

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Russian Federation

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I. Background Information on the Country

The Russian Federation is one of the countries that emerged after the dissolution of the Soviet Union and is located in a vast area from Eastern Europe to Northern Asia. After the civil war that started in 1918, following the Russians' participation in World War I, the communist Soviet Union was established in 1922. In the administration of Joseph Stalin, who had become the leader of the Soviet Union after Vladimir Lenin's death, the Soviet Union joined World War 2 in 1939. By 1945, the war had ended and the Soviet Union had gained control over much of Eastern Europe, preparing the base for the Cold War between the western USA and the eastern Soviet Union. In 1949, the Soviet Union detonated an atomic bomb. In 1961, the first man, Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, was sent to space. In 1962, the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba and the Cuban Missile Crisis occurred. The period of improved relations began in 1972 with U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union. In 1991, the Cold War ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union as many countries were established and gained their independence, like the Russian Federation, which possessed the remaining areas. ("Russia History And Timeline Overview") After the economic collapse that followed, the Russian Federation has faced radical reforms in politics, economy, and social life. Similarly, although the Russian Federation had been absent in the continent for years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian-African relations have improved vastly in past few years. Russia developed relations of mutual trust with many African countries and strengthened its presence in the area through genuine support. In the first Russia-Africa Summit in Sochi, Russia in 2019, the Russian Federation has stated their eagerness to support the African states "without any political or other influence" (www.dw.com). Indeed, Russia has been offering political, diplomatic, defense, and security support and economic partnerships to many African countries. Africa covering 16% of its arms export between 2014-2019, Russia has been fully engaged in improving the security and defense in the area; an example of which is the Central African Republic, where Russia officially supported the government against the rebels.

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II. Past Achievements and Attempts of the Russian Federation on the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon

- The Russian Federation has rather had a neutral stance against the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon and tried to avoid any direct interference in the issue; respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Cameroon. Russia believes that the crisis has emerged from deep historical roots, which requires the local authorities to take action in their own territories and both sides (the authorities and the separatists) to negotiate on terms, without any foreign interference. Emphasizing their firm stance against foreign involvement in the issue, the Russian Federation voted against the proposals to discuss the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon at the UN Security Council.

B. The Question of the Central African Republic Civil War

- Following the Central African Republic's (CAR) request for help, Russia has become more and more active in the situation in CAR in the past several years. Indeed, the Russian Federation has sent hundreds of military personnel and humanitarian assistance to at-risk areas and supported CAR in their conflict against the rebels, helping them reach success. Russia has the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) approval to train the Central African army and supply weaponry, thus strengthening the Russian Federation's relations with the relevant state during the ongoing civil war. Alongside the military support that Russia has willingly given to the CAR, the Russian representatives have also supported the authorities in their negotiations with the rebels. Overall, in the CAR, where even the United Nations (UN) had difficulties fighting the rebels, the Russian Federation has shown their eagerness to support the authorities and be a reliable ally for CAR.

C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa

- With the substantial number of agreements that it has with the Central African countries, Russia has provided relevant states with humanitarian aid in the past. However, since there is no direct connection, the Russian Federation hasn't had any direct actions towards combating child mortality in Central Africa yet.

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III. Objectives, Aims, and Possible Solutions Proposed by the Russian Federation on the Issues

A. Curbing the Anglophone Crisis in Cameroon

- As stated earlier, the Russian Federation is against international intervention in the crisis due to the possibility that such an interference could prepare a base for later disagreements in the state that might emerge in the future; beside violating the sovereignty of Cameroon. On the other hand, Russia is also well aware that the issue has been going on for several years and ignorance of it could trigger further unease both for the civilian population as well as the authorities. Therefore, if the issue is to be discussed internationally, the Russian Federation insists that a possible solution has to be respectful towards the relevant state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, while also keeping the amount of economic, security and political interference with the state of Cameroon at minimum.
- Hence, the Russian Federation believes that some possible solution ideas could be:
 - the arrangement of an UN-supervised negotiation between the sides in the crisis to reach an agreement
 - the proposal of additional economic support to the Cameroonian government with the condition of being used only for solving the crisis
 - the creation of a UN-supported NGO that will oversee human rights violations & offer humanitarian assistance to the locals if needed, etc.
- Overall, the Russian Federation thinks that the experts should take into account that the possible solutions should be compatible with the aims of the state of Cameroon as much as the objectives of the international bodies.

B. The Question of the Central African Republic Civil War

- As in Cameroon, the Russian Federation supports the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Central African Republic (CAR), which was also the main reason behind Russia's willingness to support through the mutually beneficial agreements between them. Through the influential position the Russian Federation has in CAR, Russia would gladly like to debate on any and all possible solutions to the current civil war that would not in any way harm the relationship

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between Russia and CAR. Although their actions have been seen as bad intentions by some western states, Russia has developed a strong relationship with the African countries and ending the Central African Republic Civil War would also further improve the deals between Russia and CAR.

- Therefore, some of possible solutions ideas that the Russian Federation would consider could be:
 - the creation of an UN-supervised local organization that would focus on an issue caused by the civil war
 - the arrangement of an UN-supervised negotiation amongst the parties involved with the aim of reaching a consensus on the matter much faster
 - the creation of a non-governmental organization (NGO) that would have the purpose of providing the locals with their basic necessities like health and safety, etc.
- Shortly, in contrast to the situation in Cameroon, the Russian Federation is aware of the necessity of international support in bringing an end to the civil war. Yet again, Russia strongly believes that the solutions must be as detailed as possible to prevent bad-intentioned interference by foreign parties, so that the CAR can be independent in their internal/external affairs once the civil war has been put to an end.

C. Taking measures to combat child mortality in Central Africa

- The Russian Federation itself has been successful at combating child mortality in its own territories; having it reduced from 38.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019 ("Russian Federation Child Mortality Rate, 1960-2020 - Knoema.Com"). Being experienced in the matter, Russia believes that the aim can be achieved by enhancing the quality of healthcare and raising awareness regarding the issue. Russia thinks it is of great importance that a possible solution is long-lasting and realistic.
- Thus, some of the possible solution ideas could be:
 - the creation of a non-governmental organization (NGO) that would combat child mortality through its actions like providing healthcare or raising awareness
 - the creation of a yearly summit with the participation of relevant states that would have the aim of only focusing on different ways of combating child mortality in Central Africa
 - the creation of a United Nations (UN)-funded organization that would support the Central African countries in providing their citizens with their basic necessities, which would eventually enhance the living standards and decrease child mortality

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- In short, the Russian Federation believes that, in order to combat child mortality in Central Africa, a possible solution idea should be reasonable, sustainable, and also realistic, and applicable.

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