**GlobalMUNers Conference
in Riviera Maya
#GMRM2022**

Study Guide
Security Council

Índice

Welcome Message

Honorable Delegates:

Welcome to the Security Council Committee (SC) in the framework of the GlobalMUNers Conference in Riviera Maya (GMRM 2022), which will take place from October 9th to the 13th of this year, in the Convention Center of the Hard Rock Hotel in Riviera Maya, Mexico.

It is a pleasure for me, **Camila García Miranda**, to serve you as President of this commitee. I am coursing the fifth semester of high school at Discovery School Cuernavaca. I have gotten diplomas of excellence in averages. I have won soccer tournaments nationally and internationally, and I also tend to stand out in activities related to music. My experience in the United Nations Models dates back to 2017, having participated in more than 10 national and international drills in logistics, board of directors and I was named Secretary General of the Discovery School model (MUNDIS) for the year 2023. I have participated and won the best delegation in the school models, Mary Mount, Tec de Monterrey and Williams.

As our Vice President **Valeria Jackson Sandoval** who is currently studying the first year of the International Baccalaureate (IB) at the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education (ITESM) Emerald Headquarters. As her experience in UN models, she has participated in different models such as national and international.

And as our Relator, **Santiago Heredia Vega**, who is currently studying the first semester of the Law Degree at the University of Monterey (UDEM). As his experience in UN models, he has particpated in 15 international and national models. It has outstanding awards during its time such as being a silver medalist in the State Biology Olympiad, among others.

To be your Chair is a commitment to you and to ourselves. In this committee, and we're very glad that you are part of this unique and enriching experience. As your Chair, it's gratifying to know that we will have the participation of delegates who will strive to make the committee a space of learning and enjoyment.

A Model of United Nations (MUN) is an open space for researching, learning and discussing world pressing issues that concern us as individuals and as part of an international community. We hope this is an opportunity for personal development, socializing with people coming from all over the country and beyond, and to enrich other delegates with your best ideas and proposals.

Over the past months, we have been working in order to grant you the best experience possible, hoping that you don't only propose and discuss the topic during the debates, but to help you become aware of the international problems of the world we live in. We hope that each one of you takes advantage of all the tools that GlobalMUNers, and we as your Chair will provide you before and during the conference, in order to exploit your potential as delegates.

We will always be available to address your concerns in any of the issues concerning the conference, don't hesitate to contact us via e-mail (sc.gmrm2022@globalmuners.org) at any time. We hope to see you all very prepared and excited for GMRM 2022 as we are. We assure you that it will be an unforgettable experience for you as well as for us.

Camila Garcia Miranda.
Presidency Security Council

The Security Council

History and objectives

The United Nations was established on October 24th, 1945; after the ratification of the UN Charter, in the hope of preventing another war, like World War 2 that lead to the creation of the organization *(United Nations, n.d.)*.

Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council (SC) is one of the six main organs established by the UN Charter mentioned above. Its primary responsibility is to "maintain international peace and security". Nevertheless, under the UN Charter, the Security Council has the following 4 purposes:
- to maintain international peace and security;
- to develop friendly relations among nations;
- to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights;
- and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations,

In addition, on January 17, 1946, the first session of the Security Council committee was held at Church House, in London. Thanks to this meeting, all members of the United Nations agreed to execute the decisions that the Security Council established. Currently, the system remains virtually unchanged since it was founded in 1946.

Membership

The Security Council is composed of 15 members, 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members, which are elected by the General Assembly for a 2 year term *(United Nations Security Council, n.d.)*. The following states are the current members as for the 2022 framework:

Permanent members:
- China
- France
- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- United States

Non-permanent members:
- Albania (2023)
- Brazil (2023)
- Gabon (2023)
- Ghana (2023)
- India (2022)
- Ireland (2022)
- Kenya (2022)
- Mexico (2022)
- Norway (2022)
- United Arab Emirates (2023)

Faculties and structure

The permanent members, which are five and the ten elected members of the council, meet to evaluate the threats that arise. Addressing issues such as international security, civil wars, arms control, terrorism or natural disasters. However, the Security Council can meet whenever the peace is in danger or threatened. It is necessary that each member has a representative who must be present at all times in the UN. When presenting a complaint or threat related to peace, the Security Council always prioritizes recommending that the parties try to reach a peaceful agreement as a solution. Nevertheless,

The Council may:
- establish principles for such agreement;
- carry out investigations and mediations, in some cases;
- send a mission;
- sent special names; either
- request the Secretary-General to use his good offices to reach a peaceful settlement dispute settlement.

In the case that a dispute leads to hostilities, the Security Council is primarily concerned with bringing them to an end as quickly and soon as possible.
For that say,

The Council may:
- issue ceasefire directives that can help prevent an escalation of the conflict;
- send military observers or a peacekeeping force to help reduce tensions,
- separate the opposing forces and establish a calm in which fixes can be found.

The United Nations Security Council (SC) is the only committee that has the power to impose sanctions or authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Voting System

Every member has the right to one vote, in all procedural matters, the decisions of the council are by the affirmative vote of any nine of its members. On substantive issues, such as the research of a controversy, the application of sanctions, nine affirmative votes are also required, including those of the five permanent members holding **veto power.**

The veto power is one of the facts that has caused the most controversy in the Council since its creation; it refers to the power of the five permanent members to veto any substantive resolution. In case of abstentions or absence of a permanent member, a project is not prevented from being adopted. This power does not apply to procedural votes.

The Security Council (SC) in Global MUNers Conference in Riviera Maya 2022 will be a committee that will handle English as its official and exclusive language for any communication matter that may arise, all documentation by the delegates must follow this instruction.

Topic I: Threats to international peace and security (Ukraine)

Background

Ukraine, located in eastern Europe, is Europe's second biggest country after the Federation of Russia. The country gained its independence after the collapse of the U.S.S.R in 1991, and collaborated in the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), an association of countries that were formerly republics of the Soviet Union (Britannica, 2022). Russia's invasion of Ukraine is "the biggest threat to peace and security in Europe since the end of the Cold War." (Mankoff, J, 2022).

On 24th February 2022, Vladimir Putin (president of the Federation of Russia) launched the largest mobilization of forces Europe has seen since 1945 according to the New York Times. President Volodymyr Zelenskyy national address to declare martial law and general mobilization for 90 days. The war has since killed thousands, displaced millions and destroyed entire cities.

Four days after the invasion, Volodymyr Zelenskyy requested Ukraine's immediate admission to the European Union (EU), having the European Commission recommend the elevation of Ukraine's candidature. In June, the EU leaders unanimously approved the recommendation. The EU candidate status does give the Ukrainian people an alleviation, as they now know that they're fighting for a free, democratic future in which they are more fully integrated with the West and a real prospect of EU membership in the long run, with all the rights and responsibilities that it requires (Matthijs, 2022).

On March 1, a 65 km Russian convoy was headed to Ukraine's capital, Kyiv. A bombing occured on a TV tower and rained rockets on the city of Kharkiv as the its bombardment of Ukrainian urban intensified on areas in a shift of tactics after its six-day invasion stalled (Vasovic, 2022). Three days later, the Russian forces shelled Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, the largest plant in Europe. Since then, the Russian military has been in firm control of the facility's six reactors, which continue to be operated by Ukrainian staff. The International Atomic Energy Agency director general, Rafael Mariano Grossi, warned that the situation at the power station could spiral out of control, raising fears of a Chernobyl-style disaster.

"Human Rights Watch researchers who worked in Bucha — city in Ukraine's Kyiv Oblast—from April 4 to 10, days after Russian forces withdrew from the area, found extensive evidence of summary executions, other unlawful killings, enforced disappearances, and torture, all of which would constitute war crimes and potential crimes against humanity" (Ukraine: Russian Forces' Trail of Death in Bucha, 2022).

During March, The Russian Federation refocuses on the east, as Ukraine launches counter offensive in the north and south, taking back more than 1,000 settlements. The US and UK send advanced missile systems to Ukraine, according to Al Jazeera. The UNHCR reported the number of Ukrainian refugees has passed the six-million mark on May 12th.

Furthermore, on August 24, Ukraine marks its day of independence from Soviet rule and the six-month anniversary of Russia's full-scale invasion. Public celebrations are canceled amongst fears that Russian attacks could escalate to coincide with the day, but President Zelenskyy gives a speech, saying Ukraine had been "reborn" when the Russian Federation invaded: "We don't care what army you have, we only care about our land. We will fight for it until the end." (Psaropoulos, 2022).

Economic sanctions and its repercussions in the international community

The international community, especially the European Union, has adopted sanctions in order to weaken Russia's ability to finance the war and specifically target the political, military and economic elite responsible for the invasion given the international conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The European Council explains that "he restrictive measures do not target Russian society. That is why sectors such as food, agriculture, health and pharmaceuticals are excluded from the restrictive measures that have been imposed". Nevertheless they are intended to maximize the negative impact on the Russian economy, especially in trade in goods and services (European Council, 2022). Its first package in February restricted the ability of the Russian state and government to access the EU's capital and financial markets and services. The second package restricted Russian access to "the most important capital markets", targeting 70% of the Russian banking market according to the European Council.

Its first package in February restricted the ability of the Russian state and government to access the EU's capital and financial markets and services. The second package restricted Russian access to "the most important capital markets", targeting 70% of the Russian banking market according to the European Council. It also included bands and restrictions on the energy, transport and technology sectors, along with the withdrawal of privileged access to the EU by Russian diplomats and related groups. Furthermore, the third package of sanctions excluded key Russian banks from the SWIFT system, the world's dominant financial messaging system, freezing Russian central bank deposits followed by the prohibition on the broadcasting of state-owned media "Russia Today" and "Sputnik'" in EU territory. Their following package of sanctions, called the "Compliance Package", was focused on Belarus — strategic ally of the Russian Federation regarding Ukraine's conflict —, excluding three of its banks from the SWIFT system, prohibited transactions with the Central Bank of Belarus, and limit the financial inflows from Belarus to the EU. Their fifth and final (and most extensive) package of sanctions authorized the import ban on all forms of Russian coal, a full transaction ban and asset freeze on four additional Russian banks, the prohibition on providing high-value crypto-asset services to Russia, a full ban on Russian and Belarusian freight road operators working in the EU, additional import bans including cement, rubber products, wood, spirits (including vodka), liquor, high-end seafood (including caviar), and an anti-circumvention measure against potash imports from Belarus, among others (European Commision, n.d.).

European Commission President —Ursula Von Der Leyen— hands Zelenskyy a questionnaire, kicking off the beginning of Ukraine's EU membership application process. Subsequently, the EU officially invited Ukraine (and Moldova) to become candidate countries for EU membership in the beginning of April.

Additionally, on May 18, the European Commission presented the REPowerEU Plan in response to the market disruption because of Ukraine's invasion, which intends to end the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels, along with tackling the climate crisis. According to the European Commission " 85% of Europeans believe that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian gas and oil as soon as possible to support Ukraine. The measures in the REPowerEU Plan can respond to this ambition, through energy savings, diversification of energy supplies, and accelerated roll-out of renewable energy to replace fossil fuels in homes, industry and power generation" (2022).

Since the start of the invasion of February, the United States of America has been thoroughly involved. US President Joe Biden extended full blocking sanctions to four Russian banks and banned exports of sensitive US technologies, especially in the aviation, maritime and defense sectors days after the invasion. In the beginning of March, it closed its skies to Russian air traffic and imposed a ban on Russian crude oil imports. On March 8, the US Congress approved $13.6bn in spending for Ukraine, divided equally between aid for refugees and military aid for the front (Psaropoulos, 2022). In May 2019, US Congress approved a $40bn aid package for Ukraine with both parties eagerly backing the latest effort to support an ally under brutal assault by Russia. The quantity is significantly more than the $33bn Biden initially asked for, about half of which is intended for military aid and supplies (Livingstone et al., 2022).

The United Nations

The United Nations consider the aggression against Ukraine "a violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. It is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations" (The UN and the War in Ukraine: Key Information, 2022). The United Nations General Assembly adopted on Wednesday 2 March the resolution ES-11/1, in which it deplored the "aggression" committed by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, and demanded that "the Russian Federation immediately cease its use of force against Ukraine and to refrain from any further unlawful threat or use of force against any Member State".

Moreover, the UN Human Rights Council decided on 5 March to urgently establish an independent international commission of inquiry following Russia's aggression against Ukraine, and adopted a resolution on 4 March calling for the "swift and verifiable" withdrawal of Russian troops and Russian-backed armed groups from the entire territory of Ukraine. UN human rights chief, Michelle Bachelet, stated on April 4 that she was horrified by the images of people lying dead on the streets and in improvised graves in the town of Bucha. She continued by explaining that it0s vital that all efforts are made to ensure independent and effective investigations into what happened in Bucha.

By the end of April, António Guterres—the UN Secretary-General— visited Russia and Ukraine. At a press conference with President Zelenskyy, António Guterres stated that the UN will keep pushing for the ceasefire while working on immediate steps to save lives & reduce suffering. "I am here to say to you, Mr. President, and to the people of Ukraine: We will not give up", the Secretary General stated (UN News, 2022).

On 6 May 2022, the United Nations Security Council issued a statement emphasizing its strong support for the Secretary General's efforts to reach a peaceful solution in Ukraine. The

Secretary-General congratulated the Security Council for speaking out for peace in Ukraine for the first time. Rosemary DiCarlo, the UN political and peacebuilding chief, told the Security Council on June 28 that the "horrific conflict" in Ukraine shows no signs of abating. Since her last update on April 5, she stated that "countless Ukrainian civilians" have been killed in indiscriminate attacks, cities and towns have been leveled, and much of the country's arable land has indeed been "horribly disfigured by shelling."

Key questions for the development of the topic

- How does the Russian Federation's invasion affect the sovereignty of Ukraine?

- Should the Russian military forces be officiated by the International Court of Justice for war crimes?

- What would happen if Ukraine's invasion appeared successful and formed part of the Russian Federation?

- Which United Nations agreements does the military aggression and invasion of Ukraine violate?

- Should the sovereignty of Ukraine be overlooked in order to begin involvement of the international community in its territory?

Topic II: Women, peace and security: gender equality in Peacekeeping Operations

Gender equality is a goal for both the internal composition of UN peacekeeping missions and for the work the mission does in the host nation. Therefore, the UN policies and guidelines to execute the mandate on women, peace, and security are both internally and externally focused.

The goal to increase the number of women in the composition of military and police contingents in UN peacekeeping is an internally focused gender equality goal because it aims for equal representation of women within the UN operation. The goal to integrate a gender perspective into the work of the mission, including the military components of a UN peacekeeping operation, is an externally focused gender-equality goal because it aims for the promotion of gender equality in the host state where the mission is working—in the security sector, in the election process, and in postconflict reconstruction, for example.

Both the external and internal aims are on improving the mission's ability to understand men's and women's experiences, needs, statuses, and priorities as they relate to the mission's mandate. This is called integrating a "gender perspective."

A gender perspective illuminates the experiences, needs, status, and priorities of men/boys and women/girls as they relate to the mission's mandate. Using a gender perspective in the work of a mission is not the sole responsibility of a female gender adviser or of the women in a mission. For example, in 2009, the UNMIL/Liberia Office of the Gender Adviser and the Office of the Force Commander agreed on areas of collaboration, and this resulted in the appointment of a male military gender officer under direct supervision of the force commander. This illustrates that integrating a gender perspective can be made the responsibility of all mission personnel—men and women—and that a gender perspective can be adopted even in missions with low numbers of female uniformed personnel.

Using a gender perspective enhances the operational effectiveness of peacekeeping operations in several ways. One benefit is improved situational awareness, resulting in a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the area of operation, reducing uncertainty and helping to prevent unintended negative consequences.

Lessons learned from NATO, the UN, and member states show that information gathering and analysis is improved when the differential impact of armed conflict on women and men is taken into account. Attention to both men's and women's distinct experiences in conflicts reveals comprehensive information on the area of operation, including the identities of local power brokers; division of labor; access to resources; kinship and patronage networks; and community security threats, risks, interests, and needs. Such thorough information gathering about the impact of a peacekeeping operation on the local population—men and women—can increase the capacity of the mission to effectively accomplish its goals.

In addition, the presence of female peacekeepers can increase local communities' acceptance of a UN force. For example, a study based on the missions in Namibia (UNTAG), South Africa (UNOMSA), and Rwanda (UNAMIR) found that "In all of these operations, women police peacekeepers were seen by locals as less threatening, more willing to listen,and better able

to defuse potentially violent situations." Force acceptance and improved communication with the local population are vital to addressing the problem of sexual violence in conflict. Local women are also more likely to report incidents of sexual violence to female officers. Therefore, female interpreters are vital for interviewing survivors of sexual violence.

Another benefit of the participation of female peacekeepers revolves around the reduction in instances of sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations. A 1995 study for the UN Division for the Advancement of Women found that the incidence of rape and use of prostitution fell significantly with even a token female presence. It is also important to recall that there has been, as yet, no indication that female peacekeepers have engaged in sexual exploitation and abuse in a UN mission.

Female peacekeepers can also improve the daily tactical level work of missions because they can perform certain security tasks better than their male counterparts. For example, female soldiers have a "comparative operational advantage" in sensitive situations such as female body searches, working with women's prisons, providing escorts for victims and witnesses of sexual violence, and screening of female combatants at disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) sites. Female police and soldiers can often access and interview more elements of a local population—the women, boys, and girls—especially in cultural contexts that are conservative and do not allow men outside the local community to interact with the community's women. This increased access to the population by female officers expands the ability of peacekeepers to gather comprehensive information that can contribute to overall mission effectiveness.

These examples emphasize the important benefits of promoting gender equality and adopting a gender perspective for operational effectiveness overall. It is important to underscore that womenonly tactics such as deploying all-female units are not necessarily the best way to achieve these goals. Institutionalizing all-female units can lead to tokenism of women in a peacekeeping mission and may give credence to the idea that men and women cannot work well together. Not only do surveys of female peacekeepers underscore their willingness and ability to work with their male counterparts, they also show that mixed (male and female) teams and units are more effective.

In 2006, DPKO adopted the UN Policy Directive on Gender Equality in Peacekeeping Operations . This elaborated the principles and requirements for implementing UN mandates on women, peace, and security in the work of all missions. It also examined the gaps in recruitment and retention of women and gave DPKO a mandate to "advance gender balance among DPKO headquarters and mission staff, including at senior management levels.

2006	Gender Mainstreaming Policy Guidelines
	Gender Equality in UN Peacekeeping Operations, A Policy Directive
	Gender and Political Affairs Guidelines and Checklist for Desk Officers
2007	DPKO/DFS-DPA Joint Guidelines on Enhancing the Role of Women in Post-Conflict Electoral Processes
2008	Guidelines for Gender Adviser and Gender Focal Points
2010	Checklist for Senior Management
	Military Guidelines
	Gender Equality in Peacekeeping Operations
	DPKO/DFS Guidelines for Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Work of the UN Military in Peacekeeping Operations

In 2010, DPKO and DFS published "Guidelines for Integrating a Gender Perspective into the Work of the United Nations Military in Peacekeeping Operations" (hereafter DPKO/DFS Guidelines). These underlined the importance of uniformed female personnel and the operational necessity of employing a gender perspective in missions. The document was intended to provide a practical translation of the mandates on women, peace, and security, such as Resolution 1325 and Resolution 1888), and "to inform the force-generation goals in line with specific operational requirements for the selection and deployment of male and female military personnel, pre-deployment preparations and training of military personnel.

It is well known that violent conflict disproportionately affects women and girls and exacerbates pre-existing gender inequalities and discrimination. Women are active agents of peace and participants in armed conflict. Yet their role as key players and change agents of peace has been largely unrecognized. Since 2000, the UN Security Council has adopted nine resolutions to highlight the linkage between women's roles and experiences in conflict, peace and security and advance UN goals and mandates regarding gender equality, non-discrimination and respect for women's human rights.

Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for the first time recognized the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls. It acknowledged the contributions women and girls make to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding and highlighted the importance of their equal and full participation, as active agents in peace and security.

The process of integrating a gender perspective requires an assessment of the implications-for women and for men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs in all areas and at all levels. It is an approach for making the concerns and experiences of both women and men an integral dimension of design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The goal is to achieve gender equality. Each component of a peacekeeping mission must integrate a gender perspective in all its functions and tasks from start-up to draw-down.

The participation of women as peacekeepers, for example, contributes to the overall success of the mission by enhancing effectiveness, improving the mission's image, access and credibility vis-a-vis the affected population, including by making UN peacekeepers more approachable to women.

Key questions for the development of the topic

- Why do women improve the acceptance of peacekeeping operations troops?

- How does equality improve peacekeeping operations?

- How does your country improve equality in peacekeeping operations?

- Which programs/Ngos does your delegation have to introduce the aid of women in peacekeeping operations?

- Which is the role of the different UN organizations to achieve women, peace and security: gender equality in Peacekeeping Operations?

References

Bilefsky, D., Pérez-Peña, R., & Nagourney, E. (2022, April 21). The Roots of the Ukraine War: How the Crisis Developed. The New York Times. Retrieved September 8, 2022, from https://www.nytimes.com/article/russia-ukraine-nato-europe.html

Brumfiel, G., Hayda, J., & Wood, D. (2022, August 10). Here's just how close the war in Ukraine has come to Europe's largest nuclear plant. NPR.org. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.npr.org/2022/08/10/1116461260/ukraine-zaporizhzhia-nuclear-plant-russia-war-satellite-images

European Commision. (n.d.). Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine. European Commission - Finance. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en

European Council. (2022, August 19). Impact of sanctions on the Russian economy. Council of the European Council. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/impact-sanctions-russian-economy/

General Assembly Adopts Resolution Calling upon States Not to Recognize Changes in Status of Crimea Region | UN Press. (2014, March 27). United Nations Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. Retrieved September 9, 2022, from https://press.un.org/en/2014/ga11493.doc.htm

Kryzhanivsky, S. A. (2022, August 23). Ukraine | History, Flag, Population, President, Map, Language, & Facts. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved September 8, 2022, from https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine

Livingstone, H., Singh, M., Gambino, L., Chao-Fong, L., Belam, M., Farrer, M., Livingstone, H., Singh, M., Gambino, L., Chao-Fong, L., Belam, M., & Farrer, M. (2022a, May 20). Zelenskiy says Donbas is 'completely destroyed' – as it happened. The Guardian. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.theguardian.com/world/live/2022/may/19/russia-ukraine-war-latest-russian-use-of-laser-weapons-shows-invasion-a-failure-says-zelenskiy-live

Matthijs, M. (2022, June 28). Ukraine Could Become an EU Member. What Would That Mean? Council on Foreign Relations. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/ukraine-could-become-eu-member-what-would-mean

Psaropoulos, J. (2022, August 25). Timeline: Six months of Russia's war in Ukraine. Russia-Ukraine War News | Al Jazeera. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/24/timeline-six-months-of-russias-war-in-ukraine

Ukraine: Russian Forces' Trail of Death in Bucha. (2022, June 16). Human Rights Watch. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/04/21/ukraine-russian-forces-trail-death-bucha

The UN and the war in Ukraine: key information. (2022, September 8). United Nations Western Europe. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://unric.org/en/the-un-and-the-war-in-ukraine-key-information/

UN News. (2022, May 3). 'The world sees you' UN chief tells Ukrainians, pledging to boost. UN News: Global Perspective Human Stories. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/04/1117202

United Nations, "Security Council Adopts First-Ever Resolution on Persons Reported Missing during Armed Conflict, as Speakers Call for Greater Political Will to Address Problem", UN Press, Retrieved on January 2020, from: https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13835.doc.htm

United Nations Security Council. (n.d.). *Current Members | United Nations Security Council*. United Nations. Retrieved September 6, 2022, from https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/current-members

United Nations Organization. (n.d.). *History of the United Nations*. United Nations. Retrieved September 7, 2022, from https://www.un.org/en/about-us/history-of-the-un United Nations. (2015). The Security Council. Retrieved on January 2020, from: https://www.un.org/en/sc/

United Nations (2020), Security Council Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in the Time of War of August 1949, Retrieved on January 2020, from: *https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocity-crimes/Doc.33_GC-IVEN.pdf*

Vasovic, A. (2022, March 2). Russia bombards Ukraine urban areas as armed convoy stalls. Reuters. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/russian-isolation-intensifies-ukraine-fighting-rages-2022-03-01/