



Committee: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

Country: “Belarus”

Topic: Russia and Ukraine Crisis

Belarus, a close ally of Russia, has supported its eastern neighbour in the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. Before the start of the offensive, Belarus allowed the Russian Armed Forces to perform weeks-long military drills on its territory, which the Russians did not leave after they were supposed to finish. In addition to the security aspect, Moscow and Minsk have interests in terms of geography, religion, economics, ethnicity and politics. Belarus also has a long border with Ukraine and has recently served as a launching pad for Russia’s expansionist policy in the region. Lukashenko has been demonstrating more loyalty to Putin, he has been forced to turn to Putin for financial support to ensure his survival in office. Not only can Putin claim strategic extension in his escalating conflict with Ukraine (Kyiv is only about 225 km from the Belarusian border), he has also succeeded in consolidating Belarus within Moscow's sphere of influence. In recent months, Lukashenko acknowledged Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea and pledged Moscow's support in any military conflict involving Ukraine. A constitutional amendment is expected soon to remove the articles that officially guarantee Belarus' neutrality, in addition to canceling its commitment not to host a nuclear weapon on its soil. Soon after the US, EU, & UK decided to impose new sanctions against Russia and Belarus, against the backdrop of Moscow's attack on Ukraine and Minsk's support for the military operation. In response to the sanctions imposed, the president of Belarus threatened to cut-off gas supplies to Europe.

Key Issue-Areas:

- The Russian leader's initial aim was to overrun Ukraine and depose its government, he was seeking to prevent NATO from achieving its goals.
- The Russian recognition of the unilaterally proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic and the Luhansk People's Republic was followed by the entry of the Russian Armed Forces into the Donbass region in eastern Ukraine on February 21, 2022
- Ukraine declared Crimea a territory temporarily occupied by Russia, and Kyiv announced the desire to acquire a nuclear weapon.

Position Paper



- Belarus considers that the Russian move is in its favor and thwarts an attack on Ukraine that was planned to target it before the strikes carried out by Moscow against Ukraine, as Lukashenko referred to his country's need to protect its borders with countries affiliated with NATO or close to it.
- The conflict will have a great impact on the international economy.

Solutions:

-Peace Treaty: A peace treaty seeks to preserve the position of the two countries, guarantees Ukraine's neutrality, and officially abandoning her dream of joining NATO to prevent the West from achieving its goals of dividing and destroying Russian society.

-Division of Ukraine territory: similar to the case of the two Koreas or of Cyprus, and Turkey, with their extensive demilitarised zones.

-Disarmament of Ukraine: by a pledge to stop Ukraine's desire to acquire any kind of nuclear weapons.