



Committee: DISEC

Agenda Item: Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon in Russo-Ukrainian War

Country: Spain

Delegate: Deniz Zeynep Tekin

The Soviet Union consisted of 15 republics that provided a homeland for various ethnic groups. After a number of incidents ethnic separatism and internal stagnation have plagued the Soviet Union. In late 1991, during a severe political crisis and the gradual loss of centralized authority, the leaders of the Russian, Byelorussian, and Ukrainian SSRs announced the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Russia and Ukraine remained close after the Soviet Union (USSR) broke apart in 1991. As a non-nuclear weapon state, Ukraine consented to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons in 1994. Nuclear weapons from the former Soviet Union were taken out and destroyed in Ukraine. By means of the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States committed to maintaining the political independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine in exchange. Ukraine has emerged from the ashes of the Soviet Union throughout its brief existence. On August 24 1991, Ukraine marks its Independence Day, commemorating the overwhelming choice made by the Ukrainian Parliament to leave the Soviet Union, with 92% of the voting in favor of doing so.

While Ukraine wants to remain neutral in European politics, Russia's actions have caused Ukraine to want to join NATO. The shared border between Russia and Ukraine has contributed to a rise in tensions between the two countries, especially since Ukraine's initial effort to join NATO in 1992 as a result of strong lobbying by Ukrainian authorities. Ukraine's proposal for a NATO membership action plan has been rejected by Germany and France due to Russia's disdain. Crimea has remained under the rule of Russia for many years. The Crimean War happened mid-19th century. It was one of the first "modern" wars and had implications for the balance of power in Europe with Crimea holding a critical geo-political position in the Black Sea Region. Crimea was a republic within the Soviet Union, but after the dissolution of the union it became a territory of Ukraine. Crimea passed into the hands of Russia in a referendum held in 2014. This situation was not welcomed by Europe and Russia was condemned.

In 2014, the Russian Federation initiated military interventions in Ukraine, marking the beginning of a conflict that continues to this day. In February 2014, Russia began its military intervention by annexing Crimea, a region that was part of Ukraine but had a large Russian-

speaking population. After the annexation of Crimea, pro-Russian separatists in the Eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk declared independence from Ukraine, igniting a war in the Donbass region. The war in Donbass has led to more than 13,000 deaths and about 30,000 injuries. The ongoing conflict is known to have displaced about 1.5 million people. The Russian invasion of Ukraine began on 24 February 2022, with Putin announcing a "special military operation" to demilitarize and denazify the country. Russia launched missiles, airstrikes, and a large ground invasion along multiple fronts. Zelenskyy declared martial law and mobilized all male Ukrainian citizens between 18 and 60. The invasion was internationally condemned as a war of aggression, with a United Nations General Assembly resolution demanding a full withdrawal of Russian forces, the International Court of Justice ordering Russia to suspend military operations, and the Council of Europe expelled Russia. Many countries imposed new sanctions, affecting Russia and the world's economies, and provided humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine.

The tensions and Deconflictions between these two countries affect not only them but the whole world. The smallest explosion that can occur in nuclear power plants can cause even more deadly and lasting consequences than Chernobyl. The fact that Russia and Ukraine are the countries with the most intensive grain production in the world also poses a serious threat to other countries. As Spain, we consider it wrong to supply military forces or weapons to countries, and we recommend that work be done to end the war. However, we would like to state that if there is a situation that threatens us and other countries, we will use our resources.