

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Russian Federation

Derin Özkan



I. Background Information on the Russian Federation

Russian Federation is a transcontinental country that spans through Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. It is the largest country in the world. In terms of population, it is ranked as the country with the 9th highest population. After the Russian Revolution, the Russian SFSR became the world's first constitutionally socialist state. The USSR had an important impact on the Allied victory in World War II. After the war, it became a superpower. During the Cold War period, US and USSR became rivals. 1991 separation of USSR, led to an independent Russian SFSR which named itself the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation is governed as a federal semi-presidential republic. Vladimir Putin has been the president of Russia since 2000 and Russia has gone through democratic backsliding, thus, turning into an authoritarian state. Russia is 52nd highest on the Human Development Index. Russia has a strong economy and is the sixth-largest by GDP. Russia is acknowledged for its stockpile of nuclear weapons, -which is the world's largest- and is considered a nuclear weapon state. It has the second-most powerful military and the fourth-highest military expenditure. Russia's vast mineral and energy resources are the world's largest. It produces most of the oil and natural gas globally. It is a permanent and a prominent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

II. Previous Attempts of the Russian Federation at Resolving the Issues

A. The Question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize

There are no tangible reasons for Russian Federation to be involved with Central America. Thus, engaging with neither Guatemala nor Belize. There are many factors that hinder Russia from being an active force in this region including distance, a lack of historical and cultural ties, and the overwhelming regional influence of the U.S.

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

These factors decrease the strategic importance of Central America in the perspective of Russia. Except for Nicaragua, Russia doesn't have any close allies in the Central American region, therefore, it doesn't have a direct connection to the issue.

B. The question of legislation for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries

Since Russia is not a border country to the Amazon Forests, it isn't directly involved with the issue.

C. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American Cartels

Russia recently claimed that in order to strengthen its geopolitical influence in Latin America, it will increase multilateral collaboration in counter-narcotics operations. Viktor Ivanov, the director of Russia's Federal Narcotics Service, revealed plans to collaborate with various Latin American countries on combined counter-narcotics operations, law enforcement training, user rehabilitation centers, and the development of common anti-drug laws. Much of that money will be spent in Nicaragua, where Russia is establishing an anti-drug training center where Russian law enforcement professionals will teach officers from seven nations in areas like tactics and technology. Ivanov also announced efforts to tighten security regulations with Peru and to begin training, information sharing, and cooperative monitoring in the coming year.

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

A. The Question of the territorial conflict between Guatemala and Belize

Joint meetings that are supervised by the United Nations could be organized so that both parties could discuss the issue in a lengthy and peaceful matter. In events or conflicts that put risk to people's lives in Belize and Guatemala, the United

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Nations Security Council could interfere to further prevent inflicting harm on innocent citizens. The disputed territory makes up over half of Belize's territory, and removing half of a country would have serious economic, social, and humanitarian consequences for the country. First, it must be maintained that the states maintain a peaceful atmosphere and that no future disagreements, particularly violent confrontations, arise. An appropriate proposal could be created under an unbiased authority such as the United Nations (UN) to maintain Belize's territorial integrity. This plan could include a resource sharing agreement or a means for Guatemala to benefit from the agreement. Russia has no legislation on this matter.

B. The question of legislations for protecting the Amazon Forests in all borders/countries

Indigenous people's rights should be respected to create a suitable environment for Amazon forests. As a result, a future policy must recognize indigenous peoples' rights to territory and self-determination. Policies that prioritize indigenous peoples' political representation, self-governance, and territorial control can help build a stable foundation on which indigenous communities can conserve biodiversity while keeping their cultural identity and links to the land. Zero deforestation policies are also beneficial in addressing the problem. The soy ban increases climate change promises by enforcing a zero-deforestation strategy. Corporations could also play a big role in forest conservation by utilizing market-based mechanisms.

C. The question of illicit drug trafficking among Latin American Cartels

Given the setting of the Mexican drug war and the Colombian guerrilla war, it is easy to conclude that governments bear the repercussions of unprepared war. Furthermore, the battle against drug cartels in Latin America is over from a bureaucratic standpoint, so to put it politely, beginning 2006 would be folly. President Obrador's current measures should serve as a model for all Latin

HISAR SCHOOL JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

American countries dealing with organized crime, because addressing social injustice necessitates focusing on the existing socioeconomic disparities. For years, the menace of drug cartels has hung over Latin American culture. Many people have joined cartels due to the seeming lack of a reliable educational system. It is clear that Latin American education systems are broken, and that the system is not as inclusive as one might wish. This is critical since many indigenous groups are targeted by cartels in Latin American countries. To connect this to a lack of education, a report claims that indigenous peoples played a role, as roughly a third of drug-related convicts in 2001 were from indigenous areas. The importance of focusing on an inclusive education system cannot be overstated, and every willing participant should participate.

IV. Bibliography

Getchell, Michelle Denise. "Revisiting the 1954 Coup in Guatemala: The Soviet Union, the United Nations, and 'Hemispheric Solidarity.'" *MIT Press*, Oxford University Press, 1 Apr. 2015,

<https://direct.mit.edu/jcws/article/17/2/73/13515/Revisiting-the-1954-Coup-in-Guatemala-The-Soviet>.

"Russia Looks to Increase Influence in Latin America Drug War." *InSight Crime*, 6 Oct. 2017, <https://insightcrime.org/news/brief/russia-influence-latin-america-drug-war/>.

"Russia." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 6 Mar. 2022, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia>.