

Council: Historical Security Council

Issue: The dissolution of the Soviet Union and its repercussions

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Distinguished delegates,

My name is Ioanna Maria Mourtzi and I am a second-year undergraduate student at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, faculty of Law. Since my junior high school days, I have a passion for foreign languages, which resulted in my love for English debates and oratory in general. In becoming a Law student, I discovered my tendency to international law, international relations and human rights. Thus, I seize every opportunity to cultivate any further these interests of mine by participating in MUN simulations and similar conferences, with ThessISMUN 2019 being my first-time experience. In this year's ATSMUN, in my beloved hometown Patras, I have the honour to serve as Deputy President of the Historical Security Council, a position I long to serve with major gratitude and excitement, seeking to bring out the best. In our committee I am highly ambitious to meet passionate young people with broadened horizons, ready for some productive brainstorming. In this diplomatic journey of ours, I commit to serve my position the best way I can, so as to assure a highly productive debate for each and every one of you, as well as to contribute to making the days of the debate a valuable experience out of which we all end up not only penetrating into the conflicts of the international community but also learning for ourselves and our personal skills. . My aspirations include not only assisting you gain the most from the debate, but also transmitting you my love and passion for debates on issues that must undoubtedly concern each and every one of us, being contemporary citizens of the world.

With that being said,

Welcome to Historical Security Council.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Study Guide has been written by Ioanna Maria Mourtzi and Felix Dejaiffe in close collaboration with the ATS MUN Association. Nevertheless, the contributions from Delegates and University documentation should be rightly cited and it should be acknowledge the different actors that indirectly contributed to the making of this study guide.

This Study guide have been written with the contribution of:

- Eleni Theochari from the American College of Greece Model United Nations
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Important note from the chairs' team

In order for the chairs to fully understand the dynamics of the committee, discovering any misunderstanding prior to the debate and for the better preparation of the delegates you are asked to proceed as indicated below; 1) Conduct your chairs via email and informing them about your mun experience so that they can know what exactly to expect of you. 2) Prepare and send your chairs by 11:59 of the 6th of November one position papers for each of the topics you are going to discuss during the conference. You can contact the expert chair of each topic for further information concerning your country's policy if needed, and for general guidance when it comes to your position papers (word limit structure etc). You are going to receive general comments during the lobbying for your position papers as well as personal feedback and grades for your papers. The points you will receive will add up to your general score which is one of the factors that determine the best delegate award. If you for any reason fail to send your papers before the final deadline you will not be eligible for any award.

Find your expert chairs for this topic at: felixdejraymond@gmail.com and mourtzi.ioannamaria@gmail.com .

ABBREVIATIONS

CIS- Commonwealth of Independent States

CSCE- Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

EC- European Community

IMF- International Monetary Fund

NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

CSCE- Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe

UN- United Nations

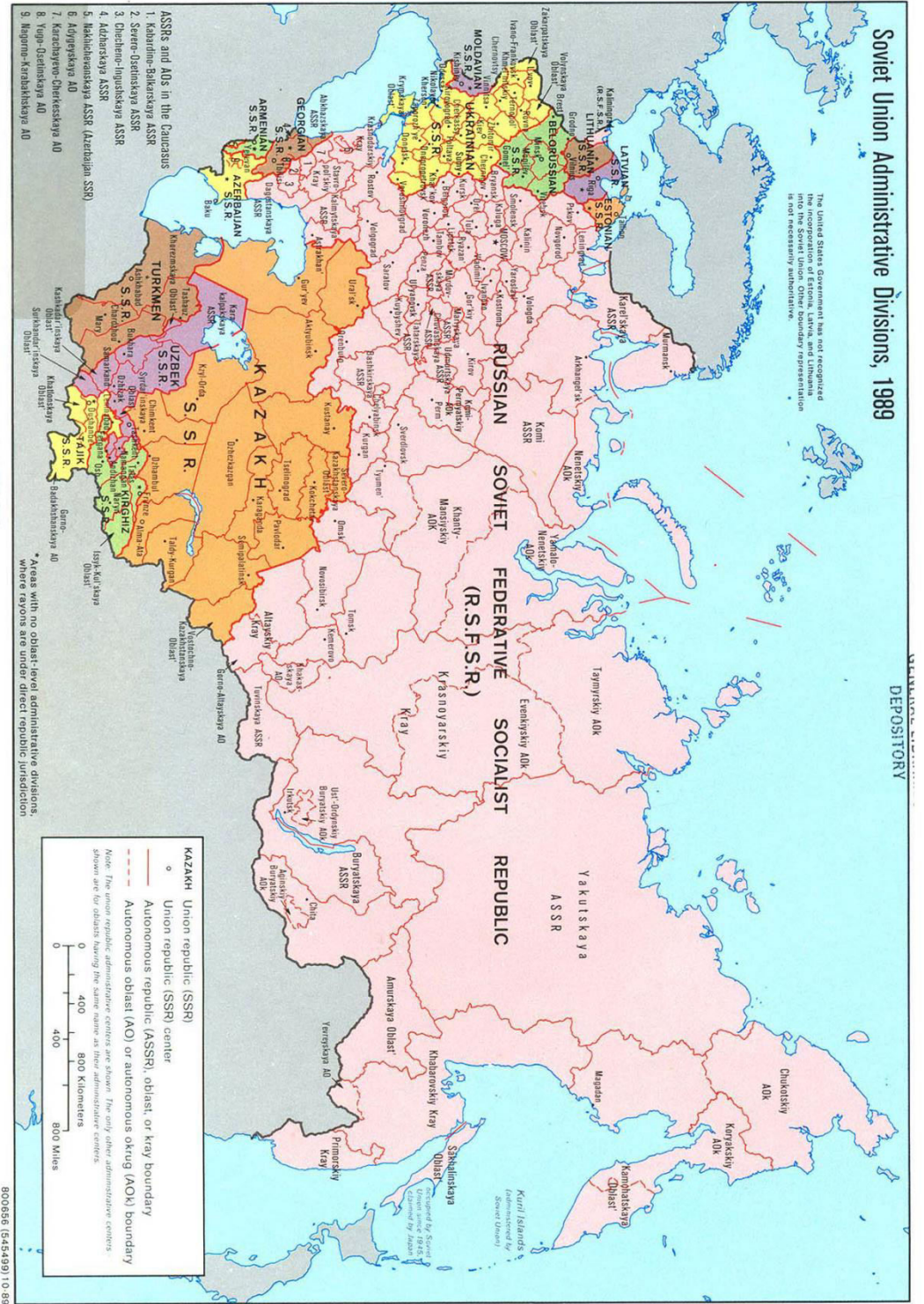
UNSC- United Nations Security Council

USSR- Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics

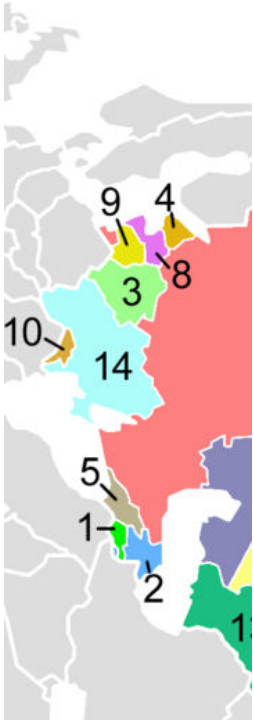
WWII- World War II

Soviet Union Administrative Divisions, 1989

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



MAPS



USSR REPUBLICS - Independence Declarations

1. Armenia
a
(declared
Independence
the 23 August 1990)
2. Azerbaijan (declared Independence the 18 October 1991)
3. Belarus (declared Independence the 25 August 1991)
4. Estonia (declared Independence the 30th March 1990)
5. Georgia (declared Independence the 9 April 1991)
6. Kazakhstan (declared Independence the 16 December 1991)

7. Kyrgyzstan (declared Independence the 31 August 1991)
8. Latvia (declared Independence the 4th May 1990)
9. Lithuania (declared Independence the 11th March 1990)
10. Moldova (declared Independence the 27 August 1991)
11. Russia (declared Independence the 12 December 1991)
12. Tajikistan (declared Independence the 9 September 1991)
13. Turkmenistan (declared Independence the 23 August 1990)
14. Ukraine (declared Independence the 24 August 1991)
15. Uzbekistan (declared Independence the 1st September 1990)

INTRODUCTION TO THE 1991'S SECURITY COUNCIL



Composition, functions and powers

The Security Council (UNSC) was established in 1946 together with the rest of the United Nations. The Security Council is one of the main six organs of the United Nations and the most powerful one which has the task to make decisions regarding the protection of International peace and Security (UN Charter, Chapter. 6). On January 17th, 1946, the first Security Council session of the United Nations was held in

Westminster, London. Since then, the UNSC has held sessions across the world in cities such as Geneva, Panama City, while taking permanent residence in New York.

The principal role of the UNSC is to promote International Peace and collective security, a task for every member state (MS) through a process of mutual checks and balances. In order to achieve its task, the UNSC has the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states of the United Nations, with the power to compel obedience through force.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the UNSC can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international stability in troubled areas and keep opposing forces apart. The UNSC also recommends the appointment of the Secretary General and the admission of new members to the United Nations through the General Assembly (GA). Together with the GA, the UNSC elects the judges of the International Court of Justice (UN Charter, Chapter 6).

In short, regarding hostile disputes across the world on the international stage, the UNSC's principal goal is to cease the bloodshed as soon as possible, employing political and economic sanctions, and/or military actions to create a peaceful situation. The purpose of the UNSC is to minimize the security crises that are stemming from the breakup of Yugoslavia diverse and conflicted former nation while managing the dissolution of the Soviet Union and minimizing the negative effects of economic collapse within the Post-Soviet space.

Permanent Members - The P5

The UNSC consists of fifteen members from which five permanent members (P5 Members) and ten non permanent members. As a product of the post WWII world, the UNSC has been structured to accord great power to the main winners of the war: the P5 members are defined as the United States of America (USA), the Russian Federation (Russia), the Republic of France (FR), the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)

Non Permanent Members

The remaining 10 members denominated non-permanent members are elected for a mandate of two years with UNSC seats distributed for each geographical region. A non-member state may participate in discussions without the right to vote in the following cases : by decision of the UNSC because the State is particularly affected by the matter under discussion within the UNSC session, and as a matter of right or as a member or non member state in a dispute under the consideration of the UNSC.

Observatory Members

An observatory state may participate in UNSC discussions and committee sessions without the right to vote in the following cases; by decision of the UNSC, and as of right or as a matter of right or as a member or non member state involved in a dispute under the consideration of the UNSC.

The Decision Making Process

Procedural decisions shall be adopted by an affirmative vote of nine members. Other decisions shall be adopted by the same majority, including the votes of all permanent members. It is important to note that under Chapter VI concerning dispute settlement, the State(s) party to the dispute abstain from voting. The P5 Members of the UNSC have the right to Veto during the voting procedure on substantive resolutions. Should any of the P5 members vote “against”, the Resolution immediately fails to pass. Abstention do not count as a Veto.

Country List

In order to have intensive and difficult debates and discussions, the Composition of the Security Council have been modified and thus will include the participation of special members such as: Italy, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. While the Republic of Italy will be granted voting rights, the former republics of Yugoslavia can only vote for procedural matters. The Countries following will be the ones represented at the ATS 2019 HUNSC committee:

- The United States of America (P5)
- The Russian Federation (P5)
- The People’s Republic of China (P5)
- The French Republic (P5)
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (P5)
- The Kingdom of Belgium (Non Permanent Member)
- The Republic of Hungary (Non permanent Member)
- The Republic of Italy (Non Permanent Member)
- The Republic of Austria (Non Permanent Member)
- Romania (Non Permanent Member)
- Japan (Non Permanent Member)
- Côte d’Ivoire (Non Permanent Member)
- The Republic of Ecuador (Non Permanent Member)

- The Republic of India (Non Permanent Member)
- The Kingdom of Morocco (Non Permanent Member)
- The Republic of Serbia (Observatory Member)
- The Republic of Slovenia (Observatory Member)
- The Republic of Croatia (Observatory Member)

INTRODUCTION

“When empires comes crashing down, they leave hunks of institutional wreckage scattered across the landscape: pieces of bureaucracies, military units, economic networks, administrative districts, as well demographic and cultural patterns that bear the mark of the imperial past. This detritus of empire constitutes the building blocks of new political arrangements that are constructed out of the rubble. From these are formed not only new states and nations, but also a whole new system of international and transnational relations among the remnants.” (Barnett Rubin & Jack Snyder, 1)



¹ Anti-reform hardliners stage a military coup while Gorbachev is on holiday in Crimea, culminating in the early hours of 20 August 1991 when tanks are sent into central Moscow.; Photograph: Alexander Nemenov/AFP/Getty Image

The Dissolution of the Soviet Union have been officially declared this 26 December 1991, putting an end to the Cold War and Arms race with the United States. Indeed, a new era for International Institutions and Relations and Institutions is awakening.

Nevertheless, the path towards the dissolution of the Soviet Union has resulted in severe economic contractions and a catastrophic fall of in living standards in the Post-Soviet States, including a rapid increase in poverty, unemployment, crime, corruption. While the dissolution of the Soviet Union has relaunched the debate over security concerns, the decrease in life expectancy and literacy in the Post-Soviet space, along with rising political and ethnic conflicts, has strongly questioned the relevance of the economic policies decided during 1991 between the former members of the Soviet Union, including the main Russian Federation. The Russian federation, was the largest but not the only country to emerge from the Soviet Union as an Independent State. Many of the Soviet-occupied territories have struggled with conflicts and uneasy relationship since before the fall of the Soviet Union. Starting 1991, these territories have faced difficulties

While the Security Council has the capacity to decide binding resolutions on States, it will have to discuss the phenomenon of Independence within the Post-Soviet Space along with the urgent matter of economic reforms and how the Russian Federation will have to contribute to the realization of the future resolution for the years to come.

The Security Council is thus facing two immense challenges:

- A regional economic challenge which request the Council along with the concerned economic Institutions to stabilize and maintain Russian economic activity and trade after the collapse of the Soviet bloc trading arrangements, properly introducing market oriented reforms.
- A regional security challenge regarding the power vacuum in the Post-soviet territories resulting from the dissolution of the Soviet Union, which represent a risk increased conflict tensions with inter-state military engagements such as the one currently happening in former Yugoslavia\

While the dissolution of the Soviet Union presents different political, economical and strategic questioning, in order to understand the main issues at stake, the delegates will have to understand how did the Soviet Union went from a superpower to a weakened and untrustful economy. The Study guide will first provide a historical perspective with the fall of the Soviet Union and its Economy. Secondly, it

will be followed by the results and consequences of Glasnost and Perestroika policies and what it does means as a economic matter for the beginning of the 1990s.

While the UNSC doesn't have the adapted mandate to provide economic reforms and incentives towards the dissolution of the Soviet Union as a whole, delegates should still take the opportunity to address the strategic question of the dissolution along with what should be the role of the EC, NATO, CSCE and last but not least the IMF and other International/regional finance institutions.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Mikhail Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev, (born March 2, 1931, Privolye, Stavropol kray, Russia, U.S.S.R.), Soviet official, the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from 1985 to 1991 and president of the Soviet Union in 1990–91. His efforts to democratize Russia political system and decentralize its economy led to the downfall of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Glasnost

Gorbachev's plan for political openness. It addressed personal restrictions of the Soviet people. Glasnost eliminated remaining traces of Stalinist repression, such as the banning of books and the much-loathed secret police. Newspapers could criticize the government, and parties other than the Communist Party could participate in elections. Political prisoners were released. Specifically, the Soviets announced two limited amnesties, that were to free a total of 280 political and religious prisoners. The prisoners affected were mainly those sentenced for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" and most of them had to draft or sign some kind of statement promising to refrain from further "anti-Soviet" activity.

Perestroika

Gorbachev's plan for economic restructuring. Under perestroika, the Soviet Union began to move toward a hybrid communist-capitalist system. The policy-making committee of the Communist Party, called the Politburo, would still control the direction of the economy. Moreover, the Soviet government would allow market forces to dictate some production and development decisions ().²

² <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17858981>
<https://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.gr/&httpsredir=1&article=4438&context=yji>
<https://www.tovima.gr/2015/08/12/opinions/i-dialysi-tis-sobietikis-enwsis-kai-o-rolos-toy-m-gkormpatsof/>
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union>

Boris Yeltsin

Boris Yeltsin is now the President of the Russian Federation. He align himself ideologically with Liberalism and Russian nationalism. In 1987, he was the first person to resign from the Soviet Party's politburo, establishing his popularity as an anti-establishment figure. He has opposed himself to Gorbachev economic reforms and strongly support Market economy and Economic Liberalization.

Yegor Gaidar

Yegor Gaidar is a Russian liberal economist and politician who is set to be the Prime Minister for the year 1992 and who should be responsible for the future economic reforms. Mr. Gaidar has participated in the preparation of the Bialowieza Agreements which established the Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Gaidar is a defender of Economic "Shock therapy" reforms and have expressed his will to allow economic liberalization within the Russian economy.

Shock Therapy

Shock therapy is a financial theory that believes that sudden and dramatic change in national economic policy can turn a state-controlled economy into a free market one (Kenton). The name, shock therapy refers to the concept of "shaking up" the economy with sudden and dramatic economic policies that affect prices and employment (Kenton). Characteristics of shock therapy include the ending of price controls, the privatization of publicly owned entities and trade liberalization (Kenton). Shock therapy is intended to cure economic maladies such as hyperinflation, shortages, in order to jump-start economic production, reduce unemployment and improve living standards.

Power Vacuum

In political science, the term power vacuum, also known as power void, is an analogy to the political condition that exists when someone has lost control of something and no one has replaced them (Cambridge Dictionary). The situation occur when a considerably powerful governing entity collapse and leave no remains of a potential new central power or authority. It can be suggested that in a power vacuum, other forces will tend to "fill in" as soon as it is created, perhaps in the form of an armed militia or insurgents.

The Warsaw Pact

The Warsaw Pact was a collective defence treaty established by the Soviet Union and seven other Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/the-collapse-of-the-Soviet-Union>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mikhail-Gorbachev>

https://www.huffingtonpost.gr/2015/12/26/soviet-union-dialysh_n_8878466.html

Hungary, Poland and Romania (Albania withdrew in 1968). Formally known as the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance, the Warsaw Pact was created on 14 May 1955, immediately after the accession of West Germany to the Alliance. The Warsaw Pact embodied what was referred to as the Eastern bloc, while NATO and its member countries represented the Western bloc. NATO and the Warsaw Pact were ideologically opposed and, over time, built up their own defences starting an arms race that lasted throughout the Cold War. The break-up of the Warsaw Pact was shortly followed by the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 (Encyclopaedia Britannica).³

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is a regional intergovernmental organization. It was founded in 1991, after the dissolution of the Soviet union. Forum include the Council of Heads of States, the Council of prime ministers, and the Council of Foreign Ministers. Upon its foundation, members adopted the Belavezha Accords and the Alma-Ata Declaration which confirmed the promise of the former republics to cooperate in various fields of external and internal policies. The CIS encourages cooperation in economic, political and military affairs and has certain powers to coordinate trade, finance, lawmaking and security.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance. NATO was founded in the early years of the Cold War, as relations between the former allies of World War II (the Soviet Union, Britain, France, and the United States) broke down. Disagreements over the future of Germany, the growing division of Europe, and increasing ideological competition created an adversarial relationship between the Soviets and the Western allies (NATO declassified).⁴

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: POLITICS

The rise of Separatism Movement against Soviet Authoritarianism

The Soviet Union, also known as the USSR or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a regime created in 1922 after an alliance between Ukraine, Belarus, Transcaucasia and Russia. At its best, the Soviet Union was an industrial and military superpower which was formed by Fifteen States.

Despite being a major developed industrialized power, the political and the economic system of the Soviet Union were authoritarian and centralized; populations suffered repression, violence and in most

³ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Warsaw-Pact>

⁴ https://www.nato.int/cps/us/natohq/declassified_138294.htm

extreme cases starvation (R. Marples). While the Cold War period had led the Soviet Union to closely control and manage its territories, Soviet Authoritarianism has resulted over the years in serious backlash from the youth who couldn't support Soviet Communism anymore, further nourishing the emergence of separatist movements (). The economic decline of the Soviet Union in the 1980s further exacerbated ethnic tensions and dynamically promoted regionalism and nationalism ().

Revolutions in 1989 and Fall of communism in Eastern Europe

The aforementioned loss of control over the Soviet Republics by Gorbachev combined with its failure to efficiently reform the Soviet Economy with Glasnost and Perestroika empowered independence movements all over Eastern Europe (). The 1989's Polish mass revolution sparked other, mostly peaceful revolutions across Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989, leading to the German reunification virtually ended the Cold War. As a past tangible representation of the so-called Iron Curtain and the political divisions in Europe, the collapse of the Berlin Wall represented the culminating point of the revolutionary changes which took over East and Central Europe in 1989 (Norwich University).



Once the Berlin Wall fell, citizens in Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania began to massively protest against their pro-Soviet governments, further concretizing the implosion of the Soviet block. From November to December 1989, the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia overthrew the Communist government with a non violent power transition, subsequently dismantling the economy and reforming it political system into a Parliamentary Republic

⁵ West Berliners rejoice from atop the Berlin Wall as they look into East Berlin and at all the East Berliners coming toward them after the wall's opening; (Richard A. Lipski/The Washington Post)

(). The political transformation thus ignited the decline of Soviet leadership with the removal of all Soviet troops by the end of 1989.



Inspired by the popular movements and mass protests, one by one, the Baltic states (Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia) declared their independence from Moscow. By the summer of 1990, all the formerly communist Eastern European officials had been replaced by democratically elected governments, setting the stage for the region's reintegration into Western economic and political spheres (Norwich University).

The declining leadership of the Russian Federation under Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev has had a particular role in the dissolution of the Soviet Union, as it is argued that his efforts to democratize Russia political system and decentralize its economy have resulted in the downfall of Soviet Communism and the breakup of the Union. Gorbachev was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) from 1985 to 1991 and President of the Soviet Union in 1990-1991 (Laura Cummings, 4). His effort to reform the political system was introduced with two sets of policies, "Glasnost" and "Perestroika". However, Gorbachev's reforms resulted to be inefficient, only hastening the collapse of Soviet economy. Simultaneously, a loosening of controls over the different Soviet populations emboldened independence movements in the Soviet satellites of Eastern Europe, followed by the Baltic States and the Caucasus, as well as violence occurring in Lithuania and Latvia on January 1991.

⁶ SNP Square during the Velvet Revolution. (Source: TASR)

1991 Soviet Coup d'état failed attempt

The unsuccessful August 1991 coup against Gorbachev sealed the fate of the Soviet Union. Planned by hard-line Communists, the coup diminished Gorbachev's legitimacy and resulted in Yeltsin accession to Russia presidency. A few days after the coup, Ukraine and Belarus declared their independence from the Soviet Union. Following the failed coup d'état, the independence of the three Baltic States republics of the Soviet Union (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia) was recognized by a large number of States, including most of Western European countries and the United States (). Inevitably, the State Council of the Soviet Union released these three republics from its ranks and recognized their independence.



On December 25, 1991, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned his post as president of the Soviet Union, leaving Boris Yeltsin as president of the newly independent Russian state.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ECONOMICS

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Communist Party elite rapidly gained wealth and power while millions of Soviet citizens faced declining living conditions. The Soviet Union's ambition to industrialize at any cost, due the Cold War arms race resulted in frequent shortages of food and consumer goods (). Unfortunately, the industrial development served only to increase the military power at the command of the Communist Party leadership, which negatively impacted the economic growth in other fields such as agriculture and public services ().

Bread lines were common throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Soviet citizens often did not have access to basic needs, such as clothing or shoes. This situation resulted in the abandonment of the Communist

⁷ 22 August 1991, People gather in Red Square to celebrate the failure of the attempted coup. Photograph: Peter Turnley/Corbis

⁸ T-80UD tanks in the 1991 coup attempt. Location: Northern ramp of Bolshoy Moskvoretsky Bridge (not exactly Red Square, some 200 meters south from its formal southern edge, with Constantine-and-Helena tower in sight)

Party ideology from younger people, thus nourishing a popular anger towards the Soviet Union as a whole which would concretize by the end of the 1980s.

One of the main macroeconomic issues within the Soviet economy was the lack of incentives for productivity ().

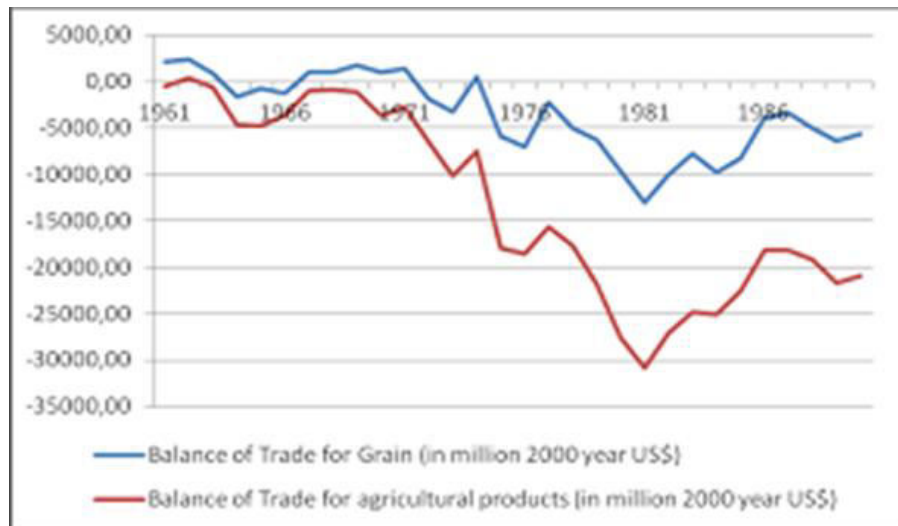
Specifically, , the stagnation of the Soviet agriculture in the 1980's, combined to the increasing demand for grain in the cities has forced the Soviet Union to turn to the international market for the purchase of grain, so as to meet the needs of its people (). When petroleum prices fell in the late 1980's, the Soviet Union needed to borrow major funds from Western banks to purchase the needed grain (). Reduced petroleum profit due to the market volatility, combined with a high inflation due to scarce Agricultural productivity, severely restricted the international activities of the Soviet Union. These negative economic spin-offs undermined Soviet efforts to send additional troops in Eastern Europe to tackle certain protests against the regime. Soviet Leaders have been indecisive given the fact that they had to choose between the potential starvation of their citizens in major cities under more repressive policies or political and economic risk-taking, thus acknowledging a weakening of the Soviet leadership ().

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The dismantling of the Soviet Union is now showing effects that could be long-lasting on the global economy and the region's foreign trade. Its downfall increased the United States' influence as a global power and created an security and governance vacuum that could benefit corruption and crime in Russia. Between 1989 and 1991, the gross national product in Soviet countries fell by 20 percent, ushering in a period of complete economic breakdown.

⁹ <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1989-1992/breakup-yugoslavia>
http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/19/newsid_2499000/2499453.stm
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/coup-attempt-against-gorbachev-collapses>
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/gallery/2011/aug/16/russia>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Boris-Yeltsin>
<https://www.history.com/topics/russia/history-of-the-soviet-union>
<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union>
<https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/consequences-of-the-collapse-of-the-soviet-union>
<http://www.ukrweekly.com/old/archive/1987/528709.shtml>
<https://www.britannica.com/story/why-did-the-soviet-union-collapse>
<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/rd/17672.htm>

USSR balance of trade for grain and agricultural products (1961-1990).



Source: FAO (2012) & COOK (1992, p. 196).

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

The Russian Federation

When the Soviet Union broke up in 1991, the hope among those Russians who welcomed its demise was that the newly created Russian Federation would return to Europe (). Prior to the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Boris Yeltsin had been elected President of Russia in June 1991 in the first direct presidential election in Russian history. Russia's victorious liberals and democrats dreamed of a market economy and Western political freedoms. Yeltsin started implementing a number of radical economic reforms.

Further, Russia is widely accepted as the Soviet Union's successor state in diplomatic affairs and it assumed the USSR's permanent membership and veto in the UN Security Council (). Despite this acceptance, post-Soviet Russia is now lacking the military and political power of former USSR. Regarding Strategic questioning, Yeltsin has made NATO and the European Union its prime targets, surprising those groups' existing members with their interest and forcing them, in view of Russia's proximity and size, to meet them halfway through institutional partnerships (). Russia has been admitted to the Council of Europe, which watches over the maintenance of democratic values and human rights. It also joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, along with all of the other former Soviet republics ().¹⁰

¹⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/event/the-collapse-of-the-Soviet-Union>

The European Community

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 marked the opening of a new chapter of European history both in the East and West. The fall of communism in Central Eastern Europe meant that for the first time since 1945, the states of the region were free to forge their own paths in the fields of internal and external policies (). 1989 had an important foreign policy component for many of the states involved: freedom meant not only democracy, but a disengagement from the restrictions of the Eastern bloc dominated by the Soviet Union and an opening of borders toward the West (). Though the traditional narrative speaks of a clear path towards the West and European integration, this was altogether unclear in the early 1990s (). Former satellites of the Soviet Union clearly chose to join the unified European family and NATO. Indeed, the formal inclusion and integration into Western military structures is considered by the EC as an important milestone towards full European integration. While most of the former Soviet republics became integrated in the loose web of the alternative Community of Independent States, Republics of former Yugoslavia have engaged in armed conflict against one another in order to regulate the exact ethnic border lines. This has resulted in the abortion of their European path, or at least in severe delays for their integration in the EU.¹¹

The United States of America

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have been driven by a complex interplay of ideological, political, and economic factors, which led to shifts between cautious cooperation and often bitter superpower rivalry over the years (). The distinct differences in the political systems of the two

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Boris-Yeltsin>
<https://www.history.com/topics/russia/history-of-the-soviet-union>
<https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union>
<https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/consequences-of-the-collapse-of-the-soviet-union>
<http://www.ukrweekly.com/old/archive/1987/528709.shtml>
<https://www.britannica.com/story/why-did-the-soviet-union-collapse>
<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/rd/17672.htm>
<https://www.britannica.com/place/Russia/Post-Soviet-Russia>
https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/History_of_post-Soviet_Russia
<https://www.investopedia.com/articles/investing/012116/russian-economy-collapse-soviet-union.asp>
<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russia-fsu/2016-12-25/russias-post-soviet-journey>

¹¹ <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union>
<https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/consequences-of-the-collapse-of-the-soviet-union>
<https://www.thenewfederalist.eu/The-Fall-of-the-Soviet-Union-and-Reunification-of-Europe>
https://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/policy_reviews/east-west_integration.pdf
<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/warsaw-pact-ends>
https://www.nato.int/cps/us/natohq/declassified_138294.htm
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Warsaw-Pact>

countries often prevented them from reaching a mutual understanding on key policy issues and even brought them to the brink of war such as in 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis ().

The United States government have been initially hostile to the Soviet leaders for taking Russia out of World War I and was opposed to a state ideologically based on communism, as seen during this very century with Truman Doctrine and the US policy of Containment (). Moreover, the democratic changes of 1989–91 and the collapse of the Communist system and its military structure, have opened the way for an unprecedented new friendship between both Nations, as well as the other satellites countries, since they need to closely cooperate in regards to the new power vacuum in the Post-Soviet area. Indeed, the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of the new states have created a new geopolitical situation, not only in Eastern Europe, but on the global level as well, since the U.S is now the only superpower remaining.

The new challenge for American foreign policy can be perceived within the implosion of former Yugoslavia. The official policy of the United States is to broaden contacts with the republics (). In late July 1991, Bush and Gorbachev signed START-I, which was of extreme importance because it was the first document to reduce, not just to limit, nuclear weapons (). Furthermore, the first official U.S. commentary on the future of the Soviet Union was made by Secretary of State James Baker on September 5. He formulated five principles of U.S. policy towards the republics, which included a peaceful solution of the future of the Soviet Union by the peoples of each republic through democratic elections, respect for human rights, especially "equal treatment of minorities," and changes of the borders consistent only with CSCE principles. He expressed his hope for the continuation of some central authority with which the United States and its allies could work. On December 8 and 9 of 1991, the Commonwealth of Independent States was established. The United States expressed its support of the creation of the Commonwealth structure (Olexiy Haran).¹²

The People's Republic of China

While China hasn't undergo a revolution in 1989, a popular national movement have resulted into large demonstrations in favor of democratic reforms and Political openness from the Communist party. Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping (1982–1987) had developed the concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics and enacted local market economy reforms around 1984, but the policy had stalled (). The first Chinese student demonstrations, which eventually led to the Beijing protests of 1989, took place in December 1986 in Hefei. The students called for campus elections, the chance to study abroad and greater availability of Western pop culture. Few years after, the Tiananmen Square protests began

¹² <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/disintegration-soviet-union-and-us-position-independence-ukraine>

the 15 April 1989, where approximately 100,000 students gathered at Tiananmen Square to protest, requesting openness from the government. However, no political leaders emerged from the political backlash and the movement lasted seven weeks, finally vanishing under the Government Repressive policy ().

Mikhail Gorbachev visited China the 15 May 1989, during the protests, thus reenacting Sino-russian strategic ties in concerns of Central Asian States, who were worried about Sino Leadership (). Chinese leadership, particularly Communist Party general secretary Zhao Ziyang, who had begun to radically reform the economy earlier than the Soviets, has expressed its will to be open to political reforms, while refuting a potential return to the disorder of the Cultural Revolution ().¹³

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

While the U.K have remained in retreat during the Cold War, which was largely fought between the US and the Soviet Union, the U.K and Russia still have a long history of rivalry based on ideological differences. Although U.K Prime Minister Winston Churchill had initially worked with Soviet Union leader Joseph Stalin towards the end of WWII to fight Nazi Germany and rebuild Europe, the relationship quickly vanished in the aftermath of the War. Churchill adopted a anti-soviet stance through its discourse at Westminster College in 1946, which resulted in Britain closely cooperating with the U.S, first with President Franklin D. Roosevelt and after with his successor, Harry Truman (). Consequently, the UK have made relatively significant attempts to prevent the spread of Soviet power during the Cold War. British troops were sent to Greece in 1946 to prevent a Communist seizure of power immediately after WWII, later handling the matter to US troops (). Several decades later, former UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been the first to identify Mikhail Gorbachev as a legitimate Soviet politician who grasped the hard reality of its Country's economy. Thatcher provided a more comprehensive UK foreign policy towards the Russian Federation by providing economic assistance () although the economic collapse was inevitable.¹⁴

The French Republic

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutions_of_1989#China
<https://cs.stanford.edu/people/eroberts/courses/cs181/projects/2007-08/communism-computing-china/china.html>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sino-Soviet_relations#Dissolution_of_the_Soviet_Union
https://www.jstor.org/stable/2645075?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

¹⁴ <https://www.economist.com/britain/1999/11/11/the-forgotten-war>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Great_Britain#1977-1991:_Breakup_of_the_party
<http://www.gojimo.com/britain-cold-war/>
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/margaret-thatcher/9979977/Margaret-Thatcher-The-Iron-Ladys-pivotal-role-in-ending-the-Cold-War.html>

The Cold War have produced a certain levels of tension in the French Republic since the French Communist Party was a strong political influence.

Relations were at its lowest between France and the Soviet Union, during the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. However, the emergence of Eurocommunism made detente possible in the 1970s. . . Bilateral relations between France and Russia have progressively improved during the 1980s. A recurrent reflex in Paris since 1945 has been to use the U.S.S.R. in order to balance German and American power, but from 1981 to 1985 President Mitterand thought that such a policy was impractical, as the U.S.S.R had begin to introduce economic reforms (). Further, Mikhail Gorbachev even made an official visit to France in October 1985 in order to fix Franco-Soviet relations. From 1985 onwards, the advent of Gorbachev, which was seen as Soviet communism reformism by French government, have resulted in a rapprochement between the two nations.¹⁵

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact)

After 36 years in existence, the Warsaw Pact—the military alliance between the Soviet Union and its eastern European satellites have come to an end. While anti-Soviet and anti communist movements throughout Eastern Europe began to crack the Warsaw Pact by late 1980s, East Germany left the Warsaw Pact in 1990 in order to concretize its reunification with West Germany (). After the democratic revolutions of 1989 in eastern Europe, the Warsaw Pact became moribund and was formally declared “nonexistent” on July 1, 1991, at a final summit meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague, Czechoslovakia (). Deployed Soviet troops were gradually withdrawn from the former satellites, now politically independent countries. The decades-long confrontation between eastern and western Europe was formally rejected by members of the Warsaw Pact, all of which, with the exception of the Soviet successor state of Russia ().¹⁶

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

By the time the Berlin Wall fell in 1989 and the Soviet Union collapsed two years later, NATO, created as part of the Cold War, has now become central to European security while paradoxically enter a phase of reconstruction and existential questioning over its Institutional competences in the security paradigm (). The end of the Cold War raised questions about the alliance’s future, since its prime function,

¹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France–Russia_relations#USSR:1917-1991
[read:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46517190_La_France_et_les_bouleversements_en_Europe_1989-1991_ou_le_poids_de_l%27ideologie](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46517190_La_France_et_les_bouleversements_en_Europe_1989-1991_ou_le_poids_de_l%27ideologie)

¹⁶ <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/warsaw-pact-ends>
https://www.nato.int/cps/us/natohq/declassified_138294.htm
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Warsaw-Pact>

defending Western Europe against the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies, is now no longer necessary().

There have been calls for NATO to disband and turn over its security position to the United Nations or new organizations like the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE). Despite changed geopolitical circumstances, most nations in Europe, both those inside and outside of NATO, including many former Warsaw Pact countries, still currently perceive the security alliance as the preeminent source of stability and security on the continent ().

Boris Yeltsin have wrote to NATO, expressing concerns made by former Warsaw Pact countries such as Hungary to join the Western alliance, further calling NATO membership a “long-term political aim” of Russia (). This year, former contacts and cooperation between Russia and NATO have been established within the framework of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council ().

Furthermore, NATO is now in a position where it has to redefine its purposes. The new mission can be argued to be the insurance of the Organization to ensure the democratization of newly post-communist republics. While NATO membership represent a considerable security and military incentive, it is also a political question for potential new members ().¹⁷

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)

The Dissolution of the Soviet Union is requiring a change of role from the CSCE. A political change has been marked with the recent signing of the Charter of Paris¹⁸ for a new Europe on 21 November 1990. The main elements of the European security framework established by the CSCE (Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, Vienna Document, Open Skies Treaty) are losing their ability to secure effective arms control and build confidence (). There was a shift towards soft security cooperation (election monitoring, peace processes, the protection of minorities, and action to ensure a safe environment for journalists).

The post-1989 political reconciliation of former cold war rivals allowed the adoption of a broad normative base that was the basic OSCE guidance for behavior both within and among participating states. Some of the same or related political trends that produced such euphoric optimism in Europe in late 1989, at the same time put ultimately intolerable pressure on two important OSCE participating states, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. In particular, demands from constituent federal republics in both states for increased self-determination produced disagreements

¹⁷ <http://origins.osu.edu/article/natos-new-order-alliance-after-cold-war>
<https://time.com/5564207/russia-nato-relationship/>

¹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organization_for_Security_and_Co-operation_in_Europe#History

and conflicts that eventually tore these states apart. The break-up of Yugoslavia was particularly violent, producing major wars that dominated European politics for much of the 1990s. However, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, no matter how peaceful in the aggregate, still produced a plethora of localized conflicts.

The OSCE’s claim to advance a comprehensive view of security is demonstrated with convincing clarity in the events that followed the close of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting, as dramatic progress was achieved in both the military security and humanitarian fields. In 1990 twenty three of the participating states reached agreement on the landmark Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, a pact that basically ended the cold war conventional military standoff in Europe. In November 1990 participating states signed the Vienna CSBM Document, which included the mechanism on unusual military activities. Meanwhile, progress was equally rapid in the humanitarian and operational dimensions of the OSCE. The 1990 Copenhagen Document and Charter of Paris contain breathtakingly broad normative commitments to democracy, free elections, and individual human rights. Finally, the Document of the 1991 Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension adopted a human dimension mechanism which in essence allows a small group of participating states to insist upon raising human dimension concerns about specific cases of situations in another participating state.

When military hostilities began in Slovenia and Croatia in late June 1991, the CSCE conducted emergency discussions of the crisis in the fledgling Committee of Senior Officials. Although the decision was to let the emerging European Union take the lead in addressing the Yugoslav conflict, this marked the beginning of the comprehensive political dialog that has characterized the Permanent Council since that time. In April 1992, as the war began to spread to Bosnia-Herzegovina, participating states attempted to prevent the spread of the conflict to Serbia’s tense province of Kosovo. Building on discussions at the Moscow Human Dimension Meeting of the possible use of participating states’ “good offices” to help prevent or resolve conflicts, the result was the Mission of Long Duration to Kosovo, Sandjak, and Vojvodina, the first of the OSCE’s field operations.¹⁹

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Dates	Country	Events
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¹⁹ <http://www.mfa.gov.tr/turkey-and-the-organization-for-security-and-cooperation-in-europe-osce.en.mfa>
<https://www.osce.org/cio/68283?download=true>
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628219/EPRS_BRI\(2018\)628219_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2018/628219/EPRS_BRI(2018)628219_EN.pdf)

Year 1985		
Year 1985	USSR	Chernenko dies and is replaced by Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the Communist Party; Andrey Gromyko becomes president. Gorbachev begins an anti-alcohol campaign and promulgates the policies of openness, or glasnost, and restructuring, or perestroika.
Year 1986	USSR	Chernobyl nuclear power station explodes showering large areas in Ukraine, Belarus and beyond with Radioactive material
Year 1987	USSR	The Soviet Union and the US agree to scrap intermediate range nuclear missiles: Boris Yeltsin is dismissed as Moscow party chief for criticising slow pace reforms
Year 1988	USSR	Gorbachev replaces Gromyko as president; challenges nationalists in Kazakhstan, the Baltic republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan; special Communist Party conference agrees to allow private sector.
Year 1989		
January	USSR	Shortages of coffee, paper, laundry soap, sugar, tea; popular support for Gorbachev dropping
February	USSR Afghanistan	Last Soviet Troops withdrawn from Kabul
July 6	Russia	At Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg, Gorbachev implies Soviet non-intervention in Eastern Europe
September	USSR/US	Yeltsin's first visit to United States
November	Czechoslovakia	Velvet Revolution; largest anti-government protest in twenty years, demand end to communism
November 9	Berlin	Fall of the Berlin Wall

November 11	Berlin	Massive pro-democracy demonstrations in East Berlin, with live coverage on East German TV
November 18	East Germany	Government announces that 5,000,000 East Germans have applied for travel document for West Germany
December	East Germany	Growing public sentiment for German reunification; Communist Party dissolves Politburo and Central Committee
December	West Germany	Chancellor Helmut Kohl offers ten-point reunification plan
December	Romania	Violent riots in Bucharest
December	USSR/EC	Shevardnadze signs ten-year trade agreement with the European Community, including gradual lifting of EC quotas on Soviet imports
December 25	Romania	Nicolae and Elena Ceaușescu executed
Year 1990		
1990	USSR	Social democratic parties form in Georgia, Bielorussia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine. Baltic Republics, and Ukraine consider printing own money
1990	Bulgaria	National anthem stripped of references to communism and USSR; Stalin-era mass graves discovered
1990	Poland	Inflation estimated at 344%
January	USSR/Baltics	Limited economic autonomy granted
January	Lithuania	Gorbachev visits, attempting to curb movement towards Independence; 300,00 demonstrate for Independence
January	Czechoslovakia	Havel becomes president

January	Romania	First concrete step taken towards market economy/private enterprise. The government ban the Communist party
February	USSR	Communist Party renounces its constitutional guarantee as sole legal party; 10,000 communist demonstrators in Red Square
February	Czech / United States	President Havel visits United States; U.S secretary of State Baker offers economic assistance similar to that offered Hungary and Poland
February	Romania	Mass protests in Bucharest and Timisoara against former Communist leaders still in power; Romania currency devalued , per IMF/World Bank advice
March	USSR	Presidential Council (advisers of Gorbachev) supplants Politburo; Parliament passes new Property bill allowing stocks markets and small business ownership
March 14	Romania	Government takes steps to attract foreign investment; new law allows foreign banks and unrestricted foreign ownership of local ventures
April	Georgia	Declared Independence
June	Hungary	First privatization of State enterprises
June	EC/Dublin	EC considers 15\$ Billion aid package to USSR economy, but Great Britain's reluctance leads to careful study before any commitment
July 9-11	Houston	First economic summit of major industrialized democracies, West Germany and France push to aid USSR, United States reluctant; each country free to aid as desired
August 30	Tatarstan	Declares independence from Russia
September	Bulgaria / Czechoslovakia	Joins the IMF and World Bank

October 3	Germany	Formal German reunification (900 page reunification treaty)
October 16	USSR / Italy	Italian government approves \$2 billion aid package for USSR; Italy announces \$900 million credit line to USSR
November	USSR	Gorbachev present draft of new union treaty but five of fifteen republics reject it outright; Russian Republic refuses USSR order to free prices on luxury goods.
November	Romania	Government deregulates some prices; clothing/public transport/furniture prices double and footwear prices triple; Leu devalued 70 percent; public demonstrations in Bucharest.
December	USSR	USSR solicits emergency aid from abroad; receives \$1 billion in new emergency aid from 12 EC countries meeting in Rome, with strongest support from Kohl and Mitterand; Russian Republic's Parliament legalizes private land ownership
December	US/USSR	Bush approves up to 1\$ billion in loans for USSR to buy U;S agricultural goods
December – January 1991	Russia	Yeltsin announces Russia will keep over 100 billion rubbles in taxes expected by USSR
Year 1991		
January	Lithuania	Russian tanks enter Vilnius; Radio Vilnius interrupted by military force; Gorbachev refuses Lithuania phone call; Bush warns against military crackdown in Baltics; Lithuanians soldiers desert Soviet Army
February	USSR/Russia	Gorbachev calls for Yeltsin resignation
March	USSR	Yeltsin supported by 280,000 coal miners on strike in Russia and Ukraine

March	Yugoslavia	Student demonstrations in Belgrade; two killed, dozens wounded
March 17	USSR	75% back Gorbachev's union proposal in referendum (boycotted by Armenia, Georgia, and Moldova) twelve Republics agree to Central Bank, free trade, common defence, and coordinated transition to a market system
April 15	EBRD	Opening of EBRD, led by Jacques Attali: more than 12\$ billion for Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union
May 1	Russian Federation	Yeltsin successfully negotiates with Kuzbass coal miners to end strike; and agrees to privatization
June 11	USSR / USA	Bush announces 1.5 billion in grain credits
July	Croatia Slovenia	Declare independence from Serbian Yugoslavia
July	London	Gorbachev seeks aid at G-7 meeting (West promises technical assistance but no cash). Bush and Gorbachev agree on arms deal
End July	USSR	Gorbachev announces new power sharing agreement with ten out of fifteen republics / new Union treaty (The missing five are Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia, and Moldova)
August	USSR/USA	Gorbachev and Bush signs 700 page Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty at Moscow Summit; Gorbachev declares the arms race over
August	USSR	Yeltsin abolished Communist Party; Gorbachev objects but goes along.
August 18-21	USSR	Failed Moscow coup: Gorbachev and family under KGB surveillances at country dacha in Crimea; tens of thousands demonstrate in support of Yeltsin.
August 20	Estonia	Formally declares Independence

August 21	Latvia	Formally declared Independence
August 25	Ukraine	Declared Independence
August 25	Belorussia	Declares independence
August 27	Moldova	Declared Independence
End of August	Belgium / Germany	Favour western recognition of Baltics States
End of August	USSR/Estonia	Yeltsin recognizes Estonia's independence
September	Soviet Republics	Agreement between fifteen Republics, Gorbachev and Yeltsin
September	Russia	Leningrad renamed Saint Petersburg; Crimean region declares Independence
October	Former USSR	Eight Republics sign Union Treaty
October	Romania	Theodor Stolojan becomes the New prime Minister
November	Russia	Yeltsin plans to decontrol prices by the end of 1991
December 8	Former Soviet States	Leaders of Russia, Ukraine and Belarus sign agreement setting up Commonwealth of Independent States.
December 10	Belarus	The Republic of Belarus declared its independence from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with the Belavezha Accords agreed between itself, Russia, and Ukraine two days earlier
December 12	Russian Federation	The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic formally ratified the Belavezha Accords, renouncing the 1922 Treaty of Union, and recalled its deputies from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
December 16	Kazakhstan	The Republic of Kazakhstan declared its independence from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

December 22	Georgia	Rebels seized control of much of Tbilisi, capital of the Republic of Georgia, forming the Military Council and forcing the government of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to flee the country. Fighting between the two factions continues, complicated by secessionist movements in Abkhazia and South Ossetia,
25 December 1991	USSR	The 25 December 1991, in a nationally televised speech, Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, declaring the office extinct and ceding all its powers to Russian president Boris Yeltsin. At 7:32 pm that night, the Soviet flag was lowered for the last time in Moscow and the Russian tricolor raised in its place, symbolically marking the end to the Soviet Union and the independence of the eleven remaining Soviet republics. The US recognizes independence of remaining Soviet republics.
26 December 1991	Russian Federation	Russian government takes over offices of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in Russia.

UN INVOLVEMENT: RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

The recent disintegration of the former Soviet Union and its splintering into various independent States has confront the International Community with a host of problems. Firstly, there was the question of the assumption by Russia of the Soviet Union’s seat in the United Nations, including the Soviet Permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Secondly, the question of Independence of the Baltic States has been cleared with the passing of the UNSC resolution 709, 710 and 711.

The Russian Federation accession to the UNSC Permanent Seat

The 24 December 1991, the Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Ambassador Y. Vorontsov, transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a letter from Boris N. Yeltsin, stating that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United Nations, including the Security Council and all other organs and organizations of the United Nations system, is being continued by the Russian Federation (RSFSR) with the support of the countries of the CIS (). Since the letters has been recognized through a general consensus, and with no opposition from the other

permanent members, it is recognized that the Russian Federation maintains full responsibility for all the rights and obligations of the USSR at the UNSC permanent seat under the Charter of the United Nations, including the financial obligations ().

Independence and UN membership - Baltic States

Following the failed coup d'état in Moscow in August 1991, the independence of the three Baltic republics of the Soviet Union (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) was recognized by a large number of States, including most of the western European countries and the United States. The 6 September 1991, the State Council of the Soviet Union released these three republics from its ranks and recognized their independence . On 17 September 1991, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were accepted at the United Nations, through the Resolution.

UNSC Resolution 709 and G.A

Resolution 709 was adopted by the UN Security Council the 12 September 1991. After examining the application of Estonia for membership in the United nations, the UNSC recommended to the GA that Estonia be admitted.

UNSC Resolution 710 and G.A

The Resolution 710 was adopted by the UN Security Council the 12 September 1991. After examining the application of the Republic of Latvia for membership in the United Nations, the UNSC recommended to the General Assembly that Latvia be admitted.

UNSC Resolution 711 and G.A

UNSC Resolution 711 was adopted the 12 september 1991 without a vote. After the examination of the Lithuanian application for UN membership in the United Nations, the UNSC recommended to the General Assembly that the Republic of Lithuania be admitted.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The dissolution of the Soviet Union is resulting in the rise of new member states and thus new national economies. The potential influx of new members at the United Nations for the year 1992 will surely represent an unprecedented pressure for Post Soviet Economy and finances.

Nevertheless, Delegates within the Council should essentially focus on the Russian economy since it represent on the largest economies in the post-Soviet Area and further a strategic topic of reflexion.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Answer the question on the future of the United Nations regarding International peace and security, especially concerning the role of the Security Council

- Assess the Security and Humanitarian situation in the Post-Soviet Space
- Assess the Economic and political situation in the Post Soviet Space
- Assess the work and the future of the CIS, the CSCE, focusing on NATO-Russia relations
- Establish a clear and feasible report on the question of International Order, the future of State Relations, under the auspice of the Secretary General
- Establish a clear and feasible report on the economic question in the Post Soviet Space, especially regarding Russian economic / price reforms, further making recommendations to the IMF and/or the CIS members

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