

## ISSUE DESCRIPTION

COMMITTEE Security Council

ISSUE The Issue of Ukraine and Russia

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## Introduction

Early 2021 Russia started to mass soldiers and military equipment's near the border with Ukraine. The Russian Federation hasn't mobilized so many troops since the annexation of Crimea. Later that year in June the troops were partially removed, however the peace didn't last long. In 20221 November, over 100,000 Russian troops were massed near the border again. In December 2021 Russia advanced two draft treaties. It included the request that Ukraine would not join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The United States of America have rejected these requests (as well other NATO member countries). In January 2022 there were held US-Russia diplomatic talks, but they failed to resolve the crises. Some commentators describe the situation as "The beginning of the new Cold War".

## Definition of Key Terms

**Euromaidan:** was a demonstrations wave in Ukraine, which began on 21 November 2013. The protests were started by the Ukrainian's government's decision not to sign the European - Ukraine Association Agreement. Instead of that, the government moved closer to Russia and the Eurasian Economic Union.

**Eurasian Economic Union:** is an economic union that is made up by the post-soviet states. The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union was signed on 29 May 2014 by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Since then, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia have joined the Union. Cuba, Moldova and Uzbekistan have Observer status.

**Donetsk People's Republic (DPR):** is a self-proclaimed quasi-state. Only the LPR and the partially recognized South Ossetia recognize it.

**Luhansk People's Republic (LPR):** is a landlocked quasi-state. Its territory is internationally recognized to be part of Ukraine.

## General Overview

### THE BEGINNING

After the Euromaidan, President Vladimir Putin unanimously adopted a resolution to petition to use military force in Ukraine. The resolution was adopted several days later, after the start of the Russian military operation on the “Returning of Crimea”. After that in Crimea there was referendum regarding Crimea’s join in the Russian Federation. The referendum was organized by Russia after the capturing of the Crimean Parliament. The vote turned out 96.77% in favour of joining. In April a demonstration by pro-Russian groups in the Donbas area escalated into war between the Russian-backed separatist forces, the DPR and the LPR against the Ukrainian government. The United Nation observed an “alarming deuteriation” of human rights in the territory in eastern Ukraine. The United States of America pledged \$1 billion worth of aid to Ukraine on 4 March 2014. In the same year Alexander Vershbow, the former deputy Secretary General of NATO stated that Russia” have declared NATO as an adversary” meaning that NATO should do the same. In the 2010s, the USA provided Ukraine with \$1.5 billion aid.

### THE CRISIS

In March 2021 Russia started to send thousands of military personnel and equipment near the border between Ukraine and Russia. It was the highest force mobilization ever since the annexation of Crimea. Satellite imagery showed movement of missiles, armour, and other heavy weaponry. Later this ended by June with the troops being partially removed. However, the crises were renewed in November 2021. Over 100,000 Russian troops were again massed near the border. President Putin stated that Ukrainian accession to NATO and the NATO enlargement is a threat to the national security of the Russian federations. That’s why Russia advanced two draft treaties that requests Ukraine not to join NATO. NATO rejected this offer. The USA warned Russia of “swift and serve” economic sanction if it further invades Ukraine. The Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) announced to introduce a resolution to ask President Putin to officially recognize the breakaway DPR and LPR. Many Diplomatic negotiations were held since then. Between 2 and 3 November, CIA director William Bruns met senior Russian intelligence officials in Moscow. And on 7 February, French President Emmanuel Macron met Vladimir Putin in Moscow. This meeting had mixed outcomes.

## Major Parties Involved

**Russian Federation:** Russia played the biggest role in the annexation of Crimea, as well as in the Crisis between Ukraine and Russia. As the country, who sent thousands of troops to the Ukrainian border.

**Ukraine:** The country that hold officially the territory of the LDR and LDR. And Ukraine is threatened by a Russian invasion, in which case the country couldn't protect its self without NATO help.

**United States of America:** The country that is dedicated to help Ukraine. As the world's most powerful state in the world, it sends aids to Ukraine the wort millions of dollars.

**NATO:** Russia thinks NATO is a risk to its national security. Russia also fears that Ukraine would join NATO and with that "the enemy would be next door".

## Timeline of Events

**August 24, 1991:** Ukraine becomes a country and leaves the United Soviet and Socialist Republics (USSR).

**December 1, 2013:** Anti Ukraine government, pro-European protest breaks out in Ukraine.

**February 2, 2014.:** President Yanukovich becomes impeached than flees the country

**March 16, 2014:** President Putin recognizes Crimea as a sovereign state

**April 2014:** Pro-Russia militants take control of the Donbas region. Some believe it was supported by the Russian government.

**October 26, 2014:** The new pro- European Parliament was elected.

**November 2021:** Satellite images shows more than 1,000,000 mobilized soldiers in the border area of Ukraine and Russia.

**January 2, 2022:** Biden promises to the President of Ukraine that the U.S. will act "decisively" if Russia invades Ukraine.



## Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

In 2014 against the Russo-Ukraine war there was a group created, the Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine. This group had representatives from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. This group's sole purpose was to facilitate dialogue between the Russian and the Ukrainian Government.

Since the crises began, there were numerous meetings between the USA and Russia. These meetings are called a "United States-Russia Strategic Stability Dialogue". The aim of the meetings was to try to reduce the risk of nuclear war between the two superpowers. Although they couldn't resolve the crises, they managed to do some progress against the use of nuclear warheads in this issue.

## Possible Solutions and Approaches

Both parties would like to avoid military interventions. Russia is threatened by the opportunity that Ukraine may enter NATO, and the USA fears that Russia may make create a "new USSR" from the ashes of the ex-communist countries. A Hungarian Politician Andras Schiffer's solution is that USA should leave Ukraine and Russia should command back their military from the border. Other solution was presented by the Finnish President, who said if the countries would follow the treaty of Minsk.

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