



Position Paper



Republic of Djibouti

Topic: Russia – Ukraine Crisis

Brief History:

In the late 1700s, much of Ukraine's territory became part of the Russian empire under Catherine the Great. Ukraine fought for independence in the early 20th century but lost and became part of the Soviet Union.

Ukraine was a separate entity from the beginning and has always had its own language and status inside the USSR.

Under Stalin's grip in the 1930s, Ukrainians' farmland and wheat were confiscated and a resulting famine killed an estimated 4 million people.

Ukraine declared its independence after the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. At the time, a substantial portion of the Soviet nuclear arsenal was housed within Ukraine's borders, and it agreed to transfer those weapons to Russia.

In recent years, Ukraine's democratically elected government has grown closer to Western Europe, but cultural ties with Russia, especially in the Russian-speaking eastern portion of the country, remain deep.

Main Issues

In order to defend itself from Russia aggression, Ukraine wants to become a member of NATO a move that Russia vehemently opposes.

Ukraine says that it is economically and financially challenging to face Russia alone which is a more powerful country, in fact, a superpower hence the need to join NATO.

Russia has waged war in Ukraine to stop Ukraine from joining NATO, although Russia claims to be creating a secure zone for Russian speaking people who are allegedly brutalized by the Ukraine government.

Early this year, the Ukraine government held talks with Russia government where Ukraine proposed to consider a neutral status as a nation.



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The war in Ukraine has had casualties on both sides. In Ukraine, infrastructure has been destroyed, women and children have been killed and displaced. Both Ukraine and Russia have lost soldiers and military equipment which is very expensive for the two countries.

Poland and other neighboring countries have received refugees a situation which has created a humanitarian catastrophe and stretched resources.

Effect on the World Peace and Economy

Ukraine is a major world producer of sunflower, wheat and other grains. As no farming activity is currently taking place and farms have been destroyed, the world food supplies have been greatly affected, thereby pushing prices up.

Sanctions imposed on Russia by the US and other countries have affected global supply of gas and oil which has pushed up the prices of the commodities thereby affecting the economies of most countries.

As the world struggles to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine is hampering the efforts and most economies are facing recession.

The United States and other countries want Russia to respect Ukraine territorial boundaries which will dissuade other countries not consider annexing parts of their neighbors land thereby creating anarchy around the world.

The Proposed Solution

Russia is concerned about the independence of Ukraine and is worried that a functioning, successful, prosperous democracy in Ukraine poses a direct threat to Russia government, because it will give people in Russia the idea that they, too, could enjoy what Ukraine enjoys, and rise up against the government.

Russia and Ukraine government should be encouraged by other Nations including the United Nations to go back to the negotiating table to find an amicable solution to the conflict.

This will ensure peace and harmony around the world and also help Ukraine to rebuild.

Djibouti is a member of the United Nations and respects its objectives for which it was founded.