

RichMUNd II

**United Nations Security  
Council**

**Rudraksh Roy**  
*Chair*

**Radha Kapadia**  
*Chair*

Dear Delegates,

My name is Rudraksh Roy and I am a senior in the IB Program at Henrico High School. I have been in the club since my freshman year and I have enjoyed every moment of it. This is my second year chairing RichMUNd, however this is my first time chairing a crisis committee. I am looking forward to a weekend of fantastic debate and creative directives.

My name is Radha Kapadia and I am a junior in the IB Program at Henrico High School. This is my first time chairing at RichMUNd, however, I have been in the club since my freshman year and I almost always participate in a Crisis Committee. I am so excited to be chairing the UN Security Council for RichMUNd.

This committee is all about maintaining peace and security between international affairs. UN Security Council calls upon the parties of the altercation to diffuse the altercation civilly. However if need be they may use force to sustain or reestablish international security and peace. The first topic involves the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. We will debate about Russia and figure out whether Russia did the right thing to annex Crimea. We will talk about the pro-Russians in Ukraine and what exactly the UN Security Council can do to insure the safety and Human rights of the people of Ukraine. The second topic involves Cybersecurity, and steps to prevent Cyber Terrorism. We will debate about the UN Security Council's current resolutions and if they are helpful in anyway. And we will debate who gets affected by cyber terrorism and how does it affect them.

Good luck to all delegates and we hope to make your RichMUNd experience the best one yet.

Best,

Rudraksh Roy

Radha Kapadia

Co-Chair

Co-Chair

## **Introduction**

The United Nations Security Council strives to maintain international peace and security for the council at any point of time when there is a problem regarding peace. When the council is given an issue regarding peace, they tell the parties to reach a resolution peacefully. The council also does the following: maintaining peace and security internationally, developing likeable relations among nations, cooperating to solve international problems, promoting to respect human rights, and a be a center for harmonizing the actions of the nations. The UN security council has 5 permanent members, and the other 10 members are rotating based on the year. The first 5 members have been decided based off of the victors of World War II; Russia, China, USA, U.K, and France. The resolutions created in this council are implemented by the UN peacekeepers. The effectiveness of the council is mixed and there is not a consensus on how the council should be restructured so that it can work more effectively.



## Topic 1: Russia-Ukraine Conflict

In 1991, Ukraine and Russia parted their ways as 58% of the population voted for freedom away from Russia, which was then the Soviet Union. In 1997, all of their problems were resolved when Russia and Ukraine agreed upon the split of the Black Sea; Ukraine had to lease their naval bases in Sevastopol, Crimea, to Russia's Navy until 2017. Unfortunately for Ukraine just recently earning their independence, their President Victor Yanukovich did not sign a European Union Association Agreement. The President wanted to have closer relations with the Russian Federation, which did not go down well for him as many towns in Ukraine protested. 80 civilians were shot to death, there was information stating that uniformed snipers were shooting. As a result, on February 21st, 2014 Victor Yanukovich fled to Russia, while the Ukraine Parliament ruled him out of office.

Within Ukraine there is a small country named Autonomous Republic of Crimea, as known as Crimea. Crimea wasn't always a small country, in 1441, the Crimean Khanate was a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. It was annexed by the Russian Empire in 1783, soon after Crimea became a part of the Russian Empire, Crimea became "the heart of Russian Romanticism" where the Russian Orthodox Church lies. In 1954, the Soviet Union leader of Russia gave Ukraine Crimea as a gift; however, in 1991 when Ukraine and Russia parted, Crimea came with Ukraine. The Russian

orthodox church is the main Church for the Russians, but the Pope is not allowed to set foot in Russia. Not only is Crimea a religious place for Russians, but in the past there have been many wars in Crimea; there has been a lot of Russian bloodshed in those areas from multiple wars. Furthermore, Crimea has one of the most crucial naval bases in Russia. The naval base is located in Sevastopol, Crimea, not only is it the only warm water naval base, but it also has a strategic military advantage. Due to these factors, starting on February 26, 2014, pro-Russians slowly started to overtake the peninsula. The pro-Russians captured key buildings on February 27th- 28th 2014, in the Crimean Capital, Simferopol. A few days later, Crimean Parliament voted to join the Russian Confederation, and also called upon a referendum for March 16th. The vast majority of Crimea's 2.3 million people declared that they were ethnically from Russia and that their main language was Russian. Therefore the results of the referendum were pretty much predictable and when they voted about 95.5% of the Crimean voted to join the Russian Confederation. However, both, European Union and the United States of America rebuked the annexed of Crimea and Russia.

In February 28, 2014, loads of states, and Ukraine, worried about the pro-Russian movements, which lead to drafting resolution S/2014/189 in the UNSC. The draft outlined numerous issues pertaining to the Ukraine Crisis. Such as, calling upon states to avoid

transgressing the UN Charter, especially article two. It stress the sovereignty and territorial rectitude of the Ukraine state and states that a future referendum about Crimea as invalid. However due to Russia's power to veto, on March 15, 2014 the draft resolution was vetoed by Russian Federation. All of the draft resolutions set forth by the UNSC are vetoed by Russia.

The goal of the UN Security Council is to make sure that peace is held between countries in the world. One of the main goals for the council is to make sure that the people are protected and to make sure that the countries have friendly relations with one another. Furthermore, keep in mind Russia and Ukraine's points of view.

Questions to consider:

1. How will Ukraine's consideration to go with EU and NATO affect the situation with Russia?
2. Was it right for Russia to annex Crimea?
3. How can Ukraine as a whole come up with a resolution to be a nation when half of Ukraine contains pro-Russian?
4. What can the UN Security Council do to insure the safety and human rights of the people of Ukraine?
5. Can any of the UN Security Council's resolutions help the Ukraine and Russia conflict?
6. What should Russia and Ukraine both do about the conflict?



## Topic 2: Cybersecurity

Technology has taken over a good part of the world today and plays an important role in the lives of all people, just like safety is important, cybersecurity has started to become a pertinent issue. Since so much information is now stored on computers, along with many important transactions, it is important for security to be strong. Today, over  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the world's population uses the internet. Less than 50% of these people are under the age of 25. It is predicted that in a few years, the number of broadband subscriptions will be close to 70%. The increasing dependence on the internet is making this an issue that needs to be given more and more importance, because so many people are at risk of losing personal information. Not only is the security of the people important, but there have been more and more attacks on countries and companies recently as well. Malware, computer worms, and viruses are all being created by countries to fight one another on this new battlefield, the cyber battlefield; for example, the United States had created a computer worm called Stuxnet, which damaged nuclear facilities in Iran. It is evident that cybersecurity not only involves keeping information safe, but it is also important so that countries can protect themselves. Edward Snowden helped the people realize how much the United States is hiding from them when all the classified documents were released. The extent at which countries spied, and how the United States is not any different from any other country became evident. In contrast, there are activist

groups or hackers, which are working to make this information open to the people, one very popular group is Anonymous.

One of the biggest problems with cybersecurity are countries attacking one another. China and the United States have a long history of attacks against one another. The United States has blamed China repeatedly for having traced attacks originating from their country; however, the Chinese constantly deny these accusations. Similar to one of the worms that was aforementioned, there is a malware by the name Flame, which is by the Israelis and has infiltrated many of the computer networks in the Middle East. All of these are problems, which involve cyber terrorism as well. Cyber terrorism is the act of turning off national infrastructures, such as energy. This can lead a country into devastation and cause many problems. The problem of cyber security has turned every waking moment a possibility for an attack to occur. It is not possible to prevent an attack if it is unknown, when it will occur. This new form of war is one that needs to be addressed immediately.

On the other hand, the act of hacking has greatly benefited the people and helped them learn information they would have never known before. Similar to CCTVs in European countries, the United States has its own systems setup so that it can track what people are doing. They search through bytes and bytes of information, just to look for clues for potential threats. Snowden says that the United States tries to track everyone, instead of just the suspects. It is said

that the NSA, had some types of clues about the Boston Marathon Bombing; however, they were not able to pick up on it because of lack of focus. Russia had even warned the United States about one of the Tsarnaev brothers, yet the United States concentrates too much on mass surveillance, thus leading them to a demise such as this one. The United States spies on other countries as well, that is allies with, and has been caught by them as well. Many countries have even come together and formed alliances to spy, one such alliance is the Five Eyes, which is made up by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Snowden has described this intelligence alliance as a, “supra-national intelligence organisation that doesn’t answer to the laws of its own countries.” These countries spy on one another so that they are not technically breaking any rules, they then share the information with each other. The group Anonymous on the other hand is a group of hackers trying to help the people by releasing information that is hidden from the people. One of the most recent hacks were when they released the information of the shooter who shot Ferguson in Missouri. Anonymous is against any type of censorship, three very important characteristics to this group are: having a brand that is original and easily identifiable, online hacking activity is supported by physical presence, and unyielding position on moral issues and rights.

Now that it is evident just how broad of a spectrum cybersecurity is it is clear this a multifaceted problem. This is not a problem, which can be fixed by one solution, instead these problems need to be addressed individually. The goal of UN Security Council is to make sure that peace is held between parties in this world, whether this is on a battlefield, or over the internet. The council strives to make sure that people’s protection is kept in mind as well, because that is what matters most. In addition, one of the very difficult parts of cyberterrorism and hackers is identifying what the motive is for these people or countries.

#### Questions to consider

1. How can countries part of the UN help improve cybersecurity?
2. What are some steps that can be taken to prevent cyber terrorism?
3. Can cyberterrorism be considered war or is it just the beginning of a war?
4. Do any of the UN Security Council’s current resolutions help find resolutions to some of these problems?
5. Who all is effected by cyberterrorism and how does it affect them?
6. How is the country you represent working to stop cyber security and what is their current position on cyberterrorism?

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