CAGRIBEY ANADOLU LISESİ MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL

2019 STUDY GUIDE
Letter from the Under Secretary General

Distinguished Participants of the MUNCL 2019,

It is more than honor to welcome you to the fourth annual session of MUNCL Conference. My name is Adnan Cem Kıral, I am currently studying Political Science and International Relations at Yeditepe University. I am really interested in the International Law and setting strategies about global crisis. Researching and working on these kinds of international politics connected subjects fascinate me intensively. For this enthusiasm, I am attending Model United Nations conferences since 2015. Although I have attended 27 MUN and MUN-related conferences before; nevertheless my excitement before each of my conferences is like my first day that I am started to interested in MUN conferences.

Also I would like specially thank to precious Secretary General of USMUN 2018 Mr. Harun Abaz for his comprehensive academic organization to construct highly qualified MUN organizations and his kind invitation to me for this kind of the brilliant conference names MUNCL 2019 with a brilliant partnership organizations such as USMUN and PRUMUN, as a member of an academic unit. Further special thanks to our hardworking and successful current Secretary
General Ms. Zeynep Gümüş for her special effort on the conference and precious, resourceful, great team as only man; head of crisis Mr. Hüsnü Haskırış for his special ideas for the UNSC of MUNCL 2019. I strongly believe that negotiations for our preferred agenda item subject, ‘'Venezuelan Economic Crisis’’ and ‘'Conflicts between Ukraine and Russia’’ will be overwhelmingly profitable for us as a Model United Nations’ Security Council. Because of the inquiries regarding the certain subject is been relatable for almost all the contents of our simulated council.

According to our opinion as an academic unit of this conference; financial crisis can be efficiently settled at the United Nations Security Council because of the effectiveness of the procedure at the certain council. Furthermore the conflict between Ukraine and Russia is obviously deeply concerned by UNSC to impose appropriate sanctions.

Personally, the delegate who has been the member of this council should be aware of its missions’ importance during the sessions. The construction of the mission is up to the delegate due to its country & delegation policy but the determination of the mission and the attitudes should be drawn in attention the criticality of the issues which we have achieved to be handled as much as possible. Hopefully this study guide task will be helpful as an inspiration of the readers’ working process. I wish good luck and fruitful debates to our delegates
for the committee sessions. Should you have any academic inquiry regarding this committee, do not hesitate to contact me via

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**Introduction to the United Nations Security Council**

The Security Council is the primary body of the United Nations which is fundamentally taken purpose to maintain international peace and security by solution focused negotiations regarding the crucial issues all across the globe. There are five powerful countries name Republic of China, Russian Federation, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America which are the permanent members of the Security Council. They have obtained this power by the reason of the World War II. They have power to veto (in the other word ‘cancel’) any and all decisions as a substantive resolution. Especially the votes from the permanent countries are essential in case of the majority under the 3/5 in the house.

Ten non permanent members are elected in several terms due to processes. Since the UN Security Council is authorized as a most powerful body; the decisions which are taken behind closing doors and capable for the inclusion of the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action. Additionally the capability of this council includes the implementation of additional measures which are not limited to armament to strengthen ‘previous decisions that may include complete or partial interruptions of the economic and diplomatic relations and means of communication such as blockades, economic sanctions, arms
embargoes, financial penalties and restrictions, travel bans, and severance of diplomatic relations” by the aim of “eliminate not only threats to international security, but also civil wars, natural disasters, and terrorism” according to the Chapter VII, Article 41 of the official Charter of United Nations.

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**Agenda Item A: Examining the Constitutional Authority of the Venezuelan Government on the Crisis in Venezuela and Setting Strategies to Alleviate the Economic Imperfections in Venezuela:**

**Introduction to Agenda Item A**

The crucial issue which deeply concerns the “international security” names Venezuelan crisis is flamed between 2012-2013 and it has got a several economic and social reasons behind it. Constitutional authority is one of the factors of the certain crisis. Although there are a lot of assertions regarding this topic; obviously the issue is based on the inappropriate economic management such as pricing and taxation in a wrong way, inappropriate international trade negotiations, wrong investments and inadequacy of the qualification of the several kind of economic cooperation.

The chronic shortages, dramatically high portioned inflation, high amount of debts to many international organizations are been unavoidable as a result of the situation. Nevertheless it is still not too late to search for some solutions to the certain crisis. But before every possible strategies for the resolution; analysis
and deep examination of the imperfections are too important to accomplishment in appropriate way. For instance being knowledgeable from the several economic rates is essential for efficiency of the solution ideas proposed by the member states of the United Nations Security Council.
**Definiiton of Key Words**

**Inflation:**

The rising of the prices’ rate during the certain period of marketing process of the goods and services according to wages at the currencies. There can be ‘‘cost-push inflation’’ and ‘‘demand pull inflation’’ as types.

**Hyperinflation:**

This situation shows the high acceleration of the inflation. Excess of 200 percent should be observed in case of named as a hyperinflation.

**GDP & GNP:**

Gross Domestic Products aim to estimate the value of the total worth of a country’s production and services; also aims to see the strength of a country’s local economy. Gross National Products are mostly inquiries the individuals and the firms’ economic activities at all.

**Bolivarian Diaspora:**

Fundamentally it is the economic corruption that basis the Latin American countries. It also includes the shortages, refugee crisis, and governmental issues at its content.

**Constitutional Crisis:**
Especially it is observed at the possible coups and the coup interferences or any and all deep changes at the governmental system of the country. That kind of crisis may affect the situation of the country from many ways.

**Chavismo:**

It is the case of the achievements of the Chavez to handle a crucial economic issue that settled at Venezuela.

**Petrostate:**

The countries which are fundamentally base their economic currency to the oil trading such as Venezuela and the other OPEC member states.

**Hydrocarbon Law:**

It is basically oil and gas production and exploration laws that rely on the jurisdiction power of the country. As a first time; legislation of the hydrocarbon laws seen in 1940s in Venezuela.

**Historical Background of the Venezuelan Economy**

**General Overview**

The situation at the Venezuelan economy is changed a lot from the duration between the past and nowadays. Since the beginning of the 20th century the rise and fall of a Petrostate country is observed. Oil played a dominant role at the Venezuelan economy like most of the countries who are the members of the OPEC such as UAE and Saudi Arabia. Before 1970; Venezuela’s profit from being oil dependent country was not directly instable. Their investments as oil
dominant country were proper enough to contribute stability at the economy. But at the further years, in addition to mismanagement; Venezuela as a petrostate path country at American continent had been incurred from issue of struck oil, which blew out at the certain years and it was including extraordinary rate of one hundred thousand barrel per day. Hydrocarbon Law of 1943 was one of the first steps of the economic crisis. The government had not watched proper investment policies regarding oil rents at the crucial points especially after 1970. Especially after 1980, the event of oil glut, the inflation soared at Venezuela’s economy by the impact of the OPEC embargo in 1973.

Before these days Venezuela is mostly known as a highest per-capita income Latin American country. Venezuelan economy is contracted fundamentally because of the government regulation and their losses in average of twenty four pounds in 2017.

1922 – 1930 | Discovering Oil

In 1922, the biologist names Royal Dutch Shell had successfully done necessary investigations on the country land. After these studies, high amount of the struck oil is released. It was equivalent to one hundred thousand barrels per day. Annual production interferences in highly qualified way, exploded during 1920s with over a million barrels to 137 million. Venezuela was making second only to the United States in total output by 1929. These successful trade actions had
sustained until 1935, but after that; Dutch disease had settled in and Venezuelan Bolivar is almost collapsed. After this day power from the oil dominancy is dramatically started to lose its force.

1930 – 1958 | Reclaiming Oil Rents

By the 1930; three foreign companies had been controlling high portioned sectors of the country. That was like a reformist action to the oil sector of Venezuela. After the Hydrocarbon Law in 1943; by the stepping as a first time; foreign companies gave their half of their profit to the Venezuelan state. Nevertheless it does not change the reality of the foreign companies’ ownership of control. But at least within five years the income of the government had gained power according to the past years.

1958 – 1970 | Punto Fijo Pact and OPEC

In 1958, the military dictatorship is declared and Venezuela elected the first stable democratic government in this year. After that three major political parties signed Punto Fijo Pact which was directly about the regulation of oil rents and contraction of the oil profits. The dictatorship has not lost their governmental power for a long at the Venezuelan state. After two years, in 1960; Venezuela joined Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia as a founding member of the
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Through the cartel, which would later include Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, and the Republic of Congo, this organization is structured from the world’s largest producers over their national industries. In the same year; the taxations in Venezuela has increased 65 percent of profits.


In 1973, OPEC embargo is regulated on the countries that are backed from the Israel Yom Kippur War. This regulation is sustained for five months. Over two years the mismanagement at Venezuela has shown its face with affecting the Latin American countries. In 1976, by the impact of the oil boom; the presidency of the President Carlos Andres Perez; shown encouragement to the creation of nationalized oil industry institution ‘’Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A. (PDVSA)’’ in order to oversee all the activities of exploring, producing, refining and exporting of the oil. This institution also set several partnerships with several foreign companies regarding the oil trading. But still the profit of the foreign companies had been heavier according to percentages of the profits from the negotiations.
In 1980s global oil prices are overwhelmingly increased a lot. Venezuela’s economy contracted as it is shown affects before the embargo and inflation rates are dramatically exploded; at the same time, it is obviously been creating massive foreign debt by purchasing foreign refineries, such as Citgo in the United States. In 1989, Perez—reelected months earlier —launched a fiscal austerity package in the other words official new regulation to eliminate imperfections at the Venezuelan economy as part of a financial bailout by the International Monetary Fund. The measures provoked deadly riots. In 1992, Hugo Chavez, a military officer, launched a failed coup and rose to national
fame. In 1998; Chavez was selected as a president at the socialist platform. In these years Venezuelan society is deeply facing with poverty and inequalities. Chavez aimed to contribute proper regulations to solve these issues. By the Bolivarian Mission the expansion of the social services are released to the society. He had also aimed industrial improvement in the country. For following this aim; he decided to work with five thousands experienced PDVSA workers in micro and macro basis. Strategic petroleum reserves are proposed in an appropriate way and negotiations with the companies of important technical expertise had been sustaining. By 1989 the inflation rate peaked to 84%. The sudden increase in the inflation rate resulted in Caracazo. The wave of protests riots, 9 lootings, shootings and massacres that began on 27 February 1989 in Caracas and neighboring cities. These actions lead to the cut of government spending and liberating economy. Liberating the economy made Venezuelan markets freer and the nations GDP went from a-8,3% to decline in 1989 to growing 4,4% in 1990 and 9,2% in 1991, however, the wages remained low and unemployment was high among Venezuelans.

2000 – Nowadays:

In 1999 Hugo Chávez took the office and became the president. In 2000 the oil prices ascended, fering the nation tremendous funds to recover from the economic collapse in the 1980s. Chávez then 10 used more social democratic,
economic policies than those of his predecessors. After the precautions taken by the government, oil funds made the nation's economy depend on high oil prices. The first four years of Chavez, first the economy grew (1999-2001), then contracted from 2001-2003 to GDP levels similar to 1997. At first, the economic downturn was caused by the low oil prices, but it was fueled by the turmoil of the 2002 coup attempt and the 2002–2003 business strike. An exodus of capital from the country and disinclination of foreign investors were also reasons behind this downturn. GDP was 50.0 trillion bolivares in 1998. At the bottom of the bankruptcy in 2003, it was 42.4 trillion bolivares. However, GDP rebounded 50.1 trillion bolivares with a calmer political situation in 2004 and increased to 66.1 trillion bolivares in 2007. In the first three months of 2010, the nation's economy diminished 5.8% compared to the previous year and had the highest inflation rate in Latin America at 30.5%. Although Chavez emphasized the popularity of the domestic products and the essence of the productions made by the working class of the country; he ended term limits, effectively took control of the Supreme Court, harassed the press and closed independent outlets, and nationalized hundreds of private businesses and foreign-owned assets to strengthen the GDP rates according to the currency of Venezuelan state. Chavez encouraged many domestic companies
to product and invests adequately to set an improvement such as oil projects run by ExxonMobil and ConocoPhillips. The reforms paved the way for Maduro to establish a dictatorship years after Chavez’s death.
The predicted rate of inflation by IMF was 159% in October 2015. The highest rate in the governmental history. Additionally this was the highest rate in the world. According to leaked documents from Central Bank of Venezuela, the country ended the year with an inflation rate of 270% and a rate of shortage rate of goods over 70%. In 2016, media outlets stated that Venezuela was suffering economic collapse, with the 500 inflation rate and 10 % contraction in the GDP due to estimations from IMF. In December monthly inflation surpassed the 50 percent barrier, meaning the nation’s economy was officially experiencing hyperinflation. The National Assembly (an assembly led by the oppositions) stated that inflation rate was over 4000% in 2017. On January 2018, Bolivar government put an end to the protected, subsidized fixed exchange rate mechanism that was truly overvalued as a result of hyperinflation. In February the Bolivar government lofted an oil-based crypto currency named petrol. Earlier 2018 the annualized inflation rate was 448000%. By the end of the year, the estimated inflation rate reached 1300000%.
The leader of the Bolivarian Revolution Hugo Chavez is also an idea founder of the antipoverty programmes for Venezuela. This programme is focusing on the basic needs of all individuals at Venezuela. This programme’s mission has been social emergency programme and trademark. Within these long-term institutionalism based missions; several strong measures are taken against poverty. This programme is concerning all the individuals’ nutrition, health conditions and education. So that the efficiency is achieved by this programme. Fundamentally, social security is of the citizens is also one of the most essential achievements for the method of this programme in addition to healthcare system and education. In that sense, provision of being social welfare state had also
aimed by the appropriate negotiations, trade unions and encouragements to the entrepreneurship. Redistribution of oil revenues is also one of the subjects at the certain antipoverty programme. Eventually the new former president of the Venezuelan state promised to break away from the neo-liberal policies of his predecessors and to place human welfare at the heart of the ‘Bolivarian Revolution’ (1998–present). Obviously, the establishment of a framework was also obligatory. Although many interferences from Hugo Chavez, the appropriate exemplification has not been contributed as it is examined from the current situation of Venezuela.

‘‘The Venezuelan social state emerged in its modern form after 1958. The social protection system was Universalist, in the sense that the state guaranteed access to health and education, in order to improve the level of human capital and modernise the country. This project of social and economic modernisation was predominant in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent the 1970s. The benefits of oil revenues were redistributed to the middle class and to a much lesser extent the working class through social programmes, mainly health, education and subsidised goods and services. This policy was known as ‘sowing the oil’ ‘‘(International Crisis Group, 2007: 3).

But the major contradiction of this model of social protection laid in its fragmentation and its stratification; access to social insurance was conditioned
by occupational status, with a divide between rural and urban workers, private and public sector employees, formal and informal sector employees (D’Elia et al., 2006: 195).

How the world stands after the presidential election, Political Instability.

Parliamentary of Power and Humanitarian Crisis held on May 20, 2018

Venezuela’s Presidency in Jeopardy and Venezuela’s Parliament of Power
Opposition leaders of the Venezuela directed the situation of dictatorship and political instability to the international community. Because of the blockade of the freedom of expression from the President Mr. Maduro; the political party leaders announced their views from the social media although they could not express at the parliamentary. The ones who expressed the huge abuse; the international assembly is arranged in defence of the national constitution.

In 2016, President Maduro declared a state of emergency for 60 days, accusing the business elite of boycotting the economy and the United States of plotting a coup against his socialist government. Also supermarkets at Venezuela are guarded by the soldiers in these days with extraordinary situation.

**Points Should be Covered the Works at the Council Regarding Agenda Item A**

--------Which subjects should be prioritized to improve ideas regarding the current Venezuelan economic crisis issue?

----------Support for poor people is the government trademark, thus making it particularly difficult for Hugo Chavez to switch back to a more universal logic.
The question can be summarised as follows: are the Missions rooted in a sustainable model that seeks to increase the state’s antipoverty programmes in Venezuela institutional capacities? Or do they represent a short-term response to pressing social needs, and as such a failure to break away from past social experiences in Venezuela?

---------- If the international community chooses to challenge Maduro’s right to continue in office after January 10, 2019 it has options. **What Can the International Community Do Post-January 10?**

---------- What should include the domestic Hydrocarbon Laws to alleviate the heaviness of these Economic, Social, Humanitarian and Constitutional Crisis?

---------- What are the fundamental assignments of OPEC member countries, European countries and Venezuela’s neighbour countries on this issue?

---------- What can be the long-term measurements to solve that kind of economic crisis?
Agenda Item B: Package of measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements to the Conflict between Ukraine and Russia

First of all the fundamental circumstance at this agenda item, Minsk Agreements should be examined as much deep as possible to research efficient solutions regarding the conflict between two crucial countries. ‘‘Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements’’ are proposed after 16 hours of negotiations on 12\textsuperscript{th} February 2015. These 16 hours of talks were sustained at the Belarusian capital city, Minsk. This agreement mostly comprehends ceasefire qualification between Germany, France, Ukraine and Russia in the certain areas of Ukrainian region. One of the most another essential point at the agreements was, certain down limitation between the heavy weapons of the certain countries’ military forces. Also according to agreement; safe access and humanitarian assistance will be depend on the international mechanism.

Participants of the Trilateral Contact Group:
Ambassador Heidi Tagliavini___________________
Second President of Ukraine, L. D. Kuchma___________________
Ambassador of the Russian Federation to Ukraine, M. Yu. Zurabov___________________
A.W. Zakharchenko___________________
I.W. Plotnitski___________________
Second of all although all the conditions at the content of Minsk agreements, the conflict between the Russia and Ukraine is still seen in nowadays. Here is the cultural division in Ukraine before the crisis: according to the most recent census, conducted in 2001, 76.8% of the population was Ukrainian and resided in the central and western portions of the country, while Russian-speakers, accounting for 16.9% of citizens, predominated in the east and southeast, particularly in Crimea. According to the view of the Europe and American continent; since the time by Starting in March 2014, the US, the EU, and other Western countries have imposed a range of sanctions according the situation of instability over the land by the measurements such as; targeting the Russian economy, freezing assets belonging to particular individuals, and banning certain business transactions. This section provides links to coverage and analysis of those sanctions and the countermeasures taken by Russian authorities.
**Maskirovka**

Russia’s President Vladimir Putin’s strategic interference in Ukraine is clarified day by day despite Russia’s traditional military technique Maskirovka. Russia applied Maskirovka successfully against to the Axis power, Nazi Germany in the later stage of World War II during the German high command to expect Russian offensives elsewhere than where they actually took place. It stands for deliberately mismanagement of the enemy with regard to own
intentions causing the opponent to make wrong decisions thereby playing into your own hand. In today’s world this is mainly done through diplomatic operations in the other words cunning use of networks to shape perceptions blurring the picture and opening up for world opinion to see your view as the correct one legitimizing policy steps you intend to take.

Russia and President Putin seek to prevent signature of the Ukrainian government to the European Union Association Agreement. It was scheduled to be so in November 2013, but backpedaling by then President Yanukovich at the last moment ignited the current crisis. The EU offered Ukraine $15 billion on the condition of fundamental reforms. Russia stepped in and offered a similar sum of money on the condition of no changes. If Putin cannot stop the agreement he will do his utmost to make sure that Ukraine’s economy does not take off and that Ukraine’s societal system does not move towards a Western style model.

Behind it all lays the anxiety of the Russian Government; that Ukraine in the Western camp turns into a success story with better economic living standard and a higher degree of freedom for its people. If so it will overshadow the
Russian model of economics and politics turning the heat on Putin and his supporters indeed threatening their political survival.

President Putin may want to re-establish as much of the former Soviet Union as possible, but he knows very well that Russia is too weak (economically and militarily) to embark on such a course. This is not his political goal. His goal is much more limited. It is defensive demonstrating that in the main part of the former Soviet Union a Western system cannot work; only his system based on old fashioned Russian autocracy, even authoritarian behavior, with no reforms is suitable. Ukraine must not be allowed to prove this assertion to be false.

This policy inscribes itself in Russian history over the last 300-400 years swinging like a pendulum between reforms and suppression, between opening up to the outside world and shutting the door; it is nourished by the fundamental elements of Russia’s foreign policy: Suspicion towards what comes from the outside world enhanced by fear of invasion due to having been invaded three times over 150 years (Napoleon 1812, Imperial Germany 1914, and Nazi Germany 1941). This also explains why the endeavors after 1991 to integrate Russia in a kind of Western system ran into obstacles and ultimately failed.
Russia is controlled by a deep patriotism linked to the mythic and mystical notion ‘Mother Russia’ combined with a perception of a unique Russian ‘soul or spirit.’

The first round is about the forthcoming Ukrainian presidential election scheduled for May 25, 2014. Russia’s position is that this election is illegal because Ukraine already has a president (Yanukovich), who according to Russia was illegally ousted in February 2014. Furthermore the agreement brokered February 21, 2014 with the help of EU foreign ministers as witnesses stipulated presidential elections no later than December 2014 and May 2014 is allegedly in Russia’s eyes too early. The Russian mediator at the meeting did not sign the agreement as witness referring to no mandate to do so, but in reality leaving Russia with a free hand to follow its own interpretation. Kremlin fears that the election results in a clear and overwhelming majority even among the ethnic Russians for a pro-western candidate; which opinion polls indeed indicate as the most likely outcome.

This position looks, however, like a loser. The majority of the Ukrainian population does not seem to be against the election and the international
community does not share the Russian point of view. Russia and Putin have weakened their hand by forcing a referendum in Crimea under extremely dubious conditions connoting the feeling that invoking legalistic reason for opposing Ukraine’s presidential election falls under the label of dissimulation. Although many interferences from different ways; the diplomatic instability is still continuing. Also investigations for the stability are still going on.

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**Timeline of the Events & Historical Background of the situation in Ukraine**

1917 Jun 29, The Ukraine proclaimed independence from Russia.

1917 Central Rada (Council) set up in Kiev following collapse of Russian Empire.

1918 Feb 20, The Soviet Red Army seized Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

1918 Feb 22, Germany claimed the Baltic states, Finland and Ukraine from Russia.

1918 Mar 3, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, the Ottoman Empire and Russia signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which ended Russian participation in World War I. Germany and Austria forced Soviet Russia to sign the Peace of Brest, which called for the establishment of 5 independent countries: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine. The Treaty of BrestLitovsk, which ended Russian participation in World War I, was annulled by the November 1918 armistice. The treaty deprived the Soviets of White Russia.

1919 Aug 31, The Ukrainian (Petlyura) Army recaptured Kiev. Petlyura’s Ukrainian Army killed 35 members of a Jewish defense group.

1920 Apr 27, Pogrom leader Petiloera (Petlyura) declared Ukraine Independence.
1921 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic established as Russian Red Army conquers two-thirds of Ukraine. Western third becomes part of independent Poland.

1921 Oct 18, Russian Soviets granted Crimean independence.

1932-1933 Stalin imposed terror and famine on the Ukraine, Kuban and Kazakhstan that was carried out be Lazar Kaganovich. Millions died in the famine. Stalin provoked what the Ukrainians called the Great Famine as part of his campaign to force Ukrainian peasants to give up their land and join collective farms. During the height of the famine, which was enforced by methodical confiscation of all food by the Soviet secret police, cannibalism was widespread.

1937 Mass executions and deportations as Stalin launches purge against intellectuals.

1939 Carpatho-Ukraine declares its independence for Czechoslovakia as German troops occupy Bohemia and Moravia.

1939 Nov 1, USSR officially approves annexation of Western Ukraine

**Ukraine in World War 2**

What History Can Tell Us About Russia, Crimea, and Vladimir Putin

Russia Ukrainian Information Wars: Over the Meanings of World War 2

1941 Jan 1, Population of Ukraine: 41,900,000

1941 June 22, Operation Barbarossa

1941 Jul 27, The German army entered Ukraine.

1941 Sep 19, The German army conquered Kiev. The prior occupation lasted 778. The population went from 900,000 in 1940 to 186,000 in 1945

1941 Sep 26, In Ukraine some 33,711 Jews of Kiev were killed over 3 days before Yom Kippur in the ravine at Babi Yar by the Nazis. Over the next 2 years some 100200 thousand more people, mostly Jews, were killed at the site. Most of Ukraine’s 1.5 million Jews wiped out by the Nazis.

1941-1944 Germany occupied the Crimean peninsula.

1942 May 12, The Soviet Army launched its first major offensive of the war and took Kharkov in the eastern Ukraine from the German army.
1942 July 16, Hitler moved headquarters from Prussia to Ukraine at the Wehrwolf Lair near Vinnytsya and stays until Sept 27th, returns again in 1943.

1942 Oct 14, The Ukrainian Insurgent Army, or UPA, was created and battled both Soviet and Nazi forces during the war. Hostility toward the partisans later ran deep because they initially sought support from the Nazis, believing the Germans would grant Ukraine independence.

1943 Nov 6, Soviet forces reconquered Kiev.

1944 January 24 Feb. 17, Battle of Korsun-Shevchenkovsky where 93,000 German troops killed or captured by Ukrainian Front Armies 1 and 2.

1944 Feb, Start of Soviet army campaign to eliminate German occupation of Ukraine

1944 May 9, Russians recaptured Crimea by taking Sevastopol.

1944 June 22, Stalin’s Secret document No. 078/42, over the signatures of NKVD chief Beria, Marshal Zhukov and Fedorov proposes exile to Siberia of “all Ukrainians who had lived under the German occupation”. Since all Ukraine was under German occupation this effectively meant every Ukrainian could be exiled except those who had escaped to Russia in 1941. Krushchev in his Secret Speech condemned Stalin for this decree. Josef Stalin deported some 250,000 Tatars from Crimea to Uzbekistan. They did not begin to return home until the fall of the Soviet Union.

1944 October 14, German occupation of Ukrainian territory ends after 1,871 days.

1945 Allied victory in World War II leads to conclusive Soviet annexation of western Ukrainian lands.

1945 February 411, Yalta Conference in Crimea [Ukraine] of “Big Three,” Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, plan conclusion of war and postwar Europe. One secret provision is forced repatriation of Soviet citizens to USSR.

1945 March 17, Ukrainian National Committee is founded. The Ukrainian National Army under General Pavlo Shandruk is established.

_Ukraine: Ominous World War 2 Parallels?

1954 In a surprise move, Soviet leader Nikita Krushchev transfers the Crimean peninsula to Ukraine as a “gift”.


1954 Armed resistance to Soviet rule ends with capture of last commander of Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

1967 Viacheslav Chornovil was arrested by Soviet authorities for dissident activities. His 3 year sentence was later cut in half.

1972 Viacheslav Chornovil was again arrested for publishing an underground newsletter and sentenced to 6 years in prison and 5 years in exile.

1980 Apr, Viacheslav Chornovil was again arrested and sentenced to 5 years in prison, but was released in 1983.

1986 Apr 26, The world’s worst nuclear accident occurred in Pripyat, Ukraine, north of Kiev, at 1:23 a.m. as the Chernobyl atomic power plant exploded. A 300 hundred square mile area was evacuated and 31 people died as unknown thousands were exposed to radioactive material that spread in the atmosphere throughout the world. An exploded at Chernobyl, Ukraine, and burned for 10 days. About 70% of the fallout fell in Belarus. Damage was estimated to be up to $130 billion. By 1998 10,000 Russian “liquidators” involved in the cleanup had died and thousands more became invalids. It was later estimated that the released radioactivity was 200 times the combined bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was later found that Soviet scientists were authorized to carry out experiments that required the reactor to be pushed to or beyond its limits, with safety features disabled.

1988 Prominent writers and intellectuals set up Ukrainian People’s Movement for Restructuring (Rukh).

1989 Viacheslav Chornovil was instrumental in the formation of the proindependence Popular Rukh.


1990 The fiercely antiRussian Ukrainian National Assembly was created, and its paramilitary wing UNAUNSO in 1991 after the abortive putsch in Moscow.

1990 Student protests and hunger strikes bring down government of Vitaliy Masol.

INDEPENDENCE

1991 Aug 24, Ukraine declared independence from USSR; Ukraine declares independence following attempted coup in Moscow: 90% vote for independence in nationwide referendum in December. Early to mid 1990s About 250,000
Crimean Tatars and their descendants return to Crimea following collapse of
Soviet Union.

1991 Dec 1, Ukrainians voted overwhelmingly for independence from the Soviet
Union. Viacheslav Chornovil finished 2nd to Leonid Kravchuk.

1992 The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kiev Patriarchate separated from
the Russian Orthodox Church following Ukraine’s independence.

1994 Mar 27, Ukraine held its first parliamentary elections since the collapse of
the Soviet Union.

1994 Jul 19, Leonid Kuchma (b.1938) took office as the 2nd president of
Ukraine.

1996 Apr 16, Anatoly Onoprienko was arrested in western Ukraine. He later
admitted to the murder of some 52 people in a serial killing spree from 1989 to
1996 that first came to attention in 1995. He went on trial in 1998. In 1999 the
former sailor was sentenced to death.

1996 May 28, Ukraine’s president, Leonid Kuchma, fired his prime minister,
Yevhen Marchuk, in a dispute over economic reforms, and named ally Pavlo
Lazarenko as prime minister.

1996 Jun 28, Pres. Leonid Kuchma pushed through parliament, called the Rada,
a new constitution. It established a clear right to own private property, and
Ukrainian as the only state language.

1996 Sep 2, The government planned to introduce its new currency, the hyrvna.
The old karbovanets would be swappable for only 2 weeks.

1996 Ukrainian men had one of the highest infertility rates in the world, ever
since the Chernobyl disaster 10 years ago. Nearly one of five Ukrainian babies
dies shortly after birth, and there have been more deaths than births since 1990.

1997 May 31, Russia and the Ukraine signed a friendship treaty. Boris Yeltsin
traveled to Kiev to sign the treaty.

1997 Jun 19, Pres. Kuchma removed prime minister Pavlo Lazarenko under
pressure from Western donors who saw him as an opponent to freemarket
policies. Lazarenko was accused of corruption. In 1998 Lazarenko was indicted
by Swiss authorities on money laundering charges.

1997 Former Soviet republics (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and
Moldova) formed Guuam to seek cooperation outside Russian influence.
1998 Mar 29, Parliamentary elections gave the Communists about 121 of 450 seats.

1999 Jul 31, The Ukraine and the US agreed to extend the nuclear weapon and ballistic missile dismantling program for 6 years.

1999 Oct 31, Elections were held and Pres. Kuchma was favored. Kuchma came in 1st with 36.5% of the vote vs. Communist leader Petro Symonenko with 22.2%. A runoff was scheduled in 2 weeks.

1999 Dec, Pres. Kuchma abolished over 10,000 Soviet-era collective farms. He decreed that the land be divided among the farm workers. The plots averaged 6 to 7.5 acres and the owners had the right to rent the land but not to sell it.

1999 Victor Yuschenko became Ukraine’s prime minister and served to 2001. He managed to reverse the country’s economic decline.

2000 Apr 6, Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko won parliamentary approval for a 5-year plan to cut state bureaucracy, deregulate business, open up privatization efforts, create a private land market, lower taxes and improve tax collection.

2000 Jul 5, The Chernobyl nuclear plant drew pledges of $715 million from Western nations for a 5-year project to replace the protective tomb built to close off the 1986 nuclear accident.

2001 February, The European Union calls for an inquiry into the murder of investigative journalist Georgiy Gongadze. Opposition demonstrations allege that President Kuchma was involved and call for his impeachment. President Kuchma denies the allegations.


2001 Apr 26, In Ukraine the parliament voted 26359 to dismiss Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko. A large crowd of his supporters called for the impeachment of Pres. Kuchma.

2002 Mar 31, In Ukraine elections the pro-Western Our Ukraine led by former PM Viktor Yuschenko led with 23%. The Communist Party had 20%. Pres. Kuchma’s United Ukraine had 13% and expected 119 seats in parliament. The
parties provide half the 450 sets of the parliament, known as the Verkhovna Rada. Direct elections decide the other half.

2002 May, Leadership announces decision to launch formal bid to join Nato.

2002 Sep 16, In Ukraine, some 15,000 demonstrators marched in Kiev and tens of thousands of others gathered in public squares around the country, demanding that President Leonid Kuchma resign or call new elections.

2002 November, President Kuchma sacks Prime Minister Kinakh. Viktor Yanukovych, governor of Donetsk region, appointed to replace him. He promises to fight poverty and work for integration into Europe.

2003 March, Tens of thousands of people join Kiev demonstrations demanding that Kuchma resign.

2003 Oct 22, Tensions spiraled between Ukraine and Russia over a small island controlling access to disputed waters. Pres. Leonid Kuchma cut short a Latin American trip to return home to deal with the issue. The dispute centers on construction of a dike from the Russian mainland out into the Kerch Strait that connects the Black and Azov Seas.

2004 Oct 23, In Ukraine tens of thousands of people supporting opposition presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko rallied in Kiev demanding that next week’s presidential election be free and fair.

“ORANGE REVOLUTION”

Orange-clad opposition supporters took to Kiev's streets and forced a change of government

2004 November, Official count indicates presidential election victory for Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych. Western and other independent observers report widespread vote rigging. Opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko launches campaign of mass street protest and civil disobedience. Supreme Court later annuls result of poll

2004 Nov 28, Ukraine’s outgoing President Leonid Kuchma called on opposition supporters to end their fourday blockade of government buildings, saying compromise is needed to solve the political crisis.

2004 December, Opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko tops poll in election rerun. Rival candidate Viktor Yanukovych challenges result but resigns as prime minister.
2004 Dec 8, Ukraine’s parliament adopted electoral and constitutional changes in a compromise intended to defuse the nation’s political crisis.

2005 Jan 10, Ukraine’s Election Commission declared Viktor Yushchenko the winner of the presidential vote.

2005 February, President’s nominee Yulia Tymoshenko overwhelmingly approved as prime minister by parliament.

2005 Apr 6, A joint session of US Congress listened to Ukrainian Pres. Yushchenko as he called for an end to trade barriers and a new era in US-Ukraine relations.

2005 May 26, The US and Ukraine signed an agreement to safeguard nuclear waste and upgrade storage facilities in Ukraine.

2005 Sep 5, In the Ukraine Oleksandr Zinchenko, a close aide to President Viktor Yushchenko who was a chief organizer of the “Orange Revolution” protests, said he had resigned from the government because of systemic corruption.

**TYMOSHENKO SACKED**

2005 September, President Yushchenko dismisses the government of Yulia Tymoshenko. Parliament approves Yuri Yekhanurov as her successor.

2005 Oct 24, NATO pledged to help Ukraine push through military reforms seen as essential to prepare the country for membership in the Western alliance, a prospect viewed with concern in Russia.

2005 Dec 31, President Vladimir Putin ordered Russia’s state-owned natural gas monopoly to supply Ukraine with natural gas at the current price for three months, if the government in Kiev immediately agreed to a big price hike to take effect later.

2006 Jan 1, Russia’s natural gas monopoly halted sales to Ukraine in a price dispute and began reducing pressure in transmission lines that also carry substantial supplies to western Europe. Supplies of natural gas to Poland have been hit by cuts imposed by Russia on the amount of gas entering the pipeline system in neighbouring Ukraine.

2006 Mar 26, Ukrainians cast ballots in a parliamentary election that could tip this divided ex-Soviet republic back toward Russia just 16 months after the Orange Revolution helped put it on a westward course.
2006 March  Viktor Yanukovych’s party tops polls in parliamentary elections. Yulia Tymoshenko’s takes second place, leaving President Yushchenko’s trailing in third.

**POLITICAL WRANGLES**

2006 Jun 11, US troops sent to the Black Sea peninsula of Crimea to prepare for joint war games left Ukraine after two weeks of protests organized by proRussian parties prevented them from carrying out their mission.

2006 June-July  After months of bargaining, the backers of the Orange Revolution the Yushchenko and Tymoshenko blocs and the Socialists agree on a coalition, but the deal collapses. The Socialists opt instead for a coalition with Viktor Yanukovych’s Party of Regions and the Communists.

2006 Jun 21, The parties behind Ukraine’s Orange Revolution agreed to form a coalition government, ending three months of tense talks to preserve a proWestern government that has sought to shed Russia’s influence.

2006 Aug 4, The Ukraine Parliament named Viktor Yanukovych prime minister. His fraud tainted 2004 presidential victory was turned back by the Orange Revolution.

2006 Sep 14, Ukraine’s proRussia premier suspended a bid to join NATO.

2007 February  Boris Tarasyuk, a close ally of the president and a strong advocate of strong ties with Europe and Nato, resigns as foreign minister after a protracted row with parliament.

2007 Apr 2, Ukraine’s president called early elections for May 27 amid a standoff with the proRussian premier, who vowed to fight what he called a coup.

2007 May 27, Ukraine’s feuding president and prime minister agreed to hold an early parliamentary election on Sept. 30, defusing a crisis that threatened to escalate into violence when the president sent troops streaming toward the capital.

2007 Sep 30, Ukrainians began voting in an early parliamentary election meant to bring an end to a monthslong political standoff between the nation’s two feuding leaders. Victor Yushchenko’s party earned only about 16% of the parliamentary vote. PM Viktor Yanukovych, had about 30% of the vote. Yulia Tymoshenko’s bloc was leading with 33%.

2007 Oct 10, Ministers from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine signed a deal to build an oil pipeline linking the Black and Baltic seas.
2007 Nov 23, Ukrainian PM Viktor Yanukovych submitted his resignation as a new parliament was sworn in and rival parties jostled to form a government after September elections.

**TYMOSHENKO RETURNS**

2007 Dec 11, Ukraine’s parliament narrowly rejected the candidacy of Orange Revolution leader Yulia Tymoshenko for prime minister, but was expected to hold a further vote.

2007 Dec 18, Ukraine’s pro-Western coalition appointed Orange Revolution leader Yulia Tymoshenko prime minister and named a government that favors the ex-Soviet republic winning NATO and EU membership.

2008 Jan 25, A World Trade Organization (WTO) accession committee approved Ukraine’s membership bid, clearing the way for the former Soviet republic to join the body.

2008 Mar 4, Ukraine’s natural gas company warned that if Russia further cuts its gas supplies, it could begin diverting shipments intended for western Europe.

2008 March, Russia’s state-owned company, Gazprom, agrees new contract to supply Ukraine’s industrial consumers directly, ending row over gas supply.

2008 Apr 1, In Ukraine President Bush said he is putting his full weight behind the desire by Ukraine and Georgia to join NATO even though Russia is opposed and the alliance is split.

2008 May 21, Ukraine moved to strengthen its currency, the hryvnia, by revising its peg to the dollar from 5.05 hryvnia per dollar to 4.85.

2008 Jun 6, Russia’s new Pres. Medvedev met with leaders of a fractious alliance of ex-Soviet republics, warning Ukraine and Georgia not to lead their countries into NATO.

2008 Sep 3, Ukraine’s Pres. Yushchenko ordered the creation of a new governing coalition and threatened fresh elections, accusing his rival prime minister and opposition parties of attempting a “constitutional coup.”

2008 Sep 5, In Kiev US Vice President Dick Cheney pledged US support for Ukraine following last month’s war between neighboring Russia and Georgia.

2008 Sep 9, The 27-member EU stopped short of offering Ukraine membership during an EU-Ukraine summit hosted by French President Nicolas Sarkozy. But the two sides began work on an “association accord,” a step that offers closer
political and economic ties and in the past has been designed to prepare nations for eventual membership.

2008 Sep 16, Ukraine’s pro-Western coalition collapsed, paving the way for complicated coalition talks or yet another early parliamentary election.

**ECONOMIC WOES**

2008 Oct 9, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko called early general elections after dissolving parliament when parties failed to resurrect a ruling pro-Western coalition in the former Soviet state.

2008 Oct 10, Ukraine’s PM Yulia Tymoshenko said there will be no early parliamentary elections, defying a presidential decree and raising the stakes in her fierce political battle with the president. She said Ukraine has no money for an early election and predicted that parliament will not pass the necessary legislation.

2008 Oct 15, The IMF said Ukrainian authorities have asked the International Monetary Fund for help in stemming a financial crisis in the country. The government took emergency measures to rescue banks and stabilize the national currency, the hryvna, after worried depositors withdrew more than US$1 billion from their accounts this month.

2008 Oct 26, The IMF said it has reached a tentative agreement to provide Ukraine with $16.5 billion in loans over the next 2 years to help the country out of financial turmoil.

Viktor Yushchenko spearheaded the Orange Revolution but disappointed in office

2009 January 1, Russia stops all gas supplies to Ukraine after collapse of talks to end row over unpaid bills and prices, leading to shortages in southeast Europe. Supplies are restored a week later when Ukraine and Russia sign a 10 year deal on gas transit.

2009 Jan 7, The EU said Russia and Ukraine will accept using international monitors to verify the transit of natural gas from Russia through Ukraine’s pipelines. Russia’s gas giant Gazprom completely stopped sending gas to European consumers at 7:44 a.m. (0544 GMT). 80% of Russian gas shipped via Ukraine.

2009 Jan 12, Russia’s staterun monopoly Gazprom announced it will resume shipping natural gas to Europe, where tens of thousands of homes and buildings have been left without heat in freezing weather.
2009 Jan 19, Russia and Ukraine signed a deal that restores natural gas shipments to Ukraine and paves the way for an end to the nearly twoweek cutoff of most Russian gas to a freezing Europe.

2009 May 22, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev challenged EU leaders meeting at a summit in Khabarovsk to help Ukraine pay its gas bills in order to prevent disruption of Russian supplies to Europe.

2009 Sep 1, Ukrainian PM Yulia Tymoshenko said Russia and Ukraine have resolved a long standing dispute over natural gas supplies, after meeting her Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin at a resort on the Baltic coast in northern Poland.

2009 December, Ukraine and Russia sign deal on oil transit for 2010, allaying fears of supply cuts to Europe.

**YANUKOVYCH COMEBACK**

2010 February 14, Viktor Yanukovych is declared winner of second round of presidential election. His main rival, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, refuses to accept the result, alleging fraud.

2010 March, Yulia Tymoshenko steps down from the premiership after a number of her supporters in parliament switch sides and she loses a vote. President Yanukovych appoints his longstanding ally Mykola Azarov to succeed her.

2010 Mar 1, Ukraine’s Pres. Viktor Yanukovych visited Brussels saying “Our priorities will include integration into the European Union, bringing up constructive relations with the Russian Federation, and developing friendly relations with strategic partners such as the United States.”

2010 April, Ukraine agrees to eliminate its stockpile of weapons grade nuclear material ahead of the Washington nuclear security summit. Parliament ratifies an agreement to extend Russia’s lease on the Black Sea fleet base at Sevastopol in Crimea for 25 years, in return for cheaper gas imports.

2010 May 17, Russian Pres. Medvedev visited Kiev, Ukraine, and oversaw the signing of several cooperation deals with the new Moscowfriendly leadership of Pres. Viktor Yanukovych.

2010 June, Parliament votes to abandon Nato membership aspirations.
2010 July, International media freedom watchdogs criticise a Kiev court’s decision to cancel the allocation of broadcasting frequencies to two privatelyrun TV channels.

2010 August, IMF approves fresh $15bn (£9bn) loan for Ukraine, subject to the government curbing the subsidising of utilities bills.

2010 October, Constitutional court overturns limits on presidential power introduced in 2004.

2010 November, President Yanukovych vetoes a tax reform that had prompted thousands of business owners and opposition activists to protest in city centres nationwide. The reform was part of austerity measures demanded by the IMF as a condition of the bailout approved in August.

2010 December, Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and Interior Minister Yuriy Lutsenko are charged with abuse of state funds. Both deny the charges and say they are politically motivated.

Topless protesters Feminist activists started campaigning for women's rights at home but have gone global

2011 March, ExPresident Leonid Kuchma is charged over the 2000 murder of journalist Georgiy Gongadze. He denies any part in the killing.

The IMF puts its $15bn bailout on hold in response to the government’s failure to pass a pension reform bill and its watering down of gas price increases.

2011 April, The main suspect in the Gongadze killing, former interior minister official Olexiy Pukach, goes on trial. He is said to have confessed to strangling and beheading Gongadze.

2011 MayJune, Ukraine postpones summit of Central and East European leaders in Yalta after several leaders boycott it over the mistreatment of opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko in prison. Others boycott the Euro 2012 football championship.

2011 Jun 20, Chinese President Hu Jintao made a rare visit to Ukraine to sign a strategic partnership declaration as Beijing seeks to revive ties with the exSoviet state after years of neglect. Hu Jintao oversaw the signing of business deals worth $3.5 billion.

2011 Sept, In Tajikistan leaders from eight former Soviet states (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) gathered to celebrate enduring cooperation over the two decades
since their nations collectively gained independence, but mutual acrimony and recriminations cast a shadow over the event.

2011 October, A court jails former PM Tymoshenko after finding her guilty of abuse of power over a gas deal with Russia in 2009. EU warns Ukraine of “profound implications”.

2012 Feb 3, The death toll from a severe cold spell in Eastern Europe rose to 222, including 101 in the Ukraine, 37 in Poland, 24 in Romania and 16 in Bulgaria.

2012 Apr 23, Ukraine’s two biggest pro-Western opposition parties announced they will be joining forces in the fall parliamentary election in order to challenge Pres. Viktor Yanukovych’s grip on power.

2012 Apr 27, In Ukraine four blasts within minutes rocked the center of Dnipropetrovsk in what prosecutors believed was a terrorist attack. Nine children were among the 31 injured. The crime was investigated as a terrorist attack and 4 men were soon arrested.

2012 May 24, In Ukraine a melee in the parliament was sparked by a proposed bill to make Russian an official language in eastern regions of the country with large native Russianspeaking populations. Lawmakers grappled and threw punches. One was hospitalized with a head injury.

2012 Jul 5, In Ukraine some 1,000 opposition activists rallied in Kiev to protest legislation upgrading the status of the Russian language.

2012 July, The European Court of Human Rights condemns the detention of former interior minister Yuriy Lutsenko and demands his release and compensation. Police in Kiev fire tear gas to disperse hundreds of protesters angry at a law pushed through parliament with little debate that gives Russian regional language status.

2012 October, First parliamentary elections since President Yanukovych came to power see a decisive win for his governing Party of Regions and a surprise boost for the far-right Freedom party. OSCE observers, the United States and the European Union express concern at the conduct of the poll.

2012 December, Government resigns to allow a number of ministers, including Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, to take up seats in parliament. Government remains in office on an acting basis.

2012 Dec 13, In Ukraine a violent brawl between supporters of the president and opposition lawmaker broke out in parliament, nearly overshadowing the naming of a new progovernment speaker to lead the fractious body. Opposition
lawmakers were angry over the fact that some of their opponents continued the controversial practice of voting in place of their absent colleagues, despite a recent ban.

2013 April, European Court of Human Rights rules unanimously that the arrest and detention of Yulia Tymoshenko in 2011 was unlawful.

**NEW REVOLUTION**

2013 July, Russia halts imports of chocolate from one of Ukraine’s main confectionary makers, Roshen, saying its products fall below safety standards, in what is seen as retaliation for Ukraine’s efforts to integrate further with the EU.

2013 Aug 15, Ukrainian politicians accused Russia of starting a trade war to pressure the country against signing a cooperation pact with the EU, bringing relations between the two former Soviet states to a new low.

2013 Sep 11, The European Union rejected Russian pressure to deter Ukraine and other former Soviet republics from deepening trade ties with Europe, saying any kind of retaliation was unacceptable.

2013 Sep 18, Ukraine formally gave the goahead for landmark trade deals to be signed with the European Union, disregarding pressure from Moscow for Kiev to halt its westward course.

*Months of at times violent protests culminated in the collapse of the Yanukovych government in 2014*

2013 Oct 21, The party of Ukraine’s jailed opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko (52) rejected President Viktor Yanukovich’s terms for her release and European envoys said time was running out to solve a row threatening agreements with the EU.

2013 Oct 29, Russian PM Dmitry Medvedev says Russia will ask Ukraine to start prepaying for gas supplies in case Ukraine doesn’t settle outstanding debts. He was reacting to a complaint of Alexei Miller, chief executive of Russian gas giant Gazprom, who said Ukraine owes Russia $882 million for the August deliveries and was due to pay for it by Oct 1.

2013 Nov 21, The Ukrainian government announced it was suspending its preparations for the signing of a landmark agreement with the EU. President Vladimir Putin’s spokesman said that Russia welcomed Kiev’s desire to
improve trade ties with Moscow, signaling satisfaction with the Ukrainian government decision.

2013 November, Tens of thousands of protesters take to the streets of central Kiev and other cities to protest at the government’s sudden decision to abandon plans to sign an association agreement with the EU. They accuse the government of bowing to Russian pressure, as well as being corrupt and unaccountable.

2013 Dec 13, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich made few concessions in crisis talks with the opposition, his first direct attempt to defuse weeks of unrest over a policy swerve to Russia away from Europe. A Ukrainian court released all those arrested during a violent police dispersal of demonstrators near the presidential administration building, one of the demands of the opposition that has conducted three weeks of large protests.

2013 December, Russia agrees to slash price of gas supplied to Ukraine and lend $15bn to mollify protesters.

2014 Jan 16, Supporters of Ukrainian Pres. Viktor Yanukovich rammed a sweeping law through parliament in an attempt to curb antigovernment protests, sparking an outcry from the opposition and raising tensions on the streets.

2014 Jan 17, Ukraine President Viktor Yanukovych signed legislation curbing antigovernment protests, civic activism and free speech.

2014 Feb 9, Ukraine’s security agency warned of a heightened risk of terrorism, including from nearly three months of antigovernment protests. An estimated 70,000 pro-Western Ukrainians thronged the heart of Kiev vowing never to give up their drive to oust President Viktor Yanukovych for his alliance with old master Russia.

2014 Feb 19, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich accused pro-European opposition leaders of trying to seize power by force after at least 26 people died in the worst violence since the former Soviet republic gained independence. Defiant protesters seized control of Kiev’s central post office, hurling fire bombs and rocks and standing their ground against officers in riot gear. Opponents of the president declared political autonomy in the major western city of Lviv. Protest leaders and Pres. Yanukovych called for a truce.

2014 February, Security forces kill at least 77 protesters in Kiev. President Yanukovych flees to Russia, opposition takes control under interim president Olexander Turchynov and acting prime minister Arseny Yatseniuk. Russia refuses to recognise takeover.
How America is Replaying the Cold War, and Russia is Replaying World War 2 | RUSSIA ANNEXES CRIMEA

2014 March, Russian forces help separatists seize power in Crimea, which Russia then annexes, prompting the biggest EastWest showdown since the Cold War. US and its European allies impose sanctions on Russia.

2014 Mar 4, Vladimir Putin said that Moscow reserves the right to use its military to protect Russians in Ukraine but voiced hope it won’t need to do so as he accusing the West of encouraging an “unconstitutional coup.” Russia’s statecontrolled natural gas giant Gazprom said it will cancel a price discount for natural gas supplies to Ukraine as of April 1.

2014 Mar 11, The parliament of Ukraine’s Crimea peninsula voted for full independence from Ukraine in preparation for a referendum to join Russia. France threatened sanctions against Moscow as early as this week. Gunmen took over air traffic control of the airport in the regional capital Simferopol and refused landing rights to a flight from the Ukrainian capital.

2014 Mar 12, Ukraine’s acting president said the country would not use its army to stop Crimea from seceding, the latest sign that a Russian annexation of the strategic peninsula may be imminent.

2014 Mar 16, Residents in Ukraine’s strategic Crimean Peninsula voted to leave Ukraine and join Russia, overwhelmingly approving a referendum that sought to unite the Black Sea region with the country it was part of for some 250 years. In eastern Ukraine thousands of proRussian protesters in the city of Donetsk rallied in support of Crimea’s right to join Russia and to press for their own referendum. Ukraine’s defense minister said his forces in Crimea have reached a temporary truce with Russia aimed at easing tensions surrounding the Black Sea peninsula’s highstakes secession referendum.

2014 Mar 21, Russia’s Pres. Vladimir Putin completed his annexation of Crimea, signing a law making the Black Sea peninsula part of Russia just as Ukraine itself sealed a deal pulling it closer into Europe’s orbit.

2014 April, ProRussian separatists in eastern city of Donetsk declare an ”independent republic”.

2014 Apr 11, Crimean lawmakers adopted a new constitution, taking another step to cement the region’s absorption into Russia despite strong objections from the Muslim Tatar minority. Government launches ”antiterrorist” operation in the east.
2014 May, Voters call for independence in Donetsk and Luhansk in a poll rejected as illegitimate by Kiev.

2014 May 11, Residents in eastern Ukraine formed long queues at polling stations to cast their votes in hastily organized independence referendums, defying the central government which called the ballots illegal and funded by neighboring Russia.

2014 May 20, The UN refugee agency said at least 10,000 people have been driven from their homes since the start of the Ukraine crisis, with Crimean Tatars the hardest hit.

2014 May 26, Ukraine’s new president-elect Petro Poroshenko promised to negotiate an end to a pro-Russia insurgency in the east, saying he was willing to begin talks with Moscow.

2014 Jun 7, In Ukraine newly elected Petro Poroshenko was sworn in as president and called for dialogue with the country’s east. He also took a firm line on Russia’s annexation of Crimea this spring, insisting that the Black Sea peninsula “was, is and will be Ukrainian.”

2014 June, Poroshenko signs a delayed association accord with the EU pulling the country decisively out of Moscow’s sphere.

2014 July, US and EU tighten sanctions on Moscow over its alleged involvement in the uprising in Ukraine.

2014 Jul 14, Russia’s foreign ministry said it has invited monitors from the OSCE European security and rights body to two of its border crossings with Ukraine as a sign of goodwill. A NATO military officer said Russia has been building up its forces again along the Ukrainian border and now has an estimated 10,000–12,000 troops in the area. A Malaysian airliner comes down in rebel-held territory, killing all 298 people on board. It is believed to have been shot down. The UN Security Council calls for a full inquiry. The wreck of the Malaysian airliner which came down over rebel-held territory Red Cross says it considers Ukraine to be in civil war.

Red Cross says it considers Ukraine to be in civil war.

2014 Jul 18, The European Union took the next step towards imposing tougher sanctions on Russia for its role in the Ukraine crisis by agreeing the legal basis for widening its list of targets.

2014 August, Russia sends unauthorised aid convoy to besieged rebel-held cities, prompting Ukraine to say it has been invaded.
2014 Aug 14, The Ukrainian parliament approved a law to impose sanctions on Russian companies and individuals supporting and financing separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine.

**NATO says Russian forces are engaged in direct military operations inside Ukraine.**

2014 September, Nato Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen says Nato will form a rapid reaction force in case of a crisis similar to the one in Ukraine on Nato territory.

2014 Sep 16, Ukraine’s parliament ratified an agreement to deepen economic and political ties with the EU, and passed legislation to grant autonomy to the rebellious east as part of a peace deal.

2014 Sep 18, The United States pledged $53 million in fresh aid to Ukraine for its struggle against Russia’s incursion, including countermortar radar equipment, in a gesture of support for visiting Ukraine Pres. Poroshenko.

2014 Sep 20, The Ukrainian city of Donetsk was rocked by blasts, even as government forces and proRussian separatists prepared to create a buffer zone to separate the warring sides. One Ukrainian soldier was killed and seven others were wounded in overnight violence. A ninepoint memorandum was signed earlier in the day in the Belarussian capital of Minsk by the separatists and envoys from Moscow and Kiev.

2014 Sep 23, In eastern Ukraine proRussian rebels said they were withdrawing guns and tanks from the frontline under a peace plan forged with Kiev that aims to end five months of conflict.

2014 Sep 24, Ukrainian peace efforts stalled after proRussian insurgents called their own elections in defiance of a deal under which they and the Ukrainian army began withdrawing heavy weapons after 5 months of war.

2014 Sep 25, Ukraine’s President Petro Poroshenko ordered a temporary closure of its porous border with Russia and voiced plans to apply for EU membership in 2020 as part of his exSoviet country’s Westward shift.

2014 Sep 29, A shaky truce between proRussian rebels and the Ukrainian military was challenged when 9 soldiers and 3 civilians were reported killed in a surge of fighting across the separatist east.

2014 Sep 29, Russia launched a criminal case against “unidentified representatives of Ukraine’s senior political and military leadership”, National
Guard and nationalist organizations, in which it accused them of committing “genocide.”

2014 Oct 2, In eastern Ukraine proRussian insurgents launched a fresh assault on the Donetsk Airport held by isolated Ukrainian forces as a monthold truce came under renewed strain and calls grew for the Kremlin to help halt the bloody revolt.

2014 Oct 7, The German government said a convoy of 112 trucks carrying aid from Germany has crossed into Ukraine and the goods will be distributed in the country’s east by local officials.

2014 Oct 8, The UN said the conflict in eastern Ukraine is still claiming about 10 lives a day among government troops, proRussian separatists and civilians despite a ceasefire agreed in early September.

2014 Oct 9, Ukraine’s president approved legislation to purge government bodies of officials linked to the rule of the country’s previous leader, Viktor Yanukovych.

Post-October 2014: http://ukraine.csis.org/#514

Points Should be Covered the Works at the Council Regarding

Agenda Item B

--------- How timeline of the events regarding the situation at Ukraine were triggered the domestic conflicts and the disputes between Russia and Ukraine?

--------- How could the integration of Minsk Agreements (Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements https://www.ft.com/content/21b8f98e-b2a5-11e4-b234-00144feab7de ) directly or indirectly be done to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine?

--------- How far do the sanctions regarding certain circumstances go?
What kind of measures can be taken for promoting safe zones for the civil society of the countries?

What is the certain role of the media organs for this conflict?

What can be the certain content of the Russia’s Maskirovka commitment in case of nowadays’ situation?

Can the NATO and EU interferences be valid during that kind of crucial dispute and how?

How can the borderlines be protected from the possible terrorist attacks efficiently?

Bibliography and Further Readings

Agenda Item A – Venezuelan Economic Crisis

Historical Background of the crisis - https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/venezuela-crisis

Antipoverty Programmes in Venezuela - https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/15236598.pdf


Venezuelan Parliamentary Analysis


Study Guide about Economic Sanctions

Venezuelan Hydrocarbon Law Regulation -
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Venezuelan economy, as a hyperinflation exemplification

**Agenda Item B – Crisis in Ukraine**


https://news.usni.org/2014/03/11/brief-history-conflict-ukraine


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https://www.huffingtonpost.com/joergen-oerstroem-moeller/maskirovka-russias-master_b_5199545.html

**Minsk Agreements**

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**Previous United Nations Security Council Sessions on these Agenda Items**

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LIVE: UN Security Council on Venezuelan Crisis ------  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJA91dD_SAM
LIVE: UN Security Council hold meeting on Ukraine in 2015 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wA71E0jBOaU

U.N. Security Council Emergency Meeting On Confrontation Between Russia And Ukraine -
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e4LFcOacTI

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