



ACADEMY MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2010
BERGEN COUNTY ACADEMIES

JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE: RUSSIA

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History to 2009

Since 1950, the Soviet Space Program and its successor, the Russian Federal Space Agency, have accomplished 30 firsts in space. In 1957, for instance, Russia became the first country to launch a satellite into orbit (Sputnik I, in 1957). Russia was also the first country to fire a rocket into orbit, launch a person into orbit, to launch a probe to Mars and Venus, and to build a space station. While Russia's history has been partially directed by its competition with the United States, militarization has also been a central focus. While Russia's space history has been partially directed by its competition with the United States, it has also been highly influenced by the need for a new form of militarization.

Three projects, studies for spacecraft and launch vehicles, were authorized for development in 1956: the first earth satellite, Sputnik-3; the Zenit photo-reconnaissance satellite; and the Vostok, the first manned spacecraft. After the successes of the first Sputnik in 1957, rockets and satellites began to be developed for the first probes of the Moon, Mars, and Venus. At the beginning of the 1960's a total of thirty space systems were in development by the Soviet Space Program. Soon after, the military asserted control of the situation and only a fraction of the original projects actually came to fruition. These military research programs were code-named Shchit, Osnova, and Ediniy KIK; and together compromised much of the original works of the Soviet operational space systems, which were finally sent into space from 1966-1975. Many future space systems stem from these prototypes.

The "Treaty on the Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and

Other Celestial Bodies", or simply "The Outer Space Treaty", was created October 10, 1967. Written mostly by the United States and Soviet Union, The Outer Space Treaty provided a standard for international space laws and the use of space in the future. During the first half of the following decade, 14 new space systems entered military service bringing the amount in operation up to 16. Advanced systems of the Shchit, Osnova, and Ediniy KIK were developed in the second half of the 1970's and set out during the first half of the 1980's.

Under the communist Soviet Union, there were plans set out for a five year time period in the future so as to plan for the allocation of the resources for each project. For this reason, the Space Program began in 1972 drafting a five year plan for the 1985-1990 satellites. These included Plans Sirius Phase 2, Dal', Gamma, Zamysel, Fon, and many other programs. From this, the "Program for Military Space Units for 1976 to 1985" and "Basis or Direction of Development of Space Units through 1990" were formed. These plans included the use of a new succession of modular spacecraft buses, which would eventually lead into a series of launch vehicles. These satellites were grouped by their military purposes. Experimentation of these systems was severely delayed, first by problems with the Zenit-2 launch vehicle, followed by a loss of funding and resources to the Third Generation 'Star Wars' systems.

The final production of Soviet space systems contained a new Multi-Element Space System, which included the planned Multi-echelon Anti Ballistic Missile System. By 1985, the plans for the final generation of space systems were drastically revised so as to meet the competition, the American Strategic Defense Initiative, during the latter half of the 1980's. While work went into

these new projects, none of these systems were launched because the Soviet Union, and all the work of the Soviet Space Program, disintegrated in 1991.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the space program was split between Ukraine and Russia. Russia continued the program through the Russian Aviation and Space Agency, later called the Russian Federal Space Agency. The Russian Federal Space Agency was in danger of losing its reputation as a great space program from its reintroduction due to a lack of funding. This lack of funding led the Russian Space Program into a period of maintenance, instead of the usual research through to the 21st Century. Being a resourceful country, Russia was able to extend the lifespan of the Mir space station and even contribute to the International Space Station, while also flying the occasional Soyuz and Progress missions.

By 2000 Russia's new political front had decided to discontinue their cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The International Space Station continued its construction although at a much more stagnant rate because of neglect by Russia and many other countries. Finally, in early 2004, NASA withdrew itself from work on the International Space Station Program. This act publicly stated NASA's intentions of separating itself from Russian and European influence and cooperation. NASA, however, claims that exploration of the Moon and the lack of research on that caused their change of focus from the International Space Station program.

The withdrawal of NASA from the International Space Station, one of Russia's main space programs, caused an outrage with the Russian government. The Putin

Administration began to amend the Russian space strategy to one of universal exploration beyond Earth. Towards the end of 2005, the Federal Space Program was allotted 305 billion rubles for the following ten years in order to stimulate the Russian Space Agency. The subsequent year Russia aligned itself with European space officials to collectively fund ACTS, a lunar-oriented project. This project, called the Advanced Crew Transport System, was designed to orbit the Moon with an added habitation module. ACTS was meant to rival the United States in their exploration of the Moon, and would have succeeded had it not been for conflicting technological issues and the tension of the War in Georgia in 2008, leading to the end of the ACTS project.

After the end of the ACTS project, Russia began drafting new ideas for space technology, realizing that the advanced crew transport system was too expensive for them to take on alone. Russia began planning a new, innovative spaceship, along with a new launch site, complete with a fleet of rockets.

Since the turn of the century, the Russian space budget has grown tremendously, almost doubling in 2009.

History to 2031

October 10, 1967 - "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies," better known as the Outer Space Treaty, goes into effect. As of 2008, 99 countries have signed and ratified the treaty, including all nations who have sent manned and unmanned missions into space.

1975- The European Space Agency (ESA) forms with the mission: "to shape the development of Europe's space capability

and ensure that investment in space continues to deliver benefits to the citizens of Europe and the world."

Summer 2009 - Pakistan clears last remaining Taliban pockets from Swat Valley and turns attention to militants along Afghani border. Robert Birsal of Reuters writes, "Some al Qaeda-linked factions of groups nurtured in the 1990s to battle Indian forces in the disputed Kashmir region have also 'gone rogue' and are attacking the Pakistani state." On June 26, the Taliban takes credit for a suicide bombing in Pakistani-administered Kashmir that kills two soldiers and wounds three. Tensions between the Taliban and Pakistan in Kashmir escalate throughout July. By the end of August, the two sides are stalemated.

September 29, 2009 - As monsoon season comes to a close, India attacks "terrorist camps" in Pakistani-administered Kashmir with 3,000 infantry supported by Indian Air Force (IAF) strike planes. Pakistan counter-attacks with 4,000 infantry and strikes IAF bases. India commits more infantry.

October 12, 2009 - Stalemated in Kashmir, India attacks Pakistan's southern plains with its three armor-heavy "Strike Corps." Within hours, Pakistan announces that it has destroyed CARTOSAT 2A, an Indian reconnaissance satellite launched on April 28, 2008. Pakistan threatens to destroy more satellites if India does not retreat. "Will India nuke Pakistan?" becomes a press cliché.

October 18, 2009 - At an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, the United States harshly rebukes both India and Pakistan. Russia censures only Pakistan, while China remains silent. Nevertheless, the Security Council

unanimously passes a resolution calling for an unconditional surrender from both parties.

October 19, 2009 - India and Pakistan declare a ceasefire. Russia hosts negotiations. To Pakistan's chagrin, India is not asked to withdraw from the newly occupied regions of Kashmir. On the last day of negotiations, the Pakistani delegate signs the agreement and storms out.

December 23, 2011 - *The New York Times* reports that India has destroyed INSAT-1B, an Indian weather satellite launched in 1983, with a kinetic kill device. The Indian government promptly takes responsibility for the test. The United States and Russia both issue critical statements calling for transparency in matters of space technology.

January 29, 2013 - India sends its first manned mission into Low Earth Orbit (LEO), three years ahead of initial estimates by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). This is due in part to a series of increases in the ISRO budget, starting in 2010 and peaking in 2012. While initial estimates placed the cost of the mission at the equivalent of \$3 billion, the ISRO is (at this point) the most amply funded space agency on earth, boasting a budget of \$27.24 billion. Compare this to NASA's 2012 budget of \$20.69 billion.

August 12, 2015 - An Islamic Fundamentalist terror movement destroys the U.S. embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, with three long-range rockets stolen from a Russian installation. Including diplomats, embassy workers, and civilians, 217 people are killed. A US spy satellite picked up the launch 2 minutes and 30 seconds after its occurrence, but US fighters and missiles could not close the distance to interception.

November 21, 2015 - An August 12 incident report filed by the US government reveals that the spy satellite's information could have been used in conjunction with interceptor missiles based in space to successfully intercept the three terrorist-launched missiles before detonation in Riyadh.

February 14, 2016 - The United States formally withdraws from the Outer Space Treaty, citing a need to defend against global and potentially space-based terrorism. Global community is suspicious. Its efforts to prevent the US from developing a space-based weapons platform, however, are futile.

December 4, 2018 - Chinese military designs two types of ground-based lasers that have the capability of rapidly destroying space machinery. Missiles are perceived by global community as a strategic deterrent to orbiting weapons platforms.

January 15, 2019- The ESA, which thanks to the political and economic stability of Europe, has enjoyed steady and ready funding implores other space programs to focus on space exploration. The ESA, due to its scientific focus and focused resources, had the most advanced non-weapon space technology (communication, intelligence, maneuverability)

October 2, 2019 - US completes its design and construction of the space weapons platform. It is scheduled to be operational as of July 2024. Scheduled to be sent up in parts and assembled in space, it will require 16 separate shuttle missions before completion.

2020- The ESA announces its decade goal of sending a massive manned expedition to either Mercury or Mars.

September 29, 2020 - The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meets to discuss the military ambitions of the United States in space at the 75th session. Strong anti-weaponization positions are put forth by many non-spacefaring nations, but all the major spacefaring nations present (including all involved in this JCC) decline to comment extensively. Nonetheless, A/Res./75/34 is passed, recommending further review of this issue by the UN Security Council.

December 19, 2020 - UNSC quickly tables the topic after it becomes apparent that a majority of the P-5 (US/China/Russia) will not pass a resolution condemning the actions of the United States.

May 22, 2022 - Russian scientists announce breakthrough in ion acceleration technology. The technology allows for the propulsion of craft in outer space, at an efficiency never seen before. American and Russian investors pour capital into start-up ventures.

December 2022 - Russian physicist Igor Galitskiy manages to create a working plasma fusion reactor, one that delivers 20MW of sustained power. Further experiments show that the toroid fusion reactor created by Galitskiy is more powerful, efficient, and safe than the nuclear fission reactors in widespread use. Fusion looks to become the alternative energy of choice.

February 2023 - The United States, crippled by welfare spending, enters a long, deep depression. As unemployment hits 24 percent, the country's space weapons plans are tabled.

March 2023- China demands that the US renounce its plans for the completion of its space weapons platform, which was

scheduled to be operational as of July 2024.

May 2023- The US declares that the completion of the space weapons platform will resume as soon as possible. At the same time, the US voices concerns about the ever expanding space arms of China and urges for a cessation.

2024- India declares its plans for its own space station.

2025- By this time, the additional satellites launched into orbit by various nations as they achieve the capability combine with the space arms established by the US, China, and India to form considerable debris in space.

October 2025- Russia, a vehement opponent of space weapons, gains control of the global economy thanks to its toroid fusion reactor sales that make up 68 percent of the alternative energy market. The US emerges from its depression as unemployment reaches 11 percent.

March 16th 2026- The debris, which was considered not yet large enough to be problematic, strikes a Chinese satellite and destroys it. China, thinking itself to be under attack from the US, retaliates and quickly wipes out 14 US satellites.

March 17th 2026- The US, still weak from the depression and shocked by the extent of the attack, is hesitant to declare war on China. During this lull, China realizes its mistake and starts negotiations.

April 2026- the global community, realizing a need for the restriction on China's powers, collectively condemn China and call for cessation of all Chinese space weapons. The value of the Yuan is forcibly raised, decreasing Chinese profits in its exports and

lessening its hold on the global market. With the prices of the Chinese goods raised, India grabs a bigger share of the market but still remains inferior to Russia in terms of economic power.

June 2026- Russia spearheads the movement to strip China of all space weaponry. Russia calls China a "irresponsible, volatile terror upon the world." China is forced to reduce its program but refuses to acquiesce. Russia threatens of both economic and military action. Russian troops are seen training near the Chinese border.

July 2026- The United States, the "victim" resumes its space weapons unopposed, although there is some dissent from Russia. The US works to rebuild all the satellites that were destroyed to finish its weapons platform. The US unveils a plan to create an ablation program (Laser Broom) that will clear the orbit of the debris caused by the Chinese attacks plus as well as the pre-existing masses.

2027- The ESA announces that the destination of the decade voyage will be Mars and that preparations are ahead of schedule.

2028- Tensions between Russia and China mount and Russia threatens of both economic and military action. Russian troops are seen training near the Chinese border. Although weakened economically and militaristically, China still possess a space arms program slightly superior to the US.

2029- India demonstrates capability of rapidly destroying space machinery.

2030- The ESA launches a manned mission to Mars, comprising of 8 ships.

Feb 12th, 2031- The US program for ablation is complete.

Positions of the Russian Delegates

Alik Smirnov is the First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia. Having a background in business and finance, he is strongly in favor of spending on behalf of the country. Alik suggests instead of spending money on “senseless wars”, it should instead go towards scientific research that could put Russia ahead of the other countries.

Nadezhda Ivanov, as the Russian Minister of Defense, is not wholeheartedly for dumping money into a war. She believes that currently there is no need for excess money to be spent on something that is not greatly threatening to the Russian people. Seeing science as non-important to the defense of the nation, she has no strong opinions towards spending the nation’s capital on research. While spending is important to the nation, Minister of Defense Ivanov does not believe it a priority.

Aleksandr Kuznetsov is the Russian Minister of Finance. Having a dual degree in science and finance, Aleksandr is adamant about scientific research through a modest spending of the nation’s budget. Having no military background, he has no real opinion on any wartime spending.

Fyodor Sokolov serves as the Minister for Economic Development and Trade in Russia. Being very conservative, Fyodor fervently opposes any further spending on war, or any other spending in general. Focusing mainly on the economic future of Russia, Fyodor believes that scientific research would be somewhat beneficial towards growth of trade.

General Anatoliy Popov, as the Russian Chief of the General Staff, is strongly for

any possibility of war. However, in doing so, General Popov suggests a low spending approach, nearly fully cutting off spending towards research.

Grigoriy Lebedev is the Director of the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia. Being a strong advocate of scientific warfare, he suggests that both research and war should be a priority of the country. In order to do so, Lebedev suggests major spending on behalf of the country.

General Igor Kozlov serves as the Russian General of the Spaceforce. Having dedicated most of his life to the Spaceforce, General Kozlov is eager to see as much spending as possible gone into scientific research. Having little opinion on war, he feels that it should be taken under advisement in only dire situations.

As Administrator of the Russian Federal Space Agency, Natalya Novikov is strongly in favor of major spending towards scientific research, and more importantly space technology. Having no interest in anything other than scientific advancement, Ms. Novikov speaks out vehemently against any war.

Lyev Morozov, the Russian Chair of the Armed Forces Science Board, speaks out against any form of war, seeing it as a threat to our scientific research. While Morozov is very strict in these areas, he has little knowledge of finance or the federal budget, and has no real opinion on national expenditure.

Anastasia Solovyov is the Deputy Administrator of the Russian Federal Space Agency. Having an ultra-conservative outlook, she is strongly against any further spending, especially on any research or war. She believes that what Russia has now is

sufficient for them to prosper, and why fix what isn't broken?

Dmitriy Djughashvili, as the President of the Russian Academy of Sciences, obviously supports diversion of the nation's money into scientific research, and adamantly opposes war, seeing it as only a distraction from accomplishing the greater good.

Katerina Gorky is the Deputy Minister of Space, the subordinate to the Secretary of Defense. She strongly opposes any further money spent on research, and instead believes that it should go into maintaining Russia's claim in space. Ms. Gorky states that if war is necessary to maintain their place in space, then so be it.

How the Committee Will Run

Most of the time in the Russia JCC will be spent in unmoderated caucus and moderated caucuses, the latter being more prevalent. While probably unnecessary, the speakers' list will be used as deemed necessary by the chairs.

The JCC itself will run on an altered time pattern – for every 10 minutes in real time, we will cover half a year in JCC time. At the end of each 10 minute interval, delegates must decide what to actions to pursue as a nation. There will be two main areas of interest - science, and military/defense. During the 10 minutes, you may allocate and budget money as a committee into these two categories.

If the money is put into science research, the nation will have to create a scientific project to pursue, and submit this to the heads of the Crisis Committee. These projects could range from advanced armor plating to a manned mission to another planet. From here, the heads of Crisis will determine a cost and a timeframe for the project, and the

timeframe can be shortened with additional funding. Any science project pursued will result in “science points”. An increase in science points will increase the income of the country, and will provide it with an advantage if needed in warfare, too. Please note that starting science points have been assigned in the Economic data (outlined in the Economic section) - these points can increase, and will inevitably affect the cash flow and military strength of the country greatly.

The other option for money allocation is in the field of military spending. Here, you can choose to build armies, fleets, armored units, and space weapons as deemed necessary by the aggregate- however, there are surcharges to many actions. For example, any launch into space will require an extra \$200 billion. Any movement of troops will require \$100 billion. Finally, any declaration of war requires \$1.4 trillion. Also, any declaration of war cannot immediately follow another war - there will be a three year moratorium following any war, to preserve debate in committees.

You may choose to spend the budget money on science research; military strength, both, or even save the money and let it appreciate. This will occur every 10 minutes in peacetime.

In war, however, the timeframe shifts drastically. Each 5 minutes will represent 2 hours of time. This means, of course that any war is a global war, and that Crisis will see to it that all participate. In war, decisions can be made every 5 minutes, but there is negligible cash flow and any investments in projects are effectively put on hold. During this time, decisions can be made to move units and attack. Crisis will utilize a computer program to take many variables into account and return the winner of an engagement. These variables taken into

account include, but are not limited to, science points, types of units, numbers on each side, terrain, country that battle is fought in, and a randomness factor that may return infrequent upsets.

Economic and Military Data

The United States of America, at the time of this conference, has a population of about 375 million people with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about \$40 thousand USD per capita. With a relative yearly revenue of 8,100, the USA has an absolute yearly revenue of \$1.944 trillion, with a ratio of .34 available. This leaves the United States delegates \$0.66096 trillion to spend with 4 science points.

Russia, at the time of this conference, has a population of nearly 200 million people with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about \$50 thousand USD per capita. With a relative yearly revenue of 6,500, Russia has an absolute yearly revenue of \$1.56 trillion, with a ratio of .59 available. This leaves Russian delegates \$0.9204 trillion to spend with 15 science points.

India, at the time of this conference, has a population of nearly 1.5 billion people with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about \$15 thousand USD per capita. With a relative yearly revenue of 12,375, India has an absolute yearly revenue of \$2.97 trillion, with a ratio of .28 available. This leaves Indian delegates \$0.8316 trillion to spend with 5 science points.

China, at the time of this conference, also has a population of about 1.5 billion people with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about \$13 thousand USD per capita. With a relative yearly revenue of 10,335, China has an absolute yearly revenue of \$2.4804 trillion, with a ratio of .28 available. This

leaves the United States \$0.694512 trillion to spend with 3 science points.

Finally, the European Space Agency, at the time of this conference, has a population of nearly 500 million people with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about \$40 thousand USD per capita. With a relative yearly revenue of 13,800, the ESA has an absolute yearly revenue of \$3.312 trillion, with a ratio of 0.3 available. This leaves the ESA delegates \$0.9936 trillion to spend with 19 science points.

Militarily, Russia has eight armies of approximately 80 thousand soldiers each, with a cost of \$100 billion for each additional army. There are two different armored cavalry divisions of nearly 20 thousand men each, with an extra cost of \$500 billion for each new division. There is one fleet of twenty sea vessels available for war, costing an additional \$700 billion for another fleet. There are 2 air wings, each consisting of 2,000 planes, ready for battle, with a value of \$700 billion per air wing. Finally, Russia has one kinetic kill device battery with 10 devices, all or nothing, costing \$100 billion for another. Additional military weaponry very lightly by any country at this time are recon satellites, for more reliable intelligence, for \$500 billion; ground laser batteries, with multiple use, for \$900 billion; orbiting space missile platform for \$2.4 trillion, with 10 missiles that cost \$400 billion to replace; and orbiting space laser platform, with a reusable laser good against armored units and fleets, with a cost of \$3.4 trillion. Any equipment or weaponry launch will cost the country \$200 billion, a relocation of troops to an adjacent territory will be \$100 billion, and any declaration of war will be \$1.4 trillion, after a war weariness moratorium. Please note that all costs are approximate and are subject to change. Building proposals may be denied at any point by the crisis staff, but sufficient

explanation will be given as to why it was denied. Launch surcharges apply to anything launched. Surcharges for troop movements are designed so that war cannot be indiscriminately fought, and this is the same logic behind the declaration of war surcharge.

