

Committe: Disarmament And International Security Committe

Agenda Item 1:. Russia Ukraine War

Country:Argentina

The Russia-Ukraine War is an ongoing war involving Russia, Belarus, and pro-Russian forces on the one hand, and Ukraine on the other. It is the military movement that started in 2014 and grew in February 2022, after Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych, who was dismissed after Euromaidan, asked Russia to send troops to the region due to the tension in Crimea. This war also includes Russia's annexation of Crimea (2014), the Donbass War (2014-present), cyber warfare, and political tensions. Claiming that he is protecting Russia's geopolitical interests, citizens and deployed soldiers in the region, President Vladimir Putin received approval from the parliament for the intervention. On February 21, 2022, Russia announced that it officially recognized the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics. On February 24, 2022, Russian leader Putin recognized Ukraine. announced on television that they had started the invasion. After a diplomatic crisis in 2021, Russia built up military forces in regions close to the Ukrainian borders and began a large-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

The “Committee on Disarmament and International Security” was first established in Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter. It was established in order to defend, discuss and resolve international disarmament and security issues. So he can discuss a wide range of world issues. Of the six General Assembly committees, DISEC is also known as the First Committee of the United Nations. DISEC, the First Committee of the General Assembly, is one of the most popular GA-style committees of the Model United Nations. Other committees are the Disarmament and International Security (DISEC) committee, the Economic and Financial (ECOFIN) committee, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural (SOCHUM) committee, the Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL) committee, the Administrative and Budgetary Committee and the Legal Committee. Under Article 9 of the United Nations Charter, all 193 UN members are automatically entitled to representation within DISEC and have equal voting rights. DISEC deals with issues revolving around disarmament, global issues and threats to peace that endanger international security.

We followed a conciliatory policy for both countries. A large Latin American economy like ours is criticized for our neutral stance against Russia's actions. However, our country's president, Alberto Fernández, condemned the invasion of Ukraine by voting in favor of the UN resolution, although he did not express public reaction and did not impose sanctions against Moscow. Alberto Fernández made an official visit to Moscow in the days before the invasion and called the Kremlin "Latin He proposed it to be the "gateway to America". However, Argentina's UN ambassador, María del Carmen Squeff, warned in her speech that "no territorial gain based on the use or threat of force can be considered legal." Our left-leaning Argentine President Alberto Fernández, in his meeting with Putin, described our country as Russia's "Latin America" He evaluated it as "the gateway to the world". That's why the Fernández government, facing intense criticism in our country's domestic politics, issued a statement calling on Russia to "stop its military actions in Ukraine."

1. Our country must demonstrate its neutrality and follow a policy that emphasizes human rights.
2. While trying to ensure human peace, we should not ignore our own country.
3. We must do whatever we can for both our own and world peace.

SOURCE

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