

**Country:** -Russia

**Committee:** - United Nation Security Council (UNSC)

**Agenda:** - War situation between India and China, consequences if war breaks out.

Russia is dedicated to the United Nations Charter and Resolutions brought about by the extraordinary efforts of all Member Nations in the effort to preserve and maintain peace. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Russia recognizes the great responsibility it has in addressing the issues before the Security Council. Russia is a country which shares its borders with China. Both countries share the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest border of 4,300km. Russia and India are very old ally, a watershed moment in relations between India and the Soviet Union was the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship in August 1971. The Treaty was the manifestation of shared goals of the two nations as well as a blueprint for the strengthening of regional and global peace and security. Policy of Russia is simple that it will remain neutral in the conflict of India and China as it will not side with one of them because it wants to maintain its relationship with its neighbor and friend. Russia is trying to solve the conflict between China and India by organizing online meetings. The most recent was on 23 June, when India's External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar met with his Chinese and Russian counterparts – Wang Yi and Sergei Lavrov – in a virtual conference. The meeting took place against the backdrop of the most recent India-China face-off in the Galwan Valley, which has been a serious setback to bilateral ties. While Lavrov reiterated that “We are united by our rejection of unilateral methods in international relations, especially when these methods are applied by force,” Jaishankar stressed that “leading voices” should act in an exemplary manner by respecting international law and recognizing the interests of partners – without naming any country – there is little doubt that he was referring to China. Indo-Russian relations are the bilateral relations between India and Russia. During the Cold War, India and the Soviet Union (USSR) had a strong strategic, military, economic and diplomatic relationship. After the Dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia inherited its close relationship with India which resulted in both

nations sharing a special relationship. Russia and India both term this relationship as a “special and privileged strategic partnership”. Bilateral trade between both countries is concentrated in key value chain sectors. These sectors include highly diversified segments such as machinery, electronics, aerospace, automobile, commercial shipping, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, apparels, precious stones, industrial metals, petroleum products, coal, high-end tea and coffee products. Bilateral trade in 2002 stood at \$1.5 billion and increased by over 7 times to \$11 billion in 2012 and with both governments setting a bilateral trade target of \$30 billion by 2025. Bilateral bodies that conduct economic relations between the two countries include IRIGC, the Indo-Russian Forum on Trade and Investment, the India-Russia Business Council, the India-Russia Trade, Investment and Technology Promotion Council, the India-Russia CEOs' Council and the India-Russia Chamber of Commerce.

China–Russia relations, also known as Sino-Russian relations, refers to international relations between the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. Diplomatic relations between China and Russia dramatically improved after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the establishment of the Russian Federation in 1991. On the eve of a 2013 state visit to Moscow by Chinese President Xi Jinping, Russian President Vladimir Putin remarked that the two nations were forging a special relationship. The two countries have enjoyed close relations militarily, economically, and politically, while supporting each other on various global issues. However, Russian commentators have increasingly raised concerns about China's ambitions and influence in Central Asia, an area traditionally within Russian influence. Economic relations between Russia and China demonstrate mixed trends. Trade between the two countries was running at between \$5 billion and \$8 billion per year in the 1990s, but grew steadily from then onwards. It was on course to hit \$100 billion – the previous goal – until the 2008 crisis interceded. Trade slumped back to around \$60 billion in 2015 and 2016 but started to recover again in 2017. Consequences if war breaks out between China and India is that Russia will still

remain neutral or moderator as it has very good relationships and trade with both of the countries so Russia will support both of them like it is providing India with troops and is supporting China. For now, Russia is trying to remove the tension from both of the countries. The reason for the conflict between China and India is that, China wants to expand his territorial borders and don't want any other country in Asia to have powers. China have many border disputes with North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. ~~Therefore~~Therefore, Russia will remain neutral in the conflict and is trying to bring peace in between India and China and it would support both the countries if war breaks out.