



BME Model United Nations Conference 2019

Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Budapest, HU

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Security Council

United Nations

Background Guide

United Nations: Security Council

Topic: Ukraine Peace/ Security



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Letter from the Executive Board

Honourable delegates, honourable presidents of the Security Council, We the executive board have immense pleasure in accomplishing the role of the moderators of the security council within the second edition of BMEMUN Conference. In fact, we are massively honoured to be with you, future diplomats, future negotiators, who will, not only promote human rights, but also the quality of international relations and communication.

Before all, you might certainly be questioning why we chose to simulate this committee, and that is why I am going to answer you right away.

All humans have the right to live and live in peace, therefore we found it tremendously necessary to treat the conflicts in Ukraine could not have some time of stability for decades.

With this humble study guide, I will try to direct your research about the Ukrainian conflicts and give you the most important highlights about this topic. In this guide, we will give you inquiries about the Security Council, as well as the principal themes and essential points that should figure out in the resolution paper.

Note that this study guide is not the only source of information, and you should strengthen your knowledge about the topic and get into the position of the country you are representing.

Please reach out to us in case of any question, we are counting on you, your curiosity and your participation.

Have faith in yourselves,

Yours,

Director: Rasul Aydamirov

Assistant Director: Khoulood Khezami



Methods of Research

This self-paced guide aims to give delegate flexibility in their approach to research the following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this research successfully:

This Study guide is meant to be relevant and practical.

- Before you begin to research, first run through the entire Background guide. Notice the articles and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
- Strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives regarding the United Nations system and the charter.
- Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your speech and documentation.
- Study the research content and the learning the core matter objectives. At the beginning of each study, guide yourself to the main points. Read the Background guide twice to ensure maximum understanding and mental faculty.
- At the end of each research segments, take the imperative notes that are relatable to the study. Clarify any missed portions by recollecting them.
- After you complete all the research, prepare for the End-of research Document by taking time to review the main points of each researched articles.

Introduction to Committee

The United Nations Security Council ¹is one of the six organs of the UN Charter. It was first established in 1946 after the Second World War to address the failings of a previous international organization, the League of Nations. Its first session was held on 17 January 1946 in London.

The Security Council is composed of fifteen UN member States, five of which are permanent members the other ten members of the Council are elected by the General Assembly to two-year non-renewable terms.

The UNSC acts whenever peace is threatened and attempts to maintain international peace and security. This council pertains to 4 main purposes. It functions to maintain international peace and security; to develop peaceful and diplomatic relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems, in promoting respect for human rights, and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations.

¹ Security Council - <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>



Statement of problem:

Geopolitical position of Ukraine:



Examining the current geopolitical positioning of Ukraine, there is a big divide between east and west. The western part of the country, which is primarily Ukrainian speaking and historically was a part of the Hapsburg empire, is much more pro-NATO, pro-EU. The eastern part of the country and the Crimea are mostly Russian speaking, which historically is more connected with Russia and is more inclined to see a close partnership with Russia as being in the country's interest.

History of Ukraine:

The world Ukraine itself means border land. Ukraine officially declared itself an independent state on August 24, 1991, when the communist Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Ukraine proclaimed that Ukraine would no longer follow the laws of USSR and only the laws of the Ukrainian SSR, de facto declaring Ukraine's independence from the Soviet Union.



Research points in modern history for better understanding of the Ukrainian History and its consequences:

- Ukraine in world war I.
- Ukraine in world war II and 5M deaths because of starvation.
- Consequences of WWI and WWII on the economic growth of Ukraine.
- Independence
- Ukraine officially declared itself an independent state on **August 24, 1991**
- Consequences of the independence on the economic growth of Ukraine.
- Corruption and the Orange Revolution

Ukraine's "**orange revolution**" is a genuine outpouring of popular sentiment for freedom and justice. The Orange revolution took place in late 2004 and January 2015. It lasted for 17 full days over 2 weeks. It was fighting between the protestors and the Ukrainian army. The president was cancelled because of election fraud, corruption and intimidation. The election was between two candidates, prime minister Yanukovich and Yushchenko.



Research points in modern history for better understanding of the Ukrainian History and its consequences:

Natural gas crisis:

The background is a long-running dispute between Russia and Ukraine in terms of gas relationships over two things: One is over the price that Ukraine pays, and the second is over debt that Ukraine owes Russia for gas shipments in the past that it hasn't paid for. There's also a political subtext because Ukraine, since 2004, has had a government that is interested in pursuing integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions, including NATO.

Why is gas so important?

Ukraine, until the current crisis, relied on Russia for half its gas supplies. Some EU member states such as Slovakia take all their gas from Russia. In total, Russia supplies 23% of the EU's gas. Russia's supply lines run through Ukraine to several EU countries and as much as 70% of its gas to the EU is carried through those pipes. So, while Russia has in recent years tried to bypass Ukraine, with the Nord Stream and South Stream projects, the two countries are, for now,



inextricably linked.

Ukraine now:

Crisis:

The current crisis erupted in March 2014, when Russian special forces occupied Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula. Russia claimed it was protecting its port access to the Black Sea. Russian President Vladimir Putin Ukraine had planned to develop Crimea's natural gas reserves in two years in a partnership with U.S. companies. If Ukraine had accomplished this, Russia would have lost one of its largest customers.

Between 2014 and 2018, a military conflict between Ukrainian soldiers and Russian-backed separatists has continued in eastern Ukraine. More than 10,000 people have been killed.



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Crimea annexation:

On November 25, 2018, Russian ships attacked and boarded three Ukrainian vessels in the Crimean port of Azov near the Black Sea. It placed a freighter to block the port. It said Ukraine has violated Russian waters. The two sides signed an agreement in 2003 to guarantee free passage through the strait. In recent months, they've been harassing each other's ships.

Critics at the United Nations Security Council meeting said Russia's attack was a violation under international law. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization increased its military presence in the area.

Why Ukraine Is So Important to Putin:

Putin's standoff over Ukraine boosted his popularity rating in Russia to 80 percent. To maintain this popularity, he will continue to hold onto Ukraine despite the cost. For example, it would cost Russia more than \$20 billion through 2020 to integrate Crimea.

Putin knows that NATO won't protect Ukraine since it is not a member. That emboldens him to continue to attack.

Ukraine had been the second-most important contributor to the former Soviet Union's economy. It provided one-fourth of Soviet agricultural output. It supplied heavy industrial equipment and raw materials to industrial sites throughout the former USSR.

Crimea Annexation:

Between February and March 2014, the Crimean Peninsula was annexed from Ukraine by the Russian Federation and since then has been administered as two Russian federal subjects—the Republic of Crimea and the federal city of Sevastopol.

- The frozen conflicts in Donetsk and Luhansk
- Government approaches to increase the economic growth
- Taxation
- Ukraine's emerging technological ecosystem

Past Actions taken by the UN:

As of March 1, 2014, the UN Security Council has not passed any goals to uphold harmony in the zone. To suit the current conditions that win in the area, the UN

Security Council is in discusses a conceivable goal that will reaffirm Ukraine's sway. Notwithstanding, Russia is expected to veto this goal. What will be progressively critical will be the position taken by alternate countries, especially China in the life span of the precepts of this inevitable goal.

The UN Security Council has just assembled for a crisis meeting with the motivation being explicit to the Crimean district to elucidate the positions that distinctive governments have had. The UN Charter gives the

Security Council the ability to make reasonable move in an occasion that tranquility of a region is undermined, and ensuing gatherings and goals should consider all that is occurring in the region, with the point of a few positive and unequivocal move being made to maintain a strategic distance from any further military or regular citizen setbacks.



Proposed Solutions:

One possible solution is increased sanctions against Russia in the hope that they respond with increased cooperation over Ukraine. One “solution” that can probably be ruled out is NATO military intervention in the region. If NATO were to intervene militarily, it would bring it into direct conflict with Russia on Europe’s doorstep - a situation which few would support, whatever the outcome. It appears the only course of action is to hold diplomatic talks.

As history proves, any resolution, signed by Security Council states that goes against Russian political view is vetoed. (Resolution 33(b)A/68/L.39 draft resolution territorial integrity of Ukraine)

The Security Council needs to complete three things to help comprehend the emergency:

- Come to a concurrence on what ought to be the status of Crimea;
- Find an answer that both the Ukrainian and Russian governments consent to;
- Find a procedure by which regular folks of neither one of the nationalities are undermined;
- Form a more restricting Treaty that unmistakably characterizes the districts of this territory and that will hold later.