

Source: Viktor Temin



The Collapse of the Soviet Union and the End of the Cold War

NOTE: The debate will be held on February 27 and 28, 1992.

In 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev was elected Secretary General of the Soviet Union. He implemented policies such as the Glasnost and Perestroika, which intensified independence movements. Later, after the failed August 1991 coup in the central Moscow government, the dissolution of the USSR was completed, leading to the formation of 15 new nations. The newly established countries needed to develop an independent government and establish diplomatic relations that would aid in their newly gained independence. The purpose of the Historical Committee is to discuss the effects that the collapse of the Soviet Union has had both in the region and on the newly established countries. It is crucial to identify the challenges of establishing a stable government and provide support to these countries through diplomatic cooperation. Furthermore, it is of paramount importance to note the consequences of the Cold War for the countries involved, for the stability of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and the lasting economic and diplomatic effects it could have on international relations, if the situation is not properly managed.