

JBMUN 2022

RUSSIA UKRAINE WAR!



PREFACE

The Mock United Nation (MUN) recommends that children's life at school must get exposure to international procedures being conducted in the UN. We have chosen '**RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE**' as the agenda for JBMUN 2022 as it affects International Peace and Prosperity.

We would take up issues related to different countries and try to seek solutions to their problems. A gist of the issues related to few countries figures in the book. It is for the readers to do more research work and build up the content.

Hope this will initiate the process of thinking, debating and researching.

JB Academy
Ayodhya

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JBMUN 2022: THE REFLECTIONS OF REBUTTING

**SECRETARY-
GENERAL:**

Asha Tiwari

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the **JBMUN 2022: THE
REFLECTIONS OF REBUTTING.**

**UNDER-SECRETARY
GENERAL:**

Ramesh Mishra

We cordially invite you to this Model United Nations (MUN) and assure you a great learning experience. MUN will provide the opportunity to our children to learn the formal proceeding that take place in actual United Nations.

CHAIRS:

PRESS CORPS:

Rudra

Om Manchanda

Members:

Vyomika

Manjari Tripathi

Divyanshi Singh

Vaishnavi

The Committee which we would be dealing with is DISEC (United Nations Disarmament and International Security Committee). The topic for discussion is selected beforehand so that you all are able to actively participate and follow the proceedings for the discussion which is the objective behind conducting the MUN. The agenda this year is 'Russian invasion of Ukraine'. Children would explore, collect information on the countries assigned and take a stand for their own countries. When preparing for the conference, please keep in mind the mandate of the Security Council.

LOGISTICS HEAD:

Toshini

Tushar

DELEGATE

AFFAIRS:

Rudra

Background Guide

by: Aditya Raj

Aditya Vikram

Cover Page by:

Toshini

Sakshi

We hope that this Background Guide will help you with the preparation for this conference. It will give you a comprehensive overview over the committee and both topics and will help you to focus your further research on the most relevant aspects. We encourage you to delve into your countries' policies and their positions concerning the topics at hand thoroughly.

Furthermore, if you have any questions regarding the conference or your preparation for the MUN, please do not hesitate from contacting us.

Sincere wishes,

Asha Tiwari
Secretary General



FROM THE DESK OF PRESS CORPS

Greetings delegates,

We are enthralled to welcome you to **JBMUN 2022**.

The press is an essential element of democracy and reveals a diversity of perspectives. Worldwide, the press serves as the primary link between the **United Nations** and the Global population.

MUN 's **Press Corps** is responsible for maintaining this link between the delegates and actions of their committees. Press Corps communicates with these committees but does not participate in the process of debating itself. Thus, it is that member of this committee which conducts research about the penitent topics that will be discussed in our sessions.

The journalists capture them and present it to head/chief of the council allotted. Delegates and Press Corps achieve a view of the economy, social, and political state of a country being represented and would sketch it out at the last day.

We, the journalists would go from committee to committee and court session to court session in order to write the **Conference newsletter**, The JBMUN. And also assist the Video Press in producing news broadcasts.

The journalists of Press Corps take great pride in what they produce.

Finally, given the vital role of the press in the work of the MUN, the freedom of the press is a necessary civil liberty. Without widespread respect and awareness of this freedom, the work of the press becomes far more difficult.

We assure you to provide all the possible help from our side and hope you will be fully equipped and prepared for the MUN in future.

Warm Regards,

Rudra
PRESS CORPS
JBMUN 2022



LETTER FROM DEPUTY SECURITY GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

Warm regards to you all. Seeing such kind of participation will be a timely reminder that our institute exists to serve succeeding generations.

I am heartened to see such a large and enthusiastic group of young adults engaged voicing their sincere concerns over **Global Issues**. Together, you represent the **MODEL UNITED NATIONS** as it should be. People from all countries would be coming together to find solutions to problems through constructive debates and an exchange of ideas.

Our **MODEL UNITED NATIONS** operates on the idea of open minds and fresh opinions. Many of you have been asked to represent national agendas or stands that you may personally disagree with. You will do so fairly and forcefully. This open mindedness is the essence of successful diplomacy- the ability to understand and analyse all positions, including those that you oppose.

Your acceptance of differing viewpoints clearly distinguishes your conference. I believe it will prove crucial as you assume leadership roles in the twenty-first century.

Let me commend you on the most rapid ascent possible in the diplomatic services: You entered **J B ACADEMY** as junior delegates and you will leave as **AMBASSADORS!**

Dear young leaders, I thank all of you for your commitment and dedication. Wish you all the most stimulating conference.

Regards,

Ramesh Mishra
Deputy Secretary General
JBMUN 2022



LETTER FROM HOSPITALITY TEAM OF JBMUN

The **Hospitality Team** of **JBMUN** is all set to ensure safety and comfort of each and every delegate who has endeavoured to participate in the discussion right from discussion to dispersal. It includes providing adequate infrastructure, comfort and tries to be a good host at the service of all the delegates. Top priority is to ensure a comfortable stay of all the delegates as well as providing them sumptuous refreshments from time to time.

May all the delegates make full use of all the sessions of **JBMUN** and learn as much as they can.

We assure to address all the queries of all the delegates besides being a good host. We would love to incorporate your suggestions for programs in future.

Warm Regards,

Toshini
HOSPITALITY TEAM
JBMUN 2019



FROM THE EDITOR

Greetings Delegates,

This **BACKGROUND GUIDE** in your hand is your path for a successful MUN session as well as its preparation. Here, you will find what it means to be a delegate for MUN, the workings of MUN as well as references and description to the agenda for the upcoming session.

The purpose of this section of the guide is to develop an interest among the readers. Further information can be found on [wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Ukrainian War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Ukrainian_War) as well as on international news channels, including **BBC**, **CNBC** and **Aljazeera**.

Stance of Major Countries participating in the war. Further information on each country can be obtained either through the nation's official website, or the by searching for the relation of the country with the nations in war.

Moving ahead, this guide will help you learn the inner workings of **MUN**. how to write resolutions, position papers of your nations, as well as how to conduct yourself in a session.

MUN Glossary is a collection of terms you will come across frequently while working with MUN. We hope you have a great time as a delegate in **JBMUN 2022**.

Well wishes,

Aditya Raj Arora

Aditya Vikram Singh

Editors



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Foundation

The First Committee (DISEC) deals with disarmament, global challenges and threats to peace that affect the international community and seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. It considers all disarmament and international security matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any other organ of the United Nations; the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; promotion of cooperative arrangements and measures aimed at strengthening stability through lower levels of armaments.

Governance, Structure and Membership

Outlined in the Charter, the GA is comprised of all 193 UN Member States. However, observer status can also be granted to intergovernmental organizations, such as the African Union, and states without full UN membership; currently the Holy See and the State of Palestine are the only two non-Member States with permanent Observer status. In the GA, each Member State has one equal vote. Since its 44th session in 1989, the GA is considered in session the entire year, but the most important time is the General Debate, which takes place from mid-September to the end of December and is called the “main part of the GA”.

Elaborated by the GA Fifth Committee, the budget allocated to disarmament is mainly attributed to the UN Office 6 for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and UNIDIR. GA First receives substantive and organizational support from three important entities: the General Committee, UNODA, and the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management.

- The General Committee is comprised of the President of the General Assembly and the 21 Vice-Presidents of the GA as well as the Chairpersons of all the six GA Committees; all positions are elected every session on a non-renewable basis. The General Committee’s main duty, besides making recommendations on organizational issues, is to deal with the agenda of the GA Plenary and its six Main Committees. After receiving a preliminary list of agenda items from the UN Secretariat, the General Committee allocates the different items to each of the six GA Committees.
- Within the UN Secretariat, UNODA provides “objective, impartial and up-to-date” information and promotes the implementation of practical measures on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, disarmament in the field of conventional

weapons, and the general strengthening of mechanisms and frameworks bolstering disarmament. It further encourages norm-setting at the GA, the CD, and the UNDC.

- Further, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management also provides valuable technical secretariat support and acts as the intersection between the GA and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Functions and Powers

The GA and its six Main Committees are the centre of the UN system and represent its main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organs; their outcomes thus define new norms that can become treaties or 7 conventions among UN Member States. The GA provides a forum for multilateral discussions on a range of issues outlined in the Charter, specifically within Articles 10 – 22 which detail the functions and powers of the body as follows:

- The General Assembly is tasked with initiating studies and making recommendations to promote international cooperation in the political field, encouraging the development of international law, promoting the implementation of cultural, social, and human rights, and promoting fundamental freedoms,
- The General Assembly “receives and considers reports” issued by “the other principal organs established under the [Charter of the United Nations] as well as reports issued by its own subsidiary bodies” (Article 15).
- The General Assembly can recommend the GA Plenary to address the functions or priorities of UN funds and programs.
- The General Assembly can request the Secretary-General or other UN organs to issue a report to be presented to one of the Main Committees on a specified question such as the implementation of recommendations made by the GA.

Current Priorities

On a biannual basis, the UN agrees upon and approves the Priorities of the Organization; among the current eight priorities, disarmament is included. The strategic framework of the Biennial Programme Plan for this priority, adopted on 13 February 2012, covers the period 2014-2015 and consists of 8 five subprograms: multilateral negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament, WMDs, conventional arms, information and outreach and, regional disarmament.

- The main objectives of GA First are to:
 - support efforts on agreements towards disarmament
 - promote non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and other WMDs
 - facilitate mutual confidence among Member States and the regulation of conventional weapons

- increase understanding of Member States and the public on disarmament issues
- promote regional disarmament as a fundamental mean towards global disarmament

Conclusion

Disarmament has been an important issue for the UN and for the achievement of international peace since its founding. With the continuously growing complexity of the question of disarmament, for instance with the new threat of nuclear terrorism, it has become even more important. Efforts, such as those made in the field of nuclear disarmament or non-proliferation are a testimony of the GA's dedication towards a nuclear weapons free world. As a place where new ideas are shaped, the GA has the ability to introduce standards and norms to promote disarmament and eventually a more peaceful world. Nevertheless, it has been argued that GA First has not been able to tap its full potential and has only been reaffirming its resolutions year after year with no induction of new or improved substantive work. It is, therefore, the responsibility of GA First to continue progress, to achieve new advancements while continually seeking consensus in collaboration with the whole of the international community towards the pursuit of international peace and security.

RUSSO-UKRANIAN WAR 2022

INTRODUCTION

On 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine in a major escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War that began in 2014. The invasion caused Europe's largest refugee crisis since World War II, with around 7 million Ukrainians fleeing the country and a third of the population displaced. It has also caused global food shortages.

Putin announced a "special military operation" to "demilitarise and denazify" Ukraine. Minutes later, missiles and airstrikes hit across Ukraine, including the capital Kyiv. A large ground invasion followed from multiple directions. Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelenskyy enacted martial law and a general mobilisation of all male Ukrainian citizens between 18 and 60, who were banned from leaving the country.

Major Countries and Their Involvement

- Russia
- Ukraine
- NATO Countries

- EU
- India
- China
- Turkey
- Belarus

International Framework

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262 was adopted on 27 March 2014 by the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly in response to the Russian annexation of Crimea and entitled "territorial integrity of Ukraine". The nonbinding resolution, which was supported by 100 United Nations member states, affirmed the General Assembly's commitment to the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders and underscored the invalidity of the 2014 Crimean referendum. Eleven nations voted against the resolution, while 58 abstained, and a further 24 states were absent when the vote took place. The resolution was introduced by Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine.

STANCE OF FEW MAJOR COUNTRIES

COUNTRY: RUSSIA

Russia's aim, like it was in 2014 when attacking Crimea, is Ukraine's neutrality. As Russian president himself had announced, the reason for war is to "demilitarise and de-Nazify Ukraine", while ensuring Ukraine's neutrality. Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov spoke of freeing Ukraine from oppression. After the end of Second World war, after the Allied forces won, the two major powers of the United States and the Soviet Union, both in terms of strategy and in terms of ideology, entered a new world order – the world shifted from a situation of multipolarity (prior to the First World War) to a bi-polar situation. Even if one was stronger than the other, both great powers dictated the global arena. In April, 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded as a precautionary measure to the rise of the Soviet Union and as a mediation mechanism to prevent further conflicts between European members. Since the end of the Cold War, NATO had not faded away but grew stronger. In March, 2020, NATO had become a thirty state-pact. This had made Russia lose its influence in the Europe, and consequently, across the globe. This tied the hands of Russia to finally push the Western pressure westwards. NATO, in an attempt to suppress Russia

further, began to head its influence due East. Extending NATO to the East would provide a ground carpet on which military could move towards Russia as well as decrease Russia's response time in case of a nuclear attack. In 2008, NATO began discussing about joining of Ukraine, as a way to further destabilize Russia. The regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, referred to as the Donbass region, declared their separation from Ukraine as most of the population were pro-Russian and as Russia had pushed pro-Russian administration in the Donbass.

COUNTRY: BELARUS

Belarus–Russia relations are the bilateral relations between Belarus and Russia. The two countries share a land border and constitute the supranational Union State. Several treaties have been concluded between the two nations bilaterally. Russia is Belarus' largest and most important economic and political partner. Both are members of various international organizations, including the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Customs Union, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, and the United Nations. In the mid-1990s and especially with Alexander Lukashenko coming to power in July 1994, Belarus seemed an ideal candidate for integration with Russia. Russian President Boris Yeltsin said after signing, in February 1995, the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation with Belarus, that "the two nations [had] shared a common historical experience over many centuries". That, he declared, had "created the basis for signing the treaty and other documents on deeper integration of our two countries. Among all CIS countries, Belarus has the greatest rights to such a relationship due to its geographical location, its contacts with Russia, our friendship and the progress of its reforms.

COUNTRY: UKRAINE

Russia wants the West to prevent Ukraine and other former Soviet countries from joining NATO, stop military buildups close to its borders, and withdraw troops from Eastern Europe. Ukraine's desire to join NATO has not been favourably received by Russia. If Ukraine is permitted to join NATO, Russia believes the organisation will march closer to its borders. If Ukraine joins NATO, it will be able to rely on the alliance's members for defence against external assaults. Russian forces are still unrelentingly shelling residential districts, private homes, hospitals and schools. As of March 7th, they have destroyed or damaged over 200 schools and kindergartens, 1500 residential buildings, more than 30 hospitals and left 900 communities without electricity, water or heating. As of March 8th, the UN Human Rights High Commissioner estimated civilian losses at 1355 people. These numbers are growing by the hour, spiraling into a horrific humanitarian disaster. Ukrainian media is flooded with heartbreaking reports of dead families and children. The aggressors are showing no signs of stopping and showing no mercy to regular citizens, specifically targeting civilian areas in a campaign of terror.

COUNTRY: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States officially recognized the independence of Ukraine on December 25, 1991. The United States upgraded its consulate in the capital, Kyiv, to embassy status on January 21, 1992. In 2002, relations between the United States and Ukraine deteriorated after one of the recordings made during the Cassette Scandal revealed an alleged transfer of a sophisticated Ukrainian defence system to Saddam Hussein's Iraq. Following the 2014 annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, the USA became one of the largest defence partners of Ukraine. As of 2009, the United States supports Ukraine's bid to join NATO. In the wake of Russia's annexation of Crimea, the United States began to supply military aid to Ukraine. This continued after the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine with the US massively increasing its supply of military aid, with US President Joe Biden heavily condemning the invasion and pledging support to Ukraine.

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

Diplomatic relations between Australia and Ukraine were established in 1992. Ukraine has had an embassy in Canberra since March 2003 and the Australian Embassy in Kyiv was established in December 2014. Ukraine and Australia have enjoyed diplomatic relations since 1942 when Australia opened channels with the Soviet Union (which included the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), although independent relations did not occur until the collapse of the Soviet Union and the establishment of a fully independent Ukraine in late 1991. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in late 1991, Australia acted to recognise the new states of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 26 December 1991. Following the unilateral annexation by Russia of the Ukrainian province of Crimea in March 2014, Australia announced sanctions on Russia and supported United Nations General Assembly Resolution 68/262, which affirmed the territorial integrity of Ukraine and underscored the invalidity of the 2014 Crimean referendum.

COUNTRY: AUSTRIA

Foreign relations exist between Austria and Ukraine. Both countries established diplomatic relations in 1992. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918 became the first major international document with the Austrian nation. Historically, a big portion of West Ukraine (Galicia, Carpathia and Northern Bukovina) were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, today consisting of: Lviv Oblast, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ternopil Oblast, Chernivtsi Oblast and Zakarpattia Oblast. During the World War I Ukraine was occupied by the Central powers military force (including the Austrian military) that drove Bolsheviks out of the country. As it is a neutral country and the seat of the OSCE, Austria feels that it can play a key role in facilitating a diplomatic solution. The Russia-Ukraine conflict was a major topic of discussion at a recent session of the Austrian National Council. Austria has shown a

commitment to and insists upon finding a diplomatic solution to the problem. Therefore, Austria is encouraged by the recent talks at NATO, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and bilaterally.

COUNTRY: CANADA

Since January 2014, Canada has committed more than \$890 million in multi-faceted support to Ukraine. Canada is committed to supporting those affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Canada and Ukraine have enjoyed close bilateral relations since Canada became the first Western nation to recognize Ukraine's independence on December 2, 1991. The 1994 Joint Declaration on Special Partnership recognizes Canada's support for the development of Ukraine and the importance of bilateral cooperation. There have been calls for NATO allies, including Canada, to provide Ukraine with support in ensuring the maintenance of security and stability within the region.

Since the beginning of the crisis, The State of Canada has led international support for the people of Ukraine. It supported Ukraine in its initial fight for democracy and reform. Canada continues to support Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of Russia's illegal occupation of Crimea and its support for insurgents in eastern Ukraine. In coordination with partners and allies, Canada has imposed sanctions against hundreds of Russian and Ukrainian individuals and entities. The nation is helping Ukrainian families get visitor visas as quickly as possible so that they can find a safe, temporary home in Canada.

COUNTRY: FRANCE

Although France was one of the twelve founding member of NATO, it withdrew from NATO's integrated military command structure in 1966 – thus French personnel were no longer assigned to the staffs of headquarters in the NATO command structure and French units were not placed under NATO command, but France remained an active member of the Alliance itself and French personnel continued to serve at NATO's political headquarters in Brussels as well as in liaison offices at the other military headquarters.

France has a good diplomatic relationship with Ukraine. In the first six months of 2017 the trade between the countries grew by 15.2%. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko paid a state visit to France on 26 June 2017, when he met with French President Emmanuel Macron. Poroshenko also visited Senlis to meet the Ukrainian community of France and honour memory of Anne of Kiev — Queen of France.

The State of France stands with the Ukrainians and commits to adopting sanctions against Russia with the other EU Member States to increase the cost of the war and influence Russian President Putin's choices. The Crisis and Support Centre (CDCS) of the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is working to support victims and refugees in this humanitarian emergency, in both Ukraine and neighbouring countries. France, as good international partners, supports Ukraine both technically and militarily.

COUNTRY: CHINA

The relations between China and Russia go back to the 17th-century, when the Qing dynasty tried to drive Russian settlers out of Manchuria, ended by the signing of the Treaty of Nerchinsk. During the Cold War, China and the USSR were rivals after the Sino-Soviet split in 1961, competing for control of the worldwide Communist movement. There was a serious possibility of a major war between the two nations in the early 1960s; a brief border war took place in 1969. This enmity began to lessen after the death of Chinese Communist Party chairman Mao Zedong in 1976, but relations were poor until the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.

On December 23, 1992, Russian President Boris Yeltsin made his first official visit to China, who met with CCP general secretary Jiang Zemin and Chinese president Yang Shangkun. In December 1996, at the end of Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to Moscow, Russia and China issued a joint communique pledging to build an "equal and reliable partnership." This reinforced the China-Russian view that the United States was their main competitor in the global political scene.

COUNTRY: UAE

UAE's aims to get Russian support in labelling the Houthis of Yemen as a terrorist organisation—a much desired outcome by the UAE after the Houthis fired rockets into the Arab nation. UAE's major short-term goal is to rejuvenate its economy and ensure financial independence; therefore, leading to it taking steps to avoid angering Russia. Its long-term goal of standing out as a regional power, however, has laid bare some challenges when it comes to the West versus Russia in the current crisis.

UAE has realised that its ambitions to become a regional power aided by its immense financial (and recent defence) resources are also bringing new challenges. The Ukraine crisis which some thought would never materialise has tested many nations' capacity to engage with different actors including large nations like India as well. The UAE is no exception to this given the US' and the West all-in approach to opposing Russia (barring military steps).

As the Western world moves to diplomatically isolate Russia amid widespread global condemnation over its war on Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) stands out as one of a few countries keen to maintain a neutral, if not supportive, stance towards Moscow

COUNTRY: JAPAN

From the beginning of 2008, Ukrainian-Japanese relations have improved significantly, with regular exchanges between the two countries sponsored by groups such as Invest Ukraine, the Ukrainian-Japanese centre and the Japan External Trade Organization. On March 25, 2009, Yulia Tymoshenko, Prime Minister of Ukraine, visited Japan and met with Taro Aso, Prime Minister of Japan. In a joint statement, they welcomed cooperation in trade, investment and energy conservation, and discussed the effect of the recent economic crisis among other topics. Japan has reflected that they are a staunch ally to Ukraine in the midst of the 2014 Crimean Crisis. The Japanese government placed sanctions on Russia, although it has been noted that the sanctions were designed in a way to have no real effect and that the Japanese government did not want to jeopardize its relations with Russia.

COUNTRY: INDIA

During the Cold War, India and the Soviet Union (USSR) had a strong strategic, military, economic and diplomatic relationship. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia inherited its close relationship with India which resulted in both nations sharing a special relationship. Russia and India both term this relationship as a "special and privileged strategic partnership". The IRIGC (India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission) is the main body that conducts affairs at the governmental level between both countries.[8] Both countries are members of international bodies including the UN, BRICS, G20 and SCO.[9] Russia has stated that it supports India receiving a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.[10] In addition, Russia has expressed interest in joining SAARC with observer status in which India is a founding member. Ukraine is India's second largest trade partner after Russia in the former Soviet Union.

COUNTRY: SWEDEN

A Ukrainian information bureau was opened 1916 in Stockholm by Volodymyr Stepanivskyi and M. Zaliznyak. In 1918 an official diplomatic mission from the Ukrainian People's Republic headed by K. Lossky was opened in Stockholm. During and after World War II about 2500 Ukrainian refugees made their way to Sweden, although many of them continued to the US and Canada in fear of being extradited to the Soviet Union. Those who stayed in Sweden founded a Ukrainian Society in Sweden in 1947.

Sweden–Ukraine relations are foreign relations between Sweden and Ukraine. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established on 13 January 1992. Sweden has an embassy in Kyiv and an honorary consulate in Kakhovka. Ukraine has an embassy in 18 Stockholm. Both countries are members of the OSCE, Council of Europe, World Trade Organization and United Nations. Sweden condemned the invasion of Ukraine by Russian president Vladimir Putin and voted against Russia in the United Nation's resolution to condemn the invasion.

COUNTRY: UNITED KINGDOM

The UK recognised the independence of Ukraine on 31 December 1991. Diplomatic relations were established on 10 January 1992. Support of bilateral trade links between the UK and Ukraine, provide consular support for British nationals in Ukraine and pursue broad-ranging and productive bilateral security cooperation work. The UK supports Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations and help to drive positive change in the rule of law, economic reform, public administration and fight against corruption and works to improve energy, security and efficiency, tackle international crime and threats to international security.

COUNTRY: ITALY

Italy has found itself vulnerable to the consequences of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. As a close U.S. ally and original NATO and EU member, Italy has also maintained deep connections with Russian energy and other sectors. Initially, the government of Italy was not manifestly determined to impose economic sanctions on Russia as a form of countermeasure after the breakout of the war. The Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelenskyy, through his official Twitter account, then criticised Italian Prime Minister Mario Draghi for his reluctance to apply more severe sanctions against Russia.

MUN RULES OF PROCEDURES

1. Each committee is led by a chairperson who facilitates the discussion for the committee. The committee will start with the Chairperson taking roll call. After the topic is announced, the committee is ready to begin debate on the selected topic.

2.
 - a. There are three debate formats. The default debate format is called the General Speakers List. This where delegates take turns making speeches in front of the room by the order that they are listed on the Speakers List as selected by the Chair. Speeches are typically around 1 minute or 1 minute and 30 seconds, but the speaking time can be changed by a majority vote from the delegates.
 - b. After a certain number of speeches, the delegates may vote to change up the debate format to either Moderated Caucus or Unmoderated Caucus. Moderated Caucus is when the committee decides to focus on a sub-issue and get a back-and forth debate going. Delegates will raise their placards to be called on to speak, and the Chairperson will call on speakers one-by-one until the Moderated Caucus time has expired.
 - c. Unmoderated Caucus is when delegates are free to get up out of their seats and roam around the room to work with other countries with similar policies. The first one or two unmoderated caucuses will be spent finding allies, but afterward most of the unmoderated caucuses are spent writing draft resolutions with your caucus bloc (your group of allies). All delegates are encouraged to be a sponsor — an author — of a draft resolution.

Committee will switch between Speakers List, Moderated Caucus, and Unmoderated Caucus until draft resolutions are complete, merged, and ready to be presented.

3. Resolutions will be presented either as they are ready or all at once near the end of the conference (sometimes this is called Formal Caucus). Some conferences allow a question-and-answer period after the presentations, and some conferences will also allow time to make mergers or amendments to the resolution.
4. Finally, all the countries in the committee will vote on whether or not they want a resolution to be passed. Afterward, the committee will repeat the same process again for the second topic, or if you do not have a second topic then you are done!

Handling Points of Information:

JBMUN conference permits other delegates to raise points of information, or pose questions to a speaker, if time permits. This is often used when speakers are discussing working papers and resolutions. Normally this will be to clarify a specific area of your stated policy so you can anticipate some question topics, but it is unlikely that you can ever be prepared for every question.

First of all, you can avoid being asked many difficult questions by identifying issues that may bring about confusion among your fellow delegates early in the committee session. More than likely, if other delegates do not understand some aspect of debate, it will come up later as a question.

When you are asked a question, just as in your speeches, try to keep your answers clear and concise. A straight answer is always best, although you may need to be more diplomatic in your tone on more sensitive issues.

If you can't immediately answer a question, instead of saying "I don't know", which will impress no one, it is always appropriate to state that whilst you cannot answer right now ("I am afraid that I do not have the full facts on hand"), you will do your best find out and follow up with an answer during caucus. If the question is something of significance to the entire body, you may want to announce that answer (if you have found it) during your next speech.

Finally, remember to remain courteous, no matter how heated the exchange. Points of information usually start with: "Does the honourable delegate not agree...?" You could in turn begin by answering: "Argentina thanks the honourable delegate from Switzerland for their question, and we wholeheartedly agree/ but we fundamentally disagree..." This also buys you a few extra seconds to consider your answer.

Model United Nation Quirks:

Be courteous at all times. Treat all staff and delegates with respect. Begin and end your speeches courteously, with phrases like: Mr/Madam President; distinguished delegates; Honourable Chair; fellow delegates.

Speak in the third person. Never use 'I', 'you', 'he' or 'she'. In Model UNs, you are not individuals but the representative of a country. Refer to yourself by your country name and others as 'honourable' or 'distinguished' delegates. So instead of saying "I completely disagree with her opinion" you should say "Cameroon completely disagrees with the opinion of the honourable delegate from the United Kingdom."

Create consensus by using 'we'. In a Model UN session, your goal is to come to a compromise as a group, so try to use 'we' to forge common agreement and bring people on

board with your arguments. Use phrases such as: “We know”, “We are”, “We should”, “We wish” etc.

Be constructive. It is very easy to be critical and destructive of other’s ideas and proposals, but you must also be constructive, offering alternative arguments and ways forward.

One human story can be more powerful than hundreds of arguments, facts and figures.

WRITING A RESOLUTION

The finished product of a Model UN event is a UN resolution. Actions of the United Nations are expressed in resolutions submitted in draft form under the sponsorship of one or more delegations.

When drafting and sponsoring a draft resolution, delegates should keep in mind that the wording will influence its appeal (or lack thereof). The draft resolution should be clear, concise and specific. The substance should be well researched, and reflect the character and interests of the sponsoring nations.

UN General Assembly resolutions follow a common format. Each resolution has three parts: the heading, the perambulatory clause and the operative clauses. It is one long sentence with commas and semicolons throughout the resolution and with a full stop at the very end. The first word in each clause should be underlined, and each clause in the preamble should end with a comma. All operative clauses end with a semicolon except the final clause, which ends with a full stop. It is a good idea to practise resolution writing skills before the conference, and to get used to the kind of phrases you can and cannot use in the preambulatory clause and operative clauses

The Heading

1. The committee’s name: UN Office on Drugs and Crime, General Assembly
2. The sponsors (Delegates who initiate and are the main authors of the resolution)
3. The signatories (Delegates of the ally signing/a part of the resolution)
4. The Topic: Russian Invasion of Ukraine

The Preambulatory Clause

The purpose of the preamble is to show that there is a problem that needs to be solved. The preamble begins with the name of one of the major organs of the UN and the preambulatory clauses (separated by commas). These clauses:

- Provide background information on the problem to be addressed (including its significance and effects) and discuss actions, reports and resolutions that have already been taken, made and passed.
- Recognise the work or efforts of regional organisations in addressing the issue.
- Set out the international legal authority under which the matter is raised (e.g., the UN Charter, previous UN resolutions or treaties or statements by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body) – by referring back to previous decisions made by the UN, authority is supplied for the subject to be considered further.
- Acknowledge what has already been done, explain what the situation is and set out the particular aspects of the situation which are to be addressed essentially, the preamble sets out the background to the issue but does not propose any action or make any substantive statement on the topic.

Operative Clauses

Operative clauses set out what is to be done about a situation described in the preambulatory clauses and by whom (for example, governments, UN bodies or NGOs). Each operative clause begins with a number, ends with a semicolon and the final clause ends with a full stop. Operative clauses should be organised in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. Keep in mind that only Security Council resolutions are binding so this affects the language you can use (no committee apart from the Security Council can ‘Demand’, ‘Instruct’ or ‘Authorise’).

SAMPLE RESOLUTION:

JBMUN

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Subject: “North Korean Nuclear Policies- Impact on world peace and prosperity”

Sponsors: United States, Austria, Italy

Signatories: Greece, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, Belgium

The General Assembly

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens.

Reaffirming resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages governments to work with established UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of

humanitarian assistance, Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations:

- 1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carryout of relief efforts;*
- 2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;*
- 3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;*
- 4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donation from the private transnational sector to aid in the funding for reconstruction.*

WRITING A POSITION PAPER

Position papers should be about one page long. The position paper is not an exercise in elaborate writing or a demonstration of breadth of knowledge on a topic; rather, it is an opportunity to get straight in your own mind:

- What is your country's position on the key issues?
- What kind of solutions will your country look for in resolution?

Format for position papers:

COMMITTEE: <name of the committee><E.g. DISEC>

AGENDA: <agenda><THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE>

COUNTRY: <E.g. Romania>

- AN EXCELLENT POSITION PAPER WILL INCLUDE:
 - a) A brief statement on why your state feels the topic is important nationally and globally

- b) A clear and concise statement of your state's position on the topic
- c) An explanation of why your state takes this position
- d) Major UN actions on the topic that your state feels are significant
- e) Suggestions for addressing the topic

POSITION PAPER OF AUSTRALIA. (Sample)

COMMITTEE: DISARTMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA TOPIC: RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

OVERVIEW OF THE TOPIC: The invasion is a gross violation of international law, including the UN Charter. Australia strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We call on Russia to immediately withdraw its forces from Ukrainian territory.

POSITION OF AUSTRALIA:

Australia supports Ukraine and holds Russia accountable for its actions. International unity has underpinned the effective response to Russia's invasion. Australia is also providing consular assistance to Australians in Ukraine, including maintaining a registration portal, and monitoring developments to inform travel advice.

POLICIES OF AUSTRALIA RELATED TO THE TOPIC:

Australia is delivering 70,000 tonnes of coal to power Ukraine's resistance, on top of \$65 million in humanitarian assistance for the people of Ukraine, with a focus on protecting women, children and the elderly, including for food, shelter and emergency medical supplies. Beyond providing a significant number of military vehicles, Australia will also give demining equipment, a donation to NATO's Ukraine Comprehensive Assistance Package Trust Fund, and a further AUD \$7 million for the purchase of much-needed defence technology and equipment from Australian suppliers.

PREPARATIONS FOR MUN

- To prepare themselves for this topic, delegates should focus on the following questions:
- How does my country frame the current situation?
- Are there diplomatic initiatives which should be re-enacted or fostered?
- What are the motives of the states involved in the dispute?
- Are there any other states that have undisclosed strategic interests in the area?
- Given the political and even military actions taken by actors in the past, what steps in accordance with the charter should the SC take?
- Should the possibilities of demilitarising the region be taken into consideration?
- How can trust be built in the region?
- Who could serve in a mediation role or neutral actor?

Before a Model UN event, delegates must prepare by conducting research on their country and topic.

If you want to have lots of good information to hand, you can also fill out a country and topic fact sheet to help you structure and organise the information in a clear and accessible way. These contain only the most vital data, allowing you to refer to it quickly during a session.

Practice your public speaking by preparing an opening speech (which may closely resemble the long version of your position paper) and giving it in front of your class, family and/or mirror. Before the event, the members of the delegation need to decide who is giving the speech, who is taking notes on other countries' positions and who is going to negotiate with other delegations. You should always have somebody following the debate as something important could be said at any time.

You should also have thought about ways to approach the issues that you are discussing, as well as possible solutions. These ideas should reflect your country's interests and concerns and those of your closest allies. Some conferences will let you bring resolutions that have been written in advance. Even if you cannot use one of these, you should practice writing a resolution.

Read the rules of procedure. There's no better way to ensure that you will feel comfortable and confident when your Model UN event starts!

Finally, make sure that you have everything you need. Keep your research organized and take paper and pens. Also take notepaper. This could be as simple as A4 cut into quarters or you can design notepaper with your country's name/crest/flag/motto, etc. on it.

RESEARCH WORK FOR AN MUN

The best method is to ask yourself questions:

- How is my country affected by this issue?
- What is my country's relationship with states that are especially affected by this topic?
- How has my country voted on similar issues in the past?
- Does my country have special religious/cultural concerns that may lead it to have a specific stance on the issue? (This can be especially useful on human rights topics).

Think about the connections between your country and your topic during this process. Be willing to listen to others who know more about either your topic or country. As long as you play your role with confidence and tact, other delegates should respect what you say.

STEP 1: Learning the basics about your country:

Cover these issues:

Location, Head of state and/or government, Type of government, Major allies and enemies, including membership of intergovernmental organizations, Broad overview of religion and culture, Internal and external conflicts, Other special concerns related to your committee's topics and/or area of expertise.

Places to visit:

- The US CIA World Fact book provides up-to-the minute facts about your country and is very useful for finding statistical information.
- The BBC website produces country profiles which are useful as a starting point.
- The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office ('FCO') produces more detailed country briefings.

- The UN Cyber School Bus site produces basic and advanced information on all the member states of the UN, enabling you to compare different countries. The site also provides information about individual countries.
- Get a feel for the type of country that you have been assigned by searching for programmes or books about ordinary life in that country. You may even wish to find blogs written by people who are living in the country or doing development work to get a personal perspective on life in your country, although you must remember that the information you find will only represent one person's experience.
- If you know someone from your country, talk to them

STEP 2: Learning about your topic other sources:

- Google (or your other favourite search engine). Always evaluate the online sources that you find but, in general, the internet is one of the best places to find up-to-date information for Model UN preparation.
- Online article databases. Search news magazines (e.g. Newsweek, Time and The Economist) or newspapers for well-written and up to date information.
- UN agencies. Most UN agencies (like the UN Development Programme or the UN Children's Fund) issue yearly reports on issues related to their area of expertise, which may include information on individual countries. Choose the agency which is most relevant to your committee's topic.
- NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) are an invaluable source of information that is usually independent from governments (although not free from bias, generally). It is highly likely that there will be an NGO that does work and research on your issue

STEP 3: Combining what you know

This is the hardest part of preparing for a Model UN conference, but also the most important. It consists of taking what you know about your country and what you know about the topics and using both sets of knowledge to understand the perspective that you will be representing.

You might get lucky and find that your country already has a clearly stated policy on the topics that you are discussing. Good sources for this are:

- See the website of your country's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York or Geneva.
- Look at the website of your country's Embassy or High Commission (if they are a member of the Commonwealth) in the UK. Also check your country's embassy in

Washington D.C., in Brussels or in the capital of your former colonial power because these are often the largest and have the best websites. Your embassy in the USA will probably have an English website. If you cannot find the information you want, email or write to one of the diplomats at the Embassy or High Commission and ask very specific questions about the country's position on the topic to be debated. You are more likely to get helpful responses if your questions reflect that you have already done some research. The FCO has a list of foreign missions in the UK, together with website and contact detail.

Search for the website of your country's relevant central government ministry. Be aware that ministries may have a different name to that which you expected. For example, the US equivalent of the FCO is the Department of State. Also, a single Model UN issue may straddle many ministries. For example, internal water issues in the UK may fall under the Home Office or the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; external water issues may fall under the FCO or the Department for International Development. A helpful starting point is this website, but also use search engines.

- Newspapers in your country
- NGO groups working in your country may discuss government positions on an issue

However, it is possible that you will not be able to find official information on your subject. This is when things get harder. You will have to think about the relationship between the subjects and your state policy, based on your best (and highly informed) guess.

MUN GLOSSARY

Model UN can be confusing to a beginner, not only because of the complexity of the issues and the pace of debate, but because of the terminology and rules, which should be followed. Dear friend, please, do not be afraid of it. Look Model UN terminology over, and soon you'll be able to discuss quorum, pre-ambulatory clauses, division of the question, and unmoderated caucuses with the best of them.

NOTE: Several of the terms below, including Secretariat and Secretary General, have different meanings in Model UN than they do in the real UN; you should familiarise yourself with both meanings. Moreover, rules of procedure vary greatly from Model UN conference to Model UN conference. Though these are the most common definitions of the terms below, do not be surprised if you see them used in a slightly different manner at some of the conferences.

Abstain: During a vote on a substantive matter, delegates may abstain rather than vote yes or no. This generally signals that a country does not support the resolution being voted on, but does not oppose it enough to vote no.

Adjourn: All UN or Model UN sessions end with a vote to adjourn. This means that the debate is suspended until the next meeting. This can be a short time (e.g., overnight) or a long time (until next year's conference).

Agenda: The order in which the issues before a committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following the roll call is usually to set the agenda.

Amendment: A change to a draft resolution on the floor. Can be of two types: a "friendly amendment" is supported by the original draft resolution's sponsors, and is passed automatically, while an "unfriendly amendment" is not supported by the original sponsors and must be voted on by the committee as a whole.

Background guide: A guide to a topic being discussed in a Model UN committee usually written by conference organizers and distributed to delegates before the conference. The starting point for any research before a Model UN conference.

Binding: Having legal force in UN member states. Security Council resolutions are binding, as are decisions of the International Court of Justice; resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council are not.

Bloc: A group of countries in a similar geographical region or with a similar opinion on a particular topic. Blocs typically vote together.

Chair: A member of the dais that moderates debate, keeps time, rules on points and motions, and enforces the rules of procedure also known as a Moderator.

Dais: The group of people, usually high school or college students, in charge of a Model UN committee. It generally consists of a Chair, a Director, and a Rapporteur. The dais is also the raised platform on which the chair traditionally sits.

Decorum: The order and respect for others that all delegates at a Model UN conference must exhibit. The Chair will call for decorum when he or she feels that the committee is not being respectful of a speaker, of the dais, or of their roles as ambassadors.

Delegate: A student acting as a representative of a member state or observer in a Model UN committee.

Delegation: The entire group of people representing a member state or observer in all committees at a particular Model UN conference. They are usually all from the same school.

Director: A member of the dais that oversees the creation of working papers and draft resolutions, acts as an expert on the topic, makes sure delegates accurately reflect the policy of their countries, and ensures that decorum is maintained during caucuses.

Division of the Question: During voting bloc, delegates may motion to vote on certain clauses of a resolution separately, so that only the clauses that are passed become part of the final resolution. This is known as division of the question.

Draft resolution: A document that seeks to fix the problems addressed by a Model UN committee. If passed by the committee, the draft resolution will become into a resolution.

Member State: A country that has ratified the Charter of the United Nations and whose application to join has been accepted by the General Assembly and Security Council. Currently, there are 193 member states.

Moderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, enabling a freer exchange of opinions than would be possible in formal debate.

Moderator: see Chair.

Motion: A request made by a delegate that the committee as a whole does something. Some motions might be to go into a caucus, to adjourn, to introduce a draft resolution, or to move into voting procedure.

On the floor: At a Model UN conference, when a working paper or draft resolution is first written, it may not be discussed in debate. After it is approved by the Director and introduced by the committee, it is put "on the floor" and may be discussed.

Operative clause: The part of a resolution which describes how the UN will address a problem. It begins with an action verb (decides, establishes, recommends, etc.).

Page: A delegate in a Model UN committee that has volunteered to pass notes from one delegate to another or from a delegate to the dais, for a short period of time.

Placard: A piece of cardstock with a country's name on it that a delegate raises in the air to signal to the Chair that he or she wishes to speak.

Point: A request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating to that delegate. Examples include a point of order, a point of inquiry, and a point of personal privilege

Position paper: A summary of a country's position on a topic, written by a delegate before a Model UN conference.

Pre-ambulatory Clause: The part of a resolution that describes previous actions taken on the topic and reasons why the resolution is necessary. It begins with a participle or adjective (noting, concerned, regretting, aware of, recalling, etc.).

Procedural: Having to do with the way a committee is run, as opposed to the topic being discussed. All delegates present must vote on procedural matters and may not abstain.

Quorum: The minimum number of delegates needed to be present for a committee to meet. In the General Assembly, a quorum consists of one third of the members to begin debate, and a majority of members to pass a resolution. In the Security Council, no quorum exists for the body to debate, but nine members must be present to pass a resolution.

Rapporteur: A member of the dais whose duties include keeping the speakers' list and taking the roll call, as well as assisting in and keeping track of administrative duties in the committee room.

Resolution: A document that has been passed by an organ of the UN that aims to address a particular problem or issue.

Right of Reply: A right to speak in reply to a previous speaker's comment, invoked when a delegate feels personally insulted by another's speech. Generally requires a written note to the Chair to be invoked.

Roll Call: The first order of business in a Model UN committee, during which the Rapporteur reads aloud the names of each member state in the committee. When a delegate's country's name is called, he or she may respond "present" or "present and voting." A delegate responding "present and voting" may not abstain on a substantive vote.

Rules of Procedure: The rules by which a Model UN committee is run.

Second: To agree with a motion being proposed. Many motions must be seconded before they can be brought to a vote.

Secretariat: The staff of a Model UN conference.

Secretary-General: The leader of a Model UN conference.

Simple majority: 50% plus one vote of the number of delegates in a committee. The amount needed to pass most votes.

Speakers' List: A list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a speakers' list by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time. During debate, a delegate may indicate that he or she wishes to be added to the speakers' list by sending a note to the dais.

Sponsor: One of the writers of a draft resolution. A friendly amendment can only be created if all sponsors agree.

Unmoderated Caucus: A type of caucus in which delegates leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. Enables the free sharing of ideas to an extent not possible in formal debate or even a moderated caucus. Frequently used to sort countries into blocs and to write working papers and draft resolutions.

Working Paper: A document in which the ideas of some delegates on how to resolve an issue are proposed. Frequently the precursor to a draft resolution.

Veto: The ability, held by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States to prevent any draft resolution in the Security Council from passing by voting no.

Vote: A time at which delegates indicate whether they do or do not support a proposed action for the committee. There are two types: procedural and substantive.

Voting procedure: The period at the end of a committee session during which delegates vote on proposed amendments and draft resolutions.

Yield : In a formal debate the delegate must yield his or her time at the beginning of their speech in one of the three ways :

- To the chair: Once the speech is over the chair takes the floor and moves on with his speakers list.
- Yield to another delegate meaning you give up the rest of your time to another delegate or Yield to questions from other delegates or Yields to comments to your speech by other delegate. Questions are also sometimes called Point of Information.