Security Council

The Situation in Ukraine

Research Report

Leiden Model United Nations 2022

Fake news

Forum: *The Security Council*

Issue: *The Situation in Ukraine*

Position: *President of the General Assembly*

Introduction[1]

Many countries in Eastern Europe are, today, vulnerable to breaches of border sovereignty. A notable case is the current military operations in Ukraine, subsequent to the Russian invasion, and attacks. These attacks are not only military, resulting in armed conflict, but also economic, specifically regarding energy and gas supplies. The latter are repercussions faced also by other countries in Europe. Notable violent tensions arose with the illicit annexation of Crimea by Russian forces in 2014. Following this, Russo-Ukrainian relations were addressed in the UN's Security Council, but attempts at resolution were vetoed by Russia. 8 years later, Russia invaded Ukraine, wreaking havoc among member states and resulting in many other issues other than armed conflict.

Russo-Ukrainian relations have been tense for decades since the dissolution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR) in 1991. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has been under great examination by the public since February 2022. This conflict has also been subject to a General Assembly emergency plenary session. Ukraine, which has a military of only a fraction of that of Russia, has been defending itself with struggle and loss.

Divided today, many countries in Eastern Europe, Ukraine included, are not adequately equipped to fight such an invasion. This has resulted in the currently unstable situation observed in Ukraine as military strength is grossly imbalanced, especially considering Russia's permanent status in the UN, and its being a nuclear state. Whilst simultaneously bearing this in mind, security measures must be enacted to prevent countries from being overthrown or influenced by outside forces, which currently is not the case, considering that many ex-Soviet States are not as developed as Russia.

Russia has currently invaded Ukraine, demonstrating that the sovereignty of many Eastern European countries is under threat and vulnerable to Kremlin actions. The invasion commenced on 24 February 2022, however, tensions between the two countries date back to the moment that Ukraine was declared a sovereign state. The current situation in Ukraine is heavily multifaceted and must therefore be tackled with consideration to the global economy, security, and military stability.

Many powers in the west have openly supported Ukraine, and many more have condemned Russia and the Kremlin's actions in this conflict. Thus far, there has been no international intervention in an explicit effort to prevent a global war and so as to not breach any factors of sovereignty.

---

1 This is an ongoing conflict. Information is accurate as of 8 November 2022.

Definition of Key Terms

Annexation:

The illegitimate acquisition of territory by appropriation and/or other forceful means.

Armed conflict:

Usually a war; is a conflict between two parties that involves weaponry. These conflicts are disastrous in terms of damage, and civilians are often affected by such wars. In an armed conflict, military forces get involved, and oftentimes other countries and alliances can get involved as well. During armed conflict, crimes against humanity are common, and they violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Economic depression:

An economic depression is when the economy comes to a standstill. The economy works in a circular flow when consumers buy goods and services from businesses, corporations, and organisations, which can provide jobs to citizens. With jobs, citizens have the financial ability to consume goods and services. When this chain is broken by unemployment (due to AI), the economy can crash as there is less or no money flowing through the economy. Consumer behaviour is, therefore, the critical player in the economy—if there are not enough consumers, everything eventually loops back. A notable depression was the great depression of the 1950s, soon after the Second World War.

Famine:

Where a large part of a country or region's population has a gross undersupply of food, which necessarily is caused by the extreme scarcity of it. Famine can result from war, drought, or other unpredictable phenomena.

Humanitarian Aid:

Any sort of help or aid which is deployed with the goal of improving the lives of people from a certain area that is low on resources is classed as humanitarian aid. Other examples include the supply of food, water, clothes, and medical help. Humanitarian aid is effective in helping with the de-escalation of humanitarian crises, however, it cannot solve such an issue.

Ideology:

Often, political or religious beliefs can impact the way in which a country is governed and its legislation. Basic examples are democracy, conservatism, communism, and socialism. Other common examples are fascism, feudalism, bureaucracy, and anarchy.

Infringement of Rights:

Denial or partial delivery of human rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They are usually demeaning and depressing. Denial of rights is deemed a crime against humanity, and those who commit them can face charges in court. Examples are rape of any kind, denial of healthcare, severe bodily injury due to discrimination, or any other non-viable reason.

International Intervention:

Happening quite frequently in conflicts in LEDCs, international intervention is the involvement- often without prenotification, of LEDCs or larger military powers in order to subdue conflict. Oftentimes, though, these interventions are conducted with the ulterior motive of spreading ideologies.

Law of War:

The law of war, which is governed by international law, establishes the rights of every party engaged in an armed conflict. Examples include the refrain from attacking civilians. History has even established prohibitions against engaging in armed conflict between dusk and dawn, attacking people who are unable to defend themselves (such as soldiers who are already injured, civilians, children, or medical personnel), using torture, and engaging in other inhumane acts or violations of humanity like rape or slaughter

LEDCs

Less economically developed countries—they are usually recognised with low GDP (per capita), high birth rates due to a lack of contraception and education, as well as a low age of marriage. They often have high death rates due to a lack of healthcare, education, or poor hygiene. Other characteristics include shorter life expectancies (due to the high death rates) and a large proportion of employment in the primary sector, e.g., cacao farming, factory labour, etc.

MEDCs:

More economically developed countries. These countries are also known as first-world countries. In general, their GDP (per capita) is in the higher percentile. They have lowered poverty rates and given longer life expectancies. Oftentimes, they are heads of innovation and development and are hubs for big corporations. A larger proportion of their employment is in the secondary and tertiary sectors, such as manufacturing and consulting.

Territorial Dispute:

When two or more parties disagree on the division and equality of land/area between certain parties. There are numerous other territorial disputes currently, notable ones are between India and Pakistan, Russia and Kazakhstan, UAE and Saudi Arabia, Russia and Ukraine. Turkey and Greece also have a territorial dispute and occupy Europe's last divided capital; Nicosia, Cyprus.

War Crimes:

Even in warfare, there are laws (international law) which set guidelines for conduct during warfare. These laws especially protect civilians and uninvolved, unarmed parties. Violations of these laws are called war crimes. Those committing war crimes can be prosecuted for them under the international law of war.

Sovereignty:

Sovereignty is the principle that guarantees countries get to control what happens within their borders and prohibits them from meddling in another country's domestic affairs.

General Overview

Historical context

The origins of these tensions follow the end of the Second World War in 1945, when the Iron Curtain, a metaphorical political boundary, divided Europe into two separate areas, namely Eastern Europe and Western Europe. Western Europe underwent the rise of capitalist democracies, while Eastern Europe experienced the rise of communist regimes. Because of the Soviet Union, Eastern European countries did not have complete control over their own

countries. They were not independent nations and were not sovereign states. Ukraine was subject to these issues.

These countries in Eastern Europe were left without many resources and were regarded as third-world developing less economically developed countries (LEDCs). Today, though, many have advanced in development and are regarded as more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and are first-world in terms of development. Furthermore, many of them are operating democracies and have seats in multinational and supernational organisations such as the UN and its subsidiary bodies.

Russia, which is the largest country in the world by sheer size, spans over 11 timezones, also has nuclear power as well as permanent status in the UN's security council, making this issue somewhat tricky to solve. With Russia having the power to veto resolutions, proposals in favour of Ukraine have been religiously vetoed by the superpower. Until now, Russian gas fuel much of Europe, and with the ongoing war, Russia is using its gas reserves as leverage in the conflict by increasing prices to 'non-allies' who are imposing sanctions.

Annexation of Crimea

On February 27, the critical situation in the Crimean Peninsula started. Simferopol, the capital of Crimea, was taken over by armed pro-Russian activists. Russia maintains a sizable naval base and other army bases on the Ukrainian peninsula due to agreements with Ukraine in the past and the strategic significance of the Black Sea port in Crimea. In order to safeguard Russian interests, Putin gave military orders at the start of March to use force to reestablish order in Crimea. This military movement was deemed a violation of Ukrainian sovereignty by the EU, the US, and Ukraine, and Russia was forbidden from engaging in further military action. While this was happening, there was more military activity along the border in Western Russia.

A referendum on joining Russia was set for March 16 by the Crimean Parliament in an attempt to do so. According to the official results of Crimea's secession from Russia, the referendum was held, and 97% of voters chose to join that country's superpower. On March 15, the UN attempted to stop Russia's annexation of the Crimean region by passing a resolution in the Security Council denouncing the referendum. However, Russia vetoed the resolution, effectively ruling out the possibility of a third party entering Crimea to settle the conflict.

After weeks of threats regarding the conflict over Crimea between the White House and Moscow and vice versa, Ukraine held elections under UN supervision to ensure transparency, which resulted in Petro Poroshenko, the country's new president, taking office on May 25. A few days later, Poroshenko introduced a plan to combat corruption in order to quell the violence of the separatists. Putin didn't appreciate this. He made it clear that as long as the assaults on pro-Russian separatists stopped, he would agree to hold negotiations with the new Ukrainian government. Even though Ukrainian President Poroshenko initially refused to accept this, Poroshenko and Putin eventually came together in an effort to put an end to the deadly fighting in the East.

Fig 2: Ukrainian protesters in 2014 with signs that read 'Crimea is not Russia'[2]

With the intention of defending Russian interests, such as its military and naval bases, Russia invaded the Crimean Peninsula. A large proportion of people with Russian ancestry have historically lived in Eastern Ukraine, including the Crimean peninsula. As a result, Russia has incentives to defend the Crimean people, and by holding the referendum and having 97% of the population support annexation to Russia, Putin has ensured that Russia will control Crimea. However, Europe, the United States, and the General Assembly's President have all deemed the referendum invalid. Putin, on the other hand, has made statements regarding Russian troops in which he claims the invasion was carried out "to ensure proper conditions for the people of Crimea to be able to freely express their will."

Port City of Sevastopol

Since 1783, the port of Sevastopol has served as a significant naval base for the Black Sea Fleet. The fleet was split between Russia and Ukraine following the dissolution of the USSR. The tension between Russia and Ukraine has been centred on the Russian fleet's continued presence in Sevastopol. Ukraine demanded that Moscow refrain from using the Black Sea Fleet during its conflict with Georgia in 2008 when it was led by the pro-Western President Viktor Yushchenko. Prior to Viktor Yanukovych's pro-Russian victory in the 2010 presidential election, both nations had agreed to let the Russian fleet remain until 2017. However, in exchange for more affordable Russian gas, Ukraine agreed to extend the lease by an additional 25 years.

---

2 Twitter. "Crimea Crisis: Russian Buildup Continues, so Do Pre-Referendum Protests." Los Angeles Times, 14 Mar. 2014, www.latimes.com/world/worldnow/la-fg-wn-crimea-russian-buildup-continues-so-do-prereferendum-protests-20140314-story.html.

Fig 3: Map of Ukraine with references to Russian military control[3]

Overview of the current conflict

much fighting and conflict is happening in Ukraine at the moment. 9 months into the tedious war, Ukraine has impressively managed to hold back Russian troops with a good fight and has not backed down. Many media networks and diplomatic figures have commended Ukraine on its 'true patriotism' in defending its country. As a result of the war and the desperate need for a larger and more powerful military and support, citizens have joined the military- even with little to no knowledge of martial arts or militarism. Ukraine has thus far managed to regain occupied territory (fig 3), which is a highly impressive feat considering the size difference between Russia and Ukraine's militaries.

Since the beginning of the war, the biggest threat has been Russia's use of its nuclear warheads. The prevention of escalation and exacerbation has therefore been a priority for many countries involved. Should the Ukrainian crisis turn nuclear, chances are low that Europe as a whole would survive. This is a leading reason why nuclear states (United States, United Kingdom, France, China, Israel, India, North Korea [DPRK], and Pakistan) have thus far tried to remain neutral in terms of military action regarding the war. Although some are sending troops and ammunition, an actual battle under the name of the relevant state has not happened yet.

There are many speculations as to why Russia invaded Ukraine, and why now. Among others, theories include attempts to rebuild the Soviet Union, and attempts to exercise and display their military strength.

[3] BBC. "Ukraine War in Maps: Tracking the Russian Invasion." BBC News, 23 Mar. 2022, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-60506682.

Missile and drone strikes

Like most armed conflicts, the Russo-Ukrainian war involved ballistic missiles. Using missiles and drones that are said to be supplied by Iran, Russia has launched many missile attacks on Ukrainian territory. Thus far, in combination with ground fighting, Russia has succeeded in occupying areas of land on the eastern end of Ukraine. Although they are frequent characteristics of war, the nature of the targets has been met with an international outcry. Many of the targets of these missile strikes have not been military bases, but rather children's hospitals, schools, nursing homes, and shopping centres. These targets are not in accordance with the laws of war, wherein states that conflict may not tamper with civilian lives, and therefore have been condemned by many powerful figures and organisations such as world leaders and the UN.

In the autumn of 2022, Russia paused its missile operations on public service institutions, which was a relief for many Ukrainians. Russia, however, had done this in order to allow missile and drone capacity to organise strikes on Ukrainian power plants. The reason for this is that Ukraine is heavily dependent on gas and electric heating during their bitter winters. By targeting supplies of gas and electricity, Russia is enabling many deaths by hypothermia with winter coming up.

War Crimes

Tying in closely with missile and drone strikes, Russian troops have reportedly committed multiple crimes against humanity and war crimes whilst seizing control over Ukraine. Such crimes include slaughter, rape, and torture. It is these crimes which amplify the disapproval of countries regarding the conflict and execution of this war, and that has led to a massive hit taken to Russia's international relations. These war crimes contribute greatly to why countries are imposing sanctions. In addition to the violent and nearly terroristic nature of the invasion.

International responses

Sanctions by other countries

Economic sanctions are a frequently used method in diplomacy to convey a strong message of condemnation to another state. They are the harshest form of diplomatic condemnation, second to armed intervention and conflict. Some sanctions imposed include the closing of airspace to Russian aircraft, refusal to fly over Russian airspace, and implementation of a no-fly zone over Ukraine so as to refrain from intervention in an airstrike and aerial battles. Furthermore many countries are encouraging the consumption of local/regionally grown goods rather than Russian-supplied goods. Member states are also imposing high tariffs, thereby making trading very difficult for Russia.

Many multinational corporations have also withdrawn from Russia by halting all sales and shutting down stores. Many diplomatic figures and governments have urged the private sector to pause all operations in Russia. Repercussions of this include a decreased profit from tariffs and a lack of resources sold by these companies.

Within the UN, Russia has been suspended from the Human Rights Council.

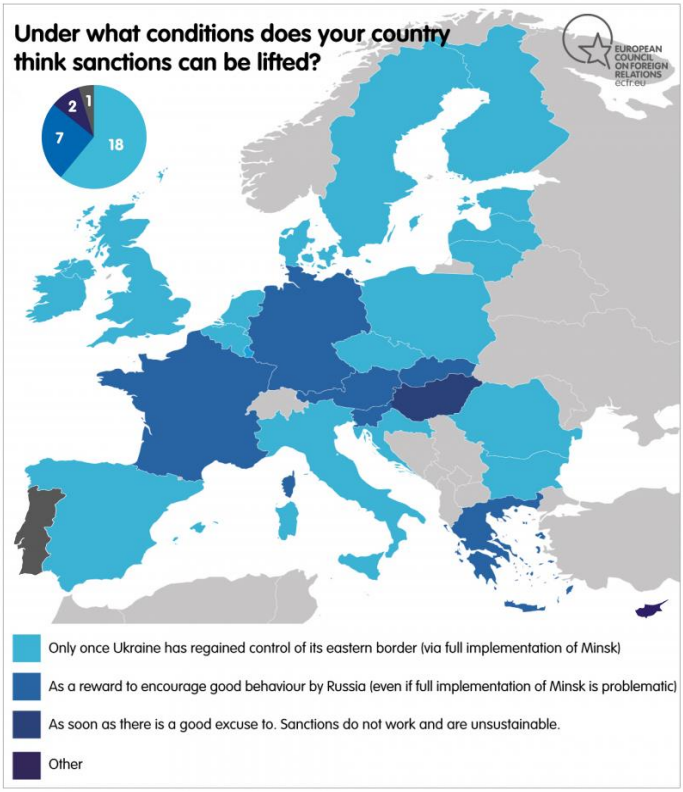

Fig 1: Sanctions across the EU and predicted behaviour regarding their removal[4]

Military responses

Many countries, especially the NATO military alliance, have made small changes in order to display their support for Ukraine. Internationally, Ukraine's airspace has been designated as a no-fly zone, and many have punished Russia by refusing Russian citizens from entering their jurisdictions. Furthermore, members of NATO and its allies have also supplied Ukraine with ammunition, weaponry, and in some cases, military troops. Most countries are refraining from intervening too much so as to prevent even more conflict. Additionally, Iran has been accused of supplying Russia with drones and ammunition which are being used for the attack on Ukraine. Currently, the biggest threat is that of nuclear warfare and involvement as Russia is a nuclear state. The UN and NATO have both warned international governments of the possibility of nuclear warfare breaking out, should the Kremlin decide to use their nuclear warheads.

Events and Scandals

Furthermore, many international events have banned Russia from taking part, such as the popular Eurovision song contest. With Beijing hosting the Winter Olympics in 2022, it has served as problematic. President Xi Jin Ping has been proven to have warned Russia to refrain from invading Ukraine before or during the Olympics so as to keep politics out of the world-famous event. Russia, however, invaded Ukraine on

4 Liik, Kadri. "Winning the Normative War with Russia: An EU-Russia Power Audit – European Council on Foreign Relations." ECFR, 21 May 2018, ecfr.eu/publication/winning_the_normative_war_with_russia_an_eu_russia_power_audit/.

the 24th of February, four days after the end of the event. This scrutinised both China and Russia.

Major Parties Involved

Belarus

Belarus has been one of Russia's few supporters in the Ukrainian war. By allowing Russian troops to invade Ukraine from Belarusian borders, and deploying troops to aid Russia's struggling military, they have placed their stance in the conflict in favour of Russia. Some speculate that this might be because of an alliance between Belarus and Russia, whereas others believe Russia may have threatened Belarus with invasion and occupation. Regardless, they have served as a key springboard for Russia since February and don't appear to be backing down from it.

Iran

Iran has been rumoured and confirmed to be supplying Russia with drones and missiles, which have allegedly been used in the Ukraine war. Since the start of the war, they have repeatedly denied any claims and allegations that they have been supplying such weapons to Russia, however, evidence proves otherwise. Importantly, without Iran's help, Russia's aggression would be significantly slowed, lest they turn to chemical warfare. It is in the interests of all member states to prevent Russia from using chemical warfare, and so this must be held in mind when (possibly) imposing further sanctions and/or expressing opinions on this support for Russia.

The United States of America

As one of the most influential countries in the world in terms of politics, economics, media, and military, the United States has also been involved in the Russo-Ukrainian war, dating back to before Ukraine was declared its own state. With the Russo-American rivalry during the Cold War, the US has shown a tendency to rebutt many of Russia's actions. This works vice-versa, where Russia oftentimes diametrically opposes the US on global issues.

The US has (like many other countries) publicly announced and expressed its disapproval of Russia's invasion, and has been one of the few countries supplying Ukraine with ammunition and troops during and before the war broke out.

United Kingdom

Being one of the more influential nations in Europe, the UK has an extremely strong military. However, with recent political instability and circus, they have been preoccupied with their own national politics to respond much to the Ukrainian war. They are notable a founding member of the UN and of NATO. Regarding the conflict, though, they have been one of the largest and most generous donators to Ukraine's military, wiring a total of over £2bn to help Ukraine fight back against Russia. The UK has also expressed its deep condemnation of Russia's aggressions.

Ukraine

Having lost around 6.5 thousand civilians (of which around 500 were children), Ukraine is the main victim of the war. However, they have fought hard against Russian troops and have kept the frontlines from moving as fast as many in January had predicted it would. The president, Zelensky, has served in the armed forces since the beginning of the war and has won the hearts of many across the world for showing his true love and dedication to Ukraine.

However, many believe that he is untrustworthy and is not acting in the best interests of Ukraine.

Russian Federation

Russia is the main aggressor in this conflict. They have deployed missiles, drones, and ground troops to invade and occupy Ukrainian territories. They have used warfare which has been deemed as 'inhumane' such as striking power plants just before winter, and striking public service buildings in Ukraine such as schools and hospitals. Russia has broken many rules of war and allegedly also committed war crimes against Ukrainian civilians. They are heavily aided and enabled by countries such as Iran and Belarus. It is unsure why the Kremlin ordered the initial invasions, however, Russian propaganda media says that they are Ukraine's salvation and that they are saving Ukraine. Russian media has banned the referral of the war as an 'invasion' and instead has encouraged people to call it salvation.

UNSC

The UNSC has attempted multiple times, starting in 2014 to resolve the issues between Russia and Ukraine. As the UN's fastest-acting body, they are expected to produce effective resolutions and solutions to the armed conflict which threatens international security. However, Russia is a permanent member of the SC, meaning that they have the power and authority to exercise a veto against any resolution. This has caused stalemates in the SC and has even resulted in UN General Assembly Emergency Special Sessions to address the issue at hand.

NATO

NATO, which was founded shortly after the UN itself, is a subsidiary body and intergovernmental organisation led by the UN. It is a military alliance between its member states[5] which promises to safeguard the security of each. The alliance has the authority to override national sovereignty if it is in order to provide military intervention, should a member state require that assistance. If a country declares war on one of the members, war is declared on all of them. With the US, UK, and France (nuclear states and 3 of 5 permanent members) as part of the alliance, it is very strong. Currently, Ukraine, the Scandinavian countries, and baltic countries have expressed their desires to join NATO, and Ukraine has officially requested membership as of September 2022.

[5] 1949: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. The other member countries are: Greece and Türkiye [1952], Germany [1955], Spain [1982], Czechia, Hungary and Poland [1999], Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia [2004], Albania and Croatia [2009], Montenegro [2017] and North Macedonia [2020]

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
1945	Founding of the United Nations and the signing of the United Nations Charter
1949	Founding of NATO
1991	Dissolution of the USSR
24.08.1991	Ukraine and the USSR are separated by the adoption of the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine by the Ukrainian parliament
20.02.2014	Russia annexes Crimea
28.02.2014	For the first time, Russia vetoes on the agenda item letter dated 28, 2014, from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, which would be the first of 3. The letter pertained to Russia's threat to Ukraine's border security and sovereignty
24.02.2022	Russia officially invades Ukraine from the East, starting the Ukrainian war and the Russo-Ukrainian crisis
03.2022	The Ukrainian province of Kherson is seized by Russian military
28.02.2022	11th UNGA emergency special session, as called for by the UN secretary-general on the situation in Ukraine. It had to do with a letter dated 28 February 2014, from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, [details]
05.2022	Mariupol falls to Russian troops
07.2022	Luhansk falls to Russian troops
08-09.2022	Ukraine launches a series of counteroffensive attacks on territory occupied by Russia, subsequently regaining control of some of their territory
09.2022	Ukraine requests NATO membership

Past Attempts To Solve The Issue

In the form of much aid- humanitarian, financial, and military, many countries have attempted to alleviate the pressure on Ukraine's many sectors to take care of its citizens. No attempts have been effective, other than Ukraine's own counteroffensive attacks that have regained territory. As this is an ongoing conflict, there have been no successful attempts at resolution of this issue.

The United Nations has debated and passed multiple resolutions in an attempt to resolve the issue, however, none of the solutions proposed has been effective. It is therefore imperative that new, creative, and viable solutions are created, refined, debated, and passed.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events[6]

- S/2014/136
  Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (Feb. 2014)

- A/RES/74/168
  Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine (Dec. 2019)

- A/RES/74/17
  Problem of the militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, as well as parts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov (Dec. 2019)

- A/ES-11/L.1
  Aggression against Ukraine (passed 1 Mar. 2022)

Possible Solutions

In the UNSC, it must be considered greatly how this issue shall be resolved without causing an extreme escalation of armed conflict. Examples of these include providing a bypass for Ukraine to gain NATO protection whilst it is undergoing the process of acquiring the membership, which in the same resolution detailing some benefits for Russia in order to prevent them from vetoing the resolution. Such benefits could include the lifting of economic sanctions- a repercussion from which Russia is greatly suffering.

Another solution to this issue is military intervention by other more powerful countries in terms of military, so as to support Ukraine in the war. A less direct approach to this solution is encouraging able actors to wire funds and materials to Ukraine to help financially support the war effort. It is important, though, to note that specific numbers and figures are not allowed to be discussed in non-administrative committees such as the UNSC.

Increasing humanitarian aid is another important way in which the conflict can head towards a solution. The reason for this is that with less poverty and humanitarian crises, refugees, and homelessness due to the war, Ukraine will be in less of a dire situation and can focus more on the physical conflict rather than the exponential amount of humanitarian emergencies in the country.

---

[6] N. B. since this is a long-running issue there have been numerous UN documents which are relevant to the issue. Only the important and significant ones are listed.

A more risky solution to this is to fully initiate a NATO involvement, where all (or most) of its member states intervene and take part in the war. The large forces of these allies will be enough to tip the scales very quickly and will likely prove a victor to the war in the foreseeable future. NATO, though, along with other countries, are reluctant to intervene for fear of chemical warfare, as well as loss of troops, ammunition, and technology.

Bibliography

Badshah, Nadeem, et al. "Russia-Ukraine War Live: Kyiv Mayor Tells Residents to Prepare for the Worst – as It Happened." The Guardian, 6 Nov. 2022, www.theguardian.com/world/live/2022/nov/06/russia-ukraine-war-live-besieged-bakhmut-harder-and-harder-to-survive-in-says-official.

BBC. "Ukraine War in Maps: Tracking the Russian Invasion." BBC News, 23 Mar. 2022, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-60506682.

---. "Ukraine: Putin Signs Crimea Annexation." BBC News, 21 Mar. 2014, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-26686949.

BBC News. "Ukraine: What Sanctions Could Be Imposed on Russia?" BBC News, 27 Jan. 2022, www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-60125659.

Britannica. "Ukraine - the Crisis in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine." Encyclopedia Britannica, 18 Oct. 2022, www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine/The-crisis-in-Crimea-and-eastern-Ukraine.

Kramer, Mark. "Why Did Russia Give Away Crimea Sixty Years Ago?" Wilson Center, 19 Mar. 2014, www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/why-did-russia-give-away-crimea-sixty-years-ago.

Liik, Kadri. "Winning the Normative War with Russia: An EU-Russia Power Audit – European Council on Foreign Relations." ECFR, 21 May 2018, ecfr.eu/publication/winning_the_normative_war_with_russia_an_eu_russia_power_audit/.

NATO. “NATO’s Response to Russia’s Attack on Ukraine.” NATO, 2 Mar. 2022, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_192648.htm.

---. “NATO’s Response to Russia’s Attack on Ukraine.” NATO, 2 Mar. 2022, www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_192648.htm.

Oslo, Staff and agencies in. “Norway Puts Military on Raised Alert Level in Response to Ukraine War.” The Guardian, 31 Oct. 2022, www.theguardian.com/world/2022/oct/31/norway-military-raised-alert-level-russia-ukraine-war.

Plaza Cardenas, Natalie, and Yun Bapat. “Preserving the Sovereignty of Nations in Eastern Europe.” Hagamun.org, 1 Mar. 2022, hagamun.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/GA4-2-Natalie-Yun-3MARCH.docx.

Reuters. “Iran Says It Supplied Drones to Russia before Ukraine War Began.” The Guardian, 5 Nov. 2022, www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/05/iran-says-it-supplied-drones-to-russia-before-ukraine-war-began.

Team, ODS. “ODS HOME PAGE.” Documents-Dds-Ny.un.org, 20 Aug. 2014, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/150/39/pdf/G1415039.pdf?OpenElement.

The Economist. “Russia Launches a Wave of Missiles across Ukraine.” The Economist, 10 Oct. 2022, www.economist.com/europe/2022/10/10/russia-launches-a-wave-of-missiles-across-ukraine.

---. “Russia’s Terror Strikes Fail to Do Much Damage to Ukraine.” The Economist, 13 Oct. 2022, www.economist.com/europe/2022/10/13/russias-terror-strikes-fail-to-do-much-damage-to-ukraine.

---. “Ukraine at War | the Economist.” The Economist, www.economist.com/ukraine-crisis.

Time Staff. “Crisis in Crimea: Unrest in Ukraine’s Russian Stronghold.” Time, 27 Feb. 2014, time.com/11092/crisis-in-crimea-unrest-in-ukraines-russian-stronghold/.

Twitter. “Crimea Crisis: Russian Buildup Continues, so Do Pre-Referendum Protests.” Los Angeles Times, 14 Mar. 2014, www.latimes.com/world/worldnow/la-fg-wn-crimea-russian-buildup-continues-so-do-prereferendum-protests-20140314-story.html.

UNGA. “DocumentCloud.” Www.documentcloud.org, Mar. 1AD, www.documentcloud.org/documents/21314169-unga-resolution.

---. “General Assembly of the United Nations.” Www.un.org, www.un.org/en/ga/sessions/emergency11th.shtml.

United Nations. “Russia Blocks Security Council Action on Ukraine.” UN News, 25 Feb. 2022, news.un.org/en/story/2022/02/1112802.

van der Bom, Victor. “Model United Nations International School of the Hague 2014 | XXIV Annual Session - the Situation in Ukraine.” Munish.nl, Model United Nations International School of the Hague 2014, 27 June 2014, www.munish.nl/pages/downloader?code=sc01&comcode=sc&year=2014.

Wikipedia Contributors. “International Sanctions during the 2022 Russian Invasion of Ukraine.” Wikipedia, 2 Nov. 2022, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_sanctions_during_the_2022_Russian_invasion_of_Ukraine#:~:text=On%206%20October%202022%2C%20the.

WIntour, Patrick. “Row Brews in Iran over Use of Its Drones in Ukraine War by Russia.” The Guardian, 7 Nov. 2022, www.theguardian.com/world/2022/nov/07/row-brews-in-iran-over-use-of-its-drones-in-ukraine-war-by-russia.