



FJCC: RUSSIA V. EUROPE

ISTMUN'19

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LETTER FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

I, Süleyman Doruk Dörücü have the honor to be one of your USG's for the Europe vs. Russia Futuristic Joint Crisis Cabinets. Ahead of us lies 4 days of rigorous battle simulations, tiring negotiations, autistic screeching, swearing at the crisis team for being incompetent idiots and declaring the other side terrorists who should be exterminated at all costs. Fun, right? ^_^

In any case; a Joint Crisis Committee is a unique, magical beast incorporating its fair share of chaos, evil and chaotic evil. Think of it like a unicorn: it seems cute and rainbow-ey from distance but when you start petting it, you'll see that it is as bad-mannered, capricious and cruel as any creature has the right to be. Once you step through that door saying "Russian Cabinet" or "~~Fourth Reich~~ EU Cabinet"; the orderliness, routine and diplomatic courtesy of the General Assembly will be left behind you. Crisis-based committees demand that the delegates give everything they have to the simulation. You will be forced to fight tooth and nail. You will be forced to use every weapon at your disposal and on occasion, a single second of hesitation will cost your side victory.

In the crisis, you will throw away lives like they are bullets. Sometimes, the sides may resort to chemical warfare, sometimes brutal massacres and terror attacks. The way I see it, while the assembly committees show us the best of humanity, our potential to work together and reach new horizons, crisis-based committees show us the worst sides of our primal selves. Instead of building a future, we live the past. Instead of constructing, we participate in destruction. It may seem futile, even counter-intuitive or anachronistic for such experiences to have a place in simulations of the United Nations. But remember this: wherever we are, we came from somewhere. The United Nations did not appear from thin air. The modern world is rooted in the past and peace is rooted in lessons learned from conflict. When we destroy, murder and fight in cold blood, it is in the name of understanding how our ancestors and predecessors did these. It is in the name of living through and repeating their mistakes – so that future generations will not. So I believe that the JCC should have as much a place in MUN as any other committee. As a memorial, as a reminder, as a warning. The youth of today need to learn how to kill. They need to experience the futility of warfare. They need to see and feel the consequences. Maybe it is because the political leaders of our past and present have seldom seen how easily lives can be lost and traded that they dare sacrifice them so willingly. Maybe...

Alas, I am getting melancholic as always. Do not assume that your committees will be full of gore and shell-shock, for they won't. I sincerely hope that you have fun, enrich yourselves and form lasting bonds of comradeship during the 4 days we are going to spend together. And I thank the academic & organization teams of ISTMUN 2019 who have made this possible from the deepest reaches of my heart. And I especially thank my co-USG Mr. Abdurrahman Mhanni for his efforts in making this committee a reality. Though he has a long, rocky path ahead of himself – unlike some of us dinosaurs – he has already proven himself to be a fast friend and a respected comrade-in-arms.

Feel free to contact me for any and questions and requests you may have and see you all in the war room! Light & Liberty!

-Süleyman Doruk Dörücü, USG
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Introduction to JCC Procedure

As I have previously mentioned, Joint Crisis Committees do not follow most established rules of MUN. For starters, there are no resolutions. Instead, our main written documents take the form of Directives. These are medium-length working papers written down during committee proceedings that specify an action. For the purposes of the JCC, all participants may take actions in line with their personal background and means. For example, an Airforce Commander may be able to order a pre-emptive airstrike on a strategic target held by the opposing side or an intelligence chief may gather information using agents on the ground. Directives written in your personal capacity as persons inside the committee simulation are called personal directives whereas directives written with the express approval of the whole committee and sent as such are termed committee directives.

During conference proceedings, directives from both sides of the Joint Crisis are gathered together and evaluated by the Crisis Team. Then, based on the respective strengths of these directives and the weight of actions taken in them, new events happen that will shape the future. Participants are then required to write new directives in response to these events and so on. The final goals of each side may not be so obvious, but there are some clear objectives: For the European Coalition, the dismantlement of Russian presence in Eastern Europe, liberation of Ukraine and Crimea, and preservation of European independence; For the Russian Side, expansion of Russian influence in Eastern Europe and beyond, at least a heavy weakening or potential dismantlement of the European Union and a general increase in Russia's ability to project her power on the global theater – and most importantly for both sides: Preventing the total devastation of Europe and potentially the entire world after a full-blown nuclear war. At the end, either or both of these goals may be achieved – just as none can be achieved should the turn of events lead to a stalemate at the end of four days.

While participants are by no means barred from voicing their opinions and debating possible courses of action, a great deal of intra-committee cooperation is expected from both sides. This is mainly because unlike a standard single committee, every second spent in inaction for your side means another second spent to further the other cabinet's aims. Keep in mind what your opponents may be thinking or planning and act accordingly. However, it is also important to note that the European Union is just that – a union of states. We as the academic team neither expect nor would welcome a situation in which the separate States left aside their differences to achieve the same cohesion the Russian side enjoys. With that in mind, here are a couple example directives to get you started:

A Bad Directive

From:

To: Gopnik Slavskuatov

NUKE BERLIN

NAO!11!!!1!1!1!1!1!1!1!1!1!1!

!!! LEAVE NO KRAUTS

ALIVE!1!11!!!!!!1!1!!!!11!1!

To your left is a sample directive, written by... someone(?) to a certain *Gopnik Slavskuatov*. It seems to be a request to deploy a nuclear weapon on Berlin with the aim of killing off some persons of German disposition. Let's analyze it, step-by-step:

1) It lacks a sender name. It is extremely important for the crisis team to be able to tell who sent a particular directive, so they can evaluate it and respond accordingly. Also, personal directives sent without an apparent sender field will obviously not be considered.

2) It lacks a cabinet indicator. It is almost equally important to know which cabinet sent which directive. You really, really don't want your directives to be sent back to the wrong cabinet.

3) Why don't we calm down, establish a new UN body and hold conferences to educate people? The War in Europe is meant to be a localized, low-level conflict because of the principle of mutually-assured destruction. Delegates are highly encouraged to focus on the geopolitical aspects of the committee rather than resorting to outright nuclear conflict.

4) Details! Simply stating "Do X" will likely get you a terse "We tried to do it in a completely unexpected and illogical manner and failed spectacularly" response. Make sure to specify all important details. Anything you don't can and will be used against you.

5) I said "Send nudes", not "Sent nukes" ;_: Even though we all love the smell of mushroom clouds & nuclear fallout in the morning, always make sure your actions are appropriate for the time period and situation in question. Directives completely defying common sense will be ignored, or worse, result in catastrophic failures. Handling of marsupial species is an exception to this rule and may or may not be accepted.

6) Gopnik who?! While it may not be readily apparent, Gopnik Slavskuatov is not an actual person. Go figure! Always double-check the accuracy of the data you provide. Using unorthodox strategy is fine, using made-up strategy is rarely so. This applies to persons, armies, technologies – everything you can imagine.

7) EXTENSIVE USAGE OF CAPS AND/OR EXCLAMATION MARKS WILL NOT AID YOU IN ANY WAY WHATSOEVER!!1!!!1!!1!1!1!!!!!! Self-Explanatory.

From: Igor Kostyukov, GRU Executive & Natalia Poklonskaya, Head of the Republic of Crimea –
RUSSIAN SIDE

To: 45th Guards Spetznaz Brigade Commander

Colonel Vadim Pankov;

We need to prepare for a possible takeover of Ukrainian positions alongside the Black Sea coast. Have your men rebase themselves in the Sevastopol Airbase and be prepared to deploy at Kherson when given the order. The main brigade should deploy via air to Kherson, with detachments taking over the ports of Lymany and Stanislav. Once deployed, your orders are to secure the aforementioned towns and control the Dnieper Waterway. Air support will be provided if necessary. You are authorized to make use of any other resources you may require.

A Good Directive

- 1) Includes the proper name and side information, making life a bit more bearable for the crisis team.
- 2) Enough details. A brief description of the strategic goals, the geographical path to be taken, brigade names, and the immediate operational goals are all included; allowing this directive to be placed in the right place amongst the larger scheme of things and to be processed swiftly. But note that no fallback plans or scouting has been provided, so things may go really badly if the Ukrainians have prepared defenses somehow.
- 3) It's realistic. A small-scale, special forces operation for a high-stakes conflict. With the focus being on Ukraine and both sides in possession of nuclear weapons, most military action in the committee is likely to be in the form of strategic takeovers of key areas and special forces deployment – until and unless an all-out war occurs. After that, all bets are off. . .
- 4) It has a clear aim. Tactically, move an elite unit closer to the conflict. Operationally, capture an important town and move the frontline. Strategically, threaten the other side with being cut in half via the Dniepr and having their access to the Black Sea cut off. While it may be easy to get lost in the carnage of battle, directives including long-term provisions are prized.

Historical Background

Some day, following the example of the United States of America,
there will be a United States of Europe.

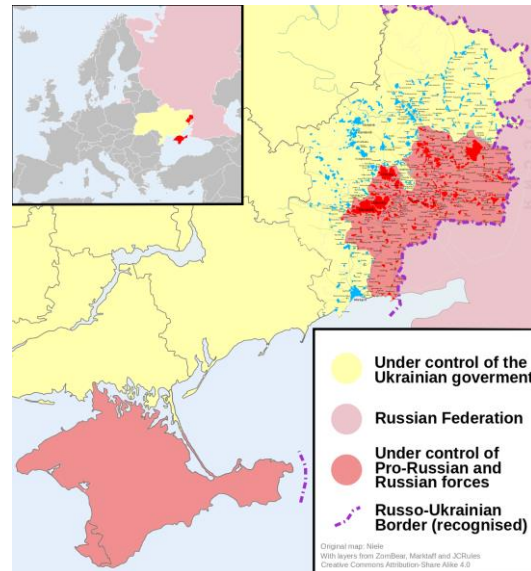
-Letter to the Marquis de Lafayette, 15 August 1786

The bountiful reaches of the Eastern European Plain have always been a source of conflict between the East and the West. Ukraine, Belarus and Poland – collectively termed the “Breadbasket of Europe” are home to some of the most resilient and fruitful soils on all of Europe, and indeed the entire World. The relative lack of any natural barriers has also made this region the first



foothold that any self-respecting would-be Eurasian conqueror goes after in their dreams of reigning over the riches of Germany, France, Italy and beyond. It is no surprise then, that the Red faction fought bitterly in the Civil War of the early 1920's to keep Belarus and Ukraine under the control of Moscow. No surprise that after the breakup of the USSR, Russia pursued a strict policy of containment, isolation and disarmament towards her newly-liberated sisters. And no surprise that when the opportunity presented itself, Putin didn't sweat a second thought over his infamous takeover of Crimea and Eastern Ukraine in the 2010's.

Thus, our story begins in Crimea in February 2014, when armed “protestors” seized control of the peninsula and the Eastern Ukrainian territories of Donetsk and Luhansk after the Euromaidan protests showed the country into the clutches of civil violence. The main aim of the Euromaidan movement was increasing Ukraine's integration with Europe and pursuing NATO and European Union membership. Crimea and the Donbass regions, conversely, had large Russian-speaking populations and politically leaned more towards Russia. The events of 2013-14 eventually led to Russia's de facto annexation of Crimea and the Donbass (As shown on the map). While the international community still largely recognized Ukraine's claim to these regions, Crimea was fully integrated to Russia by 2015 and the Donbass was in a state of near-constant civil war for the next 9 years.



Despite all the calls for supporting Russia or remaining a neutral party, however, the fate of Ukraine is irreversibly linked to that of Europe – and the fate of Europe is irreversibly linked to that of America. And in 2016, the American people decided

to radically change that fate by electing Donald Trump, a near-complete outsider with no previous government experience, as their President. One of President Trump's major talking points was that the USA was effectively subsidizing Europe's defensive capabilities via NATO and Europe had to step up and pay their fair share – or else. And despite certain minor setbacks in 2017 and 2018, he intended to keep that promise.

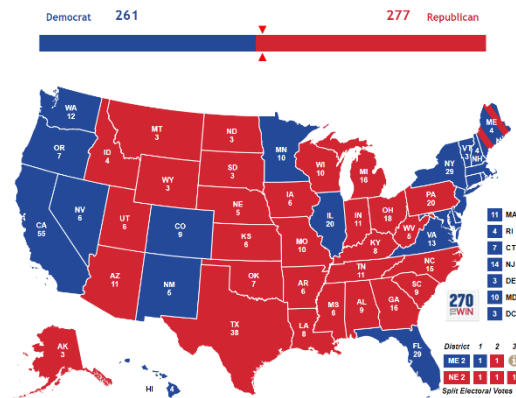


The point of divergence¹ for America happened on the 9th of December 2018. While the Democratic Party regained control of the House of Representatives in the 2018 Midterm elections, their hopes of uncovering any secret dealings between Trump and Russia were foiled when Robert Mueller – who was leading the investigation at that point – died in a fire alongside key members of his team. The same fire also inexplicably destroyed most of the evidence that the investigation had gathered up to that point. While Democrats suspected – and in the case of a group of Senators led by Kamala Harris, openly accused – the Trump government of orchestrating the fire, their arguments fell flat on most of the American public as mere deranged conspiracy theories.

As the Democratic Party grew more deranged and radical in its convictions, the newly-rising party establishment managed to alienate prominent Midwestern Senators such as Sherrod Brown, Joe Manchin, Gary Peters and Robert Casey, which is likely to have led to a depressed democratic turnout in the region during the 2020 presidential elections.

¹ In an alternative history / futuristic committee, a point of divergence refers to the point where the timeline first diverges from our own. For example, in a scenario where Nazi Germany wins World War II, the point of divergence could be that Japan never attacked Pearl Harbor and this affected all future events from that point onwards.

In this political atmosphere, it would be an understatement that the Democrats shot themselves in the foot by nominating Senator Kamala Harris for president in the 2020 elections. While Trump's re-election was far from a landslide and he even ended up losing Florida by 300 odd votes, the blue-collar industrial base in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan reacted strongly to Senator Harris' grandstanding and aloofness, awarding Donald Trump a second term in the White House with Pence as his Vice President.



One of Trump's first acts in his 2nd Term happened to be a new initiative termed "Make America Independent Again" – a practical dog whistle for removing 90% of US troops from Europe and the Middle East within 5 years, severely weakening the US nuclear presence in Europe and cutting off almost all US funding to NATO. Almost overnight in Christmas 2020, the United States had relinquished her role as the leader of the free world and withdrew into splendid isolation.

Meanwhile in Europe, the European Union had received another severe blow when the United Kingdom managed to leave the EU after a new general election, almost having a second referendum but cancelling it at the eleventh hour, and the resignation of at least two prime ministers. As Scotland and Northern Ireland scheduled referendums for 2022, the EU had lost an economic powerhouse and one of her two nuclear-armed members – the other one being France.



Given the situation, it is no surprise that French President Macron's calls for an independent, united European Armed Forces finally became the mainstream view for most pro-European politicians. A new organization called the FACE (European Common Armed Forces / Forces Armées Communes Européennes²) was established in early 2021 as France and Germany increased their cooperation towards re-establishing a nuclear umbrella over Europe. Plans were made to produce 600 additional nuclear warheads and delivery systems by 2026.

In late 2021, President Aleksandr Lukashenko of Belarus finally caved to pressure from Moscow and held a referendum on joining the Russian Federation as an autonomous state. While widespread electoral fraud was suspected, the results were 58% in favour of the union and Belarus became Russian territory on 23 February 2022.

The annexation of Belarus, in addition to sending alarm bells across Europe, also increased the pressure on Volodymyr Zelensky's government in Ukraine. With increased calls for separatism in Eastern Ukraine and a constant stream of terror attacks in the country's largest cities, Zelensky's call for a referendum on Ukraine's EU membership did nothing but fuel the fires of civil war. As the polls

² Yes, the French are indeed terrible at finding catchy acronyms...

closed on the night of June 19th, 2022, the initial results indicated a slim 52% majority in favour of joining the EU. Turnout barely reached 65% since no vote could be held in Russian-administered Crimea and Donbass. Unfortunately, the bare margin by which such a critical referendum was decided, coupled with increasing civil violence across Ukraine did more to exacerbate the issue than alleviate it.

Two weeks later on July 2nd, 2022, a rogue faction within the Ukrainian military attempted a coup d'état against Zelensky. When the coup attempt was put down by forces loyal to the government, the would-be military junta promptly fled to Russian-controlled Crimea. As Ukrainian requests for their extradition were continuously denied, Ukrainian commanders could see only one way out of the situation: Strike at Crimea and hope the EU would back them against Russia's wrath.

Thus the war began. And thus the war would end.

Facts on the Ground

The crisis simulation begins on the 24th of July, 2022. Ukrainian armed forces are about to cross into Crimea – which they consider their own territory despite the presence of a Russian administration. Should the situation escalate into active warfare, the Ukrainian army has at most a couple of months before it is utterly destroyed by the Russians.

Russia controls Belarus and the Kaliningrad Oblast, both of which are excellent choices to use as forward operations bases against the European Alliance. Crimea is also under Russian occupation and hosts the Black Sea Fleet. They are also in possession of about 1 600 strategic nuclear missiles, and a significant number of tanks and planes. While the country is strategically much superior to Europe and holds a significant portion of Europe's oil and gas consumption hostage, her economy is fragile at best and may be unable to survive a protracted conflict.

The European Union is a large coalition of almost all countries physically located in Europe (Notable exceptions being the UK, Switzerland, Norway, and several Balkan states) with an excellent economy and scientific base. However, despite superior technology and quality of armed forces, the European Common Armed Forces is a relatively new organization and still faces difficulties in unity of command, tactical integration and general battle-readiness. Europe also has a limited number of nuclear warheads at her disposal. The European people are also highly unlikely to approve a protracted war on foreign soil unless Russia directly threatens their countries.

(Please note that exact troop and equipment numbers will be provided on conference day.)

The United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have withdrawn into relative isolationism after the last few years. While Britain is still trying to sort herself out after the Brexit crisis and is in a state of political disarray, the USA seems to be fairly united behind President Trump... *for now*. With the 2022 midterm elections and the 2024 presidential elections coming up in due time, that isolation could very well be short-lasting.

Turkey has situated herself closer and closer to Russia politically after the purchase of S-400 defense systems in 2019. While far from a Russian ally, President Erdoğan could be seeking Moscow's patronage as a response to American isolationism and being sidelined in both the F-35

project and further European and American military research & development. On the other hand, the approaching 2023 elections, coupled with the Nationalist Movement Party (MHP)'s pro-American tendencies, make a sudden shift towards Russia unlikely in the short term.

China, being the new economic leader of the world and having profited greatly from the US's tariffs and trade wars, is vying for superpower status. However, despite their previous cooperation with Russia, a far-flung European War is likely to be of little interest to the Beijing government... *for now*.

As for the crisis system, well... while I and the crisis team are proponents of a storytelling-style crisis simulation, the dense and focused nature of the conflict necessitates a crisis focused on war. As such, much more care than usual will be given to the placement and operations of individual units. Data regarding the organizational units and groups of each side will be provided to the delegates and they will be expected to act accordingly. And at times – may Allah forgive me for uttering this word – *dice* may be used to determine the results of particular engagements.

As this is a battle simulation, delegates need to account for three levels of thought:

Tactical Objectives are objectives meant to be reached by individual units on a short-term basis. These may be occupying a certain hill or engaging an enemy unit at the battalion/brigade level (500-5000 men). They are usually completed within a few hours and occur in a limited perimeter. Tactical Plans such as sneak attacks, diversions, infiltration plans and artillery strikes happen at this level.

Operational Objectives are objectives meant to be reached by mid-sized groups of units on a medium-term basis, such as capturing a major city or encircling an enemy army. These are conducted mainly at the division level (5000-20.000 men) and take about a day or two to accomplish. Operational Plans are general plans issued to a sizeable group of units which may include details such as roads to be taken, places and regions to fortify, areas to attack and so on, to be executed as a collection of tactical plans.

Strategic Objectives are the final objectives of each side in the war. These are engaged at the army level (upwards of 300.000 men) and include the occupation or annexation of large swathes of territory, the defense of borders reaching hundreds of kilometers and the provision of supplies to entire army groups. While Strategic Plans will rarely be used, both sides are welcome to give general

orders to their units (such as "all artillery units will be accompanied by a recon battalion from now on and the like) which count as such.

Another point to note is the equipment and types of troops:

Infantry Forces are mainly made of foot soldiers, non-mechanized infantrymen who have good defensive and stopping power and are also effective in large numbers but slow.

Mechanized Infantry Forces require personnel carriers, trucks and APC's (Armoured Personnel Carriers) for operation but are faster and more mobile than their standard infantry counterparts.

Armoured Forces are tank groups, with excellent firepower and attack potential and considerable speed and mobility. However, they are poor fighters in inhospitable terrain and require a constant supply of fuel to keep moving.

Paratroopers are essentially infantry forces with the ability to paradrop wherever needed. These require air superiority to be able to perform paradrop missions. Else, heavy casualties can be expected.

Artillery Pieces can be used to cause damage to the enemy from a distance. However, the presence – or the lack – of artillery bombardment is usually seen as a sign of impending enemy assault.

Self-Propelled Artillery can be used in much the same way as normal artillery, but is mounted on tank bodies and is much more mobile than its standard counterparts.

Helicopters operate in a similar vein to tanks, but are much more mobile – yet also much, much more vulnerable against missiles and have limited ammunition capacity. Use them as precise shock troops whenever possible.

Air Forces are made up of a variety of aircraft and are generally used to support ground troops. Specifications for different aircraft types will be provided to the delegates.