**Comittee: DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE (DISEC)**

**Agenda Item: THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR AND THE USE OF WEAPONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW**

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world, covering parts of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Its location and history make it an important player in global politics. With large natural resources, including oil and natural gas, the country’s economy heavily depends on exports. Russia is also home to many ethnic groups and cultures. Throughout history, Russia has worked to maintain global security and peace, adapting its policies to meet modern challenges. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has raised questions about the legality and legitimacy of using weapons in conflict zones. As one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, Russia has always supported international peace and stability.

The tensions between Russia and Ukraine began after the Soviet Union collapsed, leading to political and economic differences. In 2014, Crimea joined Russia, and violence against Russian-speaking people in eastern Ukraine increased tensions further, disrupting regional security. The United Nations General Assembly and Security Council have discussed solutions to the conflict, sparking debates about international law. Key issues include the use of weapons, protecting civilians, and stopping violence. While the U.S., EU, and NATO support Ukraine, Russia has acted to protect its security and interests.

The Russian Federation highlights its commitment to international law and insists on solving the conflict peacefully. Russia supports respect for state sovereignty and fair international legal systems. It proposes the following solutions:

1. Creating stronger legal rules for weapon use and independent organizations to monitor violations.
2. Promoting dialogue between the conflicting parties and organizing peace talks through the United Nations.
3. Setting up humanitarian aid routes to protect civilians and supporting neutral organizations to deliver aid.
4. Improving transparency to monitor arms supply chains and reduce violence.
5. Getting a written guarantee that Ukraine will not join NATO, ensuring regional stability.
6. Respecting the Donbas region's referendum and recognizing the people's choice to join Russia.

The Russian Federation hopes the committee will take a balanced and effective approach to resolving the conflict and addressing international law violations. Russia is ready to use its resources and expertise to help achieve peace and strengthen international legal systems.

Rferences : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine> https://imuna.org/nhsmun/nyc/committees/disec-disarmament-international-security-committee/