**Russia**

**Committee: United Nations Security Council**

**Agenda: The Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Efforts in Conflict Zones**

**Introduction -:**

**The effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts in conflict zones is a pressing global issue, particularly as the world witnesses increasing instability and violence. Russia as a permanent member of the UNSC recognizes the critical role peacekeeping plays in maintaining international peace and security. It also has a profound responsibility to contribute to the actions and discussions regarding the effectiveness of these efforts in conflict zones. BUT now there is a problem because the preventive measures and operations taken by the UNSC to prevent the escalation of these conflicts and to bring long-term peace are not enough for these modern-time crises, it is because of the development in warfare and because of the ongoing conflicts in regions like Syria, Eastern Ukraine and Palestine which make us rethink the current peacekeeping frameworks of the UNSC.**

**Content-:**

**Part 1 -: Russia’s Stance on Peacekeeping and the Need for Discussion**

**Russia has consistently supported UN peacekeeping missions, particularly in regions where there is a clear threat to international peace and security like those in former Yugoslavia, Abkhazia, and South Ossetia. However, Russia believes that the traditional method of peacekeeping, which often involves deploying lightly armed forces to monitor ceasefires is inadequate in dealing with modern conflicts,**

**These conflicts are often characterized by asymmetric warfare, terrorism, and the involvement of multiple external actors with competing interests. Hence Russia requests for a more robust, flexible and adaptable peacekeeping approach that can address these new challenges.**

**The NEED for discussion -:**

**The need to discuss the effectiveness of peacekeeping efforts is urgent because of the recent failures in conflict zones, where peacekeepers have been unable to prevent violence or protect civilians and because of the significant challenges which are faced that are insufficient resources, unclear mandates and lack of cooperation. Moreover, there is some concern that some peacekeeping missions are used as political agendas rather that for their intended purpose of maintaining peace**

**Part 2: Russia's Actions and International Efforts -:**

**Russia has been actively involved in peacekeeping operations, including in former Soviet states and reforming UN peacekeeping operations. Russia supports initiatives to enhance peacekeeping forces' training, equipment, and coordination, and encourages regional organizations to contribute more effectively. Russia also calls for clear, achievable, and adequate resources for peacekeeping mandates, recognizing the importance of regional partnerships in peacekeeping efforts.**

**Why the war between Russia and Ukraine -:**

**The quarrel between Russia and Ukraine is a complicated subject with various historical, geopolitical and cultural issues. Ukraine, previously part of Soviet Union, aims to set its own rule often aligning more closely with NATO and EU Western institutions. The issue became serious in 2014 when Russia invaded Crimea after Ukrainian Euromaidan protests leading to pro-Russian president Viktor Yanukovych being forced out. NATO’s eastward expansion is regarded by Russia as a danger to its security and its strong expressive political affiliations are catalysts for its offense. In February 2022, Russia started an all-out attack on Ukraine killing a lot of army officers and civilians and causing worldwide reproach.**

**Conclusion-:**

**Rapid changes are needed for peacekeeping measures, according to Russia which thinks that these changes should be strategic and cooperative between all member states.**

**One of the major proposals is establishing a rapid response force for new arising conflicts while improving training on how to be modern peacekeepers. Through sharing experience and engaging in international cooperation, Russia argues, it can enhance global citizens’ capabilities to ensure stability in torn areas internationally over time.**

**------------------------------------------------------------Sharan Teja**