

CC:

Euromaidan

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1. Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Participants,

I am honored to welcome you to the MARINEMUN conference 2025 , where we will engage in meaningful discussions and debates on global issues. As your Secretary-General, I am incredibly excited and proud to be in this role, and I am enthusiastic about the opportunity to see the diverse perspectives and ideas that each of you will bring to the table. I feel incredibly lucky to work alongside our wonderful academic and organization team, and together, we will create an enriching and A memorable experience for everyone involved.

This conference will be a platform for constructive dialogue and collaboration, and I am confident that together, we will make it a truly great and impactful event.

If you need any assistance, feel free to get in touch with me.

Warm regards,

Selin Esin

Secretary-General

Email: seloosesin@hotmail.com

2. Letter from the Co-Under-Secretaries-General

Esteemed Delegates,

It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to MARINETRAIN'25, I am utterly fraught with the opportunity to serve you in this spectacular conference as Under-Secretary-General responsible for our committee.

As you may know, your decisions in this committee will be substantial in terms of designating the fate of Ukraine in a historical context, so I would like to underline the fact that your preparation and effective discussion are essential for our committee to rewrite the history.

In other words, I encourage all participants to read this study guide thoroughly and fully comprehend the main subjects of discussion as well as key policies so that you will not experience any difficulties regarding the process.

The floor is yours,

Çağın Taylan Özgün

Under-Secretary-General of the “CC: Euromaidan”

3. What is “Euromaidan”?

Euromaidan was a series of large-scale protests and demonstrations organized in Ukraine from late 2013 to early 2014. In November 2013, the protests were triggered by the Ukrainian government's decision to delay signing an association agreement with the European Union (EU) due to pressure from Russia. The agreement would have strengthened Ukraine's ties with the EU and many Ukrainians saw it as a step towards European integration that promised political and economic improvements.

Thousands of Ukrainians, mainly the younger generation, went through the streets to demand closer ties with Europe and to show their dissatisfaction with the government's corruption, lack of democracy and human rights violations. Protests lasted from November 2013 to February 2014. At the end, they achieved their goal: The government got overthrown.

A. Historical Background

The main reason for the Euromaidan movement is that the Party of Regions is the governing party. Before their rise to power, the Party of Regions received a major support in the east and south of the country (i.e. Russian predominant oblasts in Ukraine) due to the fact that the party was pro-Russian. The Russian minority took additional social privileges, economical capitulations were given to Russia, and Russian became *de facto* co official language. At the beginning of their rule, those circumstances have stated so far were just triggering Ukrainian nationalists. However, after some years, non-nationalist but westernist people in Ukraine started to become Ukrainian *chauvinist* because of this oppression which is against Ukrainian national identity.

The Ukrainian nation has had some serious concerns about Russia. If we take a quick look at history we will see tons of evidence for those concerns (See also: Russification of Ukraine, Holodomor, Korenizatsiia etc.). Under Russian influence, both in imperial and Soviet eras, Ukrainian language has been liquidized. Remember, every action has an equal and opposite reaction. This oppression has made Ukrainians quite “reactive” to any kind of pro-Russian attraction in Ukraine.

Another important historical fact has to be mentioned in this section is the Orange Revolution. The "Orange Revolution" is a political movement that took place in Ukraine in 2004-2005. This revolution began following allegations that the 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections, won by Viktor Yanukovich, were rigged. The election results showed that Yanukovich had won. However, the allegations of fraud and irregularities in the electoral process led to a massive public backlash, during which supporters of Viktor Yushchenko, one of the leaders of the Orange Revolution, organized large-scale protests in Kiev Independence Square. The protests started as a reaction against government corruption and election fraud. These protests were successful and the presidential election was held again. This time Yushchenko won the presidential election. Yet, the next election which was held in 2010 turned out with the victory of Victor Yanukovich, who has been prejudiced by the Ukrainians since the Orange Revolution.

In August 2011, the Party of Strong Ukraine and the People's Party announced that both parties were aiming to merge with the Party of Regions. The merger between the People's Party and the Party of Regions did not materialize. Strong Ukraine and the Party of Regions merged on March 17, 2012. As a result of this union, the Party of Regions won the parliamentary elections and they secured their majority in *Verkhovna Rada* (Ukrainian unicameral legislative body). They won 187 seats in the Ukrainian Parliament, 41.56% of the 450 seats. The party had lost approximately 2 million voters compared to the previous election. On December 12, 2012, the party formed a parliamentary faction of 210 deputies. On December 31, 2013, this faction had 204 voting power.

However, after Yanukovich was elected in 2010, scandals began to surface. There were allegations of corruption and financial misconduct against Yanukovich. At the same time, Yanukovich was threatening opposition leaders and abusing his power. One of the main events that erupted was the arrest of Yulia Tymoshenko, the main opposition leader. This situation has clearly demonstrated to the public the political repression in the country. Tymoshenko's arrest has also been criticized for allegedly strengthening the government's claim to fight corruption.

The main reason for the start of the Euromaidan movements In November 2013, President Viktor Yanukovich's sudden decision to suspend the signing of the association agreement with the European Union (EU), which proved to be an important turning point. The agreement aimed to strengthen Ukraine's ties with the EU, and many Ukrainians saw it as a step toward reforms, increased prosperity, and closer ties with Western Europe.

Yanukovych's decision to align more closely with Russia rather than pursue closer ties with the EU, as in his party's policy, sparked widespread discontent among segments of the population, particularly in western and central Ukraine, where pro-European sentiment was stronger. Many Ukrainians viewed the EU association agreement as a symbol of a European future characterized by democracy, the rule of law, and economic opportunity.

The Euromaidan protests drew widespread support from various segments of Ukrainian society, including students, professionals, civil society activists, and ordinary citizens dissatisfied with the current system. The movement became a forum for expressing dissatisfaction with systemic corruption, abuse of power, and a lack of democratic accountability. Euromaidan's historical context includes Ukraine's political positioning, with competing influences from Russia and the West. The protests were about more than just Ukraine's internal affairs; they reflected broader geopolitical tensions between Russia and the West, particularly given Ukraine's strategic importance and historical ties to both sides.

In summary, the historical context of Euromaidan is defined by Ukraine's struggle for democratic reforms, economic development, and national identity, all against a backdrop of deep corruption, political polarization, and external pressures from Russia and the West. The protests were a watershed moment in Ukraine's modern history, influencing its trajectory and laying the groundwork for subsequent political developments, such as the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the country's ongoing quest for reform and stability.

B. Aftermath of the Euromaidan

President Yanukovych' announcement that he would not sign the European Union Association Agreement was widely reported in the country and international media. The Government's decision was a significant escalation of the Euromaidan movement. The message the government wanted to give was clear. They were saying that "from now on our direction would be pro-Russian, not European-leaning".

The government's decision did not go down well with the Western countries, which were trying to bring Ukraine to their side. The media accused President Yanukovych of being a Putinist. While all this was going on, people in the west of the country took to the streets and started protests. In February 2014, these protests escalated into armed clashes between the people and the *Militsiya* (national police), resulting in dozens of casualties. As a result of these protests, which grew under the name of the Euromaidan movement, the **Second Azarov Government** was overthrown on February 22, 2014. Protesters took control of government buildings in Kiev, along with the city itself.

After these unpreventable events, Yanukovych fled to the Russian-predominant city of Kharkiv in the east of the country. On the same day, the parliament decided to dismiss the President and hold new elections. Yanukovych declared that he was the elected president of the country and rejected this action. Most of the eastern oblasts said they were standing behind their president.

While these events were taking place, the Ukraine Parliament repealed the law on state language policy, which allowed the use of minority languages in state institutions in regions where the minority population does not exceed 10 percent. Feeling threatened, millions of Russians took to the streets as part of the *Anti-maidan movement*. The Transitional government in Kiev belatedly realized that this decision was wrong. Because this would cause Russia, which was waiting in ambush, to intervene into the events quietly but with all its power.

In the aftermath of the crisis, Putin's government declared that it would protect the rights of Russians in Ukraine and received parliamentary authorization for military intervention, but on paper Putin's government did not intervene in any of the events in Ukraine. But in reality it was in the middle of all the events. It was Russia that organized the pro-Russian protesters and supported the militia groups with arms aid. Russia denounced the coup attempt against Yanukovych, did not recognize the new government and increased its support for pro-Russian protesters

The pro-Russian protests were not limited to the south and east of the country. On February 23, Russian riots broke out in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the special-administered city of Sevastopol. These protesters, with Russian agents and low-ranking soldiers, cut off all communications in the government building and seized it. After this event, the Crimean Parliament declared independence. They announced their decision to join Russia in a plebiscite to be held in March. In the referendum held on March 16, Crimea was annexed to Russia with over 95% of the people voting in favor. Most western countries have said that this is an invasion and must be stopped immediately and have announced a succession of economic sanctions against Russia. The annexation hasn't been recognized by the international community.

The protests in the Donbass region, comprising the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, were more vocal and faster than in other regions. By the end of March the situation had become desperate. Shortly after, protests turned into an armed conflict. By April 7, protesters had seized all government buildings in Donetsk and Luhansk. Independence declarations came sequentially: in Donetsk as the "Donetsk People's Republic" on April 7, and in Luhansk on April 27, militias declared independence as the "Luhansk People's Republic". Within a short time, these two new states united to form a confederation, Novorossiyya (lit. "New Russia").

In May 2014, even though it was late, the Ukrainian army launched a general offensive and fierce fighting began. Many civilians lost their lives as the army launched air and ground attacks on rebel settlements. Fighting halted with the Minsk Agreements, which gave rights to Donbass republics on *de facto* existence.

4. Status Quo at the Beginning of the Committee

A. The major events prior to the Committee

I. Orange Revolution (2004)

The first round of Ukraine's presidential election was held on October 31, 2004 with more than 25 candidates on the ballot. Yanukovich and Yushchenko each received about 39 percent of the vote, much more than any other candidates but less than the 50 percent needed for victory, which necessitated a runoff election. Runoff election, held on November 21, declared Yanukovich the victor. But thousands of accusations of fraud immediately poured in from independent election observers. Yushchenko's troubles began long before the election. During two years of campaigning, the ruling party harassed his supporters, used state-sponsored media to portray Yushchenko as weak, and disrupted his funding. Yushchenko also survived several assassination attempts, including a near-fatal dioxin poisoning last year. Yet, efforts to quash Yushchenko only increased his popularity, forcing the government to resort to electoral fraud to insure its desired outcome. At the Kennan Institute event, three days after the November runoff, Anders Aslund of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, cited evidence of ballot stuffing in the pro-Yanukovych regions of Eastern Ukraine. Furthermore, election results came in that were mathematically impossible. For example, several districts reported voter turnout greater than 100 percent. Ukraine scholar Taras Kuzio reiterated the severity of the fraud, contending that government falsification caused faulty poll numbers when, in fact, less than 30 percent of the entire population supported Yanukovych. Meanwhile, a growing yet peaceful civil protest was taking shape in Kyiv's Nezhdelyzhny Square, also known as the Maidan. As word spread of extensive election fraud, thousands of Yushchenko supporters gathered on the Maidan in

peaceful protest. Within a few days, that number burgeoned to more than a million people. Article 5 of Ukraine's Constitution states: "The people are the bearers of sovereignty and the only source of power in Ukraine." This tenet proved true on the Maydan as thousands rallied against corruption and in support of democracy and rule of law. Former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine and Wilson Center Senior Policy Scholar William Green Miller spent six weeks in Ukraine during the crisis and witnessed the spectacle firsthand. "The Orange Revolution was a brilliant, largely spontaneous, and certainly colorful expression of popular will," he said. The mood had been changing steadily, however, long before the Orange Revolution took shape. Public opinion data over the past decade revealed a large and steady dissatisfaction with the Kuchma administration coupled with growing support for genuine democracy, according to data collected by Wilson Center Fellow Christian Haerpfer, reader in Politics in the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Aberdeen (UK). He discussed this survey data at a Kennan Institute seminar shortly before the December runoff. Haerpfer said the public's dissatisfaction with the government since 1996 had consistently remained above 80 percent.

II. 2010 Ukrainian presidential election

Viktor Yanukovich won the second round of the Ukrainian presidential election organized on 7th February last. According to the final results given by the central electoral Commission of Ukraine, Viktor Yanukovich, leader of the Region's Party, won the election with 48,95% of the 25 493 529 expressed votes, against 45,47% of the votes for Yulia Tymoshenko. The Ukrainians turned out en masse in comparison with the disinterest they seemed to bear with regard to the campaign, the turnout rising to nearly 70%. Slightly over 4% of the voters opted for "against all candidates" a possibility offered by the Ukrainian law. In the evening of 7th February Viktor Yanukovich was modestly triumphant. Accused of electoral fraud five years ago, ridiculed as a puppet of the Kremlin by his opponents, the head of the Party of Regions preferred to play a rallying role this time round. "This victory is the first step towards the unification of the country and towards stability" he said. "I shall take Ms Tymoshenko's voters on board and those of the candidates who did not go on to the second round. I do not want enemies but the contrary – I want to fight against the real dangers which threaten the country, which are poverty and corruption." Unity and stability, these are key words for a country that is still divided with regard to its political hopes if we are to believe the figures. The electoral map, which is split between red and blue, is the proof of this polarization. Viktor Yanukovich easily won in the east and the south of the Ukraine with peaks of popularity in the regions of Donetsk (90.4%), Lugansk (88.8%) and in the autonomous region of Crimea (78.3%). Yulia Tymoshenko scored full marks in the west and the center with for example 86.2% of the vote in Lviv and 88.8% in Ivano-Frankivsk. As usual the region of Kiev voted against the national trend giving 69.7% to Yulia Tymoshenko against 23.6% to Viktor Yanukovich.

III. Imprisonment of Yulia Tymoshenko

Ukraine's imprisonment of the former prime minister Yulia Tymoshenko was a politically motivated violation of her rights, Europe's human rights court has ruled. A Ukrainian ambassador stormed out of the court in response to the ruling in a case that has strained the former Soviet state's ties with Europe and the US. An architect of the 2004 pro-democracy Orange Revolution, instantly recognisable by her crown of braids, Tymoshenko was sentenced to seven years in prison in October 2011 after being convicted of exceeding her powers as premier while negotiating a gas contract with Russia. Tymoshenko has said her detention was intended to keep her out of politics and that her rights were violated when she was first imprisoned in August 2011. The court agreed unanimously that she had been jailed "for other reasons" than those permissible by law. "It was not a criminal prosecution. There was another aim of that prosecution and everyone knows that that was a politically motivated prosecution," said Serhiy Vlasenko, Tymoshenko's lawyer. European leaders have condemned the case as politically motivated, and hinted that they are unlikely to ratify a free trade and association agreement with Ukraine, a project four years in the making.

IV. Renouncement from the Association Agreement with the European Union

Ukraine's decision to reject the Association Agreement with the European Union marked a significant turning point in the country's political landscape. Despite initial momentum towards closer integration with the European Union, Ukraine's rejection of the agreement underscored the complexities and competing interests at play within the nation. The rejection of the Association Agreement in 2013 followed a period of intense political maneuvering and external pressure. Ukraine had been in negotiations with the EU for several years, aiming to strengthen ties and align with European standards. However, as the agreement approached signing, internal divisions and external influences led to its rejection by the Ukrainian government. Soon after, the protests started.

V. Police Crackdown on Protests

The Euromaidan protests began as peaceful demonstrations in Kiev's Independence Square, calling for democratic reforms, an end to government corruption, and closer integration with the EU. However, as tensions rose and the government's response became more hostile, the situation rapidly devolved into violence. The police crackdown on the protests worsened in February 2014, resulting in bloody clashes between security forces and demonstrators. The violence resulted in the deaths of many protesters and police officers, as well as numerous injuries and arrests. The international community strongly condemned law enforcement's excessive use of force, calling for restraint and respect for human rights. The European Union and the United States expressed deep concerns about the situation and urged all parties to engage. Finally, opposition parties got united under the name of Maidan People's Union.

B. Economical Status

If we look back to the inception of events, up until November 2013, the economic landscape was stable and prosperous.

Inflation rate in Ukraine was between -0,2% and 0,5% in 2013. Nevertheless, it increased to 12,1% in 2014 and 48,7% in 2015 as a result of Euromaidan protests. Moreover Ukraine's export volume in 2013 amounted to \$64.7 billion. Ukraine's main export products include; agricultural products (such as sunflowers, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets and corn), iron and steel products, coal, motor vehicle and vehicle parts. Also Ukraine is well developed in the industrial sector, as a result of the remnants of its Soviet heritage.

One of Ukraine's most significant sources of income is its underground resources. Ukraine has 47,1 billion tons of coal, 28 million tons of iron ore and 1,5 billion tons of chalk and limestone reserves.

In 2013, the average exchange rate was 1 United States Dollar (USD) equal to 8 Ukrainian Hryvnia (the Ukrainian Currency). Subsequent to the Euromaidan protest, between 2014 and 2015, it increased to the point where 1 USD was equal to 27 Ukrainian Hryvnia.

Prior to the protests, a minimum wage was 1218 Hryvnias which was around 152 USDs. Subsequently, in 2015, minimum wages were increased and arranged around 1378 Hryvnias. However, due to the high inflation rates and devaluation of the Hryvnia, that new minimum wage was just equal to 63 USDs.

Ukraine's major trading partners in 2013 were Russia, Moldova, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Poland, USA, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Italy and Lithuania. Due to the fact that Ukraine's main trading partners were mostly EU countries.

C. Foreign Relations

I. European Union (EU)

In the early days of the Second Azarov Government, relations with the European Union were quite stable. In May 2010, President Viktor Yanukovich made a commitment to enact the requisite legislation by June 2010 to facilitate the establishment of a free trade zone between Ukraine and the European Union (EU). It was anticipated by Yanukovich that visa requirements between Ukraine and EU member states would be lifted, with the creation of a free trade zone envisioned to materialize by March 2011. The Azarov Government remained steadfast in its pursuit of EU integration. Throughout May and June 2010, both Prime Minister Mykola Azarov and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kostiantyn Hryshchenko reiterated that integration into Europe constituted a paramount objective within both the domestic and foreign policy spheres of Ukraine. The policies espoused by the Azarov Government were not antithetical to EU integration, as affirmed by the European Union Commissioner for Enlargement, Štefan Füle, on 12 May 2010. An actionable plan aimed at facilitating Ukraine's progression toward the establishment of a visa-free regime for short-stay travel, negotiated between the European Council and Ukraine, was formally endorsed on 22 November 2010. This roadmap delineated substantive enhancements required in Ukrainian border control, migration policies, and asylum procedures. If you consider this, there was a very stable relationship between the Ukraine government and the European Union. The EU Association Agreement was negotiated in Brussels on March 30, 2012, but as of November 2012, the 27 EU governments and the European Parliament had yet to sign it. Former Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's treatment and sentencing (which EU leaders viewed as politically motivated) strained EU-Ukraine relations. The real trigger was the declaration by Ukrainian Prime Minister Yanukovich that he would not sign the Association Agreement.

II. The United States of America (USA)

In 2009, the United States announced its support for Ukraine's NATO membership application. In 2010, leaked American diplomatic cables revealed that American diplomats had defended Ukraine's sovereignty in various diplomatic negotiations. This steadfast support emphasized a commitment to Ukraine's autonomy and territorial integrity. Of course the true intention behind this was Ukraine's location. Ukraine is a post-Soviet country and shares a long border with Russia, the biggest enemy of NATO. Since the fall of the eastern communist bloc in 1991, USA and NATO have tried to tie up good relations with ex-communist countries to integrate them into NATO against Russia.

III. Russia

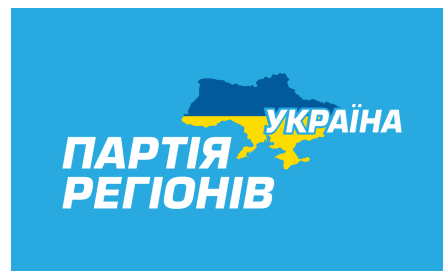
After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the successor states' bilateral relations have undergone periods of ties, tensions, and outright hostility. In the early 1990s, Ukraine's policy was dominated by aspirations to ensure its sovereignty and independence, followed by a foreign policy that balanced cooperation with the European Union (EU), Russia, and other powerful polities. Especially after the Party of Regions came to power, the ties between Ukraine and Russia have strengthened considerably. Significant steps were taken, such as the gas agreement, military cooperation and economic agreements with Russia. This means that Ukraine's relations with Russia became closer under Yanukovich. During this period, Ukraine maintained close relations with Russia, especially in economic agreements as well as in the energy sector. However, this had a negative impact on Ukraine's relations with the European Union. Instead of signing an Association Agreement with the European Union, the Yanukovich government sought closer cooperation with Russia. Under Yanukovich, Ukraine's dependence on Russia increased and there was a deep split within the country between pro-Russian and anti-Russian groups.

5. Political Parties & Civil Organizations

A. Parties in Government

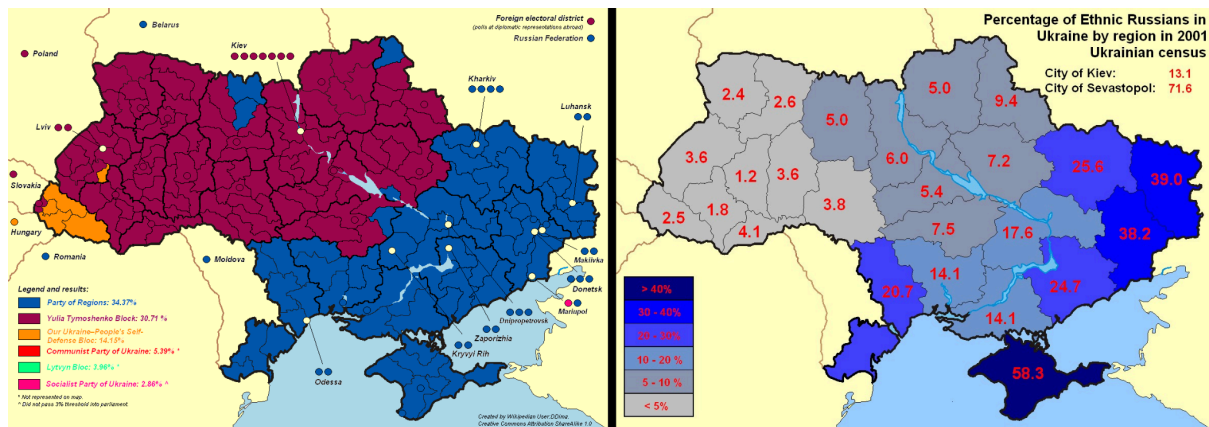
I. Party of Regions (Партія Регіонів)

Party of Regions was the ruling party during the Euromaidan Protests. Most of the cabinet members, as with the president and the prime minister, were either members or sympathizers of this party. So, embracing the Party of Regions and its policies is the key point for our committee.



First things first, Party of Regions is a *Russophilic* party. The word Russophilia is a combination of the words Rus' (Russian, Russia) and philia (in Greek: love). In political terminology, this word refers to being pro-Russian or Russian-leaning. Party of Regions was openly a pro-Russian party in Ukrainian politics. They used Russian as a co-official language, tried to impose regionalism especially in the predominantly Russian regions, moreover they gave economic and diplomatic capitulations to Russia during their administration. You can even observe the places where Russians live by looking at the Party of Regions's electoral performance map.

First Map: 2007 parliamentary elections, Party of Regions is represented with blue
Second Map: Distribution of Ethnic Russians in Ukraine



Another ideology followed by the Party of Regions is *Euroscepticism* which Russophillia brings with itself. As its name suggests, simply, this ideology aims to avoid any relations with the European Union (EU) member states. The United Kingdom's exit from the EU could be a good instance for Euroscepticism. Obviously, Yanukovych's refusal to sign the treaty with the EU is a result of Euroscepticist policies.

Their political position could be considered as center-left, however, the party wasn't obsessed with a single political position. That's why, "*catch-all party / big tent*" would be a better definition. "Big tent" or "catch-all party" is a political term that refers to a party which does not have a certain political position/ideology, but instead tries to collect voters from any political view. Party of Regions was clearly a big tent party. Their voters had distinct ideologies; such as communism, conservatism, liberalism, Russian nationalism etc.. On the path to take the government they had achieved to gather all of these people under one roof. Yet, because of the extent of the people they address, the Party of Regions couldn't ever easily show their real ideology.

II. Ukraine - Forward! (Україна – Вперед!)



Founded as Ukrainian Social Democratic Party, Ukraine - Forward is clearly a social democratic party. Until 2012, the party had followed Batkivshchyna in opposition as they made an electoral alliance to gain more seats. In 2012, Ukraine - Forward left this alliance and ran independently in elections. Unfortunately for them, they lost all of their representation in parliament. After that, they changed their policy, which allowed them to be a party in Government. **Their leader, Natalia Korolevska became the Minister of Social Policy.** Although their new position, the party was not supporting the Party of Regions in every topic. Such as the arrest of Natalia Korolevska, they campaigned for her release. They also followed a neutral policy during the Euromaidan.

B. Anti-Government Parties (Maidan People's Union)

I. Batkivshchyna (Батьківщина)

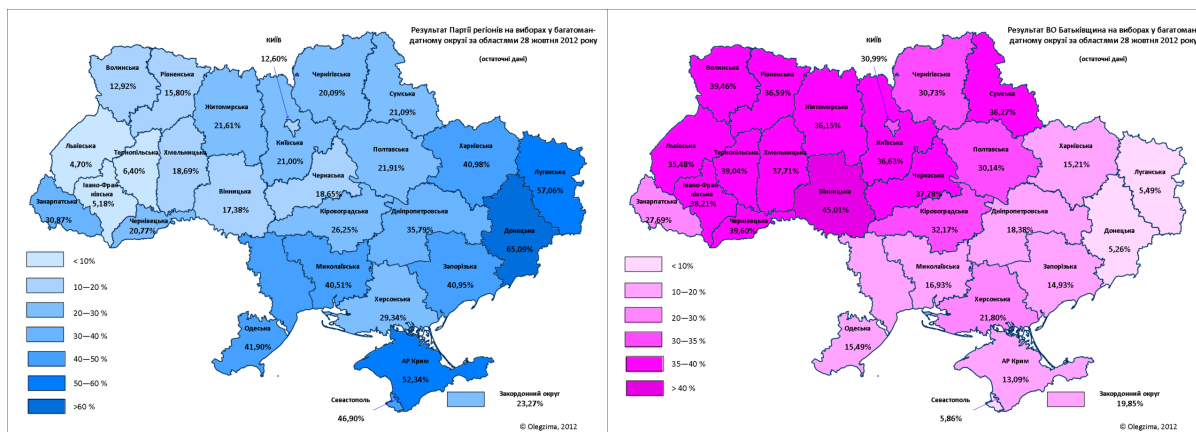


Batkivshchyna has been the main opposition party during Yanukovich's presidency. Very briefly, this party is the exact opposite of the Party of Regions. They are getting votes from northwestern oblasts, while the Party of Regions is getting from southwest. They are Ukrainian patriots, while the Party of Regions is pro-Russian. They are liberals but the Party of Regions is statist. More instances could be given, but I assume that you have got it.

Left: 2012 electoral performance map of the Party of Regions.

Right: 2012 electoral performance map of Batkivshchyna

Note: Here is visual evidence for the exact distinction between Batkivshchyna and the Party of Regions.



Batkivshchyna is the descendant of the “Hromada” party, which was a party that was founded against the former president, Leonid Kuchma. With the support of Kuchma in the 2004 presidential elections to the Party of Regions and its candidate Yanukovych, “anti-Kuchma” trend evolved into a “anti-Yanukovych” trend which Batkivshchyna has carried to this day.

Party’s Leader, Yulia Tymoshenko is one of the most significant political figures in the post-independence Ukraine. As we have written under the previous titles, her arrest is a burst point for Euromaidan.

II. Svoboda (Свобода)

Svoboda is the successor of the Social-National Party of Ukraine (SNPU). SNPU was a neo-Nazi/neo-fascist, ethnic ultranationalist, anti-liberal, statist party. They even had a swastika-like symbol on their party flag. So as SNPU, Svoboda is also a successor to this nationalist trend. During the 90s, the party was accused of being neo-Nazi. In 2004, Oleh Tyahnybok assumed the leadership office in SNPU. Shortly after his election, he commenced a reform era in SNPU which was simply a transition period to modern-day Svoboda. He cleared neo-Nazists up and changed the party’s name. After all of these, a way more mild nationalist party came into existence: Svoboda. They hadn’t been successful in elections until 2012. In the 2012 parliamentary elections (last elections before the Euromaidan) they were able to take 37 seats. Which made them one of the greatest parties on the opposition side during the Euromaidan.



III. Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform - UDAR (Український Демократичний Альянс)

UDAR is a pro-European party based in the capital city, Kiev. Actually, the party was founded for the purpose of taking Kiev in local elections. Today, UDAR is still the biggest party in Kiev. Moreover, its leader, Vitali Klitschko is the mayor of Kiev. Party made an alliance prior to the Euromaidan, with Batkivshchyna and Svaboda.



IV. Right Sector (Правий Сéктор)

Right Sector is a far-right political-paramilitary confederation between ultranationalist organizations in Ukraine. The Right Sector consisted of 3 major political parties: UNA-UNSO,



Congress of the Ukrainian Nationalists/Tryzub, and Spilna Sprava. These parties had a lot of views in common such as Russophobia, Ukrainian ultranationalism, and some neo-Nazi aspects. They were the most radical and savage group in the opposition during the protests as they were present in most of the armed attacks.

V. Democratic Alliance (Демократичний Альянс)

Democratic Alliance is an elitist *Christian-Democrat* pro-European political party. They got registered in 2011, since then they had opposed the Government. Because of their opposition, the Ministry of Justice -which is under the Party of Regions's government- attempted to eliminate their registration in 2012. They took part in the opposition bloc during Euromaidan.

VI. United Left and Peasants (Партія Об'єднані Ліві і Селяни)

United Left and Peasants is one of the exceptional parties. Usually, in Ukraine, the leftist parties are intended to be pro-Russian. However, this party has defended Ukrainian national sovereignty and territorial unity since its foundation.

VII. Vidsich (Відсіч)

Vidsich is a non-violent popular movement which was founded in 2010 against the authoritarian regime of Viktor Yanukovych and his alleged pro-Russian policies. In the last quarter of 2013, they became one of the leading groups for the Euromaidan period. They have stayed active after the Euromaidan, currently they have focused on civic rights and constitutional freedoms.

VIII. Council of the Crimean Tatar People (Qırımtatar Milliy Meclisi)

Council of the Crimean Tatar People is the highest representative body for the Crimean Tatar minority in Ukraine. During Yanukovych's presidency half of the council members got dismissed and the other half assumed their offices with the appointment of Yanukovych. Yet, the Council supported the opposition in Euromaidan.



C. Other Parties & Organizations

I. Communist Party of Ukraine - KPU (Комуністична Партія України)

As in their name KPU is a left-wing communist party. As did the other leftist parties, KPU was taking votes from southeastern oblasts and had become Russophilic as the time went by. Although they lost most of their vote to the Party of Regions, they continued to support them due to their ideology. They supported Viktor Yanukovich in 2004 and 2010 presidential elections.

During the Euromaidan protests their deputies voted for “anti-protest laws” in favor of the Party of Regions. Yet, they did not support the Party of Regions and Viktor Yanukovich, contrarily they voted for his removal.



II. Russian Bloc (Руський Блок)

Russian Bloc was a political party which lined up with the trends of pan-Slavism and Russophilia. They didn't affect politics majorly. Their activities are most intense in Autonomous Republic Crimea and the Federal City of Sevastopol.

III. Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine - PSPU (Прогресивна Соціалістична Партія України)

PSPU is a breakaway party from the Socialist Party. As expected, their voters were also dense in southeastern provinces. Its ideology did not differ from the other left-wing parties. They followed a Russophilia-centered policy. After the early 2000's party had begun to lose its power. During the Euromaidan, they were most influential in the Federal City of Sevastopol.

IV. Labour Ukraine (Трудова Україна)

Labour Ukraine had been a minor leftist party which followed the policies of the Party of Regions.

V. People's Democratic Party - NDP (Народно-Демократическая Партия)

NDP is a pro-Leonid Kuchma (former president of Ukraine who supported Yanukovich as his successor) party in Ukraine. Party has gained seats in the parliament twice, in 1998 and 2002. After those elections they couldn't gain any seats.

6. Forces for the Public Order

A. Militsiya (Міліція)



Militsiya was the “national police organization” of Ukraine which is under the direct control of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs. Throughout the post-imperial history of Ukraine, militsiya had been the main law enforcement agency. During the post-independence period they messed with several scandals, such as the kidnapping of the journalist Georgiy Gongadze. Until their replacement with the *National Police* in 2015, they were considered as a corrupt oppression tool for the government.

Militsiya was under the order of the Minister of the Internal Affairs (MVS), which was appointed by the President till 2004 and by the Prime Minister with the approval of the President after 2004. Moreover this Minister was usually subordinate to the President, which makes the President the hidden ruler of the organization. In our committee, Militsiya can be activated by the committee's common decision, with the orders of the President and the MVS. More you activate them unnecessarily, the more backfires will come.

B. Berkut (Беркут)



The Berkut was a sub-branch of the Militsiya specialized for intervening against the people. It had a structure that can be called a gendarmerie. It operated semi-autonomously at the local level and in the countryside. It was one of the most used organizations by the government. Today, the government's use of Berkut is considered a criminal act. These crimes include "blackmail, terror, voter intimidation, mass violence, torture". The organization was also known to have anti-Ukrainian sentiments. In March 2014, after the Russian invasion of Crimea, the organization was separated from Ukraine and incorporated into the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. Today it is still a branch of the Russian police.

In the committee, it would be in your best interest to assign Berkut to handle more secretive matters. However, if your activities with Berkut come to light, it could lead to bigger problems.

C. Internal Troops (Внутрішні Війська)

"Internal Troops" was a civilian, gendarmerie-like auxiliary security organization in Ukraine. This structure, which exists in most post-Soviet countries, has remained in place in post-independence Ukraine. Until it was disbanded in 2014, it had mostly the same characteristics as other security forces.



D. Security Service (Служба Безпеки)

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) is the military's organization for internal intelligence security against foreign agents. According to the Constitution, **this group is under the direct command of the President.**

You will be able to activate this organization by joint decision of the committee and by order of the President. In particular, the use of the SBU will allow you



to capture Western agents, if there are any, and subsequently to reduce insurgencies in the areas where these agents are located.

E. Titushky (Тітушки)

Titushky was the generic name for mercenary agents hired by the government. The main purpose of these agents was provocation. The provocateurs were tasked with interfering in anti-government protests and inciting protesters. Thus, a simple protest could turn into an act of violence, and the government would have a reason to arrest the protesters. So they were basically amateur agents. Using Titushky in the committee will give you an advantage, yet, overusing them can lead to serious backfires/crises.

7. Procedure of the Committee

A. Caucuses

In MUNs, caucuses refer to sessions where delegates gather to discuss specific topics, draft resolutions, negotiate, or strategize. Caucuses play a crucial role in the MUN simulation as they provide an opportunity for you to communicate, collaborate, exchange ideas etc.. Normally, in General Assembly committees the mainly used caucus is the “moderated caucus” where delegates are allowed to speak only by the chairboard’s permission. However, we are not going to negotiate under moderated caucuses in our committee. Instead we are going to use these:

Semi-moderated Caucus:

Unlike moderated caucuses, delegates in a semi-moderated caucus are allowed to speak without the chair's permission, as long as they do not interrupt other cabinet members and treat each other with respect.

Unmoderated Caucus:

In an unmoderated caucus, delegates are free to draft any kind of paper they want to achieve their goals, and support others. The majority of the cabinet’s time should be spent on unmoderated caucuses rather than semi-moderated.

B. Directives

Directives are the main materials of Crisis Committees; they are what distinguish a CC from the General Assembly. As the name implies, the term "directive" refers to an order or instruction. On the committee, any realistic and feasible action can be taken by writing directives. Consequently, it is guaranteed that the majority of the time spent on the committee will be devoted to writing directives (Triumphs are attained through concrete actions, rather than mere speeches or campaigns.) Unlike the GA procedure, it is unnecessary to encourage, suggest, or demonstrate any ideas to make it happen; only a decent directive is required.

To summarize, directives are written when one wishes to accomplish or do something. Writing a directive allows one to take any realistic action, therefore instead of long discussions and talking sessions to execute your ideas and progress in the committee, directives will be written. There are 3 types of directives that we are going to use in our committee, here they are:

I. Personal Directive

Personal directives are written when an action is within your character's authority or is possible due to their abilities. Personal directives are written by addressing the WH questions, *which are what, why, when, who, where*, and most importantly, *how*. Write down the action you want to take by answering the WH questions, then detailing and explaining it as much as possible to ensure that your plan is as comprehensive as possible. Also, the use of the *future tenses* is critical, try to use it whenever possible.

II. Joint Directive

Directives written by more than one individual are considered joint directives. Joint directives are written when one can only achieve the purpose of the directive by utilizing the authority of other cabinet members. The other conditions are the same.

III. Committee Directive

A committee directive is written when one wishes to use everyone's authority or when one is about to deliver their final directive (in most cases). Delegates frequently ask, "How are we meant to write a committee directive?". The committee directive is essentially formulated collaboratively with the confirmation of all delegates in your cabinet, usually in the unmoderated caucuses.

C. Updates & Crisis

Updates:

Updates are the outcomes of your directives or a result of a new occurrence in your cabinet. The update doesn't necessarily have to be the result of a directive; for instance, if you are in the Hundred Years' Wars committee during the 14th century, then the Crisis Team may bring a plague update that will infect the majority of soldiers. Hereupon, it can be understood that the update may also be a crisis.

Crisis:

Crises emerge when one submits an insufficient directive or temporal crises occur depending on the Crisis Teams' wishes. In order for a sufficient directive to be written, there are a few rules and necessities that must be followed; failing this, an inevitable crisis will occur based on what was wanted to be done in the directive. Depending on how the committees' actions progress, a periodic crisis like a plague or a political disagreement may arise and affect a cabinet adversely.

8. Matrix & Maps

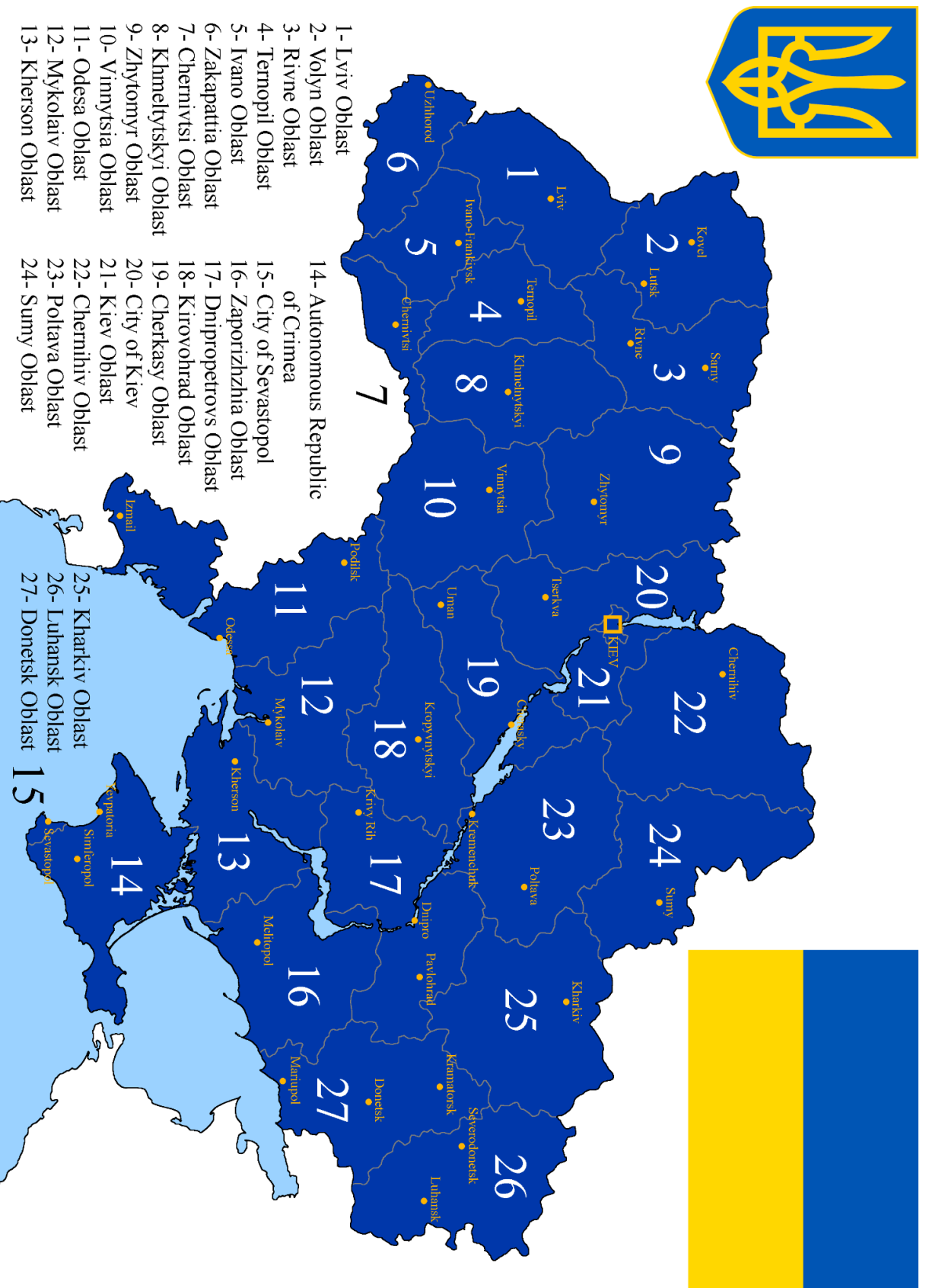
Matrix

Our committee consists of members of the Second Azarov Cabinet. You delegates will represent the ministers in the committee. As the committee, we will try to suppress the Euromaidan uprising for two days. It doesn't matter who has what role, all decisions will be taken collectively.

Date of commencement: November 23, 2013

- President- Viktor Yanukovich (CHAIR)
- Prime Minister- Mykola Azarov (CHAIR)
- First Vice PM- Serhiy Arbuzov
- Vice PM- Yuriy Boyko
- Vice PM- Oleksandr Vilkul
- Vice PM- Kostyantyn Gryshchenko
- Minister of Social Policy- Natalia Korolevska
- Commander of the Ground Forces- Henadii Vorobiov
- Minister of Foreign Affairs- Leonid Kozhara
- Minister of Internal Affairs- Vitaliy Zakharchenko
- Minister of Defence- Pavlo Lebedyev
- Head of the Internal Troops- Serhiy Yarovyi
- Head of the Security Service- Oleksandr Yakymenko
- Minister of Infrastructure- Volodymyr Kozak

- Minister of Finance- Yuriy Kolabov
- Minister of Justice- Olena Lukash
- Minister of Economy- Ihor Prasolov
- Minister of Health- Raisa Bogatyrova
- Minister of Revenues and Duties- Oleksandr Klymenko
- Minister of Culture- Leonid Novokhatko
- Minister of Infrastructure- Volodymyr Kozak



9. Notes From the USG

In the Committee, as you know, we will represent the Government, against the pro-European Ukrainians. If you have read and finished the guide, we ask you to do additional research. Not only on Ukraine, but also on any other related topic. For example, you can look at how major protests in other countries have been suppressed.

Another thing we expect from you is creativity and imagination. Modern problems require modern solutions, and these solutions require nothing but creativity.

We wish you all the best of luck.

Слава Україні! - Slava Ukraini!

Please do not hesitate to get in contact with us.

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