

IMUN 22



HRC

Topic

President:

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Chair(s):

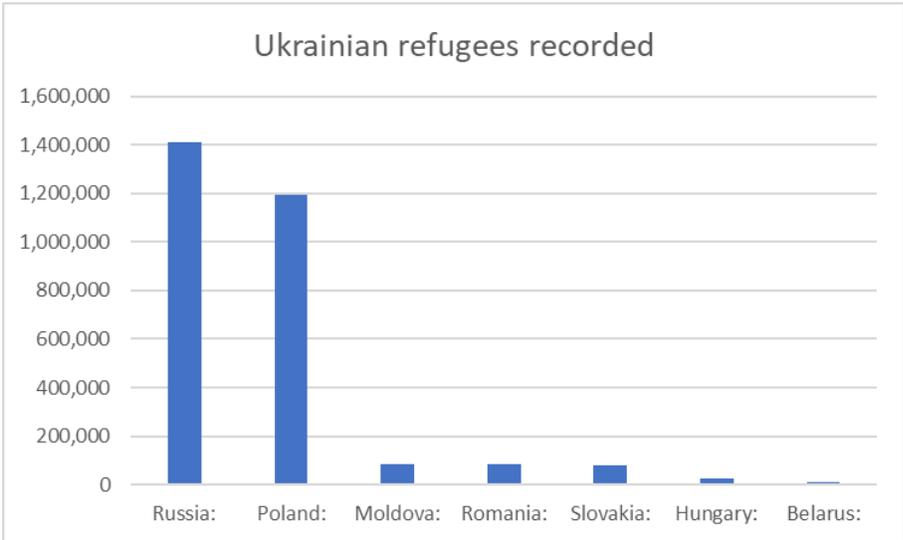
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Introduction

The Russian-Ukrainian conflict has been ongoing since February 2014 where Russia took over an area in southern Ukraine called Crimea. It also sent soldiers and weapons to eastern Ukraine, claiming to be helping those who wanted to be part of Russia and this has escalated recently. Throughout 2021, tension rose between both Russia and Ukraine from a build-up of Russian military and troops surrounding the Ukrainian borders, to Russia invading mainland Ukraine. This has started a war between both involved countries which put the lives of their innocent citizens in jeopardy, where Military losses have been heavy on both sides, with about 9,000 Ukrainians and as many as 25,000 Russians said to be killed.

On 24 February 2022, Vladimir Putin launched a “war of aggression” against a neighboring sovereign state that is qualified as a crime against peace in accordance with the Agreement for the Prosecution and Punishment of the Major War Criminals of the European Axis and Charter of the International Military Tribunal of 8 August 1945 that Russia’s predecessor, the Soviet Union, helped codify in the aftermath of the Second World War. The Russian military troops and aviation invaded the territory of Ukraine from several directions with the plan of a quick takeover. During this ongoing war, many homes were destroyed and children were left orphaned. This has caused terror for the citizens as they had no place to reside to, running for their lives; therefore they had to resort to their neighboring European countries for shelter.



How Are Other Countries Supporting The Refugees:

The EU has given the Ukrainian refugees the right to stay and work at any of its 27 member nations for up to 3 years. In addition they are being housed in reception centers if they can't stay with friends or relatives. They are given food and medical care, and information about onward travel. If the conflict isn't resolved after this 3 year period, the refugees would have to return back to their country, but there's no home for them to get back to, this would lead to another crisis, where the EU would not be able to sustain the needs of these people.

However, neighboring countries such as Poland have failed to provide asylum to foreign refugees in Ukraine; most if not all refugees that have been granted asylum are Ukrainians, leaving immigrants in Ukraine with little to no choice. This flagrant racism has only further complicated this crisis.

Definition Of Key Terms:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Passed in 1948 in the UN General Assembly, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is an essential tool to help understand the international standards set for people's rights and freedoms. The document states that everyone has the right of free choice of employment and to just and favorable conditions of work.

The Charter of the International Military Tribunal

The Charter of the International Military Tribunal – Annex to the Agreement for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis (usually referred to as the Nuremberg Charter) was the decree issued by the European Advisory Commission on 8 August 1945 that set down the rules and procedures by which the Nuremberg trials were to be conducted. The charter stipulated that crimes of the European Axis Powers could be tried. Three categories of crimes were defined: crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

Major Parties Involved

EU (European Union)

The European Union (EU) is a unique economic and political union between 27 European countries. The predecessor of the EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict. What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning many different policy areas, from climate, environment and health to external relations and security, justice and migration.

Soviet Union

Russia emerged from a civil war in 1921 as the newly formed Soviet Union. The world's first Marxist-Communist state would become one of the biggest and most powerful nations in the world, occupying nearly one-sixth of Earth's land surface, before its fall and ultimate dissolution in 1991. The United Socialist Soviet Republic, or U.S.S.R., was made up of 15

republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Timeline

2014

With some 40,000 Russian troops gathered on Ukraine's eastern border, violence breaks out in the eastern Ukrainian region of Donbas — violence that continues to this day. Russian-supported separatist forces storm government buildings in two eastern regions, Donetsk and Luhansk. They declare independence from Ukraine as the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic, though they remain internationally recognized as part of Ukraine.

2016 and 2017

As fighting in the Donbas continues, Russia repeatedly strikes at Ukraine in a series of cyberattacks, including a 2016 attack on Kyiv's power grid that causes a major blackout. In 2017, a large-scale assault affected key Ukrainian infrastructure, including the National Bank of Ukraine and the country's electrical grid.

2019

Volodymyr Zelenskyy was elected as the Ukrainian president, His early efforts to reach a solution to the violence are slowed by U.S. President Donald Trump, who briefly blocks U.S. military aid to Ukraine and suggests to Zelenskyy that he should instead work with Putin to resolve the crisis.

2021

Russia sends about 100,000 troops to Ukraine's borders, ostensibly for military exercises. Although few analysts believe an invasion is imminent, Zelenskyy urges NATO leadership to put Ukraine on a timeline for membership. Later that month, Russia says it will withdraw the troops, but tens of thousands remain.

2022

The fighting escalates between Russian-backed separatists and Ukrainian forces in the two eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk. On Feb. 21, Putin formally recognized the independence of the Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic. On Feb. 24, Russian forces launched a devastating assault on Ukrainian territory — the largest such

military operation in Europe since the end of World War II. Missiles rain down on Ukraine's cities and columns of Russian troops from neighboring Belarus and from Russian-held Crimea reportedly begin streaming into the countryside. Ukrainian forces reportedly try to hold back the Russian advance on several fronts.

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