



Russia Position Paper

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I. Background Information on Country

Wielding power at the world stage as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, Russia plays an important role in numerous international events, ignoring any influence in South America, where it subsequently opened up and established relationships in recent times. On such grounds, the role of South America in the grand scheme of events with Russia is part of its larger foreign policy aims of maintaining a multipolar order and countering global hegemony mostly associated with the West. In Bolivia, Russia has been instrumental in promoting the building of the judiciary within a framework that places emphasis on the principle of 'non-intervention'. This indeed resonates well with the developmental needs of Bolivia in so far as judicial independence and accountability are concerned. Russia's bonds with Venezuela date back for decades and are more inspired by a concern for maintaining calm within the geographical zone in question than anything else – this in effect, explains why Russia is quick to urge peaceful settlement of the borders between Venezuela and Guyana in an exercise of prohibiting external influence. It is without doubt that Russia does neither take primary responsibility for leading counter-insurgency against the Colombian leftist guerrilla organization - the ELN, nor deem it urgent in placing Russia on perceived terrorists combat agenda - but the country is fully supporting multilateral counter-insurgency efforts. These linkages proclaim the relevance of Russia to the Secretariat for the Advisory Panel on the Question of South America (APQSA) making it a key player in terms of supporting the stabilization and security of the region.

II. Past Achievements and Attempts of Country/Organization on the Issues

In this section, experts will elaborate on their involvement in the issues in terms of their accomplishments, status, and actions to tackle them. If the delegation does not have an achievement or a direct connection on any matter, the expert may simply state that they do not have a direct connection, and therefore, they do not have achievement on the issue. If necessary, experts may use visual aids to address the issues.

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- Russia has extended diplomatic support to Bolivia's efforts to strengthen judicial independence, underscoring respect for national sovereignty and autonomy in legal matters.
- Established cooperation frameworks with Bolivian institutions to share knowledge and insights on fostering judicial accountability.



- Advocated against external influences impacting Bolivia's judiciary, aligning with Russia's principle of non-interference.
- Held bilateral dialogues with Bolivian officials to offer Russian expertise on legal reforms that emphasize state sovereignty and judicial integrity.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- Russia has engaged as a diplomatic ally of Venezuela, encouraging peaceful negotiations and emphasizing dialogue to prevent conflict escalation with Guyana.
- Supported initiatives within the United Nations aimed at fostering conflict resolution between Venezuela and Guyana, reinforcing regional stability.
- Promoted the principle of sovereignty by discouraging external intervention in the Venezuela-Guyana territorial dispute.

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- While Russia lacks direct involvement, its global counter-terrorism stance indirectly impacts Colombia's efforts against the ELN.
- Support of Russia for UN anti-terrorism resolutions aligns with combating insurgencies, contributing indirectly to regional stability.
- Russia's relationships in Latin America, particularly with Venezuela, influence the broader security dynamics impacting the ELN's operating environment.
- Indirect support through multilateral anti-crime efforts aids global initiatives against insurgent groups in South America.

III. Objectives, Aims and Possible Solutions Proposed by Country/Organization on the Issues

In this section, panelists will emphasize how they hope to find solutions on the agenda. They will also outline their national or organizational interests on the issues. If the assigned country/organization has proposed formal UN documents on the issues in the past, the expert will also mention them under this section. If necessary, experts may use visual aids to address the issues.

A. Maintaining judicial independence and accountability in Bolivia:

- National interest: Russia values national sovereignty and judicial autonomy. This even have a contradiction in it where this policy seems to be projecting how Russia discourages the intervention in one country's judicial practices by the other countries. Bolivian justice reforms in turn support the Russia's bid for the recognition of the supremacy of sovereign rights and its defense.
- Proposed solution:
 - Russia proposes a more specific approach of entering into a bilateral agreement with Bolivia which would provide for sending legal experts and advisers on judiciary matters who can work out the laws on judicial democracy and judicial reforms.



- Russia is willing to arrange a joint training program for Bolivian judges and legal practitioners to make their judgments more accountable and neutral against pressures coming from the inside or outside.
- Russia may also help Bolivia to create an independent Judicial Conduct Tribunal incorporated with the provisions of accountability, transparency and responsiveness similar to the one provided for in Russia.
- Relevant UN Documents:
 - UN General Assembly Resolution 40/32 (1985): “Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary” - This resolution is supportive of the principles of independence of the judiciary, stress the necessity of an unfettered judiciary, and it is consistent with the Russian view on non-intervention and non-sovereign.
 - UN Human Rights Council Resolution 44/9 (2020): “Independence and Impartiality of the Judiciary” - This resolution with the support of Russia, emphasizes the importance of judicial independence and the duty of the state to guarantee it. This is consistent with Russia’s view of a selfcontained judicial branch.

B. Eliminating the possibility of armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana:

- National Interest: Russia, which has strong strategic interests in Venezuela, values the peace of Venezuela and its surroundings. Thereunto, Russia wants to discourage any armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana by advocating for peaceful negotiations.
- Proposed Solution:
 - Russia regards the possibility of a neutral dialogue to solve the dispute, and invite representatives from Venezuela and Burundi in an intermediate peace talk sessions under the auspices of the UN with peace dialogues being racontoured by the Russian side.
 - Russia will help in retraining in the incursions by including the conflict area within the UN peace keeping operational area for its impartial monitoring and documentation of escalations as negotiations are interacted within.
 - Russia is ready to initiate the process of introducing a resolution in the UN Security Council on keeping peace by requesting that a peacekeeping force be sent to the aforementioned conflict area.
- Relevant UN Documents:
 - UN Security Council Resolution 2064 (2012): “Mediation and the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes” - Argues for mediator in peace processes and for mediation efforts that should never turn into hard militancy as supported by Russia. Russia in most cases resorting to and advocating for mediation or active peace building is just another way of means of promoting



the political decision debate. And especially all the great powers are in favor all this in relation to China.

- UN Charter, Chapter VI - Russia cites it often, stressing the peaceful resolution of disputes. This chapter is very much in favor of military action against other countries, especially the countries that are in the sphere of Russia, like Venezuela.

C. Tackling the ELN insurgency in Colombia:

- National Interest: Russia is committed to combating global terrorism and organized crime, which indirectly benefits its own national security. Although Russia is not directly involved in Colombia, supporting multilateral anti-insurgency efforts aligns with its stance on global security.
- Proposed Solution:
 - Russia proposes a partnership with UNODC to provide technical assistance and intelligence-sharing resources to Colombian authorities in their efforts to dismantle the ELN insurgency.
 - Russia supports the establishment of a regional anti-insurgency task force, involving neighboring countries and overseen by the UN, that would coordinate actions against the ELN, focusing on cross-border crime and arms trafficking.
 - Russia is prepared to supply Colombia with non-combat aid, such as surveillance equipment and training in counter-terrorism tactics, through UN channels, to strengthen Colombia's capacity to manage insurgent threats.
- Relevant UN documents:
 - UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001): "Counter-Terrorism" – Celebrating 20 years of Russia's partnership with the United Nations, this resolution was cosponsored by Russia following the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States calling for global anti-terrorist cooperation, which is deemed as the starting point to fight insurgency worldwide. This particular resolution of interest on Colombia's insurgency, particularly that of the ELN, which despite addressing insurgencies were not directly associated with Russia in Colombia.
 - UN Security Council Resolution 2482 (2019): "Linkages between International Terrorism and Organized Crime" – The United Nations Organization responded positively to the request made by the Russian Federation for considering support for this counter- terrorism resolution, which focuses on reinforcing international efforts in this area to eradicate the crimes of terrorism and organized criminal activities. And so it's relevant how the global countering of terrorism that is being promoted by Russia will come to aid the ELN insurgency.

IV. Bibliography

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