

## Ukraine

### United Nations Security Council

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#### **I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts**

Terrorism remains an indisputable threat to international peace and security. It is the responsibility of Member States to disrupt terrorist networks and weapons funding. Member states should take security measures to protect against terrorist acts and inhibit the ability for known terrorist organizations to raise revenue, as directed in *S/RES/2255*. Asset-freezing is the most effective way to inhibit the funding of terrorist organizations. We urge Member States to form multilateral synergies and implement asset-freezes on all terror groups through sanctions regimes; share information, tactics, and utilities that are successfully preventing terrorist attacks.

The so-called ‘people’s republics’ of Donetsk and Luhansk are terrorist organizations which occupy territory in Ukraine’s eastern-most Oblasts. This council and other international bodies have held multiple meetings regarding the Crisis in Ukraine.<sup>1</sup> A consensus on how to implement an unconditional comprehensive sustainable ceasefire was agreed upon and brokered by France, Germany, Ukraine, and Russia, after repeated solutions were obstructed by the Russian President.<sup>2</sup> The agreement was to implement a ceasefire on 20 February 2017 but terrorist broke the ceasefire that day; we have since fulfilled the international obligations of this agreement, since the Security Council adopted it in *S/RES/2202*, and are fully complying with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) as they offer assistance and monitoring of the peace process. However, the Russian-backed militants continue to conduct terrorist attacks against Ukraine’s citizens, ignoring the agreed upon ceasefire and continuing to receive weapons and resources from the Russian Government. Diplomacy continues to be derailed by Russia’s staunch support of these terrorists.

Ukraine will, once again, urge Russia to end its supply of weapons to terrorists, as they stated they would in the Minsk II Agreement, being that it is an egregious deterrence to the peace process; pursue resolutions that effectively deter the funding of terrorism. The freezing of assets is a valuable tool that, too often, is not implemented forcefully by Member States. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) President Roger Wilkins reported to the United Nations Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee in 2015 that only 46% of the Member States were in compliance with Targeted Financial Sanctions. The Delegation from Ukraine will seek to establish an investigative committee to examine the effectiveness of Security Council Sanctions, identify deterrents in Member State’s capabilities to implement sanctions thoroughly, compose a comprehensive list of parties which are not in compliance, and recommend appropriate measures to ensure that sanctions are enforced. This committee shall convey to the General Assembly, at its Seventy-Third Session, the results of its investigation to encourage an universal settlement.

#### **II. State Sovereignty and Infraction by Non-State Actors**

The United Nations Charter calls for Member States to refrain from threats and the “use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/ukraine/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://webtv.un.org/watch/sc-president-pavlo-klimkin-ukraine-on-the-situation-in-ukraine-2-security-council-media-stakeout-21-february-2017/5331475397001>

manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.”<sup>3</sup> Yet, when conflict arises, parties follow geopolitical motives and rush to fund revolutionary insurgencies, some of which openly carry out terrorist attacks against innocent civilians. Multilateral coalitions that support insurgencies, so as to undermine, overthrow, or terrorize an internationally recognized government, do not adhere to the purpose of the United Nations. Proxy warfare is dependent on the ambition of state sponsors, not the will of the people, resulting in enduring damage to domestic institutions and social programs that people rely on.

The threat of cyber warfare perpetuates geopolitical actors, their interests and assets. The United Nations currently has no framework to address the imminent cyber threats. Cybersecurity is necessary to protect the credibility of the democratic process.<sup>4</sup> A network of hackers acting on behalf of state adversaries or private parties can spread fake news, release classified information for ransom, and dilute the judgment of a domestic electorate. According to the Global Cybersecurity Index, 50% of Member States do not have any cybersecurity strategy and 79% do not measure cyber security at a national level. We urge Member States to participate multilaterally and domestically to strengthen security measures, much as Ukraine has done to prevent attacks from external aggressors.

Ukraine has been forced to take decisive measures to protect our sovereignty from both cyber and conventional military aggressions. United Nations Peacekeepers are a valuable tool in safeguarding human rights during a conflict and maintaining ceasefires or political transitions. The proposed outline for a peacekeeping mission in Eastern Ukraine, by Russia, is devious in that, if implemented with the proposed restrictions on peacekeeping stations, would de facto mean legalization of terrorist organisations.<sup>5</sup> The deployment of UN peacekeepers should be sufficient enough to maintain a ceasefire, provide security for OSCE monitors and deter either party from making offensive operations. In response to Russian aggression we have strengthened our cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and are now implementing our National Cybersecurity Strategy. We will convey to the Security Council that, in order to affirm “the sovereign equality of all its Members,” it is necessary to establish a Subcommittee on Cybersecurity. Operating under the Security Council, this committee will analyze data contributed from member states, share technical assistance with countries that are not yet fully equipped, decide the location of an annual international cyber-sovereignty convention. The purpose of the convention is to further international cooperation around cyber-sovereignty and provide a platform for Member States to submit intelligence for review. The Ukrainian

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-i/index.html>3

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2309%282016%29](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2309%282016%29)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12996.doc.htm>4

Delegation will propose these solutions at the upcoming session of the Security Council and recommend they be implemented fully and earnestly.