas by going certain ways. Russia resorted to methods such as requiring the use of the Russian ruble as a payment method, and cutting off the natural gas flow, allegedly due to maintenance and malfunctions in the Nord Stream natural gas lines. At this point, the natural gas issue has connected all segments. While it is an important issue that the Russian state company Gazprom should not fail, it is also in question that it cannot meet the basic needs of people such as heating in European countries. Until now, this gas need is provided by the United States of America by tanker in the form of LNG (Liquid Natural Gas). However, there is a consensus that this system is not sustainable.

Another issue that caused the global crisis is the grain crisis. Approximately 50 million of the 761 million tons of global production takes place in Ukraine, whereas Russia produces about 100 million tons. Due to the embargo applied to Russia, the export of this grain is not possible. When we look at the system implemented by Russia on Ukraine, we can say that the main target is port cities. With the capture of these port cities by Russia, Ukraine cannot carry out the transportation of the grains it produces. 150 million tons is almost 20% of the global amount of grain produced, and the inability to bring this amount of grain to the market has made it more difficult to access basic nutrients in many regions, especially in the African continent. Although the ships have started to carry grain again thanks to the "Grain Corridor" with the efforts of Turkey, Russia's unpredictable actions may endanger this situation.

The current crisis between Ukraine and Russia is hindered by a lack of mutual understanding, largely due to Russia's prioritization of national interests over socio-cultural narratives. This has led to perceptions of ill-will, hindering meaningful dialogue and peaceful exchanges. Reconciliation requires both countries to develop an appreciation for each other's

story and move away from simplifications towards more reconciliatory approaches when addressing issues within former Soviet Republics. This process can begin by empowering unbiased public sources, like providing insight on trending topics like misinformation campaigns. The current conflict has evolved since it began seven years ago, but it can be recognized that deeply entrenched historical forces are still present and important in Eastern Europe, and it is vital that international actors consider this when seeking resolution through dialogue and disarmament.

2.3.5 The UNSC's Part in the History

In fulfilling its mandate, the UNSC has a number of tools at its disposal. These include diplomatic measures, such as good offices, mediation, and conciliation, which aim to peacefully resolve conflicts and prevent escalation. Good offices involve the efforts of the UNSC or individual member states to facilitate communication and negotiations between parties in conflict, with the goal of promoting understanding and reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Mediation involves the use of a third party to facilitate communication and negotiations between parties in conflict, with the aim of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Conciliation involves the use of a third party to facilitate communication and negotiations between parties in conflict, with the goal of addressing the underlying causes of the conflict and finding a lasting solution.

The UNSC can also impose sanctions on countries or individuals to deter or prevent actions that threaten international peace and security. Sanctions can include economic measures, such as trade restrictions or asset freezes, or military measures, such as arms embargoes. The UNSC can also authorize the use of targeted sanctions, such as travel bans or financial sanctions, against individuals or groups that are responsible for or complicit in actions that threaten international peace and security.

In addition, the UNSC can authorize the deployment of peacekeeping missions to help maintain or restore peace in conflict-affected areas. Peacekeeping missions are typically composed of military, police, and civilian personnel, and can be tasked with a range of activities, including monitoring and reporting on the situation on the ground, protecting civilians, and supporting the implementation of peace agreements.

In exceptional cases, the UNSC can authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security. This power is set out in Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which allows the UNSC to take action to "maintain or restore international peace and security" if it determines that a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression has occurred. The UNSC can authorize the use of force through the adoption of a resolution, which must be adopted by at least nine of the 15 member states, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). The use of force must be exercised in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of necessity, proportionality, and the prohibition on the use of force except in self-defense or when authorized by the UNSC.

Finally, the UNSC can refer cases involving crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for prosecution. The ICC is an independent international tribunal that has the jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute individuals accused of committing these crimes, which are among the most serious crimes under international law. Referral to the ICC can serve as a deterrent to future crimes and help to hold accountable those responsible for serious violations of international law.

In response to the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) took a number of actions to address the situation and promote a peaceful resolution. One of the main tools used by the UNSC was obviously diplomacy. The UNSC held numerous meetings to discuss the situation and express concern about the annexation. It also issued several statements condemning the annexation and calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The UNSC also imposed sanctions on Russia in response to the annexation. These sanctions included asset freezes and travel bans on individuals and entities involved in the annexation, as well as economic measures targeting specific sectors of the Russian economy. In addition, the UNSC authorized the deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Ukraine to monitor the situation on the ground and support the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which were aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The peacekeeping mission, known as the United Nations Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL), is composed of military, police, and civilian personnel, and is tasked with monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Ukraine, as well as providing technical assistance to the Ukrainian government. The UNSC has also called on all parties to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and refrain from actions that could escalate the conflict. It

has also encouraged dialogue and negotiations between the parties to the conflict in order to find a peaceful resolution. Overall, the UNSC has used a range of diplomatic and economic tools to end current invasion of Ukraine in 2022 that continues today. The international community's views and actions lead us, diplomats to question the effectiveness of our tools that we present during the table of negotiation. The United Nations Security Council is one of the best representatives of this approach.

To approach the topic from a different angle, let's inspect what is the most important aspect of the Russian Federation's annexation in 2014 over Russia's own power and influence in Eastern Europe. The dissolution of the Soviet Union saw Ukraine become an independent state for the first time, but this brought into focus questions such as who could legitimately lay claim to Orthodox Christianity-long seen as integral to Russian national identity -as well as access to important ports on the Black Sea. For Russia, unable to exert direct control over Ukraine due to its newly recognized independence, other approaches would have to be taken during peacetime in order for it to maintain some sense of power. Therefore, it is no surprise that shortly after Crimea was annexed by Russia in 2014 during pro-Russian protests throughout eastern Ukraine - leading military forces quickly denounced by Ukrainian authorities - Russian Federation began invading territories inside Ukraine's borders, while regularly denying any involvement while giving arms support or launching its own airstrikes from helicopters against visible targets. It is clear that what started out as an issue involving separatist rebels backed by Moscow has now become a much larger problem with international implications given Russia's willingness (or refusal) to acknowledge its role within this conflict and adhere itself strictly to UNSC resolutions imposed restrictions upon it, banning specific actions including bombings across border areas between two countries. This lead us diplomats to question the effectiveness of our tools presented during the negotiations table. The UNSC is the foremost representative among all the international cooperations, plays a huge role in mediating crucial insights on potential options to solve the stalemate we are witnessing right now. The stalemate directly leads to more casualties on both sides, more economic and demographic losses on the Ukrainian side, elongated periods of sanctions on Russia(and on the EU), and a more complex situation to solve. Ukrainian citizens have abandoned their normal lives nearly for a year and Europe is going through a shortage of energy due to the cuts by the Russian side, while Russia strengthens its efforts of conscription day by day to mobilize more of their citizens, especially from the remote regions. Seeing the harms of this stalemate on the whole world, it is urgent to mediate a satisfactory and long-lasting solution to the conflict.

2.4 The Effects of the Conflict:

2.4.1 The Beginning

The political causes of the 2022 Russian Invasion of Ukraine are varied and complex. The invasion was essentially a result of a long-standing power struggle between Russia and Ukraine over the region's natural resources. Russia had been attempting to gain control of the region for years and had been denied by Ukraine's increasingly powerful military presence. This led to an escalation of tensions between the two countries, resulting in a series of provocations by Russia which culminated in the invasion. Additionally, the Russian government was motivated by a desire to reassert its influence in the region, as well as to expand its sphere of influence and gain access to important strategic resources. Furthermore, the Russian government was also driven by a sense of national pride, as the invasion was seen as a way to restore Russia's status as a major world power. Ultimately, the invasion was a result of the complex mix of political and economic motivations of the Russian government. The events that led to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 can be traced back to the propagation of Russian propaganda in the years preceding the invasion.

The Russian government made use of propaganda to sow discontent among the people of Ukraine, painting the government in an unfavorable light and stoking a sense of Russian nationalism. This propaganda was disseminated through various channels, such as television and radio broadcasts, as well as through social media platforms. As a result, the people of Ukraine began to view the government in Kyiv with suspicion and distrust, leading to a breakdown in relations between the two countries. As the situation deteriorated, it became increasingly likely that Russia would take military action against Ukraine in order to protect its interests in the region. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 was the culmination of these events and can be attributed, in part, to the power of Russian propaganda. The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine was an act of aggression initiated by the Russian government in an attempt to acquire control of the Ukrainian government. The invasion was enabled by a number of political and financial arrangements, as well as the presence of a pro-Russian government sect and military wing within Ukraine. This event, which resulted in a large-scale conflict, serves as a stark reminder of the power of international politics, and the potential for tensions to manifest into open conflict between states. As such, it is imperative that all nations take every precaution to promote international diplomatic dialogue, as well as strive for mutually agreed-upon levels of cooperation among states. The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 was a complex event, with many different motivations driving the decision of the Russian government. The military-associated details and the technicalities of the war will not be discussed in the scope of this guide. However, it is beneficial to have an understanding of these matters as well.

2.4.2 Invasion and Immigration

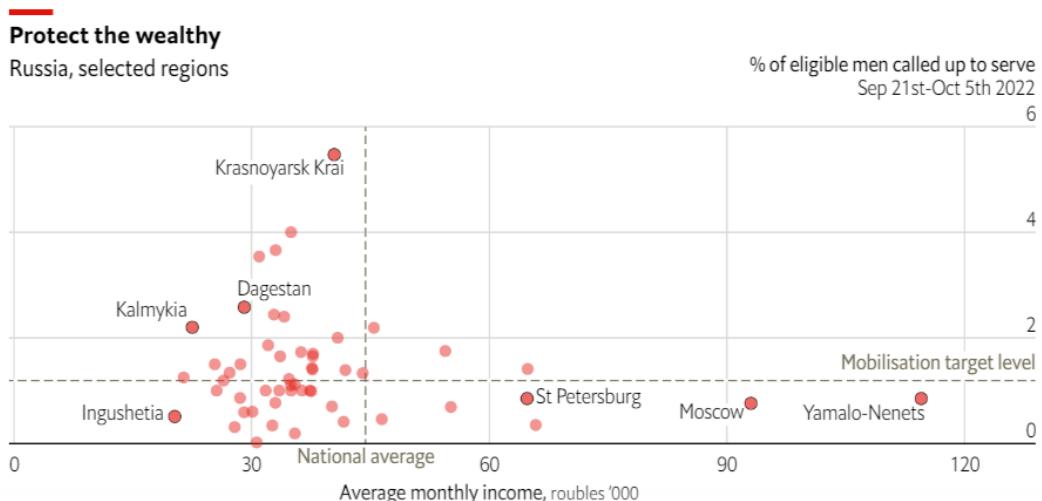
The crisis in the Donbas region and the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 have had a significant impact on immigration to Europe and the ethnic population of the region. The ongoing conflict in the Donbas region has resulted in widespread displacement and destruction, leading many individuals to flee the affected areas in search of safety and stability. As a result, there has been a significant influx of refugees and asylum seekers into Europe, particularly in countries such as Germany and Poland. This has placed a strain on the resources and infrastructure of receiving countries, as well as leading to political and social tensions as host countries struggle to integrate large numbers of newcomers. Moreover, Russia's invasion in 2022 caused nearly 2.9 million refugees from Ukraine to pour into the Eastern European countries due to the fear of Russian attacks on civilians, which was soon uncovered to be righteous. Russia's occasional missile and air attacks on residential and school areas in cities that are far away from the frontline (i.e. Lviv, Vynnitsya, Chernivtsi) spread a wave of fear among the Ukrainian civilians. Those who had relatives or monetary power fled the country, while others either stayed or fled to the western regions of the country. So far, approximately 1.6 million were reported to have fled to Poland as of January 17, 2023. In total, around eight million Ukrainian refugees were registered across Europe as of 2023.

The conflict has also resulted in significant loss of life and displacement for many Russians. Russian President Vladimir Putin, has been criticized for his decision to invade Ukraine and for the subsequent deaths of tens of thousands of Russian soldiers. In September 2022, Putin announced a "partial mobilization" of the country in an effort to bolster the war effort. However, not all Russians are being treated equally in this effort. Analysts suggest that Putin is relying on poor and remote eastern areas of the country, often places with large ethnic minority populations, to feed his faltering war machine. This way, Russia is also working on depleting the minorities in these regions.

2.4.3 Recruitment Process During the War

The ongoing conflict has resulted in significant loss of life and displacement for many Russians. Russian President, Vladimir Putin, has been criticized for his decision to invade Ukraine and for the subsequent deaths of tens of thousands of Russian soldiers. In September 2022, Putin announced a "partial mobilization" of the country in an effort to bolster the war effort. However, not all Russians are being treated equally in this effort. Analysts suggest that

Putin is relying on poor and remote areas of the country (often the Eastern regions), places with large ethnic minority populations, to feed his faltering war machine.



Graph Showing the Correlation between Conscription and Wealth in Russia

This has led to a severe shortage of troops and reports suggest that Russia is now recruiting in homeless shelters and considering pardons for criminals in exchange for their enlistment in the army. US officials have reported that intelligence indicates that Russia is suffering from "severe manpower shortages" in Ukraine. Moscow has not publicly revealed the number of Russian soldiers that have died during the invasion, but unverified estimates range from 15,000 to 49,000 soldiers killed. In order to make up for these losses, Russia is engaging in unconventional recruitment tactics such as compelling wounded soldiers to re-enter combat, acquiring personnel from private security companies, and paying bonuses to conscripts. Reports have also emerged that Russia is recruiting Afghan special forces who fought with the US and then fled to Iran after the chaotic US withdrawal last year, to fight in Ukraine with offers of steady, \$1,500-a-month payments and promises of safe havens for themselves and their families.

2.4.4 Sanctions After the Invasion

The invasion quickly led to the imposition of limited sanctions by Western countries and others upon Russia. As the attacks continued, a growing number of countries, including South Korea and Taiwan, began to apply a wide range of sanctions aimed at crippling the Russian economy. These sanctions targeted individuals, banks, businesses, monetary exchanges, bank transfers, exports, and imports. Certain materials that could be used for weapons against Ukraine were also included in the sanctions, as well as electronics, technology devices, and

other related equipment. However, some countries, such as Serbia, Mexico, Turkey, and Brazil, announced they would not be participating in any economic sanctions against Russia. On February 28, 2022, the EU imposed sanctions on several Russian oligarchs and politicians, and the Central Bank of Russia was blocked from accessing more than \$400 billion in foreign-exchange reserves held abroad. The same day, US Foreign Assets Control prohibited United States persons from engaging in transactions with the Central Bank of Russia, Russian Direct Investment Fund, Limited Liability Company RVC Management Company, and Kirill Dmitriev, an ally of Vladimir Putin's. Sergei Aleksashenko, the former Russian deputy finance minister, said that these sanctions were a "kind of financial nuclear bomb that is falling on Russia.". French finance minister Bruno Le Maire stated that the total amount of Russian assets being frozen by sanctions amounted to \$1 trillion.

BBC News' Faisal Islam stated that the measures were far from normal sanctions and were "better seen as a form of economic war." The intent of the sanctions was to push Russia into a deep recession with the likelihood of bank runs and hyperinflation. Russia's Deputy Chairman of the Security Council and former president Dmitry Medvedev derided Western sanctions imposed on Russia and threatened to nationalize foreign assets held inside Russia.

In July 2022, Russia warned Western countries against imposing additional sanctions on Russian energy. In a TV interview, Putin claimed that "sanctions restrictions on Russia cause much more damage to those countries that impose them." While Russia's energy industry was stabilized through redirecting oil exports to India and China, Western countries experienced unprecedented inflation that hampered economic growth and increased the risk of a global recession.

- Fossil Fuel and Its Derivatives

On March 8, 2022, President Joe Biden ordered a ban on imports of oil, gas, and coal from Russia to the US. The European Commission also proposed a ban on oil imports from Russia, which was later reduced to a ban on oil imports by sea. Germany and Poland vowed to end pipeline deliveries from Russia. Canada also banned imports of Russian crude oil and banned services to the Russian oil, mining, gas, and chemical industries. Switzerland is a major hub for commodities trading globally and about 80% of Russia's commodity trading goes through Geneva. The European Commission and International Energy Agency presented joint plans to reduce reliance on Russian energy, to reduce Russian gas imports by two-thirds within a year and completely by 2030. On September 2, the G7 group of nations agreed to cap the price

of Russian oil in order to reduce Russia's ability to finance its war with Ukraine without further increasing inflation.

- Banking

In a speech in February 2022, US President Joe Biden announced restrictions against four Russian banks, including V.E.B., as well as on corrupt billionaires close to Putin. UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced that all major Russian banks would have their assets frozen and be excluded from the UK financial system, and that some export licenses to Russia would be suspended. The foreign ministers of the Baltic states called for Russia to be cut off from SWIFT, the global messaging network for international payments. Germany had resisted calls for Russia to be banned from SWIFT, citing the effect it would have on payments for Russian gas and oil. However, it was announced that major Russian banks would be removed from SWIFT, although there would still be limited accessibility to ensure the continued ability to pay for gas shipments. Furthermore, the West would place sanctions on the Russian Central Bank, which holds \$630bn in foreign reserves, to prevent it from liquidating assets to offset the impact of sanctions. Other countries such as China, Switzerland, Monaco, Singapore, South Korea, and Japan also announced sanctions against Russia.

- Exports

The US instituted export controls, a novel type of sanctions that focused on restricting Russian access to high-tech components, both hardware and software, made with any parts or intellectual property from the US. This required that any person or company that wanted to sell technology, semiconductors, encryption software, lasers, or sensors to Russia request a license, which was denied by default. The enforcement mechanism involved sanctions against the person or company, with the sanctions focused on the shipbuilding, aerospace, and defense industries. On March 20, 2022, Australia banned the export of alumina, bauxite and other aluminum ores to Russia.

- EU Sanctions

On February 24, 2022, Ursula von der Leyen, the President of the European Commission, announced "massive" EU sanctions to be adopted by the Union. The sanctions targeted technological transfers, Russian banks, and Russian assets. The EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell, stated that Russia would

face "unprecedented isolation" as the EU would impose the "harshest package of sanctions [which the union has] ever implemented." President of the European Parliament Roberta Metsola called for "immediate, quick, solid and swift action" and convened an extraordinary session of Parliament for March 1.

- U.S. "Freeze and Seize" Policy

The United States has implemented several measures to impose sanctions on Russia in response to their recognition of the independence of self-declared Donbass republics and subsequent invasion of Ukraine. The main sanctions law, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), blocks the designated person or entity's assets, and also prohibits any United States person from transacting business with the designated person or entity. Additionally, the U.S. has implemented criminal penalties, fines, and asset forfeiture laws to target the wealth of Russian oligarchs. On March 1, 2022, U.S. President Joe Biden announced an effort to target the wealth of Russian oligarchs, and on March 2, the U.S. Attorney General announced the formation of Task Force KleptoCapture, an inter-agency effort to seize assets. On March 11, President Biden signed Executive Order 14068, which targeted several oligarchs and their assets. Other countries such as New Zealand, Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis have also imposed sanctions on Russia and targeted the assets of Russian officials and oligarchs.

- Effects on the Russian economy

In April 2022, Russia supplied 45% of EU's gas imports, earning \$900 million a day. However, due to the sanctions by the EU, Russia first greatly cut the gas flow to Europe citing operational errors and maintenance needs as the excuse. Then in September 2022, Russia has cut the gas flow to Europe altogether, causing a drastic blow to the European economies. Following this, energy prices, and subsequently all retail prices, increased in Europe. European citizens who are rather unaccustomed to inflation were infuriated over the inflation and hit the streets to protest the prices. Consequently, while the Russian economy is projected to see a -8.5% decrease in its real GDP in 2022, with inflation of 21.3% in that same year, European countries suffered even worse from these sanctions. Russia has managed to successfully place a political strain on the European governments. So as a matter of fact, Russia is waiting out the current governments of Europe rather than the countries. Despite projected contractions in some economic sectors, Russia has so far managed to avoid defaulting on its foreign currency debt. The citizens of the Russian Federation face surging inflation and unemployment, expensive

credit, capital controls, restricted travel, and shortages of goods. But being a rather strict state and accustomed to such episodes, Russia is expected to be able to hold its ground for much longer than can the EU. Analysts have identified similarities with conditions in the decade following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Bloomberg reported that Russia is poised to default on its foreign debt for the first time since 1918. Despite massive Western sanctions, the Russian rouble had its highest evaluation against the US Dollar and Euro since 2015, and continued to trade higher than before the invasion.

- Effects on the Neighbouring Countries

The economic consequences of the conflict and sanctions have had a negative impact on Russia's economy, specifically in the areas of trade through the Pan-European corridors. However, some countries neighboring Russia, such as Armenia, have experienced positive effects. Despite the influx of Russian migrants causing an increase in real estate prices, Armenia's economic activity index grew around 12% in the first half of 2022. This growth is attributed to increased exports to Russia, foreign investments, and tourism. Additionally, the migration of Russian citizens and companies to Armenia has also led to an increase in foreign currency flow, contributing to overall economic growth.

- Effect on the Global Food Supply

The ongoing conflict and subsequent sanctions imposed on Russia by Western countries have had a significant impact on international trade, particularly in the area of wheat exports. Russia, which is a major exporter of wheat, has accused Western countries of hindering its ability to export the commodity due to their sanctions. However, the Western countries have pointed to Russia's interference with wheat exports from Ukraine as the cause of the disruption. The situation has also affected other countries, particularly African nations that rely on imports of food and fertilizers from Russia. The United Nations has been working to facilitate exports of grain from Ukraine through the Black Sea, which has been described as "a beacon of hope" by the UN Secretary-General. However, the UN has also expressed concerns over the constrained supply of fertilizer from Russia due to the sanctions. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) has also been working to address the issue through the opening of the Black Sea Grain Corridor, which has successfully transported over 11 million tonnes of grain since its implementation. The initiative serves as an example of a diplomatic solution to the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

2.4.5 The Black Sea Grain Initiative / Grain Deal

The Black Sea Grain Initiative, also known as the Initiative on the Safe Transportation of Grain and Foodstuffs from Ukrainian ports, is an agreement made between Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and the United Nations (UN) during the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The Russian invasion resulted in a complete halt of maritime grain shipments from Ukraine, which is a major exporter via the Black Sea. This caused a rise in world food prices and the threat of famine in lower-income countries. To address this issue, discussions began in April, hosted by Turkey (which controls the maritime routes from the Black Sea) and supported by the UN. The resulting agreement was signed in Istanbul on 22 July 2022, and is valid for a period of 120 days. The agreement creates procedures for the safe export of grain from certain ports in an attempt to address the 2022 food crisis. A joint coordination and inspection center was set up in Turkey, with the UN serving as secretariat. By late December, nearly 600 voyages had successfully left Ukrainian ports carrying over 15 million tonnes of grain and other food products.

The agreement also established a Joint Coordination Centre (JCC) under the auspices of the UN in Istanbul on July 27. The JCC was responsible for registering and monitoring the departure of commercial ships via satellite, internet, and other communication means. Its primary responsibility was to check for the absence of unauthorized cargo and personnel on board the vessels. The JCC was located on the campus of the National Defense University in Istanbul, headed by a Turkish admiral and staffed by 20 delegates from each of the four involved parties. However, the implementation of the agreement was not without challenges. On July 23, the day after the signing ceremony, Russia launched Kalibr missiles at the Odesa sea trade port, causing damage to the port and raising concerns among insurers. Additionally, there were reports of widespread theft of Ukrainian grain, involving both private companies and Russian state operatives. Despite these obstacles, the agreement was able to facilitate the export of significant amounts of grain and other agricultural products, helping to mitigate the food crisis. The original agreement was set to expire on November 19, 2022, but was extended for a further 120 days. Renewal negotiations were briefly interrupted when Russia suspended its participation in the agreement on October 29 because of a drone attack on Russian naval ships in the port of Sevastopol, but resumed after Turkish and UN mediation.

Overall, the Black Sea Grain Initiative was an important step in addressing the food crisis caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the disruption of grain exports. The agreement, which was not a direct agreement between Russia and Ukraine, but rather an agreement between Ukraine, Turkey, and the UN and a separate "mirror" agreement between

Russia, Turkey, and the UN, successfully facilitated the safe export of grain and other agricultural products from Ukraine, helping to alleviate food shortages and stabilize global food prices. Additionally, the Joint Coordination Centre played a vital role in monitoring and regulating the export process, ensuring the safe passage of ships and the absence of unauthorized cargo and personnel.

3. The Positions of the UN Member States and Organizations

The UNSC is composed of 15 member states, each of which has its own interests and priorities that may shape its approach to the invasion of Ukraine. In preparing, it may be useful to consider the policies and positions of different UNSC member states on the conflict, and to think about how these might influence the UNSC's decisions.

1. Russia

Russia's role in the Russian-Ukrainian dispute has been a contentious issue for many years. The dispute centers around the Crimean Peninsula, which was annexed by Russia in 2014 after a controversial referendum. Ukraine and the majority of the international community do not recognize Russia's annexation of Crimea and consider it to be a violation of international law.



One of the main reasons for Russia's annexation of Crimea was the presence of a large Russian-speaking population in the region. Many Russians felt that they were not being adequately represented in the Ukrainian government, and that their rights were being disregarded. This led to calls for greater autonomy for Crimea, and ultimately, the annexation by Russia.

In addition to the annexation of Crimea, Russia has been accused of supporting separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. The conflict in eastern Ukraine, known as the Donbas War, has resulted in thousands of deaths, and has displaced approximately 14 million people. Russia has denied involvement in the conflict, but there is significant evidence to suggest that it has provided military and financial support to the separatists.

The dispute has also escalated into economic sanctions on Russia by western countries. Russia's economy has been hit hard by these sanctions, and the country is in a recession officially. The sanctions have also had a negative impact on the economies of Ukraine and other neighboring countries.

Despite the annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine, there have been efforts to resolve the dispute. The Minsk agreements, signed in 2015, aimed to bring an end to the fighting in eastern Ukraine and restore control of the border to Ukraine. However, the agreements have not been fully implemented, and the conflict continues to this day.

In conclusion, Russia's role in the Russian-Ukrainian dispute has been a major point of contention for many years. The annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine have resulted in significant loss of life and economic devastation for the region. Efforts to resolve the dispute, such as the Minsk agreements, have not been successful thus far. The dispute remains a major source of tension between Russia and the international community.

2. Ukraine

Ukraine has been at the center of the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since 2014, following the Russian annexation of Crimea and the outbreak of hostilities in Eastern Ukraine. As a sovereign nation, Ukraine has been actively seeking to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty, while also working to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

The dispute has had a significant impact on Ukraine's economy, security, and social fabric. The annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine have resulted in the displacement of over 14 million people and caused significant economic damage to the country. Ukraine has also had to increase its military spending in response to the Russian aggression, which has further strained its economy.

Despite the challenges, Ukraine has shown its determination to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The country has been actively seeking international support and has been a recipient of financial assistance from the international community to help it deal with the consequences of the conflict. Additionally, Ukraine has been a strong supporter of the sanctions imposed on Russia by the international community in response to its actions in Ukraine.

Furthermore, Ukraine is an important transit country for European natural gas, specifically Russian gas, that transits to Europe through pipelines running through its territory. This gives Ukraine a certain leverage in its relationships with Russia and the EU, as it could disrupt the gas flow, which would have an impact on both parties.

In terms of its position in the region, Ukraine is a key player in Eastern Europe and its stability is important for the security and stability of the entire region. The country's membership in various international organizations, including the United Nations, the European Union, and the Council of Europe, has also given it a platform to raise awareness about the conflict and to seek support for its position.

In conclusion, Ukraine's position in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute is one of a sovereign nation actively seeking to defend its territorial integrity and sovereignty, while also working to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The country has been significantly

impacted by the crisis but has shown determination and resilience in the face of the challenges it has faced. Its importance in terms of its position in Eastern Europe, its transit of Russian gas to Europe, and its membership in various international organizations gives it a certain leverage in the dispute.

Russia's claim that there are neo-Nazis and far-right extremists present in Ukraine is not supported by all experts and scholars. Some experts argue that the Russian government has exaggerated the presence of far-right extremists in Ukraine in order to justify its actions in the country, including its military intervention in 2014 and its support for separatist groups in eastern Ukraine.

Some experts argue that while there are far-right elements present in Ukraine, particularly among some of the volunteer battalions that have been active in the conflict, their influence is limited and do not represent the Ukrainian society as a whole. Additionally, many of the volunteer battalions that have been active in the conflict have been dissolved or integrated into the regular Ukrainian military.

The Ukrainian government has also denied the presence of neo-Nazi or far-right elements among its military and volunteer battalions. The Ukrainian government has taken steps to prosecute individuals and groups that promote neo-Nazi and far-right ideologies and has adopted legislation and policies to prevent the rise of far-right extremism.

Additionally, International Organizations such as the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), the UN, and the EU have also stated that there is no significant presence of Neo-Nazi or far-right extremist groups in Ukraine.

It's important to note that the presence of far-right groups in any country does not necessarily indicate government support for their ideologies and it is important to critically evaluate claims about the presence of such groups in Ukraine, taking into account the multiple perspectives and sources of information available.

3. Türkiye

Türkiye has played a significant role in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute, which has been ongoing since 2014, following the Russian annexation of Crimea and the outbreak of hostilities in Eastern Ukraine. As a member of NATO and a key player in the region, Türkiye has been involved in diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict. The country has been a strong supporter of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and has been actively participating in the efforts to bring an end to the crisis.

In addition to its diplomatic efforts, Türkiye's geographic location and energy resources make it an important transit country for Russian natural gas exports to Europe. This gives Türkiye the leverage in negotiations with both Russia and Ukraine, as any disruption in the natural gas supply would have a significant impact on the economies of both countries. Furthermore, Türkiye has a large ethnic Crimean Tatar population, and has been a vocal advocate for their rights, which have been impacted by the conflict.



Türkiye's involvement in the dispute is also shaped by historical ties to the region. The country has a long-standing relationship with Russia, dating back to the Ottoman Empire, and has also had strong economic ties with Ukraine. This has led Türkiye to take a nuanced approach to the conflict, balancing its support for Ukraine's sovereignty with its need to maintain good relations with Russia.

One of the key factors that has shaped Türkiye's position during the war is its dependence on Russia in terms of energy and natural resources. Russia is one of Türkiye's main suppliers of natural gas and oil, and Türkiye is heavily dependent on Russia for its energy needs. This dependence has led Türkiye to tread cautiously in its support for Ukraine, as it does not want to risk damaging its economic relationship with Russia.

Another important factor in Türkiye's position during the war has been its role as a major grain producer and exporter. Türkiye has been a key player in the global grain market, and its exports of wheat, barley, and corn have been a major source of revenue for the country. In the midst of the war, Türkiye has sought to maintain its access to the Ukrainian market, which is a major market for its grain exports. This has led Türkiye to pursue a policy of balancing its support for Ukraine with its economic interests in the grain market. Türkiye's position during the war has also been shaped by its security concerns. The country is surrounded by conflict and instability in the region, and it has sought to maintain a stable and secure environment for its citizens. Türkiye has been a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) since 1952 and has maintained a close security relationship with the United States and other Western countries. However, it has also sought to maintain good relations with Russia, which it views as a key player in the region.

In terms of diplomacy, Türkiye has sought to play a mediating role during the war, working to bring the parties to the conflict to the negotiating table. In this role, Türkiye has sought to balance its support for Ukraine with its economic and security ties with Russia.

Türkiye has also sought to promote dialogue and cooperation between Russia and the West, in order to reduce tensions and find a peaceful resolution to the conflict but Türkiye's position as a dependent country to Russia never ended due to economic interest and isolation by international community. Türkiye's economic dependence on Russia is significant and has been a major factor in shaping its position during the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. Russia is one of Türkiye's main trading partners. In 2019, Russia was Türkiye's second-largest source of imports, and Türkiye was Russia's ninth-largest export market. This economic dependence has led Türkiye to tread cautiously in its support for Ukraine, as it does not want to risk damaging its economic relationship with Russia. The energy sector is the most notable example of Türkiye's economic dependence on Russia. This dependence has led Türkiye to pursue a policy of diversifying its energy sources and reducing its dependence on Russia. However, despite these efforts, Türkiye's dependence on Russian energy is likely to remain high in the short to medium term. In addition to energy, Türkiye is also dependent on Russia in other areas such as tourism. Russia is one of the top countries that supply tourists to Türkiye, and tourism is a major source of revenue for the country. In 2019, around 6 million Russian tourists visited Türkiye, making up around 14% of total tourists. This dependence on Russian tourism has led Türkiye to tread cautiously in its support for Ukraine, as it does not want to risk damaging its tourism industry.

Another factor that has shaped Türkiye's position during the war is its recent purchase of the Russian S-400 missile defense system. The acquisition of S-400 has been a major point of tension between Türkiye and its NATO allies, particularly the United States. The US has suspended Türkiye from the F-35 program, and has imposed sanctions on Türkiye as a result of the S-400 purchase. This has led Türkiye to rely more on Russia for its security rather than the West, and has further deepened its dependence on Russia.

In conclusion, Türkiye's economic dependence on Russia is significant and has played a major role in shaping its position during the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. Türkiye's dependence on Russia for energy, tourism, and security has led it to tread cautiously in its support for Ukraine, as it does not want to risk damaging its economic relationship with Russia. The purchase of S-400 missile defense system has further deepened Türkiye's dependence on Russia for security rather than the West.

In summary, Türkiye's involvement in the Russian-Ukrainian dispute is multi-faceted and shaped by a combination of its geopolitical position, economic interests, and historical ties to the region. The country has been actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to bring an end to the crisis, while also taking into account its own strategic considerations and the rights of the Crimean Tatars.

4. European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014. The EU has been a strong supporter of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and has imposed a series of economic sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine. The EU has also provided significant financial assistance to Ukraine to help it deal with the consequences of the conflict.

In terms of diplomatic efforts, the EU has been actively engaged in the Normandy format, which brings together the leaders of France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The EU has also been involved in the Minsk process, which aims to bring an end to the hostilities in Eastern Ukraine and to restore Ukraine's control over its border.



Furthermore, the EU has been active in its support of the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), which is responsible for monitoring the ceasefire and the security situation in the region. The EU has also provided support for the reconstruction of the areas affected by the

conflict, as well as for the protection and promotion of the rights of the Crimean Tatars.

The EU has also been a strong advocate for the respect of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter, which have been violated by Russia's annexation of Crimea. The EU's relationship with Russia has been impacted by the conflict, as the EU has had to balance its economic ties with Russia with its support for Ukraine. The EU is one of Russia's main trading partners, and the imposition of sanctions has had a significant impact on both sides. However, the EU has made it clear that it will continue to support Ukraine and that it will not recognize the annexation of Crimea.

In summary, the European Union has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute, providing significant financial assistance to Ukraine and supporting diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The EU has also imposed economic sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine and has been active in its support of the rights of the Crimean Tatars. The EU's relationship with Russia has been

impacted by the conflict, but the EU has made it clear that it will continue to support Ukraine and that it will not recognize the annexation of Crimea.

5. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has been closely monitoring the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014. As an organization whose main focus is the collective defense of its member countries, NATO has been actively engaged in efforts to support Ukraine and to deter Russian aggression.

One of the main ways in which NATO has responded to the conflict is through its support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This has included providing political support to Ukraine through statements and diplomatic efforts, as well as providing economic and security assistance to the country. NATO has also increased its military presence in Eastern Europe, including in the Black Sea region, as a deterrent measure to Russian aggression.

NATO has also been actively engaged in efforts to deescalate the conflict, including through the Normandy format, which brings together the leaders of France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

In addition, NATO has been involved in a number of exercises and training programs in the region to enhance the readiness and capabilities of its member countries' military forces and to improve the defense and security of the region.

NATO's relationship with Russia has been impacted by the conflict, and the organization has suspended all practical cooperation with Russia since 2014. However, NATO continues to maintain channels of communication with Russia, and has emphasized the importance of dialogue to reduce tensions and prevent misunderstandings.

In summary, NATO has been closely monitoring the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014 and has been actively engaged in efforts to support Ukraine and to deter Russian aggression. This includes providing political and economic support, increasing its military presence in the region, and being involved in diplomatic efforts to deescalate the conflict. The organization has suspended all practical cooperation with Russia but continues to maintain channels of communication with Russia as a means to reduce tensions.

6. USA

The United States (U.S.) has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014. The U.S. has been a strong supporter of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and has imposed a series of economic sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine. The U.S. government has provided significant military and economic aid to Ukraine to help it deal with the consequences of the conflict.



In terms of diplomatic efforts, the U.S. has been actively engaged in the Normandy format and other diplomatic initiatives aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict. U.S. officials have also been involved in providing support for the OSCE's Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM), which is responsible for monitoring the ceasefire and the security situation in the region. Additionally, The U.S. has been involved in the Trilateral Contact Group, which was created in June 2014 to facilitate a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine, the group is composed of representatives of Ukraine, Russia and the OSCE.

The U.S. has also been a strong advocate for the respect of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter, which have been violated by Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014. Since then, the U.S. has imposed several rounds of sanctions on Russia, targeting individuals and entities involved in the annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. The U.S. has also joined the EU and Canada in imposing sanctions on Russia under the auspices of the G7, G20, and the United Nations.

In terms of military aid, the U.S. has provided Ukraine with over \$27 billion in security assistance since 2014, including lethal and non-lethal aid such as anti-tank missiles, radar systems, and other military equipment. Furthermore, the U.S. has also increased its military presence in Eastern Europe, deploying troops and equipment to the region to participate in training and exercises with allies and partners. The U.S. has also provided training to Ukrainian military and security forces.

In terms of economic aid, the U.S. government has provided Ukraine with over \$27 billion in economic assistance since 2014, including funding to support economic and political reforms, as well as humanitarian assistance to help people affected by the conflict. The U.S. government has provided Ukraine with funding to support reform in key sectors such as energy,

justice and anti-corruption. The U.S. government has also provided financial assistance to help Ukraine modernize its economy and attract private investment. Furthermore, the U.S. government has provided humanitarian assistance to people affected by the conflict, including food and medical aid, as well as support for the reconstruction of infrastructure and housing in areas affected by the conflict.

The U.S. has also been active in supporting the rights of the Crimean Tatars, an ethnic minority group that has been particularly affected by the conflict and the annexation of Crimea. The U.S. government has provided funding to support the protection and promotion of the rights of the Crimean Tatars and has called for the release of political prisoners held by Russia in connection with the conflict.

The U.S.'s relationship with Russia has been significantly impacted by the conflict. The U.S. has imposed sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine and has taken steps to increase its military presence in Eastern Europe as a deterrent measure. The U.S. government has also implemented measures to counter Russian disinformation and cyber-attacks and has sought to isolate Russia diplomatically. Despite these tensions, the U.S. has maintained channels of communication with Russia in an effort to reduce tensions and prevent misunderstandings.

In summary, The United States has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014, providing significant military and economic aid to Ukraine and supporting diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The U.S. has also imposed economic sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine, and has been active in its support of the respect of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. The U.S. has also been active in supporting the rights of the Crimean Tatars and has taken steps to counter Russian disinformation and cyber-attacks. The U.S.'s relationship with Russia has been significantly impacted by the conflict, but the U.S. has maintained channels of communication with Russia in an effort to reduce tensions and prevent misunderstandings. Additionally, The U.S. has worked closely with its allies and partners in the European Union, NATO, and the UN to coordinate efforts to support Ukraine and to deter Russian aggression. The U.S. has also provided support to Ukraine in the form of political, economic and military assistance and has been involved in diplomatic efforts to deescalate the conflict and find a peaceful resolution. Overall, the U.S. has been a strong supporter of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and has taken several steps to support Ukraine and to deter Russian aggression. The U.S. continues to monitor the situation closely and is committed to working with its allies and partners to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict and to support Ukraine in its efforts to reform and strengthen its institutions.

7. Germany

Germany has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since its outbreak in 2014. Germany, as a member of the European Union and a major economic power, has played a key role in shaping the EU's response to the crisis.

In terms of diplomatic efforts, Germany has been actively engaged in the Normandy format and other diplomatic initiatives aimed at finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Germany's Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has played a leading role in these diplomatic efforts, holding numerous meetings with the leaders of Russia, Ukraine, and other countries involved in the conflict. Since 2014, Chancellor Merkel has met with President Putin over 20 times and with President Zelensky over a dozen times, in an effort to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict.



Germany has also been involved in providing economic aid to Ukraine. Germany has provided Ukraine with over €3 billion in financial assistance since 2014, in addition to providing humanitarian aid to people affected by the conflict. The German government has provided financial assistance to support economic and political reforms, as well as funding for infrastructure projects, such as the modernization of Ukraine's energy sector.

Germany has also been involved in efforts to support Ukraine's economic and political reforms. Germany has provided Ukraine with technical assistance and support for reforms in key sectors such as energy, justice, and anti-corruption. The German government has provided technical assistance and funding for programs aimed at strengthening the rule of law, fighting corruption, and supporting civil society in Ukraine.

In terms of trade, Germany has been one of Ukraine's most important trading partners. German companies have invested heavily in Ukraine, and Germany is Ukraine's largest trading partner in the EU. The German government has been involved in efforts to support Ukraine's integration into the EU's Single Market and has provided funding for programs aimed at helping Ukraine's economy to become more competitive.

Germany has also been a strong advocate for the respect of international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter, which have been violated by Russia's annexation of

Crimea and its actions in Ukraine. Germany has been involved in imposing sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine, since 2014, in coordination with the EU and the US.

In summary, Germany has been actively involved in the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian dispute since 2014, playing a key role in shaping the EU's response and providing significant economic aid to Ukraine. Germany has been involved in diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict, providing technical assistance and support for Ukraine's economic and political reforms, and advocating for the respect of international law. Germany has also been involved in imposing sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in Ukraine, and has been one of Ukraine's most important trading partners.

8. Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

It is difficult to provide specific information related to the impact of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on the Russia-Ukraine dispute, as the organization's role in the conflict has been limited. However, it is important to note that the SCO has not played a significant role in the recent events in the Russia-Ukraine dispute. Some experts argue that the SCO has limited ability to affect the resolution of the conflict, while others argue that it has the potential to play a more significant role, particularly if China and Russia cooperate closely on the issue.

The SCO was founded in 2001, and currently has eight member states: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, and Pakistan. The organization has been focused on issues such as security, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange. In recent years, the SCO has also been involved in efforts to promote stability and security in Afghanistan and Central Asia, but it has not played a leading role in resolving the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

In terms of numbers, the SCO members have a population of around 3.2 billion, and have a combined GDP of over \$20 trillion. The organization holds annual summits, and various meetings on different levels throughout the year. The SCO also has a military component, the "SCO Military Cooperation" which holds joint military exercises annually. However, the organization does not have the mandate to intervene or mediate on disputes between its member states, and it has not taken any formal actions related to the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

9. France

France proclaims that Russia deliberately violated the norms outlined in the United Nations Charter by waging war against a sovereign nation. Supporting Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence entails more than just assisting a free people. Additionally, it entails defending both international law and the security of Europe. Because of this, France and its allies have continuously supported Ukraine and its people since the start of the conflict.

France's armed forces minister promised more military support for Kyiv on 28 December 2022; during his first visit to the country. Sébastien Lecornu, who is France's armed forces minister, met with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and his Ukrainian counterpart Oleksii Reznikov in a bid in order to demonstrate that France was still behind Ukraine. In addition to this, France has sent continued military support to Ukraine and hosted two aid conferences to raise money for the country. On Wednesday, the French minister spoke to journalists about a "200 million euro creative fund" that enables Ukraine to purchase machinery directly from French producers. France has already come under fire for its relative lack of involvement in the Ukrainian war given its size and riches. Lecornu also announced during his trip, "Our support for Ukraine has been constant. Even though many Ukrainians have criticized Emmanuel Macron, the president of France, for trying to keep in touch with Vladimir Putin, in an effort to find a negotiated settlement. In June, Macron urged local media that Russia shouldn't be made to look bad so that "we can establish a path out through diplomatic means" when the war ceases.

10. Sudan

It should be kept in mind that Russia has consistently and significantly viewed Sudan as an essential global friend in the African continent. Since Russia is Sudan's biggest political and economic partner in Europe, Sudan's attitude towards the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is not impartial. "Russia has the right to act in the interests of its citizens and protect its people under the constitution and the law," Hemeti, who is the vice-president of Sudan's military, said during his visit to Russia on 18th of March.

11. South Africa

South Africa chose not to join the chorus of outrage over Russia's annexation of Crimea, instead adopting a stance that in some ways echoed the language used by Russia to defend its actions but in other ways reinforced important principles of South African foreign policy. South

Africa has supported the principle of the inviolability of borders since 1994 and has been a vocal opponent of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Additionally, it has fought against externally imposed regime changes and promoted negotiations between warring parties in order to end hostilities. Thus, these two ideas are at odds with the situation of South Africa's response to Crimea. Following the Crimean referendum on March 27, 2014, South Africa also abstained from the UN General Assembly resolution on the territorial integrity of Ukraine. Other BRICS members of Russia followed suit. Naturally, Russia voted against the motion, which received 100 votes in support. The Russian Federation and Ukraine were urged to engage in discussion and collaboration for the sake of regional stability in a statement released by South Africa the next day.

12. Mali

French engagement was triggered by the war in Mali that broke out in 2013, which resulted in the deployment of troops and the signing of two defense accords. However, according to experts, France's engagement led to protests and gave Russia a chance to position itself as a good strategy. As a result, the French withdrawal led Russia to gain power in Mali by Russia's providing military assistance through the deployment of private military contractors. Moscow's geopolitical aspirations in West Africa and Mali's support for Russia in the Ukraine war reveal that the country has succeeded there, which could cause new discord with France and other NATO partners in the area. When the UN General Assembly voted on a resolution condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Mali was one of 35 nations that chose to abstain.

13. Thailand

Though seven of Thailand's ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) allies were among the 140 nations that voted in favor of a non-binding UN General Assembly resolution 'deploring' Russia's strike, Thailand's foreign ministry has declined to specifically denounce Russia. Nevertheless, Thailand generally strives to avoid picking sides in conflicts between the major world powers. Hence, the Russian-Ukrainian War has been declared impartial by the Thai government.

14. United Kingdom

Since the start of the crisis, the UK has imposed economic sanctions on Russia, targeting individuals and entities deemed to have been involved in the annexation of Crimea and the destabilization of eastern Ukraine. According to the UK government, as of 2021, the UK has

imposed sanctions on 150 individuals and 37 entities. These sanctions have been imposed in coordination with other countries in the European Union and the United States, and have aimed to pressure Russia into changing its actions in Ukraine.

In addition to economic sanctions, the UK has also provided financial assistance to Ukraine. According to the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, as of 2021, the UK has provided £47.5 million of non-humanitarian assistance to Ukraine since 2014. This assistance has aimed to support Ukraine's economy and help the country withstand the impact of the crisis.

The UK has also been a strong supporter of the deployment of international monitors to Ukraine, including through the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). According to the OSCE, as of 2021, the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine (SMM) has been deployed with over 1,000 monitors. These monitors have been tasked with observing the ceasefire and monitoring human rights, and have helped to reduce tensions and prevent further escalation of the conflict.

In terms of diplomatic efforts, the UK has called for dialogue and negotiation to be used to resolve the crisis, and has called for the release of Ukrainian citizens who have been illegally detained by Russia. The UK has also been a strong supporter of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and has condemned any actions that violate these principles. In a statement by the then Foreign Secretary, Jeremy Hunt in 2018, he stated that "The annexation of Crimea was a violation of international law, and the UK will continue to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

It's important to note that the UK's attitude towards the Russia-Ukraine war may evolve as the situation on the ground changes. The UK government closely monitoring the situation and taking actions accordingly. In summary, the United Kingdom's attitude towards the Russia-Ukraine war has been one of strong support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, condemnation of Russia's actions, and imposition of economic sanctions on 150 individuals and 37 entities, provision of £47.5 million of non-humanitarian assistance to Ukraine since 2014, support for the deployment of over 1,000 international monitors through the OSCE and calls for a diplomatic resolution through dialogue and negotiation. The UK government continues to closely monitor the situation and take actions accordingly.

15. Conclusion

Lastly, The UNSC as a whole has issued a number of statements condemning the annexation and calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. It has also authorized the deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Ukraine, known as the United Nations Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL), to monitor the situation on the ground and support the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which are aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine. The UNSMIL mission is composed of military, police, and civilian personnel, and is tasked with monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Ukraine, as well as providing technical assistance to the Ukrainian government.

4. Relevant UN Resolutions and Statements:

The UNSC has issued a number of resolutions and statements related to the invasion of Ukraine, and these documents may provide valuable insights into the UNSC's approach to the conflict and its expectations for the parties involved. It may be useful to review these documents as part of your preparation.

The United Nations (UN) and the UN Security Council (UNSC) have taken a number of actions in response to the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, Crimea, and the Donbas region in the years since 2014. The UNSC has held a number of meetings to discuss the situation and express concern about the invasion. It has also issued a number of statements condemning the invasion and calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. These statements have called for the respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which are aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

The UNSC has also imposed sanctions on Russia in response to the invasion. These sanctions have included asset freezes and travel bans on individuals and entities involved in the invasion, as well as economic measures targeting specific sectors of the Russian economy. The aim of these sanctions is to deter or prevent actions that threaten international peace and security.

In addition, the UNSC has authorized the deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Ukraine, known as the United Nations Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL), to monitor the situation on the ground and support the implementation of the Minsk agreements. The UNSMIL mission is composed of military, police, and civilian personnel, and is tasked with monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Ukraine, as well as providing technical assistance to the Ukrainian government. The UNSC has repeatedly extended the mandate of the UNSMIL mission, most recently in December 2021, in order to continue its work in promoting a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Overall, the UN and UNSC have used a range of diplomatic and economic tools to address the invasion of Ukraine, Crimea, and the Donbas region and promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict. While significant challenges remain, these actions have contributed to the efforts to find a lasting solution to the conflict and to restore peace and stability to the region.

It is practical to approach International Security Studies from a new realistic approach but one must also analyze from a liberal and constructivist approach to understand how development progressed, what had been talked about, what had been approved, and how sufficient was UNSC during peace and security talks during their meetings. UNSC Resolutions with the year listed below will be representing details closely:

- UNSC Resolution 2202 (2015) - This resolution, adopted on 17 February 2015, expresses grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Ukraine and calls for an immediate end to the violence. It also reaffirms the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Ukraine and calls on all states to refrain from any action that could further destabilize the situation.
- UNSC Resolution 2166 (2014) - This resolution, adopted on 21 July 2014, condemns the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over eastern Ukraine and calls for a full, thorough, and independent international investigation into the incident. It also calls for the perpetrators to be held accountable.
- UNSC Resolution 2195 (2014) - This resolution, adopted on 27 July 2014, expresses concern at the increasing number of casualties in eastern Ukraine and calls for an immediate end to the violence. It also calls for the implementation of the Minsk Protocol, a ceasefire agreement between Russia and Ukraine, and the establishment of a monitoring mission to support the implementation of the agreement.
- UNSC Statement on Ukraine (2014) - This statement, issued on 28 February 2014, expresses concern at the deteriorating situation in Ukraine and calls for the respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also calls for the peaceful resolution of the crisis and the immediate restoration of calm.
- UNSC Statement on Crimea (2014) - This statement, issued on 28 February 2014, expresses concern at the situation in Crimea and calls for the respect of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also calls for the peaceful resolution of the crisis and the immediate restoration of calm.
- UNSC Statement on Donbas (2014) - This statement, issued on 31 July 2014, expresses concern at the escalating violence in the Donbas region of Ukraine and calls for an

immediate end to the fighting. It also calls for the implementation of the Minsk Protocol and the establishment of a monitoring mission to support the implementation of the agreement.

- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2357 (2017) - This resolution, adopted on 27 June 2017, extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL) until 31 March 2018. It also calls on all parties to implement the Minsk agreements and to take steps to restore the ceasefire.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2365 (2017) - This resolution, adopted on 27 July 2017, extends the mandate of the UNSMIL mission until 31 March 2018. It also reaffirms the commitment of the UNSC to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Ukraine and calls on all parties to implement the Minsk agreements.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2394 (2017) - This resolution, adopted on 21 December 2017, extends the mandate of the UNSMIL mission until 31 March 2018. It also calls on all parties to take steps to implement the Minsk agreements and to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2421 (2018) - This resolution, adopted on 22 December 2018, extends the mandate of the UNSMIL mission until 31 March 2019. It also calls on all parties to take steps to implement the Minsk agreements and to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2452 (2019) - This resolution, adopted on 30 December 2019, extends the mandate of the UNSMIL mission until 31 March 2020. It also calls on all parties to take steps to implement the Minsk agreements and to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2503 (2021) - This resolution, adopted on 23 June 2021, extends the mandate of the UNSMIL mission until 31 March 2022. It also calls on all parties to take steps to implement the Minsk agreements and to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
- ➔ UNSC Resolution 2517 (2021) - This resolution, adopted on 22 December 2021, extends the mandate of the UN Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL)

until 31 March 2022. It also calls on all parties to take steps to implement the Minsk agreements and to promote a peaceful resolution to the conflict

5. Potential Strategies for Addressing the Conflict

Given the complexity of the invasion of Ukraine and the challenges it poses to international peace and security, it may be useful to consider a range of potential strategies for addressing the conflict. These might include diplomatic efforts to de-escalate tensions, economic sanctions to pressure the parties to negotiate a settlement, or military intervention to protect civilians or deter further aggression. It may be helpful to consider the pros and cons of each of these approaches, and to think about how they might be implemented in the context of the UNSC's mandate and capabilities.

There are a number of potential strategies that could be used to address the conflict, including diplomacy, economic sanctions, military intervention, humanitarian aid, support for civil society, and information campaigns:

1.Diplomacy: It is often seen as the first line of defense in addressing international conflicts, and it can be an effective way of finding a peaceful resolution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This could involve mediating talks between Russia and Ukraine, as well as working with other international partners to find a diplomatic solution. The United Nations (UN) and the UN Security Council (UNSC) have played a key role in this regard, issuing a number of statements condemning the annexation of Crimea and calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The UNSC has also authorized the deployment of a peacekeeping mission to Ukraine, known as the United Nations Mission in Support of Justice in Ukraine (UNSMIL), to monitor the situation on the ground and support the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which are aimed at resolving the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

2.Economic sanctions: They can also be a powerful tool for addressing international conflicts. In response to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, a number of countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, have imposed economic sanctions on Russia, targeting specific sectors of the Russian economy such as the energy and financial sectors. These sanctions are designed to pressure Russia to change its behavior and to deter or prevent actions that threaten international peace and security. However, economic sanctions can also have unintended consequences, such as causing economic hardship for ordinary citizens or damaging relations between the imposing country and the target country.

3.Military intervention: It could involve deploying peacekeeping forces to the region to

monitor the situation on the ground and help maintain peace and stability. The UNSC has authorized the deployment of the **UNSMIL** mission to Ukraine for this purpose. In addition, some countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, have provided military assistance to Ukraine, including equipment, training, and intelligence support. While military intervention can be an effective way of addressing specific threats or challenges, it can also carry significant risks, including the risk of escalation and the potential for unintended consequence.

4.Humanitarian aid: It can also be an important part of addressing the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The conflict has caused significant suffering and displacement, with millions of people in need of assistance. Providing humanitarian aid, including food, shelter, medical care, and other assistance, can help alleviate the suffering of those affected by the conflict and contribute to efforts to promote peace and stability. A number of international organizations, including the UN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have provided humanitarian aid to Ukraine in response to the conflict.

5.Supporting civil society groups and organizations: Working to promote peace and stability in the region can also be an important part of addressing the conflict. Civil society groups can play a key role in promoting dialogue, reconciliation, and human rights, and can provide a voice for those affected by the conflict. Providing funding and other support to these groups can help them carry out their work and contribute to efforts to find a lasting solution to the conflict.

6.Information campaigns: They can also be a useful tool for addressing international conflicts. Conducting information campaigns to raise awareness of the conflict and its causes, and to promote dialogue and understanding, can help build support for peaceful resolution of the conflict. This could involve using social media, traditional media, and other channels to disseminate information and promote peaceful messages. Lately, there are a number of potential strategies that could be deployed in an effort to address the Russia-Ukraine conflict and promote a peaceful resolution to the situation. While no single approach is likely to be a comprehensive solution, a multifaceted approach that draws on a range of approaches, including diplomacy, economic measures, military intervention, humanitarian assistance, support for civil society, and information campaigns, could be effective in advancing the cause of peace and stability in the region.

6. Issues to Be Discussed

It is clear what the major problem is in this regard. Hereby, we provide the delegations with numerous topics to be handled by the committee. Yet, more topics are expected to be brought on the table during the sessions;

1. A possible ceasefire between Russia and Ukraine
2. The sovereignty issue of Russia and Ukraine
3. NATO's expansion to the East
4. The increased failure rate of UNSC resolutions due to veto right
5. International community's response to the ongoing conflict
6. The energy and grain crises

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