



Committee: Historical-Legal
Topic: Russia and the Big Five
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The Historical Legal committee's primary objective is to challenge the representatives of the corresponding countries to gain a thorough understanding of the crisis that has occurred and how it would be looked on shortly following the occurred event in order to address some of the world's current issues, being the case, the seat of Russia in the Big Five has been called into reconsideration due to its invasion of Ukraine.

An overall of 141 nations favored the adoption of the resolution demanding Russia to "immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders." Which was quoted by the Secretary-General and the Organization for security and cooperation in Europe with many other organizations across the world in helping the Ukraine situation.

Going back to 1991, Gorbachev, ex-president of the Soviet Union, made decisions that led to a slow process of democratization that affected communism, causing the end of the Soviet Union. Thereupon, Russia was the legal successor state and gained a permanent seat in the UN Security Council.

Nowadays, this has become an issue ever since the Ukraine war started, due to Russia having the power to veto any security resolution, this has slowed the effort the UN's been making to convince Vladimir Putin from finishing the war. The UN's effectiveness during this time of conflict has been decreasing due to this situation. Our committee encourages those countries involved and other nations that will be in the Historical-Legal committee to discuss the actions taken and consequences that have been brought over the past months in Ukraine, along with what would happen if Russia gets expelled from the Big Five and what steps to be followed are there to be made to fulfill this action and its outcomes of doing so.

The founding of the USSR takes us back to the Russian Revolution in 1917, which is ascertained as the start of the conflict to address. After the triumph of the Russian Revolution, Russia emerged as the first socialist country; seen as one of the main events that first caused deterioration in Russian-American relations. The Soviets decided that capitalism had to be overthrown to replace it with a communist system. On December 28th of 1922, the Treaty and Declaration on the Creation of the USSR were

approved and later operated by Vladimir Lenin, its first leader, and Joseph Stalin. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics became a government of communism instituted at an international level by capitalist economic reforms.

During this time, Stalin continued to grow the stepping stool of his association, he later got to secretary common of the "Communist Party", the position which gave him the power to delegate his nations, instruct employment and develop a base of political support. Succeeding the death of Lenin in 1924, gave Stalin Control, and became the dictator of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. Stalin's government was marked by terror and a daunting obsession against anyone who contradicted him. He carried out political purges and sent millions of critics to the gulags (forced labor camps). Millions of people were killed during his tenure. Stalin intended to transform a farm-based economy into an industrial superpower; over a long time, Stalin's regime took control of the laborer's farmland. By 1937, private farming within the USSR ceased to exist and numerous peasants were forced to end up being laborers, they built production lines, refined metal, or mined to essentially increment industrial output.

In 1939, at the beginning of World War II, Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler signed the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact; for the next 10 years, both nations agreed not to attack each other. Nevertheless, in June 1941, Germany betrayed the German-Soviet pact and attacked the USSR. Subsequently, German troops entered Moscow, where Stalin directed the defensive policy from its remaining place and knocked down any useful supply that might benefit the nemesis. The fight changed its path for the Soviets in the Battle of Stalingrad which began in 1942 and finished in 1943, in which the Red Army beat the Nazis and expelled them from Russia. As WWII continued, Stalin assisted the major Affiliated conferences, the Yalta Conference in 1945 and the Tehran Conference in 1943. His diplomatic abilities empowered him to be a steady partner whereas never deserting his vision of an extended peaceful Soviet realm. This marked the phase of the rise of the Soviet Union as a powerful nation that would fight face-to-face with the United States, being the beginning of the Cold War.

Cold War developed after World War II, between the Soviet Union and the United States, conflicts emerged after these two countries originated intercontinental ballistic missiles, and in 1962 the Soviet Union installed secretly hidden missiles located in Cuba to launch nuclear attacks into U.S. cities, this movement caused the Cuban missile crisis to begin, leading these two powerful countries to the verge of having a war. This action showed how neither United States nor the Soviet Union was not ready for the use of nuclear bombs due to the fear of retribution, these two nations signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963, which prohibited nuclear weapon testing above ground. This crisis toughened the Soviets' determination to never be humiliated by military inferiority,

so they began an accumulation of conventional and strategic forces which the United States was forced to go with for twenty-five years. Up until then, Gorbachev's internal reforms had weakened his own Communist Party, and this allowed power to move to Russia and other Soviet Union constituent republics.

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev took control of the USSR. He introduced policies that helped the Soviet Union become a more wealthy and constructive nation; nevertheless, people got more dissatisfied with his government due to the slow progress and maturity of the market economy. Mikhail believed that an improving chance for the Soviet Union would be establishing greater and more appropriate relationships with other nations, especially the US. Therefore, he removed its troops from the war in Afghanistan that had been going on since 1979. It all came down in 1989 when the "velvet revolution" started, Romania's communist dictator got killed and the Berlin Wall fell on November 9th of the same year. A leader from the German Communist Party declared to the citizens to cross the frontier anytime they felt the need to. That evening, crowds of people crossed the border; some others brought tools and began demolishing away the rest of the wall. This day is seen as the most powerful event of the Cold War and somehow the collapse of the Soviet Union. The community woke up and its Nations acted immediately towards the situation, Soviets didn't want a communist government anymore. In 1991, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania announced their independence from Moscow; the total collapse of the USSR took many in the west by surprise. On August 18, Gorbachev was put under house arrest due to "unhealthy reasons". Boris Yeltsin, the parliament's chair, signed an agreement that tore apart the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine from the USSR to create The Commonwealth of Independent States. "The Soviet Union as a subject of international and geopolitical reality no longer exists," the agreement read. Lastly, Gorbachev retired his position from the party; the Soviet Union had fallen.

Late in 1991, the Soviet Union fell apart, creating 15 newly independent countries, including a democratically elected anti-communist government in Russia. The Cold War was finally over after all the problems it brought.

Until then, Gorbachev's internal reforms had weakened his own Communist Party and allowed power to move to Russia and the other Soviet Union constituent republics. Late in 1991, the Soviet Union fell apart, giving birth to 15 newly independent countries, including a democratically elected anticommunist government in Russia. The Cold War was finally over.

The 1945-adopted UN Charter's Chapter V, Article 23 states that "There should be fifteen United Nations members on the Security Council. The Security Council will

include permanent members, the Republic of China, the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America." As mentioned before, in late 1991, the USSR fell. On December 21st, 1991, the United Nations News stated that "Member nations of the Commonwealth support Russia in taking over the USSR membership in the UN, including permanent membership in the Security Council," was signed by eleven of the twelve members of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Russian Federation successfully took the seat of the Soviet Union. Russia was the first logical choice to replace the USSR since it accounted for the majority of the Soviet Union's population, its land mass, and roughly half of its economy. Additionally, the history of the Soviet Union was founded in Russia, therefore the UN membership did not oppose the succession of the permanent seat to the Russian Federation.

The issue first started in 2014, when the Russo-Ukrainian war began; Vladimir Putin invaded and annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine. Putin plans to recover those states that were once part of Russia when the Soviet Union was formed; as seen, he started with Ukraine. To this day, the only regions that Russia has managed to annex are Donetsk, Lugansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhia. Ever since the war started many conflicts have been taking place, and countries have chosen sides regarding this event, 141 countries voted in favor of the resolution reaffirming Ukrainian sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence, and five countries, Belarus, North Korea, Eritrea, Russia, and Syria voted against it, meanwhile, the remaining 35 countries abstained.

Up to today, there's no process to remove countries from the Big Five (rather than taking it directly from the United Nations completely) because a situation like this has never been presented and the process has never been needed before. Article six from the Charter of the United Nations defines that whoever breaks the rules can be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly with the Security Council's recommendation and voting. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a violation of the United Nations charter, but since the country is part of the Security Council, the expulsion process can't be carried out. Russia is on a permanent seat and has the veto power to make an abstention from any agreement.

At this moment in time, many countries have seemed affected by the war and will continue growing to the point of absolute madness. It is setting off an extensive crisis that is also damaging the global energy markets, affecting monetary stability, and aggravating vulnerabilities in the evolving world.

Many bad outcomes from the war have come not only to Russia and Ukraine but other countries as well, such as Senegal, Niger, and Nigeria, most countries in West Africa, which are suffering from a lack of food security, financial systems, and energy markets.

Leaders and civil society made a testimony on how the war is unleashing a food security crisis.

The United Nations has been trying to find solutions regarding the topic to try and improve the situation the affected countries have faced, most of the solutions are focused on the lack of food and distribution of materials needed in everyday life. By now, evacuation processes have been carried out with 480 individuals from the Siege of Mariupol and its surroundings evacuated.

For possible solutions, a good way is removing transport prohibitions, distributing surfeits and supplies to people who need them, and acknowledging food provisions price hikes to reduce price variables. We must act swiftly and decisively to maintain a constant flow of food and energy in free markets. Despite the conflict, reintegrating the agricultural products of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine into the global market is necessary to address global food insecurity. Let's not forget that the decisions taken can impact the events from many years ago. Take into consideration the past events and consequences, and think of viable alternatives that will help to solve the issue taken by the committee this present day.

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