

Forum (Council, Committee, Assembly): Reform Security Council**Student Officer(s):** [Hyunwoo \(David\) Lee](#) (Head Chair)[Chae Yeon Park](#) (Deputy Chair)[Chaemin \(Gloria\) Park](#) (Procedural Chair)

TOPIC 1: The issue of post-conflict Ukraine.

I. Introduction to the Topic

The Russian-Ukrainian conflict dates back to 2014 when Russia annexed the Crimea Peninsula from Ukraine. The conflict between the two nations rapidly escalated when Russia invaded Ukraine on February 24, 2022. The initial target for Russia was Kyiv (the capital of Ukraine), but after several failed attempts, the Russian military forces targeted many other major cities including but not limited to Donbas, Mariupol, Kharkiv, Kherson, and Luhansk. The issue of post-conflict Ukraine can be divided into three levels of analysis: international, regional, and national. The international scope of the post-conflict Ukraine can include the economical issue as well as issues regarding energy. Major countries that are a part of the issue include Germany, where its pipeline delivers gas from Russia to the EU. The regional scope of the issue includes the migrant issues in the bordering countries, such as Poland and Belarus. The national scope of the issue in Ukraine includes the devastation and casualties. The issue of post-conflict Ukraine plays a significant impact in all three scopes of analysis.

II. Definition of Key Terms & Concepts

NATO: NATO, shorten for North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, is an intergovernmental military alliance composed of main stakeholders such as the United States and European countries. Collective defense is at the core of the organization.

Kyiv: Capital city of Ukraine. A major city that Russia attempted (and is still attempting) multiple times to invade.

European Union: European Union (EU) is an organization consisting of 27 countries from Europe. Its government policies cover economy, politics and social.

Russian-Ukrainian Conflict: Russian-Ukrainian Conflict started in 2014, by Russia annexing the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine. The conflict escalated in 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine.

III. Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholder 1: Ukraine

Ukraine is the most affected country in the Russian-Ukrainian war as it was invaded by Russia. Ukraine is a key stakeholder of this issue on multiple levels. The Ukrainian government, firstly, is impacted politically and economically as a result of the Russian invasion. The central government is not the only stakeholder of Ukraine. As of October 16, 2022, the verified total number of civilian deaths in Ukraine as a result of the Russian invasion is 6,306. Of these deaths, 387 were children. Ukraine is a significant stakeholder in the issue of Russia-Ukraine conflict because if its membership in NATO is confirmed, it will be a huge threat to Russia.

Key stakeholder 2: Russia

Russia is a prominent country in the Russian-Ukrainian conflict as it invaded Ukraine. Although Russia initiated its military operations in hopes to invade Ukraine, its government has seen major economic and political challenges. On a national level, the citizens of Russia have been largely impacted from the conflict. The Russian ruble, for example, drastically collapsed as a result of the economic sanctions posed against the government.

Key stakeholder 3: NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

NATO strongly condemns Russia's aggression and its military operations in Ukraine. The organization wants Ukraine to join its members, as it will be beneficial for the security of its member countries. Ukraine's membership would open up doors to regional security around Russia for the organization.

Key stakeholder 4: EU (European Nation)

This organization has provided both financial and medical aid for Ukrainian citizens throughout the conflict. The EU is primarily impacted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict economically as the majority of its gas imports are from Russia. Countries in the EU such as Germany have seen major economic challenges as the Nord Stream 1 pipeline were stopped in order to pressure the Russian government.

Key stakeholder 5: OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe)

Ukraine has a full membership in the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. The main goal of the organization is to maintain security and foster cooperation among its member nations.

Regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the organization has facilitated dialogue among its members by addressing the crisis.

IV. Key Issues including Background Information

Key Issue 1: Ukraine is unable to export wheat, their primary export good. As trade through black sea is unable due to Russo - the Ukraine conflict, some countries, particularly in East Africa, that relied on Ukraine's wheat exportation suffer from mass starvation.

Key Issue 2: Across Europe, there are 7.6 million refugees from Ukraine as of october 2022. Most of them move to Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, and Moldova. The sustainable security of these refugees is a rising problem in the countries.

Key Issue 3: Energy Crisis Amongst European Countries. As Ukraine is unable to export their natural resources including oil and gas, there will be a huge impact on energy price and market structure. In the long run, it might accelerate the shift to green energy from fossil fuels.

Key Issue 4: After the Russo-Ukrainian war, half of the population lost their job. Governments should decide whether to give subsidies to the unemployed population or to provide more job opportunities.

V. Timeline of Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

Date	Description of event
24 February, 2022	Vladimir Putin, the president of Russia, declares to launch a special military operation and starts attacking Ukraine.
28 February, 2022	Ukraine applies to join the EU (European Union).
1 March, 2022	The Russian Military convoy moves 65km to the Capital of Ukraine, Kyiv.
21 April, 2022	Vladimir Putin declares victory in the Battle of Mariupol.

24 June, 2022	The EU invites Ukraine and Moldova to become a candidate country of the EU.
18 August, 2022	Antonio Guterres, Chief of UN, warns of damage to a nuclear station, Zaporizhzhia, as both Ukraine and Russia accuse each other of shelling close to the plant

VI. Possible Challenges & Solutions

Key Issue 1: Ukraine might use lorries and trains to export all the wheat it can across land. The EU established what it referred to as "solidarity lanes" so that grain from Ukraine could be transported from the ports of Constanta and Romania on the Baltic Sea.

Key Issue 2: Ukrainians are covered by the EU's Temporary Protection regime, which guarantees their access to employment, healthcare, education, housing, and financial support for up to three years. The significant number of returns is a result of a peaceful border region, the fact that many divided families are forbidden from leaving Ukraine, and confidence in being let back into the EU.

Key Issue 3: The development of a flexible, intelligent, and sustainable energy system should be prioritized in European nations. New perspectives on energy, including its sources, production, markets, transmission, and usage, are necessary to make the energy transition.

Key Issue 4: Offer targeted job assistance in the relatively secure regions of Ukraine, expanding on the ongoing government-sponsored effort to move employees and businesses, for example. Local Employment Partnerships (LEPs) backed by the ILO can aid in opening up work opportunities.

VII. Recommendations for Resolution Writing including Research

The key point of recommendation for this issue is the word 'post-conflict'. Delegates must remember that the issue is not discussing the conflict in Ukraine, rather the effects and remnants of the conflict in our lives today. It is imperative for delegates to know how their country is related to and plays a role regarding post-conflict Ukraine. For each key issue, delegates must research and draft a resolution that would best fit the interests of their country. We encourage all delegates to research not only their own country, but also other countries that are in the council, in order to get an insight on various perspectives on the issue and find out which countries they might merge the resolutions with during the

conference. It is also very important to seek out other countries that might have an opposing viewpoint on the issue, as delegates can prepare arguments or counterexamples to use against other delegates during the debates.

VIII. Bibliography

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IX: Additional Resources

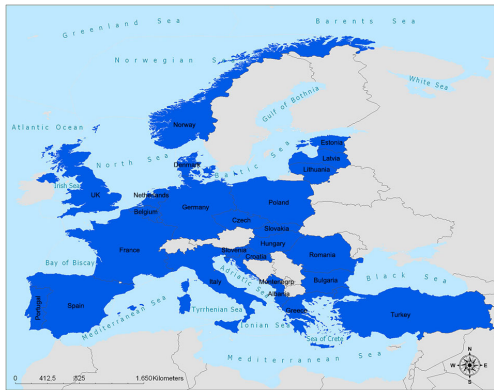
Map of the Black Sea



Map of Ukraine refugees fleeing to neighboring countries



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)



European Nation (EU)



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

