



**EU Background Paper**

Committee: EU

Topic: Financing the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine

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### **Letter to delegates**

Hello delegates, Welcome to SPISMUN 2026. My name is Leonardo González, and I am honored to serve as your Moderator for this conference, alongside Sebastián Garza, who will be your Director. We are both very excited to guide you through this committee and support you throughout the debate.

We want to encourage you to participate, speak up, and share your ideas with confidence. MUN is a space to learn, grow, and challenge yourself, whether this is your first conference or you already have experience. Don't be afraid to get involved-every contribution matters and helps create a stronger, more dynamic debate.

We hope you enjoy the conference, have fun, and give your best. We wish you all the luck, and we look forward to seeing the passion and energy you will bring to this committee. Let's make this an engaging and memorable experience for everyone.

Sincerely,  
EU Chair

### **History of committee**

The first committee leading to the European Union was the Committee of European Economic Co-operation (CEEC), established in 1947 to administer Marshall Plan assistance and promote economic recovery. After World War II, the Schuman Declaration on May 9, 1950, proposed the pooling of French and German coal and steel industries, leading to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1951 and the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). This history begins with the European Coal and Steel Community, founded in 1951, is the beginning of making the world a more peaceful place. In 1957, the Treaty of Rome established the European Economic Community (EEC) and a new era of ever-closer cooperation in Europe. This period, however, also sees the emergence of a Cold

War that divides the continent for more than 40 years. From there the European Union developed through the 1960s, with further economic integration in Europe and the beginnings of international cooperation.

The European Union developed in the 70s, with the first addition of new members, European elections and a regional policy to boost poorer areas. Then the European Union developed more in the 1980s with more countries joining, the Erasmus programme and the start of the single market. And then the European Union developed even further in the 1990s, with more expansion, and the launch of the single market, border-free travel and the euro. And then the European Union developed even more from 2010 to 2019, responding to the financial crisis, Croatia joining the EU, and the UK voting to leave.

## **History Of the Topic**

The war between Russia and Ukraine started in 2014 with rumors of war between Russia and Ukraine. This was because Russia was in disagreement with Ukraine for their revolution of dignity, adding to that Russia wanted more power and Putin, president of Russia, felt Ukrainian government were neo-Nazis committing genocide against the Russian minority in the Donbas, this was because of Putin supporting irredentist and imperialist views challenging Ukraine's legitimacy as a state. The United States is ultimately responsible for Russia's invasion of Ukraine. This is because Washington broke the promise given to Moscow in the waning months of the Cold War. If the Soviets added to the unification of Germany. There would be no NATO presence East of the German border. A few years forward the dialogue between the two countries began but never seemed to stop. Until the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine started being financed after the scale invasion of Russia in February 2022. This left infrastructure and the economy devastated.

According to a report released in 2025 by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, more than 13,300 civilians had been killed and more than 31,700 injured since February 2022. The overwhelming majority of these casualties, which were verified by UN personnel, occurred in Ukraine. Since Russia's invasion in February 2022, Ukraine has experienced horrific destruction and suffering. The human costs of the conflict are staggering – tens of thousands of people have been killed or wounded, with 8.1 million displaced across European countries, and 5.4 million internally displaced.

## **Introduction to the topic**

In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, this was the expansion of the war that they had begun in February 2014. This started when disguised Russian troops invaded and took control of the Ukrainian autonomous republic of Crimea. Since then, Ukraine has experienced horrific destruction and suffering. More than ten thousand people have been killed or wounded, with 8.1 million displaced across European countries. There has been a proportion of Imari Iran living in poverty increased from 5.5% to 24.1% in 2022, adding 7.1 million people into poverty and setting back 15 years of progress. Ukraine continues its efforts to reclaim

territory occupied by Russia. The government and those of its allies, such as the international financial institutions and research organizations around the world, are planning the governance and financing of its recovery in the months immediately after the war. They have planned a longer term reconstruction and modernization. The cost of rebuilding the country is estimated in the hundreds of billion of dollars, requiring not only national resources but also extensive international support

Soon after the invasion, the Ukraine government and its allies began developing economic reconstruction plans. It has been estimated a cost of \$524 billion over the next decade through a combination of international aid, grants, and private investment. The United States provided billions of dollars' worth of military assistance and humanitarian relief. Financing the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine has therefore become a central priority for governments, international organizations, and financial institutions around the world. The EU and its Member States, together as 'Team Europe', have committed approximately 72 billion in financial, military and humanitarian support for Ukraine and its people, including for Ukrainian refugees in the EU.

During the first month of the full scale war, the Russian army launched over 1,100 ballistic and cruise missiles averaging 50 missiles per day. The Russian Air Force dropped bombs on Ukrainian cities such as Chernihiv and Mariupol. In October 2022, missile attacks were partially replaced by hundreds of Iranian Shahed-136 kamikaze drones. These missiles didn't hit their intended targets. Although, within the first weeks of the invasion of Ukraine, many of the humanitarian resources failed. Essential services and Infrastructure were affected, if not completely destroyed. The supermarket shelves were empty, hospitals were hit by missiles, and about 2 million Ukrainians without a home were to live. The basic needs items like food and water were hard to access due the running out of stores.

Ukraine faced a severe economic decline during the war and in the years that followed. In the first year of the conflict, the country lost 30-35% of GDP (gross domestic products) such as cars produced in the country, food grown, human needs and more. This led to one of the biggest economic declines in Ukraine's history. In 2023, the GDP (gross domestic products) projected a growth of only 0.5%. Ukraine has also implemented several war strategies and actions used by the military during war. This war strategy includes using a large number of cheap small drones (FPV drones) for attacks, sensor data with artillery, missiles, and drones to target Russian supply lines, command center and other high value targets. Also, Ukraine has implemented social media and propaganda to demoralize Russian troops.

### **Key players**

**Germany:** Germany is the EU's largest economy and a founding member, giving it a lot of influence over EU decision making. It often focuses on issues related to climate change, economic stability, and EU expansion. In the context of EU MUN, Germany is often seen as a helper and supporter of compromise, promoting policies that make the EU

stronger and encourage global cooperation. Its strong diplomatic role makes sure that debates often include Germany's priorities in trade, energy, and security.

**France:** France is a founding EU member and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, making it a key role in EU decisions. It focuses on defense, human rights, and digital independence. In EU MUN, France often pushes for joint EU action in global crises and helps connect Northern and Southern European countries on difficult issues.

**Italy:** Italy, another founding member, has an important diplomatic role in the EU. It focuses on Mediterranean security, migration, and economic cooperation. In EU MUN debates, Italy often talks about regional stability and humanitarian issues, highlighting the EU's role in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

**Spain:** Spain is an influential EU member that promotes sustainable development, international relations, and regional stability. In EU MUN, Spain represents Southern European views, focusing on climate action, cooperation with Latin America, and social policies. Spain makes sure that social and environmental issues are included in discussions.

**Portugal:** Portugal is an active EU member that works on international cooperation, especially with Africa. It supports climate action, sustainable development, and increasing the EU's influence abroad. In EU MUN, Portugal encourages EU members to work together and ensures that EU policies abroad consider humanitarian and development needs.

## UN ACTIONS

The United Nations has implemented several actions to apply to the recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine. The UNDP, as part of the coordinated UN response, has been assisting the people and government of Ukraine by ensuring support and help to the damaged communities. They have been helping to clear rubble from destroyed areas, remove landmines, rebuild homes, and restore essential housing, energy and social infrastructure to allow people, who have gone to another country, return safely to their country. Also, it has implemented aid coordination, building capacities of national and local authorities to develop recovery plans. UNDP has the strength of facilitating capacities of local authorities to provide services, including through mobile offices and refurbished administrative centers. Finally, the UNDP is supporting the MSMEs and relocated business in benefit of the recovery, access to business infrastructure, and the reorientation of value chains, preparing active ,sour market programmers.

Ukrainians have been affected by the destruction of schools, hospitals, homes and energy systems. Since then, OCHA has been coordinating humanitarian efforts across the country by ensuring food, medical aid, and other assistance reach those most affected by the conflict in an organized and efficient way. Today, they have continued providing principles and timely

multisectoral emergency assistance to the most vulnerable internally displaced and non-displaced war affected people, prioritizing the safety of people.

UNICEF has also implemented important actions to Ukraine during this issue. They have been focusing on protecting children, guaranteeing the safety of children during their development, health, and inclusive services for children. UNICEF works alongside the Government of Ukraine and local partners to deliver sustainable and locally led recovery efforts. From rebuilding schools and water systems to supporting families and empowering youth. Meanwhile, the UNHCR provides critical aid to displaced Ukrainians, including the 3.6 million people who remain internally displaced within the country. They have been implementing specific, immediate, and community level projects such as housing repairs and cash assistance. This will help to help people to return to their house, enhancing the capacity of public and protection services in the targeted areas of southern Ukraine. Also, the access of rights and restore vital documents such as birth certificates and property ownership documents, and help strengthen access to protection services through teams of social workers and psychologists.

### **Current status**

The chance of peace talks between Ukraine and Russia appears to have increased after U.S. President Donald Trump hosted discussions in August with Russia's President Vladimir Putin and Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Shortly after this meeting, President Trump began planning a possible Zelenskyy-Putin summit, although it remains unclear how committed both sides are to entering real negotiations. As diplomatic efforts slowly develop, attention from the international community and investors seems to be shifting toward Ukraine's reconstruction and the financial opportunities that rebuilding the country might bring.

The Kremlin reacted positively to President Trump's statement that he will now focus on ending the war in Ukraine, especially after his success in helping broker a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas. Speaking before Israel's parliament, Trump emphasized that his next major diplomatic priority would be "to get Russia done," signaling renewed U.S. involvement in resolving one of Europe's most unstable conflicts. With this new attention, there is growing speculation about how Ukraine's recovery could be financed, what role international partners might play, and how global investors could support the rebuilding of critical infrastructure, housing, energy systems, and essential public services once peace conditions start to form.

Several legal frameworks are currently in place to support the financing of Ukraine's reconstruction. The Council of Europe, through PACE, has passed resolutions calling for the use of frozen Russian state assets to create an international compensation mechanism that includes a damage register, a claims commission, and a compensation fund. The European Union has also adopted a regulation allowing the use of profits generated from frozen

Russian central bank assets to support Ukraine. Debate is still ongoing on whether the principal should also be used.

## **Questions**

1. How can Ukraine secure enough international financial support to rebuild its damaged infrastructure?
2. How can Ukraine prevent corruption?
3. Which sectors should be rebuilt first to support Ukraine's economy?
4. How can Ukraine ensure that reconstruction funds are used transparently and effectively?
5. How can Ukraine attract private investors and international companies to help rebuild the economy in a safe and stable way?
6. How can Ukraine ensure long term economic stability after the war?

## **Quorum**

1. United States
2. Germany
3. United Kingdom
4. France
5. Canadá
6. Sweden
7. Finland
8. Denmark
9. Norway
10. Poland
11. Italy
12. Japan
13. Finland
14. Greece
15. Estonia

16. Romania
17. Spain
18. Russia
19. Portugal
20. Ukraine

Delegates, we are so excited you are going to be able to participate in this SPSIMUN 2026, and be your Moderator and Director. We hope you learn and have fun. Feel free to contact us for any doubts or comments by our mails. See you soon delegates!

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