



# Emergency Meet

IIITA MUN 2014

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# **1. EMERGENCY MEET**

An emergency special session is an unscheduled meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to make urgent recommendations on a particular issue. They are typically rare — a fact reflected in there being only 10 in the history of the United Nations.

The General Assembly may take action on maintaining international peace and security if the United Nations Security Council is unable, usually due to disagreement among the permanent members, to exercise its primary responsibility. If not in session at the time, the General Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours of the request. Such emergency special sessions are to be called if requested by the UN Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or by a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

The "Uniting for Peace" resolution, adopted 3 November 1950, empowered the Assembly to convene in emergency special session in order to recommend collective measures — including the use of armed force — in the event of a breach of the peace or act of aggression. As with all Assembly resolutions, two-thirds of UN Members 'present and voting' must approve any such recommendation before it can be formally adopted by the Assembly.

## **2. THE PREMISE**

The year is 2015, due to a series of incidents in Ukraine; the world is on the brink of a major war. A war between the troops of USA and Russia in Ukraine is close to inadvertent as a huge number of troops (of USA and Russia each) are poised to strike.

### **2.1 MAJOR ISSUE**

The key issue of this meet is to arrive upon an acceptable diplomatic solution to the crisis in Ukraine. The avoidance of a situation which might result in World War III is most important!

### **3. THE CRISIS**

#### **2014**

##### **3.1.1 March – December:**

Unmarked Russian troops take over Crimea, seize military units, fortify near Chongar, Kherson Oblast. Russian military built up on Russian-Ukrainian border. Ukraine seals border with pro-Russian Moldovan region of Transnistria on 15 March. NATO condemns Russian involvement, plans Rapid Trident military exercises in Ukraine, and reinforces members west of Ukraine. US, Ukraine accuse Russia of orchestrating rebellion in eastern and southern Ukraine

##### **3.1.2 December 30:**

Russian troops are stationed at the recently annexed territory of Crimea; an equally intimidating number of troops of USA are also stationed in Lithuania. Establishment of new Russian air bases in Crimea don't go down well with the NATO either.

#### **2015**

##### **3.2.1 January 17:**

Around 50 Ukrainians were killed due to mortar attacks in the town of Slovyansk (located in the pro Russian area) in Ukraine, most of which were of Russian origin and spoke Russian. This angered Russia and they occupied Ukrainian territory up to Sovyansk. Their troops didn't surge any further (for the time being).



### 3.2.2 January 21:

The USA troops marched into Ukraine fearing Russian annexation of further territories. The troops of USA and Russia are now in close proximity and the world is on the brink of war.

## 4. THE FIXED STANDS

Internationally, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Canada, Japan, The Netherlands, South Korea, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Australia and the European Union as a whole condemned Russia, accusing it of breaking international law and violating Ukrainian sovereignty. Many of these countries implemented sanctions against Russia or Russian individuals or companies, with some retort from Russia. China and India remained relatively uninvolved

**NATO:** Believe Russia should leave the newly annexed Ukraine and retreat from Crimea. They sense further annexation and wish to curb it before it goes out of control.

**Russia:** Strongly believe that the occupied land has a majority of Russian (people who speak Russian and are of Russian origin) and their protection is a responsibility of Russia.

### 4.1 SANCTIONS AGAINST RUSSIA

EU has put up travel ban and asset freeze on a number of Russian officials. USA has decided to bite deeper into Russian economy by increasing the taxes on Russia related exchanges. A series of sanctions issued against Russia by the EU and USA aim to weaken Russia economically.

## 4.2 ECONOMY

Europe is highly dependent on Russian oil and gas. The Union-wide average is 25 percent, though some countries get as much as 100 percent of their energy from Russia. The energy question, and whether or not Russia would turn off the tap, is the key question. It would be the only way that Russia could really punish Europe and affect it all across the board. But its consequences might hit Russia just as badly.

## 5. UPDATES

Delegates will receive updates about the current situation of crisis at the beginning or the middle of the meeting. They may even receive red letters from their respective Heads of States.

