Background Guide

European Union

AlexMUN 2023

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Members of the chair

Hello, welcome delegates, I'm Daniela Armada Navarrete. I will be serving as the president in this Alexmun 2023. In case you have any questions, you can contact me at this email address. daniela.armada@bab.edu.mx

I'm Alejandra Hadad Kuri, and for Alexmun 2023, I'll be your conference officer. If you have any questions, you can contact me at this email address. alejandra.hadad@bab.edu.mx

Hello, my name is Nicole Asunsolo, and in this Alexmun 2023, I'll be your moderator. If you have any questions, you can contact me at this email address. nicole.asunsolo@bab.edu.mx

We'll pay close attention to address your queries and worries.

Introduction

"The European Union is the world's most successful invention for advancing peace" John Bruton

Under the statutes of the European Union we will address the following topics.

Topic A: Confronting the Ukrainian migration crisis. This issue is extremely relevant because it affects the European Union in various ways such as socially, politically and economically.

Topic B: Reestablishing cooperation between the UK and the European Union. Which is relevant to the EU due to access to the markets and somehow combating terrorism. on the other hand also guarantee financial stability.

Through the Maastricht Treaty, a supranational entity known as the European Union was established in 1993. Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Poland, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania, Sweden are among the 27 nations that make up the bloc.

These seek to enhance the quality of life for their residents by fostering political and economic unity among their members.

There are numerous institutions inside the European Union, including the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Council, and the European Court of Justice. At the level of the European Union, each institution has a specific function in the formulation and execution of policy.

The free movement of people, goods, and services within the boundaries of the EU, the establishment of a single currency (the euro), the encouragement of research and development through initiatives like Horizon Europe, the implementation of environmental regulations, and the fight against climate change are just a few areas where the EU has had a significant impact.

The EU is responsible for the free movement of people, trade, goods, services and capital between member countries. Common foreign and security policy, including the negotiation of trade agreements. Economic and fiscal policy coordination of the member countries, as well as the promotion of economic growth and job creation in the EU. Protection of the environment, including the struggle against climate change. Protection of human rights, justice and citizen security in the EU.

Topic A: Confronting the ukrainian migration crisis

On February 24, 2022, armed forces sent from Russia began the first bombardment of Ukraine. This was all ordered by Vladimir Putin due to the conflict that had been going on since 2014. Fourteen million Ukrainian citizens have been forced to leave their country due to this war since that moment.

Occidental countries have sent armament to Ukraine although the number of them is not quite clear. Even the UN figures of wounded and civilians killed may be inferior to that which is the reality. Russia and Ukraine have not given reliable data on losses for the past months.

This war in addition to the thousands of refugees and displaced persons who had to flee Ukraine has brought an economic crisis both for the countries in conflict, Ukraine and Russia, as for the world.

Although the number of refugees, displaced persons, wounded and dead is not certain, there is a number of estimates.

According to the Norwegian army, the invasion of Ukraine has caused approximately 180,000 dead or wounded from the Russian army and 100,000 from Ukraine. On the other hand, an estimated 30,000 civilians.

8.1 million refugees fled Ukraine because of Russia's invasion, according to figures provided by national governments.

5.4 million people who were driven from their homes but remain in Ukraine according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As of May 2022, this increased to more than 8 million, the IOM reported.

5.6 million Ukrainians returned home according to IOM.

17.6 million Ukrainians in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Historical Context

When the Empire of the Russian Czars fell apart, countries such as Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia and the Republic of Russia emerged.

Russia was led by the Bolsheviks which was an anti-democratic and illiberal party, therefore controlling the whole society with a dictatorship full of violence. They suppressed civil liberties and civil rights as they intended to create an "egalitarian society". Russia became the first socialist state in the world. When it was consolidated they wanted to invade and recover countries they had lost and incorporated them into the USSR, one of them was Ukraine.

Russia is the longest country on earth, stretching from the center of Europe to the tip of Asia. Russia was within an even larger state, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). USSR emerged after the Revolution of 1917. The USSR formally began in December 1922 until 1991. It was a federal nation and communist system, and it was one of the two most powerful countries in the world. In the XVIII century Russia became an empire and therefore almost all of Ukraine was in their hands, therefore undervaluing their culture and language so they were persecuted as well, for many years. The Ukrainian language was considered a dialect and the culture as peasant and poor.

There were two important events during this period. The Holodomor, a Ukrainian word meaning "to starve" which condemned approximately seven million people in the Soviet Union but particularly in Ukraine. This was intended to physically eliminate the peasants and to repress any symptom of a resurgence of Ukrainian nationalism. On the other hand, during the Second World War the Nazis invaded the USSR causing destruction in Ukraine, Ukraine becoming one of the scenes of the Holocaust. With time Ukraine inside the USSR recovered and was one of the most important territories of the Union.

After 70 years in 1991 when the Soviet Union was dissolved Ukraine was able to become independent.

On August 24 of that year Ukraine declared its independence, it was ratified by referendum on December 1, 1991.

In 2014 Ukraine suffered a political crisis full of protests and violence. Vladimir Putin took advantage of this to send anonymous troops (without uniforms) to the Crimean Peninsula, which was part of Ukraine. Also in Donetsk and Lugansk, border provinces, he pushed for uprisings. This caused that part of the country to be a war zone for many years.

The tension in these two countries was increasing for years, until on February 24, 2022 Putin decided to order his troops to various points on the border. They bombed airports, cities and communication routes, causing the conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

Relevant International Action

As there are allies for Ukraine so there are also allies of Russia.

Ukraine's main ally is the United States. Joe Biden gave a speech assuring that there will be economic sanctions closing access to Russian banks and export restrictions as did the President of the European Commission. Ukraine is also counting on the help of the 27 members of the European Union, Great Britain and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). UNHCR is working with local authorities and community organizations to provide supplies for the affected populations. It is also working to expand reception capacity for internally displaced persons.

On the other hand, for Russia, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), a military alliance that was created after the fall of the Soviet Union and is made up of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

Several countries such as France, Romania, Slovakia, Moldova, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom have received millions of refugees. UNHCR and UNICEF set up support centers for refugees.

The UN General Assembly voted on a resolution condemning the war. There were 141 votes in favor, 35 abstentions, five against and 12 countries did not vote. This clearly showed the support that the two countries hold.

Countries/Organizations directly involved Countries

- United States

- Estonia.

- Spain.

- France.

- Georgia.

- Italy.

- Netherlands.

Organizations

- NATO

- European Union

- UN

- OSCE

- CSTO

Analysis

After reviewing the above information it can be seen that the war is expected to drag on for a long time. Ukraine and Russia believe that they can win the war, but it is believed that there will be no definite victory.

On the aforementioned, there were several consequences in the world as a result of the war. The

increase in the cost of fossil fuels and affected commercial communications, which affects the world.

The world trade system is equally affected and impedes recovery after the crisis caused by the pandemic.

Focusing on migrants, the humanitarian crisis, referring to all the people who have had to flee their homes. Although countries have supported them with shelters at some point, it is not going to be enough. International security is also affected because of this and it produces a disorganization of society as there are waves of violence, loss of self-esteem and even loss of human attributes.

Possible Solutions

After analyzing the problem and taking into consideration everything that occurred during this one, we realized that action is already being taken but not enough to solve the problem. That is why we have taken the lead so we have come to some possible solutions for this:

1. Work visas or a job: Being able to work could be a solution to many of the migrants' problems. Aside from helping their independence and their families. Even though many countries already offer work permits, companies can offer work visas to those people who clearly have the abilities and work experience needed for the respective job.
2. Studies: Just as it can be a relief to be able to return to work, it can also be a relief to study. Countries that offer stay assistance to migrants could also offer scholarships for students just so they can continue their education and integrate. This will help them in the future to contribute to society.
3.   Finding their families: For many of the migrants the most difficult aspect was being separated from their families. The most important thing for them to be able to move on with

their lives is to be reunited with their families. Governments could organize a reunion between migrants who are already out of the danger zones for the possibility of being reunited with their respective families.

Conclusion

The Ukrainian migration crisis is an issue that is affecting both migrants and the countries that welcome and receive them. That is why it is important that we address this issue with the importance it deserves given the impact it has. After the research we can realize that despite international aid, action is needed.

We need to find measures to defeat this social problem. As a committee our main objective is to find solutions to the humanitarian crisis, the violence, but above all to take action for all the migrants who have had to leave their homes.

Topic B: Reestablishing cooperation the UK and the European Union

The United Kingdom is a previous member of the European Union. United Kingdom left the EU in January 2020. This event is known as the Brexit, an acronym of two words Britain and exit since they refer to its leaving.

The relationship between them is basically made up of four agreements which are the Withdrawal Agreement, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement, the Information Security Agreement and the Agreement for Cooperation in the Safe and Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. These agreements have been signed by both the United Kingdom and the European Union with the objective of guaranteeing and protecting the rights of all its citizens.

After the United Kingdom officially left the EU in January 2020, negotiations on their future relations began. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the UK and the EU is one of the key agreements that will regulate the relationship between the two sides after Brexit.
The consequences of the UK's leaving have been mostly negative but on the other hand Brexit is said to have transformed the economy in a beneficial way in the UK. Many immigrants no longer feel welcome after Brexit. Although both sides have signed agreements, there are still serious repercussions for citizens and businesses on both sides.

Historical Context

On January 1, 1973, the United Kingdom joined the European Communities. In the early 1950s the British thought that their country could be a world power rather than an intermediate-sized European nation. This is why it is quite different from the other members of the EU. The countries that founded this "club" in 1950 did so in order to leave behind the thoughts and memories of the war that had left numerous damages in a number of areas. The countries that joined later had the same idea of leaving everything in the past. But on the other side Britain considered that the war had been a glorious period after its achievements in military and moral

terms. So the British thought that there was no need to withdraw to a solely European position.

Much of the countries in the EU esteem in emotional terms and consider that it contributed to a part of their identity and thus is a support to their security. Great Britain is different, it only contemplated the EU in financial terms.

In 2015, there is still the debate on whether Britain should remain part of the EU or not. Since its union there have been numerous complaints about various issues of the European project: the common agricultural policy, the common fisheries policy, its contribution to the budget, among others. It took more than five years before in June 2016, 52% of the British people decided in a referendum to leave the EU. Great Britain considered that the Brexit would be a great decision to strengthen its economy but the second wave of the pandemic has only been a disaster. On January 31, 2020, on the 45th anniversary of its accession, the United Kingdom decided to leave the EU.

Relevant International Action

After the UK left the EU they have been able to reach an agreement, The Withdrawal Agreement which ensures that it is carried out in an amicable manner and gives legal certainty that EU Treaties and EU Law will no longer include the UK. The Withdrawal Agreement covers the following things:

- The rights of EU citizens resident in the UK.

- The financial settlement.

- Protocol on Gibraltar.

- Protocol on the Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas.

- The overall governance structure of the Withdrawal Agreement.

- A transitional period, which consists of letting citizens and institutions adjust to the withdrawal of the UK.

- The disengagement provisions, which maintain the orderly withdrawal.

They have also reached The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement which covers not only air and road transport, energy and sustainability, social coordination and fisheries, but also goods, investment, political procurement, property and IPR. Of course, it ensures that EU companies are not discriminated against in procurement processes. This agreement provides for a significant level for basically aforementioned.

Countries/Organizations directly involved

As we are referring to the European Union, the countries involved are evidently the following:

• Austria

• Belgium

• Bulgaria

• Croatia

• Cyprus

• Czech Republic

• Denmark

• Estonia

• Finland

• France

• Germany

• Greece

• Hungary

• Ireland

• Italy

• Latvia

• Lithuania

- Luxembourg

- Malta

- Netherlands

- Poland

- Portugal

- Romania

- Slovakia

- Slovenia

- Spain

- Sweden

Analysis

After all the information that has been seen it can be seen that after two years of Brexit and the promising of a more successful future it appears not to be the case. The UK economy is still not recovering apart from the political fallout it has experienced. The data on the economy shows no beneficial developments, the level of inflation at the Bank of England remains the highest in the last 40 years. The Brexit also brings with it a decline in the EU's share of international trade.

According to a recent study of British chambers of commerce, 77% of British companies admit that the Brexit has not helped their business and that trade between London and Brussels has decreased by 15% (L. Gómez Díaz, 2023). Now that after many years it was possible to travel without a visa this will no longer be the case, a visa will now be required for long stays or work purposes. It can be seen that the Brexit rather than being a good solution for the UK and the EU has been detrimental to both. Everything suggested that it was going to be a great alternative, but now that trade, work and the economy of both was harmed, many of the British believe that it was not a great strategy.

Possible Solutions

After analyzing all the points of the problem and taking into consideration everything that occurred during this one, we realized that we need to take action, take the lad so we have come to some possible solutions for this:

1. To urge other organizations such as the World Bank to take international action on the integration of the UK into the EU or consequently into the European economy itself.
2. To work diplomatically with other nations in pursuit of international cooperation while respecting the social, political and economic integrity of the countries involved.
3. Working hand in hand with organizations specializing in economics and finance with the aim of predicting certain economic catastrophes.

Conclusion

After reviewing the points of the Brexit we can conclude that apart from affecting both parties, it ended up impacting the whole world. That is why it is important to start implementing actions so that the agreements of a correct solution without such drastic changes do not continue to affect in the areas that it is doing so far.

As a committee we need to find measures to solve this conflict. Our aim is to find actions that will actually help both sides and instead of harming what we were aiming for in the first place, a very promising future of a new United Kingdom.

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