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Position Papers

Maintaining International Peace amidst the conflict in Ukraine

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Welcome from the Dias and Secretariat

Dear Delegates,

The following documents are a collection of position papers for the countries represented in our ATUMUN conference on the topic of *Maintaining International Peace amidst the conflict in Ukraine*. We expect you to have read the Study Guide beforehand and hope that you've had the time to research by yourself as well. It is of great importance that you read the Position paper for your respective countries before the session begins, as this will serve as the very basis of the negotiations.

When reading your Position Paper, it is important to note the central view that your country represents. We recommend that you take note of your country's position regarding what we are discussing as well as how your country would be willing to solve this issue, if at all. We highly recommend that you compliment your Position Paper with your own research. The Position Papers are kept short in order for you to make your own conclusions as well as the position that the paper reveals.

In order for you to be able to have a fruitful debate, we highly recommend that you read other countries' Position Papers as well. By doing so, you will get a better understanding of the topic and the different perspectives that the countries represent.

If you have any questions, we would like to remind you that you can always write in the Facebook group or to atumunsekretariatet@gmail.com, and if you need any help with your research, we would like to refer to Questions a resolution should answer, Further reading, and Bloc positions in the Study Guide.

Sincerely your Dias and Secretariat,

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People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, henceforth known as Algeria, has had a long standing tradition for cooperation with Russia. Since the independence of the country, Algeria has had a relatively close relationship with Russia, especially in regards to the military. Since 2002, approximately 76% of Algeria's arms have been imported from Russia. Besides the selling and buying of arms, the two countries also cooperate in regards to military exercises as late as October 2022. In November 2022, Algeria also announced their intention to join BRICS, which Russia has welcomed.¹

Algeria was among the first in MENA (Middle East and North Africa) to recognize Ukraine's independence in late 1991, and the two countries have shared great relations in the following decades. From 2020 to March 2022 there was talk of setting up a joint commission to help strengthen bilateral relations. The last two years, the country's relations have been more tense, with Algeria temporarily closing their embassy in Kyiv for one. However, the embassy reopened in February 2023.²

The close relationship with Russia has been a balancing act since Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Even before Russia entered Ukraine, Algeria has tried to balance the relation with Russia with the wish to be seen as non-aligned on the global scene. In April 2023, Algeria voted in favour of a United Nations Assembly resolution recognizing Russia's aggression against Ukraine. It should also be noted that between April 2023 and the start of the war, Algeria has abstained five times on General Assembly votes involving the war. Since the start of the war, Algeria has also reaped some of the benefits of the war, including becoming Italy's top supplier of natural gas.³

Algeria has earlier shown its interest in helping to resolve the war by offering to take on the role of mediator to Russia back in June 2023.⁴ No newer sources address this further, thus it is assumed that other countries have been favoured to take on this role.

¹ <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/algeria-russia-relations-after-ukraine-invasion>

² https://mecouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/MECGA_Issue-Brief-18_Yahia-Zoubir_Final-WEB.pdf

³ <https://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/algeria-russia-relations-after-ukraine-invasion>

⁴ <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20230616-russia-algeria-can-play-role-of-mediator-in-conflict-with-ukraine/>

People's Republic of China

The People's Republic of China, henceforth known as China, maintains a neutral stance regarding the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. China emphasises the importance of respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity while opposing unilateral sanctions and confrontations between military alliances. This is why China has actively been promoting diplomatic initiatives aimed at de-escalation. This could be seen during the Friends for Peace ministerial meeting at the UN Headquarters, which China co-chaired. The meeting was designed to facilitate a balanced and neutral platform for dialogue and raising concerns among non-allied countries. However, China did decline an invitation to the Swiss peace summit, which, supposedly, was due to a lack of equal recognition of both parties' security concerns.^{5, 6}

Internal interviews in the country show that parts of the population largely regard the war as a continuation of the longstanding personal rivalry with the US. Additionally, intellectuals in China believe that the US could be using the war to encircle China by cutting off their possibility to stay allied with Russia. These opinions culminate in the public's near unconditional wish to stand with Russia to prevent the US from winning. This public opinion is supported by the Chinese government.⁷

China advocates for a peaceful resolution where all parties must have their legitimate security concerns addressed. This should be achieved through diplomatic dialogue with equal consideration for both parties. China strongly believes that international interference can escalate the conflict further and therefore discourages actions such as sanctions. China wishes that any solution builds on an immediate ceasefire with unconditional negotiations mediated by a neutral party. These mediators could be the Global South or a body such as the UN. Furthermore, any solution should include the immediate withdrawal of all unilateral sanctions along with an effort to provide economic recovery assistance and humanitarian relief instead.⁸

⁵ <https://www.politico.eu/article/xi-jinping-vladimir-putin-ukraine-war-swiss-peace-summit/>

⁶ https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/wjzbzd/202409/t20240929_11500459.html

⁷ <https://ecfr.eu/publication/china-and-ukraine-the-chinese-debate-about-russias-war-and-its-meaning-for-the-world/>

⁸ <https://chinaobservers.eu/year-two-appraising-chinese-foreign-policy-towards-the-war-in-ukraine/>

Republic of Ecuador

The Republic of Ecuador, henceforth known as Ecuador, continues to condemn the Russian federation regarding their aggression against the Ukrainian government and people. Ecuador stresses the importance of respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity, which Russia has not respected. This is why Ecuador continues to vote to condemn Russia for their aggression against Ukraine and their violation against the UN Charter. In response to the hostility shown by Russia, Ecuador has actively been selling military equipment to Ukraine to help them enact self defence against the invasion. Ecuador does emphasise that their goal is to recreate peace via dialogue, not to escalate the conflict. However, Ecuador still believes that Ukraine should have a fighting chance against the hostility shown by Russia.^{9, 10}

Ecuador finds the topic of sovereignty to be important. What Russia has shown confirms that major powers, such as Russia, have the ability to subside another nation's sovereignty, and that must change.¹¹

Ecuador advocates for a peaceful resolution through dialogue and negotiations. These negotiations should not only be between the two nations of attention, which are Ukraine and Russia, but should be with the third party of the international community. This war does not only impact Russia and Ukraine but has a global impact regarding food shortage and more. This is why the international community should attend these dialogues; to find a resolution that benefits all parties.¹²

⁹ <https://ec.usembassy.gov/ambassadors-statement/>

¹⁰ <https://fmso.tradoc.army.mil/2024/ecuador-faces-reprisals-for-indirect-support-to-ukraine/>

¹¹ <https://ec.usembassy.gov/ambassadors-statement/>

¹² <https://unn.ua/en/news/ecuador-is-ready-to-actively-promote-a-peaceful-solution-to-the-conflict>

Republic of France

The Republic of France, henceforth known as France, strongly condemns the Russian Federation's aggressions against Ukraine. Because of the conflict's clear violation of international law and the principles of the UN charter, France remains steadfast in its support for Ukraine's right to act in self-defence. This support comes with pledges of both military aid and diplomatic efforts to help restore peace. France is of the opinion that only through a resolution can peace be restored.¹³

France has, throughout the conflict, advocated for Ukraine and Ukraine's interests, consistently condemned Russia's actions, plus supported ongoing and further sanctions. The conflict in Ukraine is not only an internal security threat. In France's opinion it is also a direct threat to the Euro-Atlantic stability. Because of this, France has pledged long term cooperation with Ukraine to enhance its military capabilities. This includes supporting Ukraine's bid to become part of NATO. Furthermore, France has actively helped with humanitarian efforts, providing crucial aid directly to Ukraine.¹⁴

France is, no matter the outcome of the war, determined to see a new ad hoc tribunal established. This tribunal shall ensure accountability for crimes committed during a conflict, such as the ongoing.¹⁵

France, like many other member nations, advocates for a multi-faceted approach. Firstly, France supports increased military aid. This is not only to strengthen Ukraine here and now but to secure Ukraine in the future. Secondly, France wishes to establish further sanctions that limit Russia's access to resources in the energy and weapon sectors. Additionally, France advocates for the creation of a compensation fund for the reconstruction of Ukraine. This fund should in France's opinion be funded by frozen Russian assets. Lastly, France fully supports Ukraines Peace formula. This formula calls for broad international participation in a Global Peace Summit to establish diplomatic resolutions.^{16,17}

¹³ <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/situation-in-ukraine-what-is/understanding-the-situation-in-ukraine-from-2014-to-24-february-2022/>

¹⁴ <https://onu.delegfrance.org/france-will-stand-by-the-ukrainian-people-and-government-for-as-long-as>

¹⁵ <https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/2023/05/15/joint-declaration-of-france-and-ukraine>

¹⁶ <https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/2024/02/16/agreement-on-security-cooperation-between-france-and-ukraine>

¹⁷ <https://uk.ambafrance.org/We-must-pursue-peace-everywhere-President-tells-UN>

Japan

Japan supports Ukraine in this ongoing conflict and condemns the Russian Federation for their hostility towards Ukraine. Japan will do what is necessary to help Ukraine in the conflict by aiding them with economic stabilisation and sanctioning Russia. Japan aids Ukraine by funding international organisations and neighbouring countries with about USD 3.6 billion. This funding stretches from humanitarian needs to winterizations needed to prepare for winter. Furthermore, they granted Ukraine a loan worth USD 5 billion to do with as they see fit. In addition to the aid provided to Ukraine, international organisations, and neighbouring countries, Japan continues to sanction Russia. These sanctions include joining the international community to isolate Russia from the international financial system such as the IMF and WorldBank, restricting transactions with Russia's central bank, and prohibiting new investments in Russia. The sanctions also include stopping Russia from evading sanctions through digital assets.¹⁸

In accordance with the sanctions against Russia, Japan seeks to further sanction the Republic of Belarus, Donetsk People's Republic, and Luhansk People's Republic, suspending the population's access to visas to Japan. Additionally, Japan seeks to limit the exports and imports for those nations as well.¹⁹

Japan has introduced policies which strengthen the Japanese defence and military, working towards rearmament in response to the hostilities Russia shows. This does not replace the need for diplomacy, which is still the solution Japan seeks. A peaceful solution should be fair and de-escalate the conflict. Japan believes that rearmament of the international community can escalate the conflict but is a necessary step to ensure security and prevent more violence. Japan especially believes that it is necessary to focus on the military since North Korea and Russia have negotiated a mutual defence pact, and with the recent test of North Korean missiles over Japanese territory, Japan recognizes this defence pact as a threat to the peace.²⁰

¹⁸ https://japan.kantei.go.jp/ongoingtopics/pdf/jp_stands_with_ukraine_eng.pdf

¹⁹ https://japan.kantei.go.jp/ongoingtopics/pdf/jp_stands_with_ukraine_eng.pdf

²⁰ <https://www.nbr.org/publication/japans-response-to-the-russia-ukraine-conflict-shaping-indo-pacific-security/>

Republic of Malta

As a neutral country, the Republic of Malta, henceforth known as Malta, condemns the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, emphasising Ukraine's right to self defence within their internationally recognised borders. Malta, as part of their neutral stance, expresses deep concern over all and any military assistance as this could escalate the conflict further. Because of this, Malta has not provided any military aid, keeping to humanitarian aid instead.^{21,22}

Malta's humanitarian relief efforts include providing aid to displaced populations, particularly for women and children. Some of this aid includes mobilising efforts to provide psychosocial support, healthcare, and basic necessities. All in all, Malta has donated and delivered an estimated 8,700 tons of relief supplies in the form of food, generators, hygiene kits, and much more. As a core value, Malta believes that the people affected by the conflict do not only need food, water, and shelter, but much much more. The goal of achieving this would become easier if an international consensus could be achieved. Internationally, Malta also highlights the need for accountability for crimes committed during the war.^{23,24}

Malta believes that a military solution will only provide short-term relief or containment while a diplomatic solution can provide long-term peace. This is why Malta emphasises the need for renewed dialogue. Despite the agreement's shortcomings, Malta also believes that the Minsk Agreement framework can have great potential for establishing lasting peace. Second to lasting peace, humanitarian aid is at the top of Malta's priority list. Therefore, an international consensus towards providing humanitarian relief and aid for reconstruction is ideal. Lastly, Malta advocates for further international collaboration in prosecuting war crimes and ensuring accountability.²⁵

²¹ <https://timesofmalta.com/article/malta-doubts-eu-statement-calling-military-aid-ukraine.1085923>

²² <https://theshiftnews.com/2024/02/26/malta-conspicuous-in-absence-from-paris-summit-on-ukraine/>

²³ <https://www.orderofmalta.int/news/war-in-ukraine-the-order-of-malta-expands-support-programmes/>

²⁴ <https://www.orderofmalta.int/news/ukraine-two-years-later-order-of-malta-constant-commitment/>

²⁵ <https://foreign.gov.mt/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/2023.02.17-Security-Council-briefing-on-Ukraine.-Minsk-Agreements.pdf?r=1>

Republic of Mozambique

The Republic of Mozambique, henceforth known as Mozambique, affirms its impartiality in the conflict in Ukraine. Mozambique perceives the conflict as having global impact and that a dialogue towards peace must happen. Sovereignty is a topic of high importance, and Mozambique understands that the sovereignty of Ukraine has not been respected. Furthermore, Mozambique upholds that the sovereignty of Russia must be respected. It has been shown that Mozambique has already hosted such a dialogue, which affirms its impartialness and the focus on a peaceful solution to the conflict.²⁶

Mozambique identifies that the topics of most concern are the food- and energy crises created by the conflict. The inflation crisis impacts the low income citizens, which increases the unrest both socially and politically. Ukraine's export of grain is also a key element for the food supply and economy in Africa. This is why a solution to the food crisis and the lack of grain supply to Africa is of utmost importance to Mozambique.^{27, 28}

Mozambique calls for a diplomatic dialogue so that a peaceful resolution to the conflict can be found. This dialogue should be hosted by an impartial third party nation, such as Mozambique. The dialogue should be focused on stopping the conflict and restabilizing the global economy, which would also remedy the food and energy crises. Mozambique emphasises the need for impartialness and the need for both parties' sovereignty to be respected. A resolution should affirm the negative nature of the food crisis and help the countries whose needs have been created by the food- and energy crises.^{29, 30}

²⁶ <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-impartial-in-ukraine-conflict-239317/>

²⁷ <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/zelensky-discusses-with-president-of-mozambique-participation-in-peace-summit-ukrainian-food-supply-to-africa-258658/>

²⁸ <https://www.macaubusiness.com/mozambique-country-one-of-most-exposed-to-food-energy-shocks-from-ukraine-war-moodys/>

²⁹ <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-insists-on-peaceful-solution-for-russia-ukraine-conflict-aim-226620/>

³⁰ <https://clubofmozambique.com/news/mozambique-impartial-in-ukraine-conflict-239317/>

Republic of Korea

The Republic of Korea, henceforth known as South Korea, continues to condemn the hostility that Russia has shown regarding the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. South Korea does not support the violation of the UN Charter and the use of force, which causes harm to innocent lives. This is why South Korea actively supports Ukraine and has joined international efforts, such as economic sanctions. The economic sanctions are, but not limited to, reviewing and blocking exports to Russia that are of strategic value, support the exclusion of Russian banks from SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication), and help stabilise the global market regarding gas by redirecting more LNG (Liquefied natural gas) to Europe. Furthermore, South Korea has offered humanitarian support to the Ukrainian people and government in the form of USD 10 million.³¹

Despite the hostility that Russia has shown, which South Korea sees as a threat, it is still of utmost importance that the international tension does not escalate into an arms race. Therefore, South Korea supports efforts towards disarmament, and South Korea believes that the conflict should be resolved with peaceful diplomacy in preference to rearmament.³²

South Korea advocates for a peaceful resolution to the conflict where all parties must be heard. However, this should not deviate the international community from condemning Russia for their hostility. This should be achieved through diplomatic dialogue with equal consideration of both parties. South Korea strongly believes that rearmament of the international community can escalate the conflict further and therefore discourages actions towards rearmament. South Korea wishes for a solution which includes an immediate ceasefire with peace negotiations that will establish a lasting peace. Furthermore, a solution should include a call for disarmament and ending a potential arms race before it starts. Lastly, according to South Korea, a solution should provide economic recovery assistance and humanitarian relief to Ukraine.³³

³¹ https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=232323

³² https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=567232

³³ <https://thediplomat.com/2024/07/what-south-korea-can-accomplish-at-nato-to-help-end-the-war-in-ukraine/>

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation, henceforth known as Russia, maintains that its military actions in Ukraine, described as a ‘special military operation’, were necessary due to legitimate concerns over NATO’s expansion, the protection of Russian-speaking populations in Eastern Ukraine, and the need to neutralise threats to Russia's territorial integrity.³⁴ The crisis has since 2014 escalated due to Western disregard for Russia's security interests along with Ukraine's failure to honour agreements aimed at resolving tensions, such as the Minsk Agreement.³⁵ This agreement was designed to establish autonomy for the regions Donetsk and Luhansk which both have a large Russian population. Russia wishes to secure an outcome that benefits all parties, not only Russia and Ukraine.^{36, 37}

More recent statistics from Levada Center and Russian Field show that the Russian population prefers peace talks instead of further escalations of the conflict. While 73% of Russians continue to support that military operation, the percentage of unconditional support has declined drastically. This trend suggests a shift toward public fatigue and a desire for a more diplomatic approach to resolving the conflict, which has also had consequences for the Russian public. The Russian government maintains the official opinion that NATO’s expansion poses a large threat to Russia's security, and Russia argues that those worries should be part of the considerations in any agreement.³⁸

The Russian Federation proposes to revisit peace talks based on the Minsk Agreement. This would, in their opinion, secure the autonomy of the eastern regions of Ukraine, while still securing Ukraine's territorial integrity. Russia is looking to protect all of their population, which means that anything other than a promise of autonomy for the regions is unacceptable. Furthermore, the agreement should be between Russia and Ukraine, and no other parties, unless humanitarian initiatives are part of the deal.³⁹

³⁴ <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/66181>

³⁵ <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/what-are-minsk-agreements-ukraine-conflict-2022-02-21/>

³⁶ <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/how-strong-is-russian-public-support-for-the-invasion-of-ukraine-2/>

³⁷ <https://geopoliticalfutures.com/putins-perspective-on-the-russia-ukraine-war/>

³⁸ <https://www.norc.org/research/library/new-survey-finds-most-russians-see-ukrainian-war-as-defense-against-west.html>

³⁹ https://mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1969360/?TSPD_101_R0=08765fb817ab200093be0ce278e0a76e25124cd38973749136482e5cbc84945ac3371afe99bece4b089aacac72143000865af4c656193ef203a9dd761b176f53c767bb8452d1ef54514823d0994042efd1513ea97017190eadf8207c3bf5d392

Republic of Slovenia

The Republic of Slovenia, henceforth known as Slovenia, strongly condemns the Russian Federation's unprovoked aggression towards Ukraine. In her speech at the UN Security Council, Slovenia's minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Fajon, made it clear that *“as a member of the UN Security Council, Slovenia is committed to upholding international peace by supporting Ukraine in its pursuit of a just and lasting peace that respects its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Slovenia's dedication to these principles is unwavering, and we remain resolute in our belief that Russia must be held accountable for its actions”*.^{40, 41}

Slovenia has consistently supported Ukraine's right to self defence, and in a bilateral agreement with Ukraine, Slovenia has committed to providing security assistance. This assistance has thus far been in the form of defence capabilities and humanitarian support. Slovenia's cooperation is built on shared democratic values and is therefore much like the other EU countries' support. Because of this, all EU countries' proposals to solutions look much alike.⁴²

Slovenia has put clear emphasis on its determination to see a new ad hoc tribunal established. This tribunal shall ensure accountability for crimes committed during a conflict, such as the ongoing.

Slovenia, like many other members, advocates for a multi-faceted approach. Firstly, Slovenia supports increased military assistance. Slovenia has already provided significant military aid, such as large shipments of weapons and armoured vehicles. Secondly, in addition to military aid, Slovenia wishes to expand humanitarian aid, particularly aimed at alleviating the war's impact on food security. Additionally, Slovenia fully supports the creation of a compensation fund for the reconstruction of Ukraine, which should be funded by frozen Russian assets. Lastly, Slovenia wishes to further sanction Russia to get them to comply while holding Russia accountable for its unprovoked actions.^{43, 44}

⁴⁰ <https://buildingtrust.si/minister-fajon-at-un-security-council-we-do-not-and-will-not-accept-the-war-in-ukraine/>

⁴¹ <https://www.predsednica-slo.si/en/news/slovenia-stands-in-solidarity-with-ukraine-and-with-the-millions-of-people-who-never-sought-this-war>

⁴² <https://sloveniatimes.com/40687/slovenia-signs-security-agreement-with-ukraine>

⁴³ <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/ugoda-pro-spivrobotnictvo-u-sferi-bezpeki-ta-dovgostrokovu-p-92241>

⁴⁴ <https://kyivindependent.com/media-slovenia-had-secretly-provided-ukraine-with-military-equipment-during-us-aid-delay/>

Swiss Confederation

The Swiss Confederation, henceforth known as Switzerland, has been known as a country of neutrality for a long time, with its law of neutrality being codified in 1907. This means that Switzerland refrains from engaging in war as well as being conscious regarding their treatment of and interactions with belligerent countries.⁴⁵

With this prior history, it made sense that Switzerland was host to the Summit on Peace in Ukraine in June 2024,⁴⁶ though not all countries were happy about the choice. Russia announced back in March 2023 that while they are not against peace negotiations they do not see Switzerland as a truly neutral country on the matter. This is based on how Switzerland has adopted the EU sanctions as well as frozen financial assets for 7.7 billion Swiss francs.⁴⁷ While Switzerland plans on spending around 1.5 billion Swiss francs on Ukraine and the surrounding region between 2025 and 2028, Switzerland refuses to send any arms to Ukraine and does not allow any Swiss-made weaponry to be re-exported to Ukraine.⁴⁸

The money currently spent on Ukraine has been focused on refugees in Switzerland, humanitarian aid and efforts to rebuild.⁴⁹ Switzerland was also a key partner in planning the recovery of Ukraine back in July 2022. Here, the Lugano Declaration was proposed, which includes the Lugano Principles to be used as guidelines in the future when planning the recovery process for Ukraine.⁵⁰ The Lugano Principles consists of seven principles, including: 2. Reform focus, 3. Transparency, accountability and rule of law, 4. Democratic participation, and 7. Sustainability.

Switzerland is currently working on international legislation, making it possible to use the frozen financial assets of the aggressor states to pay for reparations in the attacked state(s).⁵¹

⁴⁵ <https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home/foreign-policy/international-law/neutrality.html>

⁴⁶ <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2024/06/14/switzerland-to-host-ukrainian-peace-summit-but-without-russia>

⁴⁷ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/russia-ukraine-war/russia-says-switzerland-far-from-neutrality-cant-lead-peace-process-with-ukraine/3175705>

⁴⁸ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240307-swiss-look-at-using-russian-assets-for-ukraine-reparations>

⁴⁹

<https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/foreign-affairs/russia-ukraine-war-how-switzerland-has-reacted-to-two-years-of-conflict-in-europe/72897134>

⁵⁰ <https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/fdfa/aktuell/dossiers/krieg-gegen-ukraine.html>

⁵¹ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20240307-swiss-look-at-using-russian-assets-for-ukraine-reparations>

Ukraine

Ukraine has actively sought out international support to uphold its sovereignty. They have done this by focusing attention on the effects of the conflict on the international order. President Zelensky has highlighted the great importance of upholding international law and safeguarding territorial integrity as well as the necessity for a unified global action against the Russian Federation.

Ukraine categorically condemns Russia's actions and views them as breaches of international law and violations of sovereignty. The Ukrainian government views Russia's actions as a global threat. This is why President Zelensky time and time again accentuates the need for global unity, countering the aggression, and restoring peace. While Ukraine is open to a peaceful solution, it insists that peace must come with justice. This means that any resolution must ensure the unconditional withdrawal of Russian forces and full restoration of Ukraine's internationally acknowledged borders. Ukraine has aligned with sanctions imposed by its allies and has been seeking further international support, both military and humanitarian.

Ukraine advocates for a 'multifaceted' approach. This will, in their opinion, help restore and maintain international peace moving forward. First and foremost, Ukraine wishes to continue and expand sanctions towards Russia. They believe that the economic incentives can pressure Russia into compliance. Alongside these sanctions, Ukraine calls for UN peacekeeping forces to be deployed in key conflict areas. These forces should enforce a ceasefire and protect all civilians, regardless of nationality or political stance. Furthermore, Ukraine requests help to rebuild critical infrastructure. To do this, they seek sustained military and economic assistance. Lastly the multifaceted approach should build upon the creation of a comprehensive peace framework that is anchored in respect and fairness.^{52, 53, 54, 55}

During this conference Ukraine will participate as an observer, as they are not currently a member of the Security Council. The consequence of this is that Ukraine will not be allowed to vote during the conference. Instead they are allowed to speak, write resolutions and amendments, and propose motions.

⁵² <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cr7582140150>

⁵³ https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2024/07/17/war-in-ukraine-zelensky-wants-russia-to-take-part-in-a-new-peace-summit_6687222_4.html

⁵⁴ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/8/24/zelenkyy-says-war-has-returned-to-russia-in-independence-day-address>

⁵⁵ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/9/20/full-text-zelenkyy-speech-to-the-un-general-assembly>

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, henceforth known as the UK, does not plan to change their stand on the topic at hand,⁵⁶ even with the change of government following the election on July 4th.⁵⁷ The UK condemns the Russian government's premeditated and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine and stands with Ukraine's democratically-elected government. The UK is currently supporting the Ukraine by providing economic and humanitarian aid as well as military aid while continuing to work alongside international partners to supply weapons for the Armed Forces of Ukraine.⁵⁸

The British secretary of defence, John Healey, told BBC Radio 4, *"We're providing weapons to Ukraine for their defence of their sovereign country. And that does not preclude them hitting targets in Russia, but that must be done by the Ukrainians. It must be done within the parameters and the bounds of international humanitarian law."* While the UK does support Ukraine regarding their sovereignty, the UK does not currently want the provided weapons to hit targets within Russian borders.⁵⁹

The UK was (on January 12th 2024) the first country to sign the bilateral security agreement pertaining to Ukraine.⁶⁰ The UK has also committed to support Ukraine in their early recovery and long-term reconstruction and they have pledged approximately £12.7 billion in total. Following the Ukraine Recovery Conference in 2022 the British government announced multiple reconstruction initiatives including, but not limited to, financial guarantees and investments in Ukraine's long-term reconstruction. The UK and Ukraine have also established multiple different task forces and partnerships with different foci, including the aforementioned bilateral security agreement, also known as the UK-Ukraine Security Cooperation Agreement.⁶¹

When it comes to talks of peace, the head of the UK delegation of OSCE was very direct in his speech on July 24th 2024. He stated that peace is a gift and, if Russia genuinely wishes for peace, they should end the war and withdraw all forces outside of Ukraine's internationally recognized borders. He also stated that if Russia truly wanted peace, they should re-engage in the Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC).⁶²

⁵⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/article/2024/jul/19/uk-will-not-help-ukraine-hit-targets-in-russia-defence-secretary-says>

⁵⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024_United_Kingdom_general_election

⁵⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/russian-invasion-of-ukraine-uk-government-response/about>

⁵⁹ <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/article/2024/jul/19/uk-will-not-help-ukraine-hit-targets-in-russia-defence-secretary-says>

⁶⁰ <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9837/>

⁶¹ <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-9914/CBP-9914.pdf>

⁶² <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/russia-claims-that-it-wants-peace-peace-is-in-its-gift-uk-statement-to-the-osce>

United States of America

The United States of America, henceforth known as the US, has consistently supported Ukraine's Sovereignty and territorial integrity. The US views Russia's actions as a direct threat to not only global stability but also the world order as we know it. The US Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, has labelled Russia's war "*a textbook example of a threat to international peace*", urging the UN Security Council to take decisive action. Additionally, Blinken has addressed to the UN Security Council how the military and weapon alliance between Russia, Iran and North Korea violates previous resolutions. The US maintains that Russia is the unconditional aggressor and that Ukraine has a legitimate right to defend itself, including the eastern regions.^{63, 64}

The US has highlighted the importance of a just and lasting peace; a peace that respects Ukraine's sovereignty and self-determination while directly avoiding any agreements that would reward Russia for its aggressions. In correlation to this, the US has made it clear that the international community has a duty to distinguish between aggressor and victim, emphasising that Ukraine must have full freedom to choose its own alliances in the future. Furthermore, the US calls for immediate removal of Russian troops from within the internationally recognized borders of Ukraine. To date, the US has provided over \$61 billion in military aid along with substantial humanitarian aid. The US has sworn to keep sending help and wishes other countries to do the same.⁶⁵

To ensure lasting international peace, the US proposes several key initiatives as preempts for a possible solution. First, the US supports all ongoing and future sanctions against Russia. It is the US' opinion that sanctions should focus on critical sectors, like defence and energy, to directly affect Russia's military capabilities. Secondly, the US emphasises the need to strengthen international alliances, especially regarding NATO. The US believes that a lasting solution for peace can only be found through the pressure that these initiatives can put on Russia.⁶⁶

⁶³ <https://www.state.gov/secretary-antony-j-blinken-at-a-un-security-council-ministerial-meeting-on-ukraine/>

⁶⁴ <https://usun.usmission.gov/remarks-at-a-un-security-council-briefing-on-ukraine-18/>

⁶⁵ <https://www.state.gov/u-s-security-cooperation-with-ukraine/>

⁶⁶ <https://www.state.gov/united-with-ukraine/>