

Forum: **Security Council**

Issue: **Protecting the Territorial Integrity of Post-Soviet States**

Country: **People's Republic of China**

On December 26, 1991, the USSR formally dissolved with the passing of Declaration no.142-N of the Soviet of the Republics of the Supreme Soviet, forming fifteen independent states. After the dissolvment of the Soviet Union there have been multiple instances of violence and unrest through many of the former Soviet States, often in the forms of separatist movements, namely in Nagorno-Karabakh, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and areas of Eastern Ukraine.

The most recent major incident involving a sovereign Post-Soviet territorial integrity being compromised is the conflict in Ukraine. The conflict arose due to a division in views in Ukraine's population, creating a power struggle between the Pro-EU and Pro-Russian factions. A common motif in such separatist conflicts are the alleged cases of Russian sponsoring and involvement in separatist movements, namely movements that have adopted a pro-Russian stance. In the case of Ukraine, there have been multiple allegations of Russian military involvement in separatist movements, much of which Russia has denied. In 2014, Russia acknowledged limited military involvement in the Crimean crisis, stating that the military presence was necessary "to ensure proper conditions for the people of Crimea to be able to freely express their will".

There have been multiple attempts to resolve this conflict, many of which have failed, often due to the belligerents failing to reach or adhere to ceasefires, and agreements. One of the first major agreements to halt the conflict in Ukraine was the Minsk Protocol, signed by representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR), and the Luhansk People's Republic (LPR) on 5 September 2014. The agreement called for an immediate bilateral ceasefire, however, by early 2015 it was clear that the agreement had failed, ceasefires collapsed and conflict continued. In response to the collapse of the Minsk Protocol, a new agreement was developed, The Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements (Minsk II). The agreement was an addendum to the previous Minsk Protocol intended to halt the conflict in eastern Ukraine. Furthermore, the United Nations Security Council unanimously voted in favour of the adoption of Resolution 2202, which called on all parties to fully implement the "Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements". However, there has been a large number of ceasefire violations on both sides as reported by the OSCE. Some reactions have further exacerbated the situation, for instance, the United Nations Security Council's response on the 2014 Crimea Referendum, in which 13 countries voted in favour of not recognizing the Crimean Referendum, the draft text was not adopted due to the Russian veto. China chose to abstain on the text, citing that the text only would further complicate the situation in Ukraine, which was neither in line with the interests of the international community nor those of Ukrainians.

China is strongly devoted to opposing intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign States, and respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. As stated in the PRC's Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, China is dedicated to maintaining: mutual respect for other country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The only and best solution is to have all parties to resolve their differences through dialogue and negotiation, and a plausible solution in aiding to solve conflicts through diplomacy is the creation of an international coordination mechanism consisting of all parties to explore a political solution during conflict. Although some might argue that a dialogue only approach is ineffective and fruitless, it is by far the best path as other actions such as sanctions and military intervention would only harp on and escalate the complexity of the situation. China is always willing to play a constructive role in finding a political resolution to any crisis as well as contributing to the rebuilding effort.

Forum: Security Council
Issue: Situation in Yemen
Country: People's Republic of China

The Yemen conflict is considered to be the largest humanitarian crisis by the United Nations. The 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Yemen report, shows that 14.3 million people are classified as being in acute need, and around 3.2 million suffering from acute malnutrition. Basic survival needs are insecure and the protection of civilians cannot be guaranteed. This humanitarian crisis is closely connected to the Yemeni Civil War, the war started in 2015 after Houthi rebels embark on an offensive, capturing areas of the country. The conflict stems from a failed political transition where former President Ali Abdullah Saleh handed over power to his deputy, Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi who struggled to hold control of his country, namely the southern areas. Military intervention was organized by Saudi Arabia in 2015, leading a coalition of nine countries to respond to the calls from the internationally recognized Yemeni President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi. In addition to the civil war, there is an ongoing threat of terrorist groups like Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS) who have proven themselves to be deadly and barbaric in attacks against the government security forces.

The United Nations has been long involved in the Yemen Crisis, in 2012 the UN Security Council established the Special Political Mission for Yemen to aid the country fully adopting rule of law, human rights and good governance. Since the beginning of the civil war the United Nations has maintained a travel ban, assets freeze and arms embargo against those threatening peace and security in Yemen, the actions were unanimously agreed upon and renewed on 26, February 2018, with the adoption of Security Council (OSESYG) Resolution 2402. Recently, on 16, January 2019, the United Nations unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 2452 (2019), creating a special Political Mission to Support Ceasefire between Yemen's Government and Houthi Militia, helping to maintain and monitor the implementation of the Stockholm ceasefire, and the Hodeidah Agreement (UNMHA).

The People's Republic of China has always been supportive of maintaining stability in Yemen. China has donated in 2017 alone: 22.5 million U.S. dollars of relief assistance to Yemen, in addition to 750,000 U.S. dollars for the UN World Food Programme and 300,000 U.S. dollars for the World Health Organization, in an effort to contain a cholera outbreak sweeping across the war-torn country. The Chinese government pledges to continue its wholehearted support for the Yemeni people and vows to remain in coordination with the Yemeni government and the UN in supplying humanitarian aid to Yemen. In addition, in April of 2015, China has led an evacuation successfully evacuating 225 foreign nationals and almost 600 Chinese citizens from Yemen's southern port of Aden, amid fierce fighting there, marking a turning point in China's increasingly active role in disaster relief and humanitarian aid abroad.

With the concerted efforts of the international community, progress has been made in the political and economic reconstruction of Yemen. The People's Republic of China has always been supportive of Yemen in pursuing stability, progress, and development. China supports the goodwill and effort of the United Nations, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the international community in aiding the transition process in Yemen. The People's Republic of China believes that the only solution to the situation in Yemen is a political solution, as any further military intervention and conflict would lead to inevitable degradation of the already horrid living conditions. There is a desperate need for safe, swift and unimpeded humanitarian access in order to resolve the humanitarian crisis in Yemen.