



International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Futuristic War Council (FWC)

Topic: In 2132, Russia has split into two territories: the True Russian Federation and the Kremlin Republic. Now, with worsening global conditions and heightened tension, the relationship between the two nations has escalated to war

Director: Tania van der Linden and Santiago Benavides

Moderator: Enrique Montemayor and Majo Leon

I. Committee Background

The Futuristic War Council emulates a hypothetical armed conflict in the future. The Council involves two cabinets, which represent the principal decision-making groups of the countries involved in the war; they are typically made up of representative heads of the military or armed forces, plus civilian ministers and experts. Each respective cabinet is in charge of devising a strategy to tackle the hostilities and triumph over the enemy forces, in pursuit of their side's goals.

Each country's forces and available weaponry is dictated by technical appendices to the background paper. The pre-established story cannot be changed; e.g. delegates cannot make up weaponry or a number of soldiers. Once a cabinet agrees upon an action or decision to take, the result is implemented through a joint decision made by the chair. As the conflict escalates or de-escalates, both cabinets are in charge of changing their strategies in order to obtain their goals. As such, it is possible to reach a diplomatic solution as well, as a cabinet may send a representative to the other to present their proposal and come to an agreement. However, a peaceful resolution is not the FWC's sole goal, nor priority, as in other committees.

II. Introduction

Quick Facts

True Russia:

Capital City: Beskonechnaya

Head of State: Ushakov Vladislav

Kremlin:

Capital City: Moscow

President: Sasha Melnyk

UN Secretary General: Uma Kumar of India

Description and Definition of the Topic

On March 23, 2074, Russian President Vladimir Putin passed away at the age of 122. Due to The Russian Federation's improved technology and dependence on his charismatic leadership, Russia was forced to keep him alive for as long as possible. However, following his death, the prime minister became the acting president according to the Russian Constitution. Meanwhile, the Federation Council had 14 days to call elections. Even so, by the fifth day of Prime Minister Fyodor Smirnov's presidency, he chose to resign. In response to this, the Duma appointed a new

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



president. According to Secretary of State Alexsei Ivanov, this was necessary in order to "reduce tensions" and "ease the transition of office." However, the appointed president proposed Putinist reforms, angering numerous civilians who believed that the end of Putin's term would indicate that Russia would transition to a more democratic state. As a consequence, younger citizens and anti-nationalists began revolting against the government, protesting and attempting to invade the Russian Federation's Government Home on April 2, 2074. Hence, a coup against United Russia emerged in the country. Neighboring countries like Ukraine joined through NATO, believing that a change in Russia's political views would benefit their economic stability, and supported protesters in the South.

Consequently, a civil war broke out between northern and southern Russia, from April 2, 2074 to November 13, 2088, when the Razdelenie Agreement became finalized. This official agreement, signed by leaders from both parties, established that Russia would now be divided by a border that distinguished the True Russia Federation, which would occupy the northern land of Russia, from the Kremlin Republic, which would remain in the southern land. Thus, two governments were formed; whereas True Russia's government retained Putinist and nationalist ideals, the Kremlin Republic aimed for a socialist economy and opened up its border for southern migrants from Mongolia and Kazakhstan. However, by 2132, True Russia's colder climate, lack of resources, and economic isolation led to a lower life expectancy from civilians and poor healthcare. Thus, citizens demanded that the government take control of resources found in the south, claiming that since they were "True Russia" they had ownership of these resources. Even so, the Kremlin Republic refused to negotiate with True Russia because the country had previously refused to help the Kremlin's allies, Brazil, Somalia and Ethiopia, with the rising sea levels flooding their lands. As a result, on December 2, 2132, the True Russian Federation responded by invading the Kremlin Republic through the Sea of Okhotsk. Considering this as an attack on their sovereignty, the Kremlin Republic responded with an air attack on the border east to the Lenar River two days later. Thus, these two countries have been engaging in armed combat for the past weeks. While the True Russia Federation struggles with a lack of resources to support its people, the Kremlin Republic fears for its sovereignty. It is your job as members of the cabinet to protect your country's interests.

The Problem

The lack of resources and supplies incentivized the True Russian Federation to invade the Kremlin Republic. The objective of this invasion for the True Russian Federation was to acquire the resources that it considers to have ownership over. Additionally, other reasons for the original attack are namely the distinction in political beliefs, national economy, and international relationships between the two Russian regions. On December 2, 2132, the polarized countries engaged in armed conflict, but now, due to the recent crisis the federation is facing, the fighting has reignited.

The Kremlin Republic is located in the southern section of old Russia. The benefits derived from this geographic territory include access to marine ports and fertile land to plow. This has facilitated trade with international nations, majorly those associated with NATO, such as the United Kingdom, France, and others who actively seek trade with the republic. These

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



socioeconomic aspects of the Republic allow their citizens to afford a considerable source of income and have stable lives.

The True Russian Federation's territory occupies the northern regions of old Russia. Freezing temperatures heavily impede agricultural processes and potential farmland becomes unavailing. Despite this, the True Russian Federation possesses oil reserves which it has traded with allies such as China, India, Iran, and Belarus. Nevertheless, a stable food supply, purified water, and international trade, are difficult to maintain for the general population. The lack of necessities has generated mass hysteria and flout within the nation's citizens, further pressuring the federation to seek resources.

To continue, the invasion has produced a plethora of issues. Alarmingly, both countries' civilians have been either displaced, injured, or killed. This issue mainly affects the towns near the ports facing the Sea of Okhotsk and the civilians in proximity to the Lenar River. Because of the combat in the previously mentioned territories near the two nations' borders, the unprecedented nature of the attacks on both sides has astounded the international community. Secondly, countries allied with either the NKR or the TRF have shown support for them. These newly-formed alliances have sparked tensions between other nations who are supporting opposite sides. Inclusively, it has also had an impact on international trade. Countries that previously had a history of resource exchanges have now terminated links because either country supports the TRF or NKR, or these countries do not want to be associated with the war at all. Thirdly, imports and exports from all around the world directed to the nation have been impacted because the risk of cargo being caught in a crossfire is high. Therefore, the ports of the Kremlin Republic were temporarily closed until a cease-fire. The True Russian Federation has also been encumbered with an economic crisis. Their main export is crude oil which is obtained from the northern regions. It had been mainly sold to allies of the nation such as China, India, Iran, and Belarus. Although, because of the invasion, trade, investment, and business activities have temporarily been halted. Thus, the TRF's economy has been greatly impacted causing inflation and an absence of resources.

Although the repercussions of this invasion include economical and societal consequences, the greatest loss has been the human lives that have been displaced and those that have perished in the crossfire. Currently, over 7 million civilians have been displaced, 11,327 have been injured on both sides, and 6,351 have been killed in battle or crossfire. The invasion's effects have expanded beyond the borders of these nations. If this conflict continues to develop, the nations of the world will face a constant dilemma: supporting one of the two countries and reproaching the other. In the end, it is up to the military mandates and officials of these nations to decide how this developing event will transpire. Negotiations, strategy, and critical thinking are the necessary tools to generate a resolution. With the information showcased above, it is now the responsibility of the respective ministers to take action.

III. History of the Topic

World Background

Following the end of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict in mid-2037, what was once known as

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190
TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



the Russian Federation was left in shambles. From its economy, to the military, international relations, and reputation as a country, the slavic country had numerous ramifications after the war additionally leaving it isolated from the favor of the rest of the world. Even within the country, tensions were at an all time high and a vast majority of the middle and lower class became resentful towards the putinist government. On that note, the war also contributed to the widening gap between the upper and middle and lower classes. Even before the war, independent polling revealed that most Russians were unhappy with President Putin over the unequal distribution of wealth in the country and the continuous authoritarian policies of the government. This anti-government sentiment continued to increase as the country struggled to stay on its feet.

Specifically in the 2050's, what is known as the Temnota Period began. Political analysts compared this time to the Financial crisis of 1998. The Russian Ruble was grossly devalued, causing mass debt and forcing millions of citizens to file for bankruptcy. Around this time, the fruits of the aforementioned anti-government sentiment bore fruit, resulting in various protests, increased crime, incarceration rates, and a feeling of resentment among the Russian people. Though the 60's saw some improvement and marked the end of the Temnota Period in 2063, the overall situation did not improve. It seemed that the effects of a war that ended nearly two decades before, still haunted the entirety of the country and the government led by an aging Vladimir Putin made no significant change to return a sense of normality to the country.

It was around this time where protests and demonstrations escalated and became "terrorist attacks" as stated by the former Russian government. From defacing and partially destroying major government buildings like the Russian Federation Government House and The State Kremlin Palace to outright attacking and targeting government officials like Minister of Justice Yuri Taktarov and Deputy Prime Minister (Chief of Staff of the Government) Alexey Belousov, assaults became more frequent and calculated. Though at the time it was unknown who orchestrated said strikes, it is now believed that the perpetrators were receiving extensive funding from international donors. In 2071, incarceration rates rose dramatically with the government's frantic attempt to control the numerous attacks, only resulting in increasing general outrage and attention from the international community.

Outright chaos finally erupted in 2074 with the death of longtime President Vladimir Putin. Though his physical health was deteriorating for many years, his life was prolonged using advanced medical technology and he retained excellent physiological health until the day of his death. As per the Russian Constitution following his death, then Prime Minister Fyodor Smirnov became the acting president; simultaneously, the Federation Council had 14 days to call elections. Even so, by the fifth day of Smirnov's presidency, he chose to resign. In response to this, the Duma appointed a new president, Boris Gaidar, in order to "reduce tensions" and "ease the transition of office", according to then Secretary of State Alexsei Ivanov. As unconstitutional as this was, Gaidar also proposed Putinist reforms, angering numerous civilians who believed that the end of Putin's term would indicate that Russia would transition to a more democratic state. As a consequence, younger citizens and anti-nationalists began revolting against the government, protesting and attempting to invade the Russian Federation Government Home on April 2, 2074. Hence, a coup against United Russia emerged in the country. Neighboring

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



countries like Ukraine joined by NATO, believing that a change in Russia's political views would benefit their economic stability, supported protesters in the South. Consequently, a full on civil war broke out between northern nationalists and southern separatists, from April 2, 2074 to November 13, 2088. During the war, both sides suffered tremendous casualties and destabilized the entirety of the international community. Notably, the battle of Novgorod in 2086 left approximately 2,000 people dead, earning the title of one of the "deadliest battles of modern history" according to political analyst Renee Lucas. This lethal battle was what prompted a cease fire Razdelenie Agreement, which was finalized and ratified two years later. This official agreement, signed by leaders from both parties, established that Russia would now be divided by a border that distinguished the True Russia Federation, which would occupy the northern land of Russia, from the Kremlin Republic, which would remain in the southern land.

After the separation, peace endured in both countries. The New Kremlin Republic especially flourished with greater democratic policies and the True Russian Federation managed as well with great wealth and moderate prosperity even with the end of the war. For four decades, both countries reconstructed, established themselves and created their independent identity from what was formerly known as Russia. However, in the early 2120's it was evident that the TRF was struggling. Even with their wealth and few allyships, the harsh conditions of the north prevented the retrieval of enough resources to maintain the entirety of the population. Despite a few allies, their policies somewhat isolated them from the international community, leaving the citizens of the TRF cornered.

It is believed at this time that the current president of the TRF Ushakov Vladislav began coordinating attacks towards the NKR. At first, citizens reported minor occurrences near the border, but slowly, noticeable movement of supplies, weaponry, and troops were spotted near the border in early 2130. In retaliation, the Kremlin government also gathered troops and showed signs of preparing for possible escalations to the ongoing situation. Though Vladislav attempted to negotiate his territory with the president of the New Kremlin Republic Sasha Melnyk, no agreement was met and tensions escalated. It was on December 2, 2132 that Vladislav finally made his move. With an array of over 13 various warships, the Trussian army attacked through the Sea of Okhotsk. Having considered this an attack on their sovereignty, the Kremlin Republic responded with an aerial attack on the border east to the Lenar River two days later. Thus, these two countries have been engaging in armed combat for the past weeks. While the True Russia Federation struggles with a lack of resources to support its people, the Kremlin Republic fears for its sovereignty. At this time, it is reported that Russian troops have begun mobilizing near the border and show no signs of stopping.

IV. Historical Case Studies

The Fall of the Soviet Union (USSR) (1991)

The Soviet Union, formally known as the USSR, was a former Eurasian empire in 1922. After the Russian Empire dissolved in 1917, radical leftist revolutionaries, after overthrowing the previous monarchy, emerged as a new country in the territory that was once the Russian Empire naming it the Soviet Union (History.com, 2019). After the USSR was formed, there was a civil

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



war between the Red Army, which were those who supported the Bolshevik agenda, and the White Army. The Bolsheviks refer to far-left, radicalist individuals with Marxist ideologies. The Red Army eventually claimed victory, and hence the Soviet Union was formally established. After this, the period known as the Red Terror began. This was when the Cheka, Bolshevik "secret police", carried out executions for all those who opposed Marxist ideologies. Upon Vladimir Lenin's death, the first leader of the USSR, Joseph Stalin took his place in 1924. This dictator is infamous for his violent nature, including transforming the country into a military superpower during his 29-year reign, which eventually determined the military situation in Russia. After Stalin, Nikita Khrushchev was the appointed USSR leader, also becoming the Communist Party's secretary. He began the process of "De-Stalinization", which he did by reforming some previous rules to be less oppressive (History.com, 2019). After members of the Communist Party removed Khrushchev as leader because of his progressive ideology, "a longtime Communist Party politician, Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in 1985" (History.com, 2019). Under his leadership, the Soviet Union suffered economically. This occurred due to international leaders such as the then-president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, isolated the USSR's economy from the rest of the world. Because of this restriction and other issues, Gorbachev resigned as a leader in 1991; thus, the Soviet Union dissolved soon after. Now, in 2123, citizens fear a similar situation might arise. The True Russian Federation and its leader, Ushakov Vladislav, is said to carry borderline Marxist and "traditional" ideologies, which many countries suspect might become a dictatorship in the future, such as Stalin during his reign in the USSR. However, others believe this is unlikely to happen, since many, including the current government, are aware of the unsuccessful attempt to maintain the USSR. Members of the Council should consider the possible consequences of such ideologies and how this might affect the war with the New Kremlin Republic.

The End of the Russo-Ukrainian Conflict (2037)

On February 24, 2022, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict began. In a September 2022 report, it was found that "tens of thousands of people [had] been killed, millions of Ukrainians [had] fled, and the country [had] sustained tens of billions of dollars worth of damage" (Mpoke Bigg, 2022). In February, Russian forces invaded the Ukrainian capital, Kyiv, in an attempt to overthrow the then-president President Volodymyr Zelensky and his government. Since then, the upcoming months were filled with invasions in different sections of the country and attacks, such as a Russian missile strike that killed 50 civilians in a train station in April 2022. Ukraine initiated counterattacks to regain the land and the authority it had lost in the sudden invasion, which resulted in some victories such as the raised Ukrainian flag in the Snake Island, which was previously under Russian control. Such back and forth fights continued, which damaged the livelihood of millions of Ukrainian citizens. Around February 2025, about three years after the conflict began, both Russian and Ukrainian forces ceased fire; this arrangement came as a result of the multitude of civilians being displaced and the low resources from exhaustion in battle. Nevertheless, after conflicts with soldiers from either ends near the southeast Russian border, the battle continued in June 2031.

This resurgence of the battle seemed deadlier than ever before. Russia, although believed to be upholding the peace during the six years of cease-fire, were allegedly secretly experimenting

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



with new weaponry, which was rumored to be tested near the Alaskan sea and some of its inhabited land. Such rumors and citizen reports of mysteriously loud noises made the already low population of Alaska even scarcer, which later contributed to the Russian invasion of Alaska in 2078. Nuclear armament and technologically advanced weaponry was introduced in the continuation of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict of 2031, which caused more devastation than the initial war. However, Ukraine had also begun preparing for such events during the six-year cease-fire. Although Ukraine continued to attempt to join NATO, it was found to be unsuccessful; Ukraine did eventually join the European Union, which proved to work in their favor. From the economic assistance the EU brought came more funding towards their military and research teams, which made sure they were better prepared for a second Russian invasion. Ukraine managed to hold their ground for six more years, although many tragedies did take place in the country, with the final death toll being around 120,000 casualties. Russia, seeing no future in this conflict and noting the decline of powerful European countries that are part of NATO, decided to end the conflict in 2037. Ukraine took years to recover from the battle, but now being part of the European Union, it was facilitated by neighboring countries. The end of this conflict marks one of the last wars Russia engaged in before its civil war and eventual split, which leads civilians to wonder if similar tactics from this conflict were used or are planned to be used in the war against the New Kremlin Republic and the True Russian Federation.

The Resurgence of the Russian White Army (2096)

One of the most recognized military groups in history is the Bolshevik Red Army. This army was meant to uphold the Bolshevik regime, which was the “revolutionary party that began as a radical faction of the Social Democrats [...], a Russian Marxist party” (Alpha History). This group was formed in 1918 to defend the new regime during the first Russian Civil War. Naturally, with a political group, a contradictory group rises; in this case, that was the lesser-known White Army. Although the Red Army only referred to their opposing group as the White Army, this group actually consisted of various small groups. All political parties that did not directly support the Bolshevik leadership, by any means, were grouped together and named the White Army. At the time, the White Army received support from “Great Britain, France, the U.S., and Japan, while the Reds possessed internal support which proved to be much more effective” (ER Services, 2104).

As previously established, the second Russian civil war ended on November 13, 2088. The end of this war brought the division between the True Russian Federation and the New Kremlin Republic, which occupies the northern and southern Russian territories respectively. For some citizens, the 2088 Razdelenie treaty, which split the country, gave them the opportunity to support either political party based on their individual views. All was well during the cease fire after the civil war, but nearing 2096, the resurgence of the White Army caused conflict within the True Russian Federation. Like the previous version of this army, the new White Army was composed of multiple groups that did not align with the political leaders, in this case Ushakov Vladislav, the True Russian Federation's president. The eight years after the war were seemingly peaceful for both countries. Although, as citizens in the True Russian Federation noticed their scarce resources, they formed these groups which were then considered the new White Army.

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



These groups could not have the support from the countries which aided the previous White Army because of the current oppressive rule in the TRF, but they allegedly received resources from unknown sources in the New Kremlin Republic. The White Army is accused of various organized crime fronts, such as smuggling citizens to the New Kremlin, stealing from governmental institutions, and more. The accusations of the northern Russian country aiding these groups is rumored to be one of the reasons why the tensions between the two countries grew, which eventually led to the ongoing war between the two in 2132. As the number of groups considered the White Army's rise, the True Russian Federation is allegedly doing everything in their power to eradicate such groups by any means necessary.

Arctic Takeover (2112)

With global warming, the previously uninhabitable Arctic was a subject to militarization by a multitude of different countries. In 2022 alone, it was reported that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Russia, and China were all aiming to obtain land in the Arctic and use it individually. Because the Arctic Council, formed in 1996, only existed "to address environmental issues", it "remained silent on security and territorial concerns" at the time that the Arctic militarization was a rising issue, which was last reported to be 2022 (NatalForces, 2012). Furthermore, studies in 2012 reported that Russia was the "most aggressive in articulating its military strategy for the Arctic region", with 8,000 soldiers guarding their Arctic land (NatalForces, 2012). During the civil war and then ultimate split of the Russian country in the late 2080s, it was unsure which new country would be responsible for the Arctic land. However, due to land division, the True Russian Federation were ultimately the ones to stay with this land. Although the Russian Federation attempted to expand their Arctic territory near 2088, it resulted in being unsuccessful because of the land being acquired by NATO, China, and the newly established land of Japan, which was declared near 2076.

The conflict of the Arctic takeover began in 2112, when the United States led the NATO operation to invade and claim Russian Arctic land. Because of the True Russian Federation's situation at the time involving lack of resources and peace with their Southern counterpart, NATO took charge of their Arctic land in 2112 without significant bloodshed. The previously-deployed 8,000 soldiers were reduced to 3,500 and NATO, stronger than ever, managed to take over without great violence. Russia's military has seen a strong decline in resources in recent years, since Russia has ended up trying new weaponry near Alaska instead of the Arctic, where they would have previously done such operations. Since Alaska is near other citizens, the True Russian Federation has had to be cautious with their tests. With the current raging war, there is a low possibility of the True Russian Federation attempting to overtake their Arctic land once more, but there are still rumors of such action happening since this loss has greatly affected their military strategy and experimental weapons.

V. Key Players and Perspectives

The True Russian Federation

As previously described, the True Russian Federation is currently severely isolated from

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



the global community— having a minimal amount of allies to support them through tough times. This, coupled with being located on mostly barren land, puts the young nation at a high risk of experiencing an extreme economic and social crisis. Generally speaking, Trussians are often part of an elderly rich class, leaving the nation with little to no people to be part of their manufacturing workforce to make use of their large mineral reserves that cannot be used at all— furthering the country's economic uncertainty. With all these troubles escalating in the past few decades, it seems the leadership of the True Russian Federation has determined that the only way to amend these issues is to reclaim land they consider their birthright. In acquiring the territory of the New Kremlin Republic, the Trussian government hopes to bring an influx of young workers to reactivate their economy and use this newly-acquired land to strengthen their agricultural sector. To some degree, they are quite shocked to be receiving any sort of resistance on behalf of the Kremlins (paralleling the long forgotten invasion of Ukraine) as they believe that by annexing them and reforming early 21st century Russia that are simply taking back land stolen from them and are simply doing a favor to the Kremlin in correcting their previous mistakes.

The New Kremlin Republic

The New Kremlin views the recent escalation towards war as solely the fault of Trussian aggression and their disregard for the Razdelenie treaty. This treaty was a mutual agreement between the two nations, where Trussia was given all of its current territory, which just so happened to have a better climate for agriculture and attracted many young individuals to help build a new, more progressive nation. Although the New Kremlin acknowledges that their nation is not a perfect utopia, they believe that their separation from the original Russia was necessary in order to advance their society and provide its citizens with the rights they so desperately desired. However, when it comes to the escalating conflict, the act of attacking or even defending is met with criticism from many experts within the Kremlin Republic. They fear that such actions will only anger any of Trussia's few remaining allies. Additionally, all efforts to receive support from the international community, aside from their allies, have been met with silence, as other nations are likely afraid of becoming too heavily involved in the conflict. Furthermore, there is also a great concern about the potential impacts this war could have on Kremlin society. The prospect of famine and the dangers that Kremlins could face if the altercation between the two former Russian territories were to last as long as the war for independence are at the forefront of many citizens' minds. The New Kremlin is fully aware of the grave consequences that a prolonged conflict could have on its society and is doing everything in its power to avoid such an outcome, yet must still be prepared to defend their nation.

The People's Republic of China

Despite being one of the few nations that has the ability to single-handedly decide the outcome of the conflict, China has made it abundantly clear that they will not involve themselves in the Trusso-Kremlin conflict at all. Such a decision is to be expected from the communist nation, especially considering its relationship to both of the involved nations. For starters, the relationship between the True Russian Federation government and China dates back to the

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



1990s, after the newly disbanded USSR left Russia with few allies, as a political alliance and friendship and has only grown in importance since then. However, the Trussians provide a very minuscule amount of trade power to China, as their current socio-economic situation makes it extremely difficult for them to produce and export any of the materials and products China would benefit most from. The New Kremlin Republic, on the other hand, has established a relationship with China officially described as a 'strategic partnership' where both the Kremlans and Chinese citizens benefited from increased trade that helped both nations prosper coming into the new century. This puts China in a troublesome position, as they are forced to balance their relationships with both nations. However, it is important to note that China's neutrality in the conflict does not mean that they are not keeping a close eye on the situation. As one of the world's major powers, they are aware of the potential consequences of this conflict and are likely taking measures to ensure that it does not spill over into their own territory or threaten their own security.

VI. Past UN Actions

The United Nations has demonstrated varying levels of involvement during the conflict between the True Russian Federation and the Kremlin Republic. The organization has grown increasingly hesitant to become involved as the conflict and tensions have continued to develop. During the thirteen-year-long civil war between the True Russian Federation and the Kremlin Republic, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was heavily involved in aiding refugees from both territories, providing aid and resources to over 17 million displaced citizens. Nearby countries such as Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, and Moldova became popular for refugees to reside in, and they currently have among the largest refugee populations world wide. The High Commissioner, Olivia Züchrer, praised neighboring countries' response to the crisis, stating that it is necessary to "continue providing aid in a time of great instability." These countries have continued to accept a large influx of Trussian and Kremlian refugees because of a decreasing population. However, despite UNHCR efforts, they have prioritized providing aid to able-bodied men and women who can support their elderly population, leaving older refugees with few alternatives.

Throughout the second civil war, the UN advocated for peace between the opposing sides but was unsuccessful until 2088, when both sides agreed to a cease-fire. The United Nations also aided in establishing the Razdelenie treaty that same year between the TRF and NKR. This treaty established the division of territories and ensured peace between the newly-formed countries. In addition, both the TRF and NKR were admitted as members of the United Nations the following year and became the newest UN member states. After the division of territory in 2088, the United Nations General Assembly officially removed Russia from the Security Council to avoid a greater conflict over which of the two newly-formed countries would get Russia's permanent Security Council seat. In order to maintain the ability to maintain the original number of permanent members, Ethiopia took Russia's seat after a General Assembly vote.

Although the Razdelenie treaty was successful for over three decades, tensions between the two countries rose as the True Russian Federation developed a scarcity of resources. The war

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



between TRF and NKR began in 2132, and since then, the terms of the treaty have been broken by both countries. Since the start of the mid-2120s, the United Nations has been skeptical to become involved, especially after its previous attempts to reconcile the opposing sides have been unsuccessful. In addition, with members of the Security Council divided over the conflict, the United Nations has been unable to release a resolution or apply sanctions to aid either side in the new war. Uma Kumar, the UN Secretary-General stated that the United Nations has been hesitant to get involved in the conflict and exacerbate tensions, especially due to the delicate nature of the issue, making it difficult for the United Nations to come to a “unified resolution.”

VII. Current Status

As of now, it is expected that the Kremlin Republic and the True Russian Federation will continue to be at war. The severity of this armed conflict is yet to be determined by both parties, but analysts expect devastation to exceed the first civil war. From the first wave of attacks from the TRF, civilian casualties have already been reported. Retaliation from the NKR also claimed the lives of Trussian troops. Since the initial attacks, it has been reported that Kremlian artillery and troops have been mobilizing on the border. Additionally, the same morning as the breach in the Armenian border, President Sasha Melnyk was said to start communication with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and talk of actually retaliating offensively. More than protecting Moscow, political analyst Natalia Ackerly claims that the Kremlans might be looking to “exterminate the problem from the root” (Ackerly).

On the other side of the once united country, since the first wave of attacks the Russian president Ushakov Vladislav has yet to respond or address the public. Currently, it is believed that further waves of attacks are imminent to occur. American Ambassador Sophia Perez commented that “it is highly unlikely that the first wave of attacks is the end to whatever Vladislav pretends to do, he is surely planning another offensive operation”, said Perez (BBC). Moreover, aerial photographs from the United States indicate that naval, aerial, and ground troops from the True Russian Federation have begun gathering near the borders of the Kremlian territory. Specifically, they have been assembling both in the northern and southern borders between the TRF and the NKR; the Trussian strategy is still unclear. Though the media has reached out to Beskonechnyy, there is still no answer from any official or the president himself.

Secretary General of the United Nations Uma Kumar urged the European nations in conflict to “find peace at all costs” stating that if not “the effects of the first civil war will be dwarfed by what's to come” via a press conference the day after the first attack. The head of the United Nations has since attempted to host peace talks between Melnyk and Vladislav but when the Trussians first attacked the Kremlans it was a sentence of war. For the TRF, continuing life as they know it is not a viable option for survival. For the NKR, this war is a direct attack on their sovereignty and rightful claim to land. It is up to the respective war cabinets of the True Russian Federation and the Kremlin Republic to defend their country and attack the other not only to win, but to survive.

AVE. MORONES PRIETO 1500 • SANTA CATARINA, N.L. MÉXICO 66190

TELEPHONE: (81) 8288-4400 • FAX: (81) 8288-4455

www.immuns.org





International Monterrey Model United Nations Simulation

American School Foundation of Monterrey



Bibliography

Alpha History Editors. "The Bolsheviks." *Alpha History*, 1 June 2019,

<https://alphahistory.com/russianrevolution/bolsheviks/>. Accessed 31 January 2023.

Bigg, Matthew Mpoke. "Key Moments in the Russia-Ukraine War: A Timeline." *The New York Times*, 9 January 2023,

<https://www.nytimes.com/article/ukraine-russia-war-timeline.html>. Accessed 31 January 2023.

Elfar, Aliyah. "NATO's Cold Response and the Implications of Militarization in the Arctic." *State of the Planet*, 8 June 2022,

<https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2022/06/08/natos-cold-response-and-the-implications-of-militarization-in-the-arctic/>. Accessed 31 January 2023.

Gadihoke, Neil. "Militarisation of the Arctic Region." *SP's Naval Forces*, 2013,

<https://www.spsnavalforces.com/story/?id=227>. Accessed 31 January 2023.

History.com Editors. "Collapse of the Soviet Union." *Collapse of the Soviet Union - HISTORY*, 25 February 2011, <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union>. Accessed 31 January 2023.

Turnley, Peter. "Soviet Union." *Soviet Union - Countries, Cold War & Collapse | HISTORY*, 1 September 2017, <https://www.history.com/topics/russia/history-of-the-soviet-union>. Accessed 31 January 2023.