



Russia Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Russia

Constituting on a behemoth 17.1 million km² stretch of land, Russia is a vast empire comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface (Asher 4). The country extends along with the whole northern Asia and the eastern third of Europe, spanning 11 time zones and incorporating a great range of environments and landforms, from semi-arid steppes to deep forests and Arctic tundra (Dewdney et al., 2021, para. 2). Close to 146 million people reside interspersed on the land with a multiethnic presence, a nation-state, and a political association.

The present authority of Russia does not contain a correlation with 'State-Sponsored Terrorism', another constituent of the topic of discussion. The country has portrayed many efforts in combating the crime. One of those efforts is Government Support to Victims, provided by Russia which relies on article 52 of the Constitution, paragraph 28 of the Public Security Strategy, Articles 18 and 19 of Federal Act No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on combatting terrorism (Counter-Terrorism Act), Article 18 of the Counter-Terrorism Act, Government Decision No. 110 of 15 February 2014, Government Decision No. 561 of 7 June 1995 and many more.

On the other hand, the intertwined issue of the Bay of Bengal, a bay containing undeniable remunerative aspects, from its copious petroleum to its diverse marine ecosystem, as is a part of the discussion, has not much of direct relevance with Russia when in comparison with the 5 littoral nations inhabiting the region. Although Russia reflects a docile appearance, the country does partake through other means to an end. One of which is a cyclically presented alliance between India and Russia, the INDRA NAVY (a portmanteau of the allies' names). It executes a range of political-military deals, with 2003 being the first of a series of biennial implementations. Overall, it is a nascent topic for Russia, considering the fact that the country has recently started to get involved through reciprocal alignments.

Additionally, the intense rivalry betwixt Russia and Great Britain throughout the 19th century regarding Central Asia, with a post-factum cognomen 'the Great Game', acted as an architect to a series of incidents, with the predominant one being 'the Durand Line'. At the time it functioned as a prerequisite border and served as a buffer among countries for the ministries of the extrinsic forces. The pertinence of the question arrives from the geographical closeness that Russia accommodates to the region.



II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Russia on the Issues

A. The question of the Durand Line:

- On 31st of August 1907, the Anglo-Russian Entente was made. It suggested the formation of a pact in which both sides of the rivalry settled their colonial disputes in Afghanistan, Tibet, and Persia. Furthermore, the agreement aided in identifying and finalizing both parties' sphere of influence regarding the territories in the discussion, through constituting the concurred decisions on the delimitation of the regions.

B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Russia amalgamated a portion of its armada with a portion of India's naval forces in 2003 for a conjoint purpose through uniting powers.
- The most recent operation took place between the 4th and the 5th of September 2020, as the eleventh edition to a series of operations.

C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- As a way of tackling the issue, the country has adopted 'Federal Law no. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on Counteraction Against Terrorism' and had it endorsed by the Federation Council on 1st of March 2006.
- The Russian government initiated an inter-agency committee in the summer of 2011, after having identified the prevention of extremism.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Russia on the Issues

A. The question of the Durand Line:

- Russia expresses its hope that a humanitarian and competent solution will be brought up regarding the issue.
- Russia trusts the situated forces in finding a just and coherent agreement by taking adequate note of the suffering happening in the region.
- Russia draws attention to the issue's intertwined presence and hence recommends a collective approach when tackling the issue, instead of a dissecting perspective.
- Russia invites the nations to recognize the government-supported organizations existing in the region and strongly condemns the denial brought up by other forces regarding its prerequisites.

B. Tackling maritime security threats in the Bay of Bengal:

- Russia emphasizes the importance of the recognition of the 5 littoral states and their concerns.
- Russia calls upon nations to take note of the existence of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation).



- Russia reminds the nations of the inter-governmental organization BOBP (Bay of Bengal Program) and its plan of action, objectives, and activities.

C. Curbing state-sponsored terrorism in Southern Asia:

- Russia recognizes the instigators of the conundrum and politely asks the other nations to do alike.
- Russia takes note of the proper evaluative approach and emphasizes the coherence of it.
- Referring to the aforementioned aim, Russia would like to elaborate on the 'evaluative approach', the method will consist of internationally agreed investigations being carried and non-intervening reports will be deduced for being assessed by UNSC (United Nations Security Council) with an aim towards vindicating the non-culprits all the while, constituting the sufficient competence to portray the preeminent astute managing.
- Welcoming the lack of an international organization on the matter which includes contributors worldwide, Russia invites the nations in creating one for enhanced interoperability and omnipresence through unity.



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