



AD-HOC

TOPIC BULLETIN

ARIEL BARNEA
CRISIS DIRECTOR

ANNETTE KIM
OLIVIA KRIVITSKY
CHAIRS

Contents:

Letters from the Chairs	3-4
Committee Overview	5
Parliamentary Procedure	6
Timeline to April 2020	6-8
Timeline from April 2020 to August 2020	8-14
Concluding Remarks	14



Academy Model United Nations

- THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE -

SECRETARIAT

CIRO RANDAZZO
SECRETARY GENERAL

NICOLE GERZON
CHARGÉE D' AFFAIRS

JENNIFER KONG
SHALIN PATEL
DIRECTORS OF EXTERNAL
RELATIONS

JUN-DAVINCI CHOI
GRACE LIANG
DIRECTORS OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS

CHRISTIANA MONES
ISHAAN CHAWLA
DIRECTORS OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS

KAIRUI HUANG
JESSICA SHI
DIRECTORS OF
ADMINISTRATION

RYAN LEUNG
DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS

AKSHAYA JAGADEESH
DIRECTOR OF OUTREACH

DEREK LIN
MICHELLE SURETS
DIRECTORS OF CRISIS

ANDREA BUCCINO
FACULTY ADVISOR

MARK KRAMER
FACULTY ADVISOR

Welcome Delegates!

My name is Annette Kim and I am currently a junior in the Academy for Business and Finance at BCA. In my sophomore year, I served as the Director of External Relations at JAMUN IV, and I am back for more at AMUN XX. I have been involved in Model UN since my freshman year and have attended many high school and college conferences at Princeton, Yale, Dalton, Horace Mann and more. Model UN has introduced me to a mesmerizing new world of social interaction and international relations. Through MUN, I have also refined a myriad of 21st-century skills from debating, public speaking, negotiating, and resolution writing. Most importantly, MUN has helped me gain confidence and a sense of pride in my own voice and opinions. Although MUN conferences only last a few days, the knowledge and skills gained truly last a lifetime.

Besides MUN, I am also involved in DECA, Varsity Debate, the Federal Reserve Challenge, Key Club, and Class Council. Outside of school, I enjoy golfing, traveling, and playing viola. I truly hope this committee will be an engaging and fun learning experience for all delegates. If you have any questions or concerns please don't hesitate to email me! We are always happy to help, and we look forward to an unforgettable two days in February with you all!

Best regards,
Annette Kim, Co-Chair, Ad-Hoc
annkim20@bergen.org

Welcome Delegates to AMUN 2019!

My name is Olivia Krivitsky and am a junior in Academy of Culinary Arts and Hospitality. I am extremely passionate about learning and discussing political events, foreign diplomacy, and international policies, which ultimately explains my passion for MUN. I began participating in MUN my freshman year of high school and have found so much pleasure in this activity. It is truly a great way to learn about the multilateral issues around us and further vocalize our opinions on those issues. MUN has enabled me to hone my speaking skills, build confidence, and grow into the strong leader that I am today. Aside from MUN, I participate in Diversity Alliance, Goal4theGoal, Cell, and Medical Research and Skills USA. Outside of school, I enjoy ballroom dancing, playing tennis, and spending time with my friends and family. Furthermore, MUN has taught me the importance of not only working cohesively with others during conferences but also carrying that attribute into every facet of life. As one of your chairs this year, I encourage you to work collaboratively with your peer delegates. I look forward to meeting all the delegates and chairing a great committee this year!

Best regards,
Olivia Krivitsky, Co-Chair, Ad-Hoc
olikri20@bergen.org



Dear Delegates,

I would first like to give you a warm welcome to Academy Model United Nations XX. I hope you are as happy to be here as we are to have you! My name is Ariel Barnea, I am a Junior in the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology, and I have been a part of the BCA MUN Team since my Freshman Year. I served as the Director of Internal Affairs at JAMUN IV as well as the Assistant Crisis Director for the Court of King Henry VIII last year at AMUN XIX, and I had an amazing time doing both. Model UN is truly an amazing opportunity, and the trips the BCA Team goes on to Yale University, Princeton University, NYU, John Hopkins University, George Washington University, and many others have proven to me the value that Model UN serves in enhancing my critical thinking, debating, discussion, and collaborative skills. Most of all, Model UN has taught me to be a leader. All these skills have served me well in a wide variety of real-world situations. I have the pleasure of being your Crisis Director for these two days, and I couldn't be more excited. I can promise you that our team has worked hard and will continue to work hard to make sure you have a one-of-a-kind crisis experience here at AMUN, but in the end, it's all up to you to make the most of it. On that note, just like I have, I hope you strive to learn, to make friends, to cooperate, to collaborate, to critically think, and to become leaders in the two days you have here and to participate in this wonderful crisis we have worked on here for you.

Feel free to contact me at any time, as I am more than happy to answer any questions and/or concerns!

Best of Luck,
Ariel Barnea, Crisis Director, Ad-Hoc
aribar20@bergen.org



Committee Overview:

It has been 4 months since Russia exploited the chaos that erupted in Ukraine in April 2020 and invaded the country, and the situation shows no signs of de-escalating. Delegates from all the parties involved have been gathered to attend a confidential meeting in Beijing, China, on August 1, 2020, to address the situation and hopefully come to a resolution that will put this conflict - one that has taken the lives of far too many people, military and civilian alike - to rest. While each delegate has their own incentives and ambitions, the overall goal of this committee is to resolve the at-risk stalemate currently going on between the United States, Ukraine, Russia, the countries of the LibertyAlliance, and the countries of the EuroPac. In addition, the biological threat that threatens the region is a major point of contention that must be resolved. As the fight rages on, it is important that delegates strategize and work cooperatively to pacify the region, maintain NATO stability, and unravel the mystery behind the disease spreading throughout the region. Along with this overarching quest for peace and stability, the committee will also have to resolve internal issues and information that come to light while the committee is in session, specifically information about events and occurrences that led up to the current situation.

There will be 17 delegates that have different backgrounds and associations with the countries involved. These delegates will have to work to develop strategies and ways to mollify the situation, to evaluate the threat of biological contamination, and lastly to determine the fate of Ukraine as a whole. Delegates must work together with the goal of reaching long-lasting peace in the region while also dealing with the disease running rampant in the region. Of the many tensions that the committee faces, one specific group, the divided NATO blocs, must resolve their internal issues and represent a united front in the face of various countries utilizing their instability for their own advantage. If the committee can achieve peace and quell the raging disease, it is up to the delegates resolve the impending



financial consequences of the war on the various world powers and interest groups involved, to figure out who will be paying reparations if the conflict is in fact resolved, and what the alliance system - specifically NATO - will be like after the fighting. In addition, delegates have their own personal agendas that they can try to achieve throughout committee with crisis notes and personal directives, keeping in mind that a resolution to the situation may result in benefits and drawbacks for their individual countries and their positions within those countries.

Parliamentary Procedure:

This committee will follow the standard parliamentary procedure. A majority of the time spent in committee will be in moderated caucuses, but there will also be unmoderated caucuses as the committee sees necessary, motioned by delegates. The chair reserves the discretion to make final calls before voting on motions.

Timeline to April 2020:

On March 18, 2014, Russian President Vladimir Putin formally annexed Crimea into the Russian Federation, violating numerous international agreements and breaking Russia's specific pledge in the Budapest Memorandum of 1994 to respect the existing borders of Ukraine. Following the annexation, the first forcible redrawing of a European frontier since 1945, President Putin went further in igniting the flames of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, which would later take the lives of nearly 10,000 people.

Following the declaration of annexation, protesters began to occupy government buildings across eastern Ukraine, including cities such as Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv, urging a referendum for independence. On



April 15, 2014, Olexander Turchynov, President of Ukraine, announced the initiation of an “anti-terrorist operation” against pro-Russian separatists.

On June 27, 2014, the European Union signed an association agreement with Ukraine, in a move strongly opposed by Russia. Specifically, the pact was between Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova and the European Union which would bring such nations closer to the West, both economically and politically. Russian President Vladimir Putin claimed that this agreement would sever ties into two, making Ukraine choose between Russia and the European Union. However, Ukraine’s president Petro Poroshenko described the signing as a symbol of “faith and unbreakable will” and saw it as preparations for joining the bloc.

On July 17, 2014, Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 from Amsterdam was shot down in eastern Ukraine, claiming 298 lives. The investigation following the tragedy concluded that the aircraft was brought down by a Russian-made missile system and indicated that it was launched from a separatist-held territory.

On September 20, 2014, Ukraine and pro-Russian separatists agreed to a ceasefire and buffer zone that would require both sides to withdraw heavy weaponry from the front lines of conflict. Following the agreement, Russian trucks began to cross the border into Ukraine without the Ukrainian Government’s approval. Ukraine grew skeptical of the influx of trucks, although Russian officials claimed the trucks were filled with humanitarian aid.

On November 12, 2014, NATO commanders confirmed that the Russian tanks that previously crossed the borders of Ukraine were filled with weapons and troops. Although this was a violation of the September ceasefire, Russian officials denied the fact, and the United Nations reported the “extremely serious” situations that plagued the conflict-torn areas of eastern Ukraine.

On February 12, 2015, a similar situation was presented when Germany and France initiated another ceasefire agreement with Ukraine and Russia, following reports of providing lethal aid to Ukraine. Once again, there were immediate violations after the ceasefire was put into



place, and by the end of the month, there were approximately 300 counted violations.

On June 22, 2015, EU sanctions were extended against Russia because of its previous actions in eastern Ukraine and Crimea. The extended sanctions would further add to the tensions between the East and the West on the conflict.

On August 5, 2016, reports by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights released figures showing the drastic increase in civilian casualties. According to the reports, there were 69 civilian casualties in Ukraine in June, which was the highest figure since August 2015. Similarly, there were 73 reported civilian casualties in August.

On December 1, 2016, as part of a military exercise, Ukraine conducted missile launches near Crimea as stated by Ukrainian reports. Once again, military launches of this nature were in violation of international agreements.

In July 2017, Ukraine's association agreement with the European Union was ratified. The association agreement established political and economic relations with the EU. This was enforced on September 1st.

In May of 2018, Russian President Vladimir Putin executed an action that the Ukraine views as illegal. President Putin "opened a bridge" which "officially" connected Southern Russia with Crimea.

In October of 2018, Ukraine was granted the permission to set up its own independent Orthodox Church, separate from Russian supervision, by The Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.

In November of 2018, President Poroshenko enforced martial law and limited the entry of Russian adult males. This was enforced as a response to an incident that occurred: the capture of the crew of Ukraine boats in Crimea by Moscow officials.



Timeline from April 2020 to August 2020:

On March 30, 2020, Ukraine once more exploded into conflict. The ever unpopular President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko was assassinated, which was quickly blamed upon the Novo-Russian confederation established in Eastern Ukraine by pro-Russian rebels. In a blistering offensive, Kiev-aligned forces stormed into separatist strongholds, overwhelming Luhansk and nearly overrunning Donetsk. With Russian interests at stake, the Russian cabinet scrambled to respond and began building up troops on the Ukrainian border. By April 17th, Luhansk city center was in the hands of Kiev-aligned forces and the leadership of Donetsk had fled to the surrounding countryside.

On March 20th, 2020, the Russian foreign minister Sergey Lavrov made the Krasnodar ultimatum in which he demanded that Kiev-aligned forces withdraw back to the border established during the 2015 Minsk II ceasefire within 48 hours. There was no Ukrainian response. By March 31st, secret orders were given out to Russian forces. On the morning of April 1st, Russian tanks began rolling in Ukraine.

At first, Ukraine and the rest of the world thought the invasion was an April Fool's joke. They were sadly mistaken. Ukrainian security forces put up a valiant fight, but already exhausted from fighting and overstretched from their supply lines they were no match for the much better armed and trained Russian military. Thrown back and just barely avoiding encirclement, Ukrainian forces were forced to retreat behind the Dnieper River before outside developments resulted in a stalemate in the war. By then, the Kiev Government had declared a state of emergency and martial law, conscripting all young men and women into the war effort.

In the United States, the Democrat-Controlled House of Representatives and a large chunk of the Republican Senate were calling to send troops to help Ukraine and defend against the possibility of a Russian push into the rest of Eastern Europe. Many in the United States fear that if the Russians were willing to risk an invasion of Ukraine, they'd be more than willing to potentially attack U.S. territories and bases abroad. This is causing mass Russo-phobia among the general public in the United States, but President Trump insists there is nothing to fear, as Russia would never



attempt to attack a world superpower. Currently, there is a divide in the United States between the Russo-phobes and the Trump-supporters, or rather, those who believe the U.S. should intervene in Ukraine and those who believe the U.S. should remain neutral, respectively. With President Trump oddly silent on the matter, GOP leaders pushed the nation to send troops into Ukraine to both combat the possible impending Russian invasion as well as to placate the conflict between Ukraine and Russia.

Meanwhile, NATO convened to assess the situation, as Ukraine is uncomfortably close to some NATO countries. Fearing that the Russians may decide to advance through Ukraine into either Slovakia, Hungary, or especially Poland, the United States called for NATO to dispatch forces from member countries to Ukraine to pacify the situation, citing Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty as its justification. Article 5 states, “The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.” However, many in NATO argue that, as Ukraine is not a member country of NATO, there is no necessity in aiding them, and that NATO should observe as a spectator. They all agree that if Russia were to continue its advance, they would act, by why waste valuable resources when Russia may just have their eyes on Ukraine. With the United States being firm advocates for sending troops in along with the already stationed U.S. troops, NATO is officially split between those who support the United States and those who believe NATO should wait and see what happens in the coming weeks.

To make matters worse, as it is an election year in the United States and President Trump’s poll numbers were dropping rapidly due to his silence, in addition to NATO being essentially split between the pro-Trump and anti-Trump members, the POTUS threatened to withdraw funding from NATO. The U.S. pays the highest amount towards NATO’s overall military budget, paying just under 23% of the budget. After the U.S., the



highest paying country is Germany at 16.6% of the budget. Therefore, withdrawal of U.S. funding would significantly harm NATO's ability to act in the worse-case situation of a full-scale Russian invasion. The President stated that the United States would only support countries loyal to United States public policy, which, in this case, are countries sending troops to Ukraine. As nearly half of NATO was against this ultimatum, NATO split into two different blocs, nicknamed the LibertyAlliance and the EuroPac. The LibertyAlliance, as per the name, are those who support the United States approach of intervening in Ukraine and showing a strong international presence. The LibertyAlliance primarily consists of the United States, the United Kingdom, Poland, Lithuania, and Canada. The EuroPac, as per the name, are those who support a strong Europe that both doesn't need U.S. support and doesn't need to intervene in affairs that do not pertain to them. The EuroPac primarily consists of Germany, France, and Spain. Many of the other NATO countries both represented in this committee and not are still weighing their options of which bloc to join. Analysts believe that this move by Trump was to certify the fact that he is not a Russian puppet and that the United States is a strong, independent foreign power. Poll numbers for the President rose by 4.3% the following week.

With NATO split, the LibertyAlliance took initiative on the Ukraine conflict and sent troops into the region. Currently, the LibertyAlliance troops are occupying the East side of the city of Kiev in conjunction with Ukrainian troops. On the outskirts of the city lie the Russians, who occupy many of the small hamlets, towns, and villages

Prior to the United States' NATO Ultimatum, in anticipation of a Russian advance on the Northeast corner, the government of Kiev evacuated the entirety of the East side of the city and stationed troops along the Eastern border of the city. Analysts estimate that about 0.5% of the population of Kiev currently remain in the East side of the city, which amounts to a little over 14,000 people.





Figure 1.1: A map of Ukraine as of 2018.

The above events took place over the course of the month of April, with the conflict raging on and lives being lost on either side. On May 4th, a temporary cease-fire was initiated between Ukraine and Russia, but lingering tensions from the fighting caused a destabilization of public utilities, such as water, sanitation, health, and food. The ceasefire is tenuous, but it has largely held across the region - at least for now. With the humanitarian crisis spiraling out of control, public health standards slipped to miserable levels. On June 1st, a small village on the outskirts of Kiev, Ukraine, experienced an outbreak of a mysterious disease. Initially, several children complained of chills and fatigue, refusing to eat. Following this, several of the elderly members of the village began to sweat profusely, experience diarrhea, and vomit extensively. At 0400 hours, several formerly healthy large, male citizens of the small hamlet came down with high fevers. A major issue with this is that the harvest of the rare Ukrainian



crops, Suretsian and Gerzonian, was at its peak. These crops are responsible for 14.7% of the country's GDP and lack of harvest could mean economic disaster for the country.

Local doctors and medical professionals from Kiev soon found that they were unable to treat the biological threat, claiming that the disease is "Unlike anyzing vee have zeen so far." The region in which the hamlet is located had been tumultuous for decades, changing hands over 24 times between NATO and Russia, with Ukraine becoming a kind of no man's land between the armies. As a result, many scouts from the LibertyAlliance, Ukraine, and Russia discretely operate in the area, unsuccessfully trying to establish a foothold. Several of these troops reported symptoms. However, Russia was unwilling to claim the soldiers as their own, instead claiming that they were some "officers freelancing while on vacation." Even better, Russia then changed its statement to claim that these were just "very patriotic Ukrainians, very enthusiastic about their democracy" and that they were militiamen affiliated with Novo-Russia that just happened to have heavy gear on them made in Russia. When asked how this made sense, they responded with "da".

Soon the hamlet began to fill up with sick officers from other nations for whom the government of Ukraine was not responsible. Medical helicopters evacuated many of them to more rear bases, which only made things worse; in cramped, squalid living conditions and lacking food, the disease raced through the camps on both sides. As the disease spread through the LibertyAlliance and Ukrainian camps in East Kiev, a few citizens who chose to remain in the Northeastern quarter came down with the disease. Within a few days, 35% of the Eastern Kiev population was found to have contracted the disease.

Ukraine's population was rapidly ballooning to large sizes. With internally displaced Ukrainians, troops from the United States, Russia, the LibertyAlliance, and confused tourists (if you haven't taken a selfie in a war-zone, you haven't lived) all crowding the country. Between the collapsed health infrastructure, lack of sanitation, a growing need for clean water, and people scared of vaccines, the nation could not handle the disease. Almost overnight, hundreds of thousands of soldiers reported similar symptoms as far west as Kiev and as far east as Rostov.



The WHO convened in Geneva to assess the situation. Officially classifying it as an epidemic, it sent medical researchers to examine the disease. Meanwhile, their researchers and doctors fight an uphill battle to find a cure. The CDC of the United States has joined in on the fight. This biological crisis is spiraling out of control, with both sides suffering. To date, there are minimal casualties, but estimates reveal that the disease will become lethal within the next two weeks.

Concluding Remarks:

Currently, the mysterious disease is contained to just Ukraine, but all the parties involved, including Ukraine, Russia, the LibertyAlliance, and civilians, are affected and suffering. The disease is expected to infect even more people in the coming weeks, and, as stated above, is highly likely to become lethal. The LibertyAlliance is still adamant about intervening in the conflict, but is now airing on the side of extreme caution. Russia and Ukraine are still going at it, with neither side willing to concede. Analysts predict that, if a resolution isn't written and approved soon, the disease will do it for them.

With the temporary ceasefire marching onwards to an unknown future and a contagious disease racing through the region, delegates from several nations involved are meeting in Beijing, China, on August 1, 2020, to address the recent health crisis and, by extension, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. The world impatiently watches...

