



ISRMUN
2021

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Khasavyurt Accord

Committee: Khasavyurt Accord

Situation: The Chechen-Russian Conflict (December 1994-August 1996)

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I. Specialized Committee

A specialized committee focuses on a specific situation, rather than broad themes or topics. A specialized committee is often categorized by its own protocol and is usually unique to every simulation. Participants in a specialized committee will have very specific roles and are encouraged to study a single person's point of view on the assigned situation, rather than a whole country's general point of view. During ISRMUN, participants in the Khasavyurt Accord are referred to as representatives. These participants represent a member of the Russian or Chechen government during the Chechen-Russian Conflict between December 1994 and August 1996. Moreover, specialized committees are recognized for being relatively small, which allows the debate to flow smoothly, as there are only a few participants debating or discussing ideas. It is important to note that specialized committees can be significantly more challenging than regular committees, and require a more thorough research process.

II. Quorum

Chechens

- Akhmed Zakayev
- Aslan Maskhadov
- Dokka Umarov
- Dzhokhar Dudayev
- Khunkar-Pasha Israpilov
- Salman Raduyev
- Ruslan Alikhadzhiyev
- Ruslan Gelayev
- Salman Raduyev
- Shamil Basayev
- Vakha Arsanov
- Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev

Russians

- Alexander Lebed
- Anatoly Kulikov
- Anatoly Kvashnin
- Anatoly Romanov
- Boris Yeltsin
- Gennady Troshev
- Igor Sergeyev

- Lev Rokhlin
- Nikolai Tkachev
- Pavel Grachev
- Viktor Chernomyrdin
- Vladimir Shamanov

III. The Situation

A. Background on the Topic

The Chechen–Russian conflict is an ongoing, centuries-long dispute over religious freedom, self-determination and cultural preservation. The Chechens are a Northeast Caucasian ethnic group native to the North Caucasus in Eastern Europe. The majority of Chechens are Muslims and live in the Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (also known as Chechnya), an autonomous republic within the Soviet Union. The Chechens have long been oppressed by the Russian authorities. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, Russia enacted a campaign of "scorched earth" and deportations against the Chechen people. A Russification policy under early Soviet rule also saw the destruction of mosques and Chechen cultural sites (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019).

In September 1991, during the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Chechen people declared their independence and established the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria (Chechnya). Elections held the following month were declared illegal by the Russian Federation, the successor state to the Soviet Union. Former Soviet Air Force general Dzhokhar Dudayev was elected as the first president of Chechnya. For the next three

years, tensions between Chechnya and Russia grew. The Russian government-funded opposition groups in Chechnya attempted several coup d'états in order to overthrow Dudayev (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019).

In December 1993, the Russian-backed opposition groups formed the Provisional Council of the Chechen Republic. The Council was originally established to act as a political opposition party, but when Dudayev declared a state of emergency, effectively suspending Chechnya's government, the opposition launched an armed attack on Dudayev's government and supporters (Mirovalev, Al Jazeera, 2014). Initially, Russia distanced itself from the conflict, secretly supplying the Council with financial support, military equipment and mercenaries. However, a year later, Russia launched a large-scale ground offensive against Chechnya (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019).

B. The Situation

On December 11th, 1994, the Ground Forces of the Russian Federation (Russian Army) launched a three-pronged ground attack on Chechnya. Hours later, the Russian Air Force began a bombing campaign that completely obliterated the Chechen Air Force. Hundreds of civilians were killed in the initial stages of the invasion. Hundreds of others were left homeless and forced to flee their towns and villages (Higgins, The New York Times, 2019). While the initial attacks against Dudayev and his supporters were successful, the ground invasion was temporarily stopped when the Deputy Commander of the Russian Ground Forces, General Eduard Vorobyov, resigned in protest, calling the invasion "illegal" and a "crime." Other Russian soldiers also abandoned their posts, traumatized by the violence committed "against their own people." This brief

pause gave Dudayev time to regroup and reorganize his forces as guerilla fighters (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019).

The committee has its start date in December 1994. The use of information from the months following the designated date is forbidden.

IV. Preparation

Formal position papers are not required for special committee participants. However, in order to prepare for the simulation, ministers are encouraged to research the following items:

- Chechnya within Imperial Russia
- Chechnya within the Soviet Union
- The dissolution of the Soviet Union
- The Russian Federation Treaty
- Chechnya's declaration of independence
- The Ossetian–Ingush Conflict

V. Resources

"Chechnya." Encyclopedia Britannica. Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019. Web. 21 May 2021. <<https://www.britannica.com/place/Chechnya>>.

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Higgins, Andrew. "The War That Continues to Shape Russia, 25 Years Later." The New York Times. The New York Times, 2019. Web. 21 May 2021. <<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/10/world/europe/photos-chechen-war-russia.html>>.

Mirovalev, Mansur. "Chechnya, Russia and 20 years of conflict." Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera Media Network, Dec. 2014. Web. 21 May 2021. <<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2014/12/11/chechnya-russia-and-20-years-of-conflict>>.

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