

The Security Council

Hi,

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Russia/Ukraine Crisis

Beginning in 2013 with pro-democracy protests in Kiev, which led to the ousting of sitting President Victor Yanukovich, the situation quickly escalated as the Russian Government realized its strategic interests in the region were threatened. The protests began as the Yanukovich government – which had been in negotiations with the European Union for year20(pe)0(f)32(o)-

as an act of genocide. According to some Ukrainians, the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin caused this famine. This is a bitter history that has left its toll on current relations.

The region of Crimea was given to Ukraine in 1954—when both Ukraine and Crimea were part of the Soviet Union. Eastern regions of Ukraine, specifically Donetsk and Luhansk, proclaimed independence movements, with the sitting officials defecting to the Russian side explicitly. The new government in Kiev declared them illegitimate, and the fighting is still going on to this day. Resolution of this situation can only come from a concert of the powers involved. Peace is needed if we were to avoid another Balkan civil war situation. We will debate this Russian-Ukrainian conflict and figure out its repercussions on European and international security. We will also discuss the question of self-determination and secession. We will talk about the pro-Russian population in Ukraine and what exactly the UN Security Council can do to ensure the safety and human rights of the peoples involved.

Questions

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