

The Delegation of the Russian Federation
Pace Academy
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The Russian Federation's Delegation Paper

Honorable Chairs, Fellow Delegates, and Most Esteemed Guests,

As part of the international community, Russia has made a commitment to preserve international peace, foster economic growth, and protect the citizens of the world. However, the growing issue of nuclear proliferation and tensions between armed countries threatens all of these values. We have committed to follow and implement these values and promise to do so.

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) declares that, "nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth." Yet, 22,000 still are in the world today. The first true steps in nonproliferation started in February of 1967. When Latin America became nuclear free by signing the Treaty of Tlatelolco. This binds nations to not create, test, or acquire nukes. One year later (1968), the world's nuclear powers signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), one of the biggest treaties to date. However, over the next eighteen years, more countries developed nukes, there were two nuclear explosions, multiple rallies concerning non-proliferation, and the South Pacific became nuclear free. Finally, the United States and Russia agree to ban intermediate range missiles (this eliminates missiles in the ranges between 300 and 3,400 miles). In July of 1996, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) announced that the threat and/use of nukes would violate international law. The most recent solution occurred in March 2013 when Norway help a humanitarian conference to "examine the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons, bringing together diplomats from 128 states."

In order to maintain diplomatic stability, Russia has and will continue to cooperate with nations similarly dedicated to the security of the world. Russia remains steadfast and resolute in its defense of its allies, leading us to cooperate with the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Under these organizations,

Russia pledges its support to the constituents' stability and national security. The nations of the CSTO and the SCO include, but are not limited to The People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan, Armenia, and Tajikistan. Russia supports Iran in their opposition to Turkey's regional ambitions. As an observer state of the SCO, Iran is deserving of Sino-Russian support and cooperation. In addition to nations of Eurasia and the Middle East, Russia reaffirms its commitment to bilateral and multilateral treaties with nuclear powers, particularly with the United States. Through the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START), both Russia and the United States have committed to our joint objective in the de-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

One of the most recent attempts towards the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons between America and Russia is the New START treaty, which attempts to limit the strategic nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles of the two countries. This treaty has recently come under attack by the American president, who is threatening to repeal it. The New START treaty is a step in the right direction towards nonproliferation, and if it were to be repealed we would lose the progress that we have made over the past three decades.

Russia's use of nuclear weapons has increased and affected our security policies because of the interference and threats from other threats which require an expanded arsenal to defend the state and our people. For example after the Kosovo War, Russia altered their national security policy by establishing a new military doctrine. Although the expansion of Russia's nuclear arsenal was only supposed to be a temporary fix, Russia conducts nuclear strikes to discourage unnecessary aggression from other countries. Once the *Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation for the Time Period through Year 2020* was instituted, Russia clearly implied that its use of nuclear weapons would be engaged in response to other nuclear attacks and "large-scale conventional attacks".

Part B:

In respect to our committees, the delegation of Russia hopes that:

- **Security:** While the Russian Federation does plan to continue with our defensive strategy, we would like to strive towards non proliferation of any and all nuclear weapons without endangering our citizens, while keeping a principle similar to MAD in place to ensure future stability.
- **Diplomacy:** With the ever prevalent threat of nuclear proliferation among nations, it is necessary to reassess the effectiveness and validity of de-proliferation agreements. Modern agreements must address the increasing availability of nuclear technology. Through bilateral and multilateral agreements it is necessary to effectively and efficiently reduce the availability of nuclear technology and production capability.
- **Disaster Preparedness:** Russia plans to continue its current defensive strategy, such as the use of country-wide drills, while simultaneously encouraging innovation to find new, up-to-date defensive strategies to ensure the safety of its citizens, as well as to create a sustainable plan for how to move forward in the case of a strike that leads to long-term interruption in the ordinary way of life.
- **Climate and Energy:** Russia believes in reducing the number of nuclear weapons in its arsenal to ensure its commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement and the New START Agreement. These beneficial treaties would prevent incidents that are detrimental to the global climate, such as the Chernobyl disaster.
- **Sovereignty:** While Russia is willing to cooperate on diplomatic issues with other countries, it is not willing to compromise on the sovereignty of its state, but negotiate the terms of its nuclear arsenal.
- **Economics:** Russia's recent economic difficulties, which developed after the 2009 recession, have led to inefficient funding, a decrease in military spending, and low wages, which in turn have led to organization and structural issues, as well as a lack of training that is essential to the strength of its nuclear capabilities.

- **Terrorism:** Russia hopes to solve the issue of terrorism by increasing international cooperation, especially with the United States, but also heightening domestic security by suppressing political demonstrations.

Part C:

But before this, Russia has been molded by her prestigious and historical institutions; The establishments and philosophy surrounding subjects such as economics and politics are the basis on which the modern Russian ethos was formed. Russia's institutions provide her with the infrastructure necessary to cultivate an economically, culturally, militarily, and politically successful country. Through her natural resources, Russia has provided the world's economy with vital materials and assets. Through her renowned military, Russia has saved Europe from countless terrors such as Napoleon. In order to understand Russia and her goals, it is necessary to discern the institutions which molded her. Russia was formed by her economic, cultural, military, and political institutions and values.

Economically, Russia has been one of the most influential nations since the late 18th century, all the way to the modern economy. Russia's vast natural resources provide her with the means to create an extremely competitive and successful economy. Due to increasing modernization of their institutions, the Russian economy saw rapid growth in the 18th century. At that time, Russia had begun to modernize by adopting and changing western economic doctrine and philosophy. After and during this modernization from 1913-1992, Russia's economy shifted from 70% agriculture and timber to 17% agriculture and timber; and from 25% mining, processing, and construction to 36%. Russia has long been in a position of "catching up with the west." However, Russia is now in a position to set an example for the global economy. As the 12th ranking economy, Russia is capable of heavily influencing the economy of the world.

Culturally, Russia has been the safe keeper of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC), thus forever intertwining government and

church. It has been integral in the development of modern day Russia. With the downfall of the Soviet Union, the ROC's influence began to expand. Today, the ROC is one of the few ancient Patriarchates of the Greek Orthodox Church. The Orthodox Church had enough influence that on January 18th of 2018, during the ceremony where people plunge into an ice hole to celebrate Jesus' baptism, the president of Russia partook in the ceremony as well. Although the Russian Orthodox Church has seen trials and tribulations, it now serves as one of the founding pillars of the Russian ethos.

The Russian military is founded on its beliefs of unity and pride, resembling the Russian ethos itself. The military has repeatedly saved Europe and Russia from terrible foreign invaders such as Napoleon in 1812. Russia's military has been used to great effect, enforcing righteous values and bringing stability across the globe. When Napoleon's army crossed the Neman River, the Russian military was thrust into action to defend Russia and Europe as a whole. Russian scorched-earth tactics and maneuvering deprived Napoleon of vital resources and a decisive battle. This accomplishment solidified Russia's position as the safe haven of European and Russian culture and ideology.

In understanding Russia, it is vital to understand how its institutions contribute to Russia's current global position. Many of the existing institutions are continuing and improving upon their predecessors. Russia's ability to effectively maintain and modernize her institutions allow Russia to maintain her position as a world superpower. Russia is one of the most powerful leaders due to her cultural, economic, military, and political prowess.

Russia first took its steps towards nuclear armament in 1949 with its first test, while, at the same time, other countries were creating the hydrogen bomb. Since then, we tread a balance between recognizing the enormous capability of these weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) while also acknowledging that with the principle of mutually assured destruction (MAD), they protect our citizens.

Through mutual agreements, Russia is resolved in its commitment to ensure nuclear stability. Russia believes it is necessary to decrease the access of nuclear weapons to Non-State Acting Groups, as Russia receives threats from terrorist groups in the guise of ISIS and other Chechen groups.

Since the Trinity nuclear test in July 1945, being the first detonation of a nuclear weapon, these types of weapons have become integral in our international politics. However, since the end of the Cold War we have made strides towards the de-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Russia reduced their arsenal from 35,000 nuclear weapons in 1991 to 12,000 nuclear weapons in 2010.

Russia recognizes the necessity to form bilateral and multilateral treaties with other nuclear powers, especially the United States, to de-escalate and de-proliferate nuclear capabilities. Since November of 1969, Russia has been actively engaged in creating bilateral treaties with the United States, drafting the SALT talks (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) between, ourselves, then the USSR, and the US. This treaty was the first in a line of de-proliferation treaties composed by Russian and the United States' authorities. At the same time, the Anti Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty was created and latter signed in 1972. The ABM effectively capped the production of anti-ballistic missile installations and interceptors. The United States withdrew from the agreement in 2002, endangering future peace treaties. Russia has worked with the US to secure another arms control treaty in the form of New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty). This treaty limits the number of strategic nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery mechanisms a country can have. Although a step in the right direction, the United States' withdrawal from essential agreements, such as the ABM, poses a serious threat to the stability and security of the world.

Nuclear energy has been harnessed for purposes other than weaponry, and is currently used to power Russian homes and businesses. Russia built the APS-1, the world's first nuclear power plant. In 1954, this system produced commercial electricity, merely as a small scale, for the first time. Today about 10% of our electricity

comes from nuclear-based methods. In addition, we have even used our decommissioned nuclear weapons as power in the ‘Megatons to Megawatts’ program to benefit our people and our businesses.

The Russian Federation looks forward to a productive debate in which we can effectively deescalate the situation. We can make the world a better and safer place tomorrow, if and only if we start today.

~The Delegation of the Russian Federation

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