

STUDY GUIDE



UNSC
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15-17
MAY
BAALMUN'26

Table of Contents

1. Letter from the Secretaries-General.....	1
2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General.....	2
3. Letter from the Academic Assistant.....	3
4. Introduction to the Committee : United Nations Security Council.....	4
4.1. Mandate.....	4
4.2. Structure.....	5
4.3. Functions and Power.....	5
4.4. Key Terms and Definitions.....	7
4.5. Agenda-Specific Procedural Adjustments.....	7
5. Introduction to the Agenda Item : Greek Civil War.....	8
5.1. Key Terms and Definitions.....	8
5.2. Historical Background of the War.....	9
5.3. Timeline of Key Events.....	9
5.4. International Policies.....	10
5.4.1. Commonwealth of Australia.....	10
5.4.2. Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.....	11
5.4.3. French Fourth Republic.....	12
5.4.4. Kingdom of Egypt.....	13
5.4.5. Kingdom of Greece.....	13
5.4.6. Kingdom of the Netherlands.....	14
5.4.7. People's Republic of Albania.....	15
5.4.8. People's Republic of Bulgaria.....	15
5.4.9. Republic of China.....	16
5.4.10. Republic of Poland.....	17
5.4.11. Republic of Turkey.....	17
5.4.12. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	18
5.4.13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	19
5.4.14. United Mexican States.....	20
5.4.15. United States of America.....	20
5.4.16. United States of Brazil.....	21
6. Questions to be Answered.....	22

1. Letter from the Secretaries-General

Dear Distinguished Guests,

As the Secretaries-General of BAALMUN'26, it is our great pleasure to welcome you to the 4th edition of BAALMUN. We are honoured to host you at our conference, which will take place between the 15th and 17th of May at our school.

We have worked tirelessly to organize a conference that offers unique opportunities and brings students together under the ideals of Model United Nations. Our conference aims to create an environment where delegates can engage in fruitful debates, develop diplomatic skills, and collaborate to address some of the most pressing global issues of our time. The academic team has carefully designed the committees and topics to reflect and uphold these ideals.

We would also like to highlight the hard work that our team has put in to provide you with the best possible MUN experience. Over the past months, the academic and organizing teams have worked tirelessly to ensure the quality of our conference. Their dedication and commitment have played a crucial role in making BAALMUN 2026 possible, and we are incredibly grateful for their efforts.

Lastly, we hope that you will enjoy our conference and that it will provide you with new knowledge and unforgettable memories. We wish you a wonderful time and look forward to welcoming you soon.

Best regards,

The BAALMUN'26 Secretariat

2. Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Distinguished Delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at BAALMUN'26. As the Under-Secretary-General of this committee, we are eager to witness the diplomacy, creativity, and strategic thinking you will bring to debate throughout the conference.

This committee has been carefully designed to offer both a challenging and rewarding experience. As one of the most influential bodies within the United Nations, the Security Council requires delegates to demonstrate critical thinking, comprehensive research, and responsible diplomacy. Considering the complexity and sensitivity of the agenda at hand, I encourage you to approach discussions with both an analytical perspective and an open mind.

Model United Nations is not only an academic experience, but also an opportunity to step into the world of international diplomacy, improve your communication and negotiation skills, and establish lasting friendships with fellow delegates. I encourage you to collaborate effectively, develop realistic solutions, and make the most of every moment throughout the conference.

I sincerely hope this study guide provides you with a strong foundation for your research and helps you gain a deeper understanding of the agenda item. Should you have any questions regarding the committee or the study guide, please do not hesitate to contact me through saniyar.safari@capamun.org.

Sincerely,
Saniyar Safari
Under-Secretary-General of H-UNSC

3. Letter from the Academic Assistant

Distinguished Delegates,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to BAALMUN'26 on behalf of the Academic Team. As the Academic Assistant of H-UNSC, I am delighted to see passionate and ambitious delegates coming together to engage in meaningful debate and diplomacy.

Model United Nations is far more than a simulation of the United Nations; it is an environment where individuals are encouraged to think critically, communicate effectively, and approach global issues from diverse perspectives. Throughout this conference, you will not only represent the policies of your assigned countries, but also develop valuable skills in negotiation, public speaking, and problem-solving.

Our academic team has worked diligently to prepare committees that are both intellectually stimulating and enjoyable for all participants. In particular, the United Nations Security Council stands as one of the most demanding committees of the conference, requiring delegates to balance diplomacy with realism while addressing highly sensitive international matters. Therefore, I encourage each of you to come to the committee well-prepared, open-minded, and willing to cooperate in pursuit of productive solutions.

I sincerely hope that this study guide serves as a useful starting point for your preparation and inspires you to conduct further research into the agenda item. Remember that the quality of debate depends greatly on the effort and dedication each delegate contributes to the committee.

Most importantly, I hope BAALMUN'26 becomes an unforgettable experience for all of you — one filled with engaging debate, new friendships, and personal growth. I wish you all the best of luck throughout the conference, and I look forward to witnessing the remarkable diplomacy you will bring to the committee.

Best Regards,
Nisa Su Sancar
Academic Assistant of H-UNSC

4. Introduction to the Committee : United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining international peace and security, as outlined in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter. The UNSC is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and was established in 1945 in response to the devastation caused by World War II. The primary responsibility of the UNSC is to address threats to international peace and security and to take action to prevent conflict or resolve it when it occurs.

4.1. Mandate

The Security Council has in its mandate to furnish matters pertaining to disarmament, peacekeeping missions, protection of human rights, political deliberations and humanitarian crises.¹ Currently, the mandate of the United Nations Security Council has been modified, especially after inculcating the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) to discuss the parallel between sustainability, peace and security.² The same has been discussed at the meeting on 17 November 2015 as the Security Council focused upon refining its goals post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.³ United Nations Security Council mainly discusses issues relevant to sustainable development, protection of human rights and protection of civilians during conflict zones, prevention of conflict and prevail peace through protecting humanitarian rights⁴. Security Council decisions are obligatory in nature as Article 25 of the United Nations Charter gives power to the Security Council to draft binding resolutions which become a requisite to be necessarily followed by all the member states or concerned member states⁵. The Council's position may be addressed by the President of the Security Council through Press Release⁶ to address essential concerns and recommend possible solutions concerning the current situation or crisis⁷.

1: Council on Foreign Relations, CFR Backgrounders: The UN Security Council, 2015; Encyclopaedia Britannica, United Nations Security Council, 2014. 2: UN General Assembly, Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1), 2015; UN DPA, Politically Speaking, Sustaining peace, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Sustainable Development High on Agenda for New Security Council Members, 2018. 3: Lebada, UN Security Council Discusses Links with 2030 Agenda, SDG Knowledge Hub, 2015. 4: UN DPA, Politically Speaking, Sustaining Peace, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Sustainable Development High on Agenda for New Security Council Members, 2018. 5: UN Security Council, What is the Security Council? 2018; Charter of the United Nations, 1945, Art. 25. 6: NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Mapping Women, Peace and Security in the United Nations Security Council: Report of the NGOWG Monthly Action Points, 2009-2010, 2010, p. 11. 7: *ibid.* p.15.

4.2. Structure

The United Nations Security Council consists of 15 members. Out of these 5 are permanent members, they are also known as “Veto Owners” or “P5 Nations”. These permanent members are: the USA, France, China, Russia and the UK. Alongside these 5 member states, there are 10 non-permanent member states appointed for the tenure of 2 years by the United Nations General Assembly. These nations represent their region and foreign policies exhibiting leadership on an international platform. The presidency of the Security Council is held by each member for one month in alphabetical order. The Security Council can be convened anytime by the president at the request of the member states. Consequently, the president also holds the power to call upon member states for a meeting in an urgent crisis, emergency or dispute situation. The member states could extend an invitation to the observer nations who are not allowed to vote but could submit their proposals or draft resolutions. The observers are also welcomed to apprise the council regarding any contemporary issue ongoing in their territory.

The United Nations Security Council has established various subsidiary bodies under Article 29 of the UN Charter comprising: the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, sanctions committees, and ad hoc committees, such as the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Namibia, etc. The Security Council is also responsible for the supervision of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Each nation is granted one vote, and it requires a special majority (2/3) to pass a resolution. However, if any P5 nation says no, the resolution won't pass, this is known as the exercise of “Veto Power”.

4.3. Functions and Power

Knowing the functions and powers are extremely important to know what and in which manner could the Security Council perform in order to drive the required possible solution which must also be considered while delegates write their draft resolution. The powers and functions of UNSC are mentioned in Chapter V, VI, VII, VIII and XII of the UN Charter. These could be understood as follows;

- Submit a special annual report to UNGA for consideration to maintain international peace and security. (Art. 24)
- UNSC could investigate any issue which might endanger maintenance of international peace and security. (Art. 34)

- UNSC could call upon the parties to settle disputes amicably through alternative dispute mechanisms, the procedure for such adjustments could also be provided by UNSC. (Art. 33 & 36(1)) The case could again be referred to UNSC and if the dispute still persists, the parties could settle as it may be considered appropriate. (Art. 37)
- UNSC shall determine and make recommendations for threat to peace, breach of peace and act of aggression. (Art.39) UNSC would also ensure the adherence to such measures. (Art. 41) without the use of arms but would include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. (Art. 41) In case of further failure UNSC could take actions such as demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations. (Art. 42)
- UNSC may deliberate upon any dispute occurring, and has been reported by member or non-member nations. (Art. 35)
- UNSC could refer legal disputes to the International Court of Justice. (Art. 36)
- Member states of the UN could facilitate UNSC with special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including right of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. (Art. 43)
- UNSC is responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments. (Art.26)
- Member states could assist UNSC for employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces in case of necessity of use of force (Art. 44). UNSC could also take Military Measures and application of Armed Forces with assistance from the Military Staff Committee. (Art. 45,46 & 47)
- UNSC could make recommendations for pacific settlement by itself or by regional agencies of dispute in case alternative dispute settlement or legal settlement is not available. (Art. 38 & 52)
- UNSC shall approve the terms of Trusteeship agreements and assist the Trusteeship Council, in return the Trusteeship Council would undertake its obligation towards UNSC. (Art. 83 & 84)
- UNSC could utilize regional arrangements or agencies for their enforcement and ascertain information in such regards to maintain international peace and security. (Art 53 & 54)

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) stands as a paramount force on the global stage, holding significant influence in matters concerning international peace and security. Established as a central organ under the United Nations Charter, the UNSC plays a pivotal role in addressing complex geopolitical challenges. With its inception dating back to the foundation of the United Nations, the UNSC is steadfast in its dedication to maintaining global stability, preventing conflicts, and fostering sustainable development. Covering a spectrum of issues, including diplomatic resolutions, peacekeeping operations, and crisis management, the UNSC strives to uphold its fundamental objective, ensuring peace and security worldwide through collaborative and decisive action.

4.4. Key Terms and Definitions

Security Council: The principal organ of the United Nations responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Permanent Members (P5): The five countries with permanent seats on the UNSC - the United States, Russia, China, France, and the United Kingdom.

Veto Power: The authority of any of the P5 members to block a substantive resolution, regardless of the level of international support for it.

Peacekeepers: Individuals or groups that are tasked with maintaining peace and security in conflict zones through monitoring, protection, and support activities.

4.5. Agenda-Specific Procedural Adjustments

At the time of the Greek Civil War, the recently-formed Council consisted of 11 — 5 permanent (United States, United Kingdom, Republic of China, Soviet Union and France) and 6 non-permanent states, being elected from Commonwealth, Latin, Eastern European & Asian, Western European, and Middle Eastern groups as opposed to the modern structure with 10 non-permanent states being elected from the groups African, Asia-Pacific, Latin American and Caribbean, Western European and Others, and Eastern European. Adhering to the time-specific structure would have called for including 5 observer states for the optimum number of 16 states within the context of the agenda item, which would have been impractical. Hence the seat numbers of specific groups have been increased respectively, converting all participants to member states with the aim of preventing inequity among non-permanent members.

5. Introduction to the Agenda Item : Greek Civil War

In the aftermath of the Second World War, Greece emerged as one of the earliest and most volatile flashpoints of the emerging Cold War. The Greek Civil War, reignited in 1946, pitted the internationally recognized Kingdom of Greece against the communist-led Democratic Army of Greece, transforming an internal conflict into a matter of significant international concern. Deep political polarization, economic devastation, and unresolved wartime divisions created fertile ground for renewed violence.

The conflict rapidly drew in external actors, with the United Kingdom and later the United States providing military and economic assistance to the Greek government, while neighboring socialist states offered varying degrees of support to the insurgents. As a result, the war raised urgent questions regarding state sovereignty, foreign intervention, and the role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security.

5.1. Key Terms and Definitions

Democratic Army of Greece (DSE): The Democratic Army of Greece was the main armed force of the communist side. It was composed largely of former resistance fighters and operated using guerrilla tactics, especially in the mountains of northern Greece.

National Liberation Front (EAM): The National Liberation Front was a dominant resistance organization during World War II. It had a strong communist influence and played a major role in shaping the political and military leadership that later opposed the government.

Greek People's Liberation Army (ELAS): The Greek People's Liberation Army was the military wing of EAM during World War II. Many of its fighters later became part of the communist forces in the civil war.

Truman Doctrine: The Truman Doctrine was a policy announced by the United States pledging support to countries threatened by communism. It led to significant American military and economic aid to the Greek government.

Communism: Communism is an ideology advocating for a classless society where property is collectively owned. In Greece, communist groups sought to establish a socialist state aligned with Eastern Bloc principles.

Monarchy and Anti-Communism: Monarchy in Greece represented continuity with pre-war governance, supported by conservatives and Western powers. Anti-communism was the guiding principle of government forces, aiming to prevent a communist takeover.

5.2. Historical Background of the War

The origins of the Greek Civil War are deeply rooted in the events of World War II and its aftermath. During the war, Greece was occupied by Axis forces, leading to widespread famine, economic collapse, and the rise of resistance movements. Among these, EAM-ELAS became the most powerful, gaining mass support due to its effectiveness against the occupiers and its promises of social reform. However, its growing influence alarmed other political groups, including monarchists, liberals, and conservatives, who feared a post-war communist takeover.

When German forces withdrew in 1944, tensions in Greece quickly erupted into open conflict during the Dekemvriana, a series of violent confrontations in Athens between communist-aligned forces and government troops backed by the United Kingdom. These clashes revealed the depth of political divisions and marked the beginning of a prolonged struggle for power. Although the Varkiza Agreement temporarily stopped fighting by calling for the disarmament of ELAS, it failed to resolve underlying tensions. Many leftists felt persecuted in the period that followed, often referred to as the “White Terror,” as arrests, violence, and political repression targeted suspected communists.

At the same time, Greece became an early battleground of the Cold War. The weakening of British influence and the rising involvement of the United States shifted the balance of power. The US increasingly viewed Greece as a key front in preventing the spread of communism in Europe, while neighboring Balkan states such as Yugoslavia and Albania provided varying levels of support to communist fighters. This mix of domestic political instability and international ideological rivalry created the conditions for a full-scale civil war by 1946.

5.3. Timeline of Key Events

The Greek Civil War unfolded in several distinct phases between 1946 and 1949. The conflict is generally considered to have begun in 1946, when communist rebels resumed armed struggle following disputed elections that they boycotted. Initially, the fighting consisted of scattered guerrilla attacks, but it soon escalated into a coordinated military campaign led by the Democratic Army of Greece. Rural and mountainous regions,

especially in northern Greece, became the primary battlegrounds, as rebels relied on terrain to offset the government's superior resources.

A major turning point came in 1947 with the announcement of the Truman Doctrine. This policy brought substantial American financial aid, military equipment, and advisory support to the Greek government, significantly strengthening its position. The conflict intensified in 1948, with large-scale battles and efforts by the insurgents to establish a provisional government in territories under their control. During this period, cross-border support from communist neighboring states played a crucial role in sustaining the insurgency, allowing fighters to regroup and resupply.

However, the balance shifted dramatically after the Tito–Stalin Split. Yugoslavia, which had previously been a key supporter of Greek communists, closed its borders to them after breaking with the Soviet Union. This decision severely weakened the insurgents by cutting off vital supply lines and safe havens. Seizing the opportunity, government forces launched decisive offensives in 1949, particularly in the mountainous strongholds of Grammos and Vitsi. These campaigns overwhelmed the remaining insurgent forces, leading to their defeat.

The war officially ended in October 1949 with a government victory. Its aftermath had long-lasting consequences: Greece remained firmly aligned with the Western bloc, and the conflict left deep political and social divisions within the country. The Greek Civil War is widely regarded as a significant early episode of the Cold War, illustrating how local conflicts could become entangled with global ideological struggles.

5.4. International Policies

5.4.1. Commonwealth of Australia

Australia aligned firmly with the Western / anti-communist bloc and supported the Greek government against the communist-led Democratic Army of Greece (DSE). Its position closely followed that of the United Kingdom and later the United States, reflecting Australia's broader post-WWII foreign policy orientation and fear of communist expansion.

Australia viewed the Greek Civil War primarily through the lens of Cold War containment. Canberra accepted the British and American framing of the conflict as a



case of external communist influence threatening a sovereign European state. It supported the legitimacy of the internationally recognized Greek government and rejected claims that the conflict was purely an internal revolutionary struggle.

Australia did not take a leading or independent role in Greece, but it contributed in several indirect yet important ways being;

Diplomatic support: Australia consistently backed pro-government resolutions and positions in international forums, including the United Nations, that condemned communist insurgency and interference in Greece.

United Nations involvement: As a UN member, Australia supported UN efforts that favored the Greek government, including acceptance of UN monitoring and investigative commissions that blamed neighboring socialist states for aiding Greek communists.

Alignment with British policy: During the early phase of the war (1946–1947), Australia politically supported Britain’s military and economic assistance to Greece.

Post-1947 alignment with the U.S.: After Britain withdrew due to economic strain, Australia endorsed the Truman Doctrine, implicitly supporting American military and economic aid to Greece.

5.4.2. Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia



Yugoslavia was initially supportive of the Greek communist forces (the Democratic Army of Greece, DSE), viewing the conflict as part of a broader revolutionary and anti-imperialist struggle in the Balkans. Its position was aligned with the Eastern socialist bloc until 1948, after which its stance shifted due to the Tito–Stalin split.

Under Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslavia supported the idea of a communist-led Greece that would either align with or be friendly toward Yugoslavia. Belgrade rejected the legitimacy of the Greek royal government and framed the conflict as a popular struggle against monarchism and foreign (British–American) intervention. Yugoslavia also supported the principle of self-determination for ethnic minorities in northern Greece, which had strategic implications for border regions.

Yugoslavia played one of the most active external roles in the early phase of the war being;

Material and logistical support: Provided arms, ammunition, food, medical aid, and training to the DSE.

Safe havens and transit: Allowed Greek communist fighters to cross the Yugoslav border, regroup, receive treatment, and return to combat.

Training camps: Hosted and facilitated training camps for Greek communist forces on Yugoslav territory.

Diplomatic backing: Politically defended the Greek communists in international discourse and rejected UN accusations of interference.

Shift after 1948 (Tito–Stalin split)

Following Yugoslavia's break with the Soviet Union in 1948, Belgrade withdrew support for the DSE as follows;

Border closure: Yugoslavia closed its border with Greece, cutting off a critical supply and retreat route for Greek communist forces.

End of assistance: Military and logistical aid to the DSE was halted.

Strategic realignment: Yugoslavia sought to reduce confrontation with the West and distance itself from Soviet-directed policies in the Balkans.

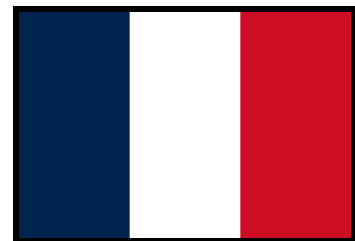
This shift was a major factor in the eventual defeat of the Greek communist forces.

United Nations Dimension

Yugoslavia was repeatedly accused by the Greek government and Western states of aiding the insurgents. UN investigative bodies cited Yugoslavia as a key supporter prior to 1948, accusations Yugoslavia denied as “fabricated” or exaggerated.

5.4.3. French Fourth Republic

The French Fourth Republic supported the Greek government and aligned with the Western bloc, but its position was less forceful and more cautious than that of the United Kingdom or the United States due to France's own post-war instability and colonial commitments.



France viewed the Greek Civil War primarily as a threat to European stability and feared that a communist victory in Greece could destabilize the Mediterranean. At the same time, Paris was wary of excessive foreign intervention setting precedents, given its internal political divisions and strong domestic communist presence. As a result, France backed the legitimacy of the Greek state while emphasizing international (UN-based) solutions over unilateral action.

France's role, although secondary but supportive, was;

Diplomatic support: Consistently recognized and supported the Greek government in international forums, including the United Nations.

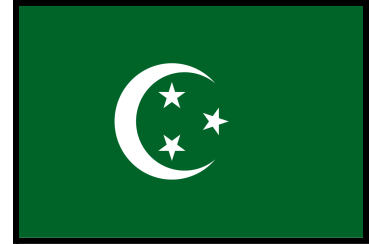
UN involvement: Supported the creation and continuation of UN investigative and monitoring mechanisms (such as commissions examining cross-border assistance to Greek insurgents).

Political alignment: Supported British and later American leadership in Greece, particularly after the announcement of the Truman Doctrine in 1947.

Limited material assistance: Provided minor economic and military assistance, though far less extensive than U.S. aid.

5.4.4. Kingdom of Egypt

The Kingdom of Egypt was largely neutral, with a mild pro-Western inclination, and played no direct role in the Greek Civil War. Egypt viewed the conflict as a European issue and avoided entanglement, focusing instead on its own regional and domestic concerns.



Egypt did not frame the Greek Civil War in ideological terms as strongly as the major powers did. While Cairo maintained diplomatic relations with Greece and the Western powers, it was cautious about openly endorsing Western intervention, given growing Arab nationalism and sensitivity to foreign influence in domestic affairs. Egypt did not support communist movements but also avoided overt anti-communist activism abroad.

Egypt's minimal and indirect involvement consisted of;

Diplomatic neutrality: Maintained normal diplomatic relations with the Greek government without issuing strong public positions on the conflict.

United Nations posture: When involved in UN discussions, Egypt generally supported peaceful resolution, sovereignty, and non-intervention, rather than punitive measures against neighboring socialist states.

5.4.5. Kingdom of Greece

The Kingdom of Greece was the primary belligerent on the government side, fighting to preserve the monarchy, territorial integrity, and international recognition against the communist-led Democratic Army of Greece (DSE).



The Greek government framed the conflict as a struggle to defend legality, constitutional order, and national unity against an armed insurgency directed and sustained by foreign communist powers. Athens rejected claims that the war was a social revolution, emphasizing instead that it was external-backed subversion undermining Greek sovereignty.

As the state under threat, Greece undertook the extensive military, political, and diplomatic actions of;

Military operations: Deployed the Hellenic Army, gendarmerie, and security forces in large-scale counterinsurgency campaigns against the DSE, particularly in northern and mountainous regions.

Security measures: Imposed emergency laws, curfews, and political restrictions; conducted mass arrests, relocations, and suppression of suspected communist networks.

International appeals: Actively sought and secured foreign assistance, initially from the United Kingdom and, from 1947 onward, from the United States under the Truman Doctrine.

United Nations engagement: Brought the issue before the UN, accusing Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania of aiding the insurgents and requesting international investigation and condemnation.

Political consolidation: Maintained the monarchy and organized elections (1946), using electoral legitimacy to reinforce international recognition.

Outcome-Oriented Actions

With increasing U.S. military aid, training, and economic support, the Greek government gradually gained the upper hand, culminating in the defeat of the DSE in 1949.

5.4.6. Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Kingdom of the Netherlands supported the Greek government and aligned with the Western anti-communist bloc, though its involvement was limited and largely diplomatic.

The Netherlands viewed the Greek Civil War as part of the wider post-war struggle to stabilize Europe and prevent the spread of communism. As a country recovering from occupation and deeply invested in rebuilding and maintaining its international position, The Hague favored collective security, sovereignty, and UN-centered responses rather than unilateral intervention.



The indirect Dutch involvement was;

Diplomatic support: Recognized and backed the Greek government as the legitimate authority and opposed the communist insurgency in international discussions.

United Nations role: Supported UN investigative commissions and monitoring mechanisms addressing cross-border aid to Greek communist forces.

Political alignment: Generally voted with Western powers in the UN, endorsing resolutions critical of interference by Greece's northern neighbors.

5.4.7. People's Republic of Albania

The People's Republic of Albania supported the Greek communist insurgents (Democratic Army of Greece, DSE) and opposed the Kingdom of Greece, aligning closely with the Eastern socialist bloc.

Albania framed the conflict as a revolutionary struggle against monarchy and Western intervention. Tirana rejected the legitimacy of the Greek government and portrayed British and American involvement as imperialist interference in Balkan affairs. Albania also emphasized solidarity with neighboring communist movements and supported claims related to minority rights in northern Greece.



Albania played a significant regional support role, though smaller in scale than Yugoslavia being;

Safe havens and logistics: Allowed DSE fighters to cross into Albanian territory for rest, medical treatment, and reorganization.

Supply routes: Facilitated the transfer of weapons, ammunition, food, and medical supplies to Greek communist forces.

Training and coordination: Assisted with training and coordination of DSE units operating near the Albanian–Greek border.

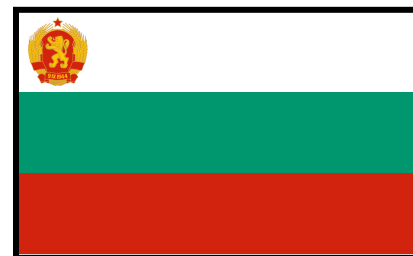
Border support: Maintained open borders for insurgent movement until the final stages of the war.

United Nations Dimension

Albania was repeatedly accused by Greece and Western states in the UN of violating Greek sovereignty by aiding the insurgents. Albania denied these accusations, arguing it was being targeted for its socialist orientation.

5.4.8. People's Republic of Bulgaria

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supported the Greek communist insurgents (Democratic Army of Greece, DSE) and opposed the Kingdom of Greece, aligning firmly with the Eastern socialist bloc.



Bulgaria portrayed the Greek Civil War as a popular struggle against monarchy and foreign (British–American) intervention. Sofia rejected the legitimacy of the Greek royal government and framed Western aid as imperialist interference in Balkan affairs. Bulgaria also emphasized issues of minority rights and regional security, particularly concerning Slavic-speaking populations in northern Greece.

Bulgaria's involvement was substantial but more controlled than Yugoslavia's;

Logistical support: Provided weapons, ammunition, food, medical supplies, and communications assistance to the DSE.

Sanctuary and transit: Allowed Greek communist fighters to cross into Bulgarian territory for rest, training, and medical treatment.

Border facilitation: Maintained supply corridors and safe zones along the Bulgarian–Greek border, enabling sustained insurgent operations.

Coordination with allies: Acted in coordination with Albania and Yugoslavia (until 1948), aligning policies with broader socialist-bloc strategy.

United Nations Dimension

Bulgaria was frequently accused by Greece and Western states in the UN of violating Greek sovereignty by aiding the insurgency. UN investigative reports often cited Bulgaria as a source of cross-border assistance, accusations Sofia denied as politically motivated.

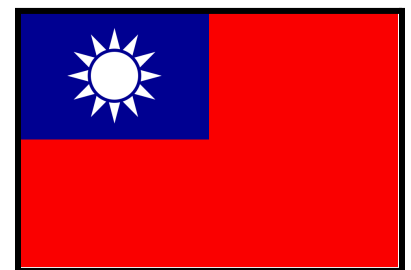
Shift After 1948

After the Tito–Stalin split, Bulgaria remained aligned with the Soviet Union and continued supporting the Greek communists, unlike Yugoslavia. However, the loss of Yugoslav routes significantly weakened overall support capacity.

5.4.9. Republic of China

The Republic of China (ROC) supported the Greek government and aligned clearly with the anti-communist / Western bloc, despite being geographically distant and preoccupied with its own civil war.

Nanjing framed the Greek Civil War through a strongly anti-communist lens, seeing parallels between Greece's situation and its own struggle against communist insurgency. The ROC emphasized the defense of legitimate government authority, territorial integrity, and opposition to externally supported revolutionary movements.



The ROC's involvement was symbolic and diplomatic rather than material;

Diplomatic support: Consistently recognized and supported the Kingdom of Greece as the legitimate government.

United Nations stance: As a permanent member of the Council, the ROC supported resolutions and discussions that condemned communist insurgency and cross-border interference in Greece.

Political alignment: Publicly aligned with British and American interpretations of the conflict as communist expansion rather than a purely internal civil war.

5.4.10. Republic of Poland

The Republic of Poland supported the Greek communist insurgents (Democratic Army of Greece, DSE) and aligned with the Eastern socialist bloc, opposing the Kingdom of Greece and Western intervention.

Although still formally called the Republic of Poland until 1952, Poland was already under a communist-dominated government and followed Soviet foreign policy closely. Warsaw framed the Greek Civil War as a popular anti-monarchist struggle against a reactionary regime backed by British and American imperialism. Poland rejected the legitimacy of the Greek monarchy and condemned Western military involvement as a violation of Greek self-determination.



Poland's involvement was indirect and political rather than military;

Diplomatic support: Publicly and consistently supported the Greek communists in international discourse.

United Nations stance: Voted against or criticized UN resolutions that condemned Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia for aiding the insurgents, arguing such measures were biased and politically motivated.

Propaganda and political backing: Used state media and diplomatic channels to portray the DSE as a legitimate resistance movement.

Bloc coordination: Acted in coordination with Soviet-aligned states, reinforcing a unified Eastern bloc position on Greece.

5.4.11. Republic of Turkey

The Republic of Turkey supported the Kingdom of Greece and aligned firmly with the Western anti-communist bloc, viewing the Greek Civil War as a direct threat to regional security in the Eastern Mediterranean.



Ankara framed the conflict as a case of communist expansion in the Balkans that could destabilize neighboring states, including Turkey itself. Given its historical rivalry with Greece but shared strategic interests, Turkey prioritized stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity over bilateral tensions. The Turkish government rejected communist insurgency and strongly opposed cross-border interference by socialist states.

Turkey's role was supportive and security-oriented, without direct military intervention inside Greece;

Diplomatic support: Consistently recognized and supported the Greek government as the legitimate authority.

United Nations stance: Backed UN resolutions condemning Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia for assisting Greek communist forces.

Regional security cooperation: Increased coordination with Greece and Western powers on intelligence and border security in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Containment posture: Strengthened internal security measures to prevent communist infiltration and spillover effects.

5.4.12. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The USSR officially maintained a posture of formal non-intervention, but politically supported the Greek communists and opposed the Kingdom of Greece and Western involvement.



Moscow framed the Greek Civil War as an internal class struggle and condemned British and later American military involvement as imperialist interference. At the same time, the USSR was careful to avoid direct military engagement, honoring the informal post-war spheres-of-influence understanding with the United Kingdom that placed Greece in the Western sphere.

Soviet involvement was indirect and strategic, rather than operational;

Diplomatic backing: Consistently defended the Greek communists in international forums and criticized Western military aid to Greece.

UN Security Council behavior: Used its influence to block or weaken resolutions condemning Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia for aiding the insurgents, often emphasizing non-intervention and peaceful settlement.

Bloc coordination: Encouraged and politically supported assistance by neighboring socialist states, while avoiding actions that could provoke direct confrontation with the West.

Propaganda support: Framed the conflict as evidence of Western imperialism and suppression of popular movements.

Strategic Restraint

Stalin deliberately avoided escalation in Greece to preserve broader post-war stability and focus on consolidating control in Eastern Europe, making Greece an exception to otherwise assertive Soviet expansion.

5.4.13. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



The United Kingdom was the primary early external supporter of the Kingdom of Greece, viewing the conflict as essential to maintaining Western influence in the Eastern Mediterranean.

London framed the Greek Civil War as a struggle between legitimate constitutional authority and a communist insurgency backed by neighboring socialist states. Greece was seen as strategically vital for control of Mediterranean sea lanes and for preventing Soviet influence from reaching the Aegean.

Britain played a decisive role in the early phase of the conflict (1944–1947);

Military presence: Maintained British troops in Greece after World War II and provided direct military assistance to Greek government forces.

Training and advisory role: British officers trained and advised the Hellenic Army and security forces.

Economic and military aid: Supplied weapons, funding, and logistical support to the Greek government.

UN diplomacy: Strongly pushed for UN involvement that highlighted cross-border assistance to Greek communist forces by Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Political backing: Supported the restoration and maintenance of the Greek monarchy and the 1946 elections.

Transition in 1947

Due to severe post-war economic strain, Britain announced it could no longer sustain its role in Greece. This led directly to Greece being handed over to the United States, formalized through the Truman Doctrine, with Britain fully endorsing the transfer of responsibility.

5.4.14. United Mexican States

The United Mexican States adopted a position of strict non-intervention and neutrality, consistent with its long-standing foreign policy doctrine.

Mexico's foreign policy in the mid-1940s was guided by the Estrada Doctrine, which emphasized non-intervention, respect for sovereignty, and non-judgment of other governments' internal affairs. As a result, Mexico avoided taking ideological sides in the Greek Civil War and was cautious about endorsing either Western intervention or socialist-bloc involvement. Mexico did not frame the conflict as a Cold War battleground, but rather as an internal Greek matter that should be resolved without foreign military interference.



Mexico's involvement was limited to diplomatic posture;

United Nations stance: In UN debates, Mexico generally supported peaceful settlement, mediation, and respect for national sovereignty, avoiding votes that explicitly condemned or endorsed either side.

Non-alignment in practice: Did not support sanctions, military aid, or punitive resolutions against neighboring socialist states accused of aiding Greek insurgents.

5.4.15. United States of America

The United States became the decisive external supporter of the Kingdom of Greece, framing the conflict as a critical front in the global struggle against communism.

Washington viewed the Greek Civil War as a test case for containment. With Britain unable to sustain its role, the

U.S. argued that a communist victory in Greece would destabilize the Eastern Mediterranean and embolden Soviet influence worldwide. This rationale was formalized in the Truman Doctrine (1947), which explicitly cited Greece as a state under threat from armed minorities and external pressure.



U.S. involvement fundamentally altered the balance of the war;

Truman Doctrine (1947): Announced large-scale American commitment to supporting Greece politically, militarily, and economically.

Massive military aid: Supplied weapons, ammunition, aircraft, vehicles, and communications equipment to the Greek armed forces.

Advisory mission: Deployed U.S. military advisors (AMAG) to train, reorganize, and modernize the Hellenic Army.

Economic assistance: Provided extensive financial and reconstruction aid to stabilize the Greek economy and government institutions.

UN diplomacy: Actively pushed UN resolutions condemning cross-border aid to Greek communist forces and legitimizing Western assistance.

5.4.16. United States of Brazil

The United States of Brazil adopted a moderate pro-Western but cautious stance, supporting the Greek government diplomatically while avoiding direct involvement in the conflict.

Brazil viewed the Greek Civil War through the lens of post-war international stability rather than as a frontline ideological battlefield. While opposing communism in principle and maintaining close relations with the United States, Brazil emphasized sovereignty, legality, and UN procedures. It accepted the legitimacy of the Greek government and was generally sympathetic to Western concerns about communist insurgency.



Brazil's limited and diplomatic role was;

United Nations stance: Supported UN discussions and resolutions that emphasized Greek sovereignty and condemned external interference, though often in restrained language.

Political alignment: Generally voted alongside Western states, especially the United States, but avoided inflammatory rhetoric.

Diplomatic recognition: Maintained recognition and normal diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Greece

6. Questions to be Answered

- **To what extent should foreign involvement—particularly by United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union—be considered a violation of Greek sovereignty during the conflict?**
- **How should the international community classify and respond to the actions of the Democratic Army of Greece and the Greek government forces?**
- **In what ways did the Cold War influence the escalation and outcome of the Greek Civil War?**
- **Should the doctrine of containment, as seen in the Truman Doctrine, be supported or condemned by the UNSC?**
- **What criteria should determine the legitimacy of the Greek government versus opposition forces during internal conflicts?**
- **How can the UNSC ensure fair governance and political inclusivity in post-conflict Greece?**
- **What measures should be taken to address displacement, civilian casualties, and human rights violations during the conflict?**
- **How should the international community respond to allegations of war crimes committed by both sides?**
- **What role did neighboring states such as Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria play, and how should cross-border involvement be addressed?**
- **What mechanisms can the UNSC implement to prevent similar ideological conflicts from escalating into full-scale civil wars in other regions?**