

## Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates!

The United Nations Security Council has been an integral part of the decision-making process at the UN. With that being said, this simulation will hold larger value in terms of the kind of topics that will be discussed. The crisis is ongoing, pertinent and most of all sensitive. We will expect the utmost consideration from all the delegates present– think before you speak. This might be a simulation for you but these are real problems with real people at stake, give them their due.

The background guide is only here to act as a tool. Do not substitute this for actual research. The given list of topics is only meant to be guidelines. The list is simply indicative of pressing issues and topics of concern and will give you a gist of the issue.

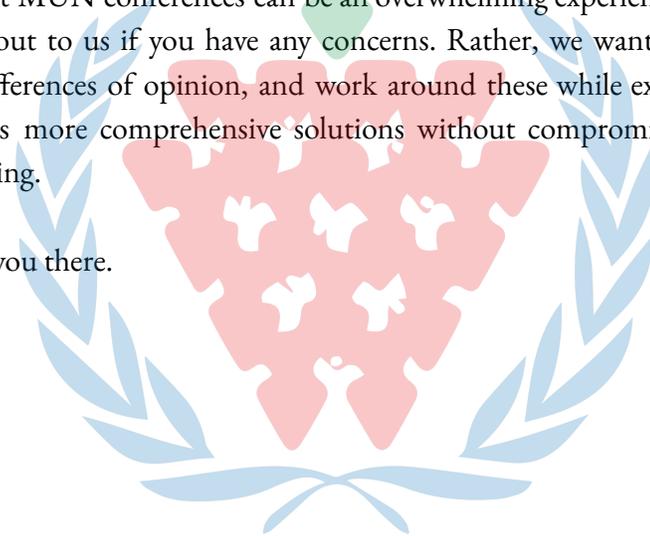
Lastly, we understand that MUN conferences can be an overwhelming experience for a first-timer, so do not hesitate to reach out to us if you have any concerns. Rather, we want to see how they can respect disparities and differences of opinion, and work around these while extending their foreign policy so that it includes more comprehensive solutions without compromising their stand and initiating consensus building.

Best of luck! Hope to see you there.

Regards,

Prerna Vij,  
Chairperson

Eshan Bajaj,  
Vice Chairperson.



# SECTION A

## BASIC SUGGESTIONS BEFORE YOU START RESEARCHING:

A few aspects that delegates should keep in mind while preparing:

**Procedure:** The purpose of putting procedural rules in any committee is to ensure a more organized and efficient debate. The committee will follow the UNA-USA Rules of Procedure, a link for which has been provided in the last section of this Guide. Although the Executive Board shall be fairly strict with the Rules of Procedure, the discussion of the agenda will be the main priority. So, delegates are advised not to restrict their statements due to hesitation regarding the procedure.

**Foreign Policy:** Following the foreign policy of one's country is the most important aspect of a Model UN Conference. This is what essentially differentiates a Model UN from other debating formats. To violate one's foreign policy without adequate reason is one of the worst mistakes a delegate can make.

**Role of the Executive Board:** The Executive Board is appointed to facilitate debate. The committee shall decide the direction and flow of the debate. The delegates are the ones who constitute the committee and hence must be uninhibited while presenting their opinions/stance on any issue. However, the Executive Board may put forward questions and/or ask for clarifications at all points of time to further debate and test participants. A challenging, yet highly rewarding committee, involvement in this simulation offers an insight into the dynamics of international relations and politics. Lots of work will be required but as previous participants in similar simulations ourselves, we promise you an exciting experience.

## NATURE OF SOURCES/EVIDENCE:

This Background Guide is meant solely for research purposes and must not be cited as evidence to substantiate statements made during the conference. Evidence or proof for substantiating statements made during a formal debate is acceptable from the following sources-

### 1. United Nations:

Documents and findings by the United Nations or any related UN body are held as credible proof to support a claim or argument.

### 2. Multilateral Organizations:

Documents from international organizations like NATO, NAFTA, SAARC, BRICS, EU, ASEAN, OPEC, the International Criminal Court, etc. may also be presented as credible sources of information.

### 3. Government Reports:

These reports can be used similarly to the State Operated News Agencies reports and can, in all circumstances, be denied by another country. However, a nuance is that a report that is being denied by a certain country can still be accepted by the Executive Board as a credible piece of information.

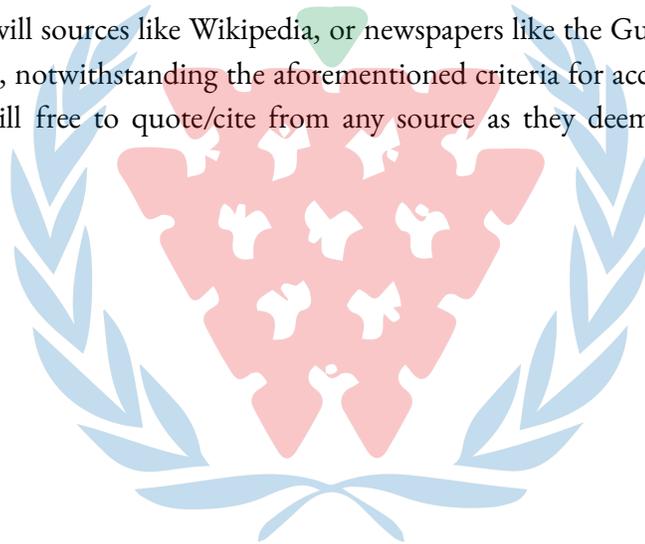
#### 4. News Sources:

(i) Reuters: Any Reuters article that makes mention of the fact or is in contradiction of the fact being stated by a delegate in council.

(ii) State-operated News Agencies: These reports can be used in the support of or against the State that owns the News Agency. These reports, if credible or substantial enough, can be used in support of or against any country as such but in that situation, may be denied by any other country in the council. Some examples are – RIA Novosti<sup>8</sup> (Russian Federation), Xinhua News Agency<sup>11</sup> (People’s Republic of China), etc.

#### **Note:**

Under no circumstances will sources like Wikipedia, or newspapers like the Guardian, Times of India etc. be accepted. However, notwithstanding the aforementioned criteria for acceptance of sources and evidence, delegates are still free to quote/cite from any source as they deem fit as a part of their statements.



# SECTION B

## Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Security Council is the main body of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security. The Security Council is the only body of the UN that can take direct action to force or compel a nation to do anything; this can include calling upon member states to apply economic sanctions to a state, authorizing the use of military force against an aggressor state, or authorizing the use of UN peacekeepers. The Security Council also has other duties, such as recommending the admission of new states to the UN. The Security Council is one of the most visible bodies of the UN, having dealt with issues such as the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, Iran, and North Korea, crises in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Timor-Leste (East Timor), and broader issues, such as international terrorism. It is also one of the smallest bodies in the UN, being made up of only fifteen nations – five permanent members (People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, France, United States and the United Kingdom) and ten seats for non-permanent members elected to two-year terms. Any substantive matter must have the concurrence of the five permanent members to pass

As mentioned earlier, the Security Council is the only UN entity that has the power to adopt resolutions that are binding on the Member States. Following Article 25 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), Member States are obliged to accept and carry out the Council’s recommendations and decisions. The Security Council also has a variety of tools to address issues on its agenda. For example, the President of the Security Council may issue press statements or presidential statements to communicate the position of the Council.<sup>[4]</sup> Although these other tools are not legally binding, they nonetheless bring attention to important issues and compel the members of the Security Council to make recommendations and resolve conflicts.

### *Membership*

The Security Council is composed of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members. The five permanent members of the Security Council are China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

Every year, the General Assembly elects five of the ten non-permanent members for a two-year term. Elections for non-permanent seats on the Council can be competitive, with countries expressing interest years in advance. Countries elected to serve on the Security Council are expected to represent the interests in their region; they usually influence the international level and demonstrate leadership in specific areas of interest in their foreign policy. Security Council elections for non-permanent members are held in June, six months before the term starts, which allows Member States ample time to prepare for their new roles.

The ten non-permanent members represent countries from five groups: Africa, the Asia-Pacific Group, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Eastern European Group, Western European and Other.

### ***Mandate, Functions, and Powers***

The mandate of the Security Council is to maintain international peace and security as specified in the *Charter of the United Nations*. Chapters VI and VII of the Charter specifically concern the Security Council and the range of actions that can be taken when settling disputes. Chapter VI aims to achieve the resolution of disputes by peaceful means, whereas Chapter VII explores further actions that can be taken. Any Member State can report a dispute to the Security Council; the role of the Council is to determine the severity of the dispute brought before the body and the impact of the dispute internationally. The Security Council is responsible for making recommendations to broker peace that take into consideration the previously attempted measures by the parties involved. Under Chapter VII, the Security Council has the authority to implement provisional measures aimed to deescalate the situation. If the provisional measures are ignored or are unsuccessful, the Security Council may decide to call upon military forces to act on behalf of the UN. Non-military actions that can be implemented include blockades or economic interruptions. In aggregate, the Charter provides the Security Council with the following set of powers to fulfil its mandate.

- **Sanctions:** According to Article 41 of the Charter, the Council can call on its members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or end violence.<sup>53</sup> These include economic sanctions, financial penalties and restrictions, travel bans, severance of diplomatic relations, and blockades, among others. It may further mandate arms embargoes, enforce disarmament, or initiate proceedings in the international justice system.
- **Diplomatic Tools:** The Council has the mandate to investigate any dispute or situation that might lead to aggressions between states or other non-state groups or within states' national territories. To do so, it may "recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement; formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments; determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and recommend what action should be taken."
- **Military Action:** The Council may take military action against a state or other entity threatening international peace and security and may further decide on the deployment of troops or observers. The Council may decide to initiate peacekeeping operations; it may also modify existing peacekeeping operations through the extension or amendment of their mandates and the additional deployment or withdrawal of troops.

**Partnerships:** The Council cooperates with numerous international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to implement its decisions. The Council works closely with related organizations of the UN, such as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Partnerships with independent intergovernmental organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the African Union, are also of paramount importance for addressing a broad range of issues including terrorism, disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, and extreme violence from non-state actors, among others.

## Introduction to the Agenda

Peace is a relevant factor for social economic development, and conflict on the other hand undermines development efforts and policies. Thus, preventing the outburst of armed conflict should be high on the agendas of international organizations, regional organizations and governments of states. Today the world seems to be getting more dangerous due to several new factors which now affect international relations. Terrorism and nuclear-related issues seem to be straining the relationship between states. Even if it is believed that violent conflicts are at a much lower level than at the end of the Cold War, reports still show that there has been a rise in attacks by one state on another over the past 20 years. The importance of preventing interstate armed conflict has somewhat been on the agenda of governments and international organizations since the end of the Second World War. But given the recent up-rise in interstate conflict and tensions, it becomes imperative to find out who is responsible for the prevention of interstate armed conflict, and if who or those responsible are doing enough to prevent and reduce the continued rise in interstate conflicts and tensions.

Recent events within the last 15 years like the war on terror have questioned what constitutes an armed conflict under international law. Currently, there is no universally accepted definition of armed conflict. The Geneva Conventions recognize two distinct categories of armed conflict—international and non-international. Under the Geneva Conventions, an international armed Conflict arises between two or more of the High Contracting Parties. However, since only states can be High Contracting Parties, an international armed conflict has traditionally been viewed as a conflict between two states. The war on terror does not fit into this definition based on the fact that the war on terror is most times not a war between states. Drawing a clear distinction between situations that constitute an armed conflict and those that do is not an easy task based on the complexity of emerging conflicts. The emergence of non-state groups as a major threat to international peace and security has rendered the definition of armed conflict even more controversial.

The current Russia-Ukraine conflict has severely strained U.S.-Russia relations and increased the risk of a wider European conflict. Tensions are likely to increase between Russia and neighbouring NATO member countries

that would likely involve the United States, due to alliance security commitments. Additionally, the conflict in Ukraine will have broader ramifications for future cooperation on critical issues like arms control, cybersecurity, nuclear non-proliferation, energy security, counter-terrorism, and political solutions in Syria, Libya, and elsewhere.

Russia maintains that its actions have been strictly defensive and in the interest of protecting its people who have long suffered as second-class citizens under the yoke of former Ukrainian administrations.

While the delegates are expected to delve into the Russia-Ukraine crisis, and possible solutions to the same, we expect them to devote a significant time to discussing the de-escalation and deterrence of inter-state conflicts as a whole.

## **Background of the Russia-Ukraine Crisis**



Armed conflict in eastern Ukraine erupted in early 2014 following Russia's annexation of Crimea. The previous year, protests in Ukraine's capital Kyiv against Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich's decision to reject a deal for greater economic integration with the European Union (EU) were met with a violent crackdown by state security forces. The protests widened, escalating the conflict, and President Yanukovich fled the country in February 2014.

One month later, in March 2014, Russian troops took control of Ukraine's Crimea region. Russian President Vladimir Putin cited the need to protect the rights of Russian citizens and Russian speakers in Crimea and southeast Ukraine. Russia then formally annexed the peninsula after Crimeans voted to join the Russian Federation in a disputed local referendum. The crisis heightened ethnic divisions, and two months later pro-Russian separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of eastern Ukraine held a referendum to declare independence from Ukraine.

Armed conflict in the region quickly broke out between Russian-backed forces and the Ukrainian military. Moscow denied military involvement, though both Ukraine and NATO reported the buildup of Russian troops and military equipment near Donetsk and Russian cross-border shelling immediately after Russia annexed Crimea. The conflict transitioned to an active stalemate, with regular shelling and skirmishes occurring along the front line that separated Russian- and Ukrainian-controlled border regions in the east.

Beginning in February 2015, France, Germany, Russia, and Ukraine attempted to kickstart negotiations and broker a cessation of violence through the Minsk Accords. The agreement framework included provisions for a cease-fire, withdrawal of heavy weaponry, and full Ukrainian government control throughout the conflict zone. However, efforts to reach a diplomatic settlement and satisfactory resolution were largely unsuccessful.

In April 2016, NATO announced that the alliance would deploy four battalions to Eastern Europe, rotating troops through Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland to deter possible future Russian aggression elsewhere in Europe, particularly in the Baltics. In September 2017, the United States also deployed two U.S. Army tank brigades to Poland to further bolster NATO's presence in the region.

In January 2018, the United States imposed new sanctions on twenty-one individuals—including several Russian officials—and nine companies linked to the conflict in eastern Ukraine. In March 2018, the State Department approved the sale of anti-tank weapons to Ukraine, the first sale of lethal weaponry since the conflict began. In October 2018, Ukraine joined the United States and seven other NATO countries in a series of large-scale air exercises in western Ukraine. The exercises came after Russia held its annual military exercises in September 2018, the largest since the fall of the Soviet Union.

Ukraine has been the target of thousands of cyberattacks. In December 2015, more than 225,000 people lost power across Ukraine in an attack on power generation firms, and in December 2016 parts of Kyiv experienced another power blackout following a similar attack targeting a Ukrainian utility company. In June 2017, government and business computer systems in Ukraine were hit by the NotPetya cyberattack, which was attributed to Russia; the attack spread to computer systems worldwide and caused billions of dollars in damages.

In February 2022, Ukrainian government websites, including the defence and interior ministries, banking sites, and other affiliated organizations were targeted by distributed-denial-of-service attacks alongside the Russian invasion.

## **Bloc Positions on the Russia-Ukraine Crisis.**

### Western Bloc (United States, United Kingdom, France)

The Western Bloc, primarily made up of NATO members, is against the ongoing conflict within Ukraine. Due to the nature of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the necessity for those that are members to fight a war against any one country that may launch an attack on a member state, the Western Bloc is concerned with Russia pushing further past Ukraine into the NATO member state of Poland. On the global stage Western Countries namely those that are members of the P5 have taken a staunch adversarial stance toward the Russian Invasion of Ukraine.

### Eastern Bloc (China)

With the Eastern Bloc consisting of both India and China, the overall stance on the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is one of neutrality. With both countries being involved in diplomatic talks with members of the Kremlin, both countries have maintained a neutral disposition on the conflict and have utilized the right of abstention when it comes to voting on resolutions within Security Council meetings.

### African Bloc

While some African nations, such as Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya, have expressed their condemnation of Russia's actions in Ukraine, most African countries have largely remained silent and neutral. Over 23 African nations abstained from the vote to remove Russia from the UN Human Rights Council, with other nine nations outright voting against it. This can be traced to African countries' strong relationship with

Moscow, as the former USSR, came to the aid of many African nations during the Cold War. Countries in this bloc have to consider their history with Russia, but also their relation to Western nations before taking a stance on the conflict.

### Arab League

Arab regions' stance on the conflict has been inconsistent: Starting by failing to condemn Russia's actions and even signalling a pro-Russia stance in the early days of the

invasion, there was a shift from certain Arab nations - Namely, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt - by taking part in the General Assembly's condemnation of Russia. Countries in the Arab League have strong ties to Western countries but heavily rely on food supplies from Russia. In April, the Arab League had

offered to mediate a resolution to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with food shortages in the Middle Eastern region being a driving concern. Though nations in the Arab League have mostly remained neutral in hopes of reaching a swift conclusion, countries in this bloc need to be wary of Arab nations' strong ties and partnerships with Western countries.

### Russian Federation

With the Russian Federation being a nation that is granted the right to utilize a veto due to its membership of the Permanent 5, as well as a member state involved in the conflict at hand, the Russian Federation has taken a strong stance against those who seek to interfere in what Russia views as a matter that should not involve the UN. Due to the strong stance being adopted by the Russian Federation diplomatic solutions must be worked towards rather than utilizing the veto power.



## **Role of Non-state actors in Interstate Conflict Prevention**

Regional and global intergovernmental organizations have grown both in number and scope since the end of the Cold War. European regional organizations take an active role in managing regional conflicts. Regional organizations have become increasingly likely to develop mechanisms for handling domestic and interstate disputes. Some have established conflict-prevention centres with early warning systems and have taken very important steps to advance the applicable normative framework in their regions. Often, regional organizations, in their proximity to the sources of conflicts, have the responsibility and credibility to encourage their members to adhere to particular norms such as good governance (UN Progress report, 2006). For example, the treaties and protocols of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) establish numerous provisions for conflict management, including the creation of an institutional cease-fire monitoring mechanism (ECOMOG).

Global organizations, on the other hand, are typically more centralized, institutionalized, and resource-rich, which may enhance the success of their conflict management activities. The United Nations, one of the most highly institutionalized and funded organizations, has been the most frequent (nonstate) mediator of interstate and intrastate conflicts since WWII

## **Role of the United Nations as an Actor in Conflict Prevention**

The United Nations today can be said to be the only global organization with 192 state members whose primary function is the peaceful settlement of disputes. The UN has several distinct advantages and they are:

- 192 member states have, under becoming members of the organization, agreed to resolve their disputes peacefully, respect human rights, work for social and economic justice, practice tolerance, and live together in peace. Because some regions do not yet have regional organizations, and because several states that are members of the UN do not belong to any regional arrangement, the coverage of the United Nations is greater than that of regional organizations.
- The UN provides the most comprehensive dispute settlement system available, with a full range of organs (the Secretary-General, the International Court of Justice, and the Security Council) and a wide range of methods (ranging from good offices to peace enforcement).

- The UN is the world's only global organization with unparalleled legitimacy. Sometimes this legitimacy may be strained and be different or viewed differently in different parts of the world, there is still no substitute for the moral authority, institutional experience and convening power of the UN.
- The UN's human and financial resources are considerably greater than those of any other intergovernmental or non-governmental organization operating in the field of conflict prevention and resolution.
- The various activities of the United Nations constantly socialize governments to conform to developing international norms and by doing so help states to interact and discontinue existing tensions.

The most obvious disadvantage of the United Nations, which sometimes discredit some UN preventive policy in some regions like Asia, is bilateral and multilateral relationships outside the UN system. These bilateral or multilateral relationships which are against the principle of the UN Charter bring political baggage to state interactions within the UN which leads to political trade-offs, and results in inconsistent and slow decision making, motivated by coalitional political and economic interests.

### **Role of Regional Organizations as Actors in Conflict Prevention.**

The United Nations charter, Chapter VIII, includes regional organizations and arrangements as part of its system and also explicitly encourages their development.

A major advantage of regional organizations is that they are likely to be familiar with the actors in a dispute, as well as with the situation on the ground, how it is developing and how it developed. Proximity to an area of conflict most times generates interest because conflict as we know and have seen in some conflicts in Africa spreads over regions (e.g. Liberia-Congo-Sierra Leone). More importantly, neighbours are likely to take a greater

interest in conflict prevention in an adjacent state if they fear that fighting could spread or result in uncontrolled flows of arms or refugees through their territory.

But on the other hand, a regional organization as an actor in conflict prevention could become a disadvantage because neighbours sometimes have a vested interest in a dispute, such as when members of an aggrieved group in a neighbouring state are ethnic kin to another. This relationship by ethnic kin or any other relationships may lead to some sort of sectional assistance thereby fuelling the conflict.

Regional organizations have had a tremendous impact in Africa and other parts of the world, especially in the area of intrastate conflict. Examples of some notable interstate conflicts are the League of Arab States (Arab League) influence in the Egypt-Sudan crisis in 1958 and the influence exerted by the defunct Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the Nigeria-Cameroon dispute in 1981.



## What is being done to prevent Interstate Armed Conflict?

Examples of conflicts and crises that were handled or resolved before war erupted since the end of the cold war are the Cuban missile crisis, the border conflicts between China and Kyrgyzstan and the Nigeria-Cameroon land dispute to mention a few. In all of these dispute tools like the ICC and others which is made available for states by the United Nations were utilized and they yielded positive results, thus avoiding interstate armed conflict

Notably, since the end of the cold war, some efforts have been made by the international community to strengthen interstate and intrastate conflict prevention in general. There have been significant efforts in areas of Institutional capacity-building due to ongoing response mechanisms being set up to trigger actions automatically based on risk criteria. The UN Secretariat, the European Union, and intergovernmental, regional, and sub-regional bodies have staffed small units to watch for early warning signs and consider preventive responses. In addition to the most active regional mechanisms of the OSCE and OAS, all African sub-regional organizations have agreed to prevention mechanisms such as AU, ECOWAS, IGAD, SADC and ECCAS. Although some are not fully operational, some have been used to respond to threatening situations, UN progress report, (2006).

Apart from the institutional capacity building where the international community and the United Nations have done quite a lot. Other efforts have been made in preventing interstate armed conflict and some efforts according to Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict are:

- **Deterrence of Aggressor States**

Deterrence takes the form of an alliance or a unilateral step and it prevents deadly conflicts by threatening to pose unacceptable costs to states that initiate them. Such measures include **the** creation of NATO, Nuclear deterrence, the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and The U.S.-Korea alliance.

- **Arms Control**

Arms control according to the Carnegie Commission has three objectives: to make war less likely; to make preparing for war less costly and to make war less destructive. The first two objectives were the main focus of U.S.-Soviet Cold War arms control agreements; efforts to control "loose nukes" and prevent proliferation continue that emphasis like the Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological Weapons Convention. Arms control measures have also been introduced to eliminate or reduce conventional weapons in Europe and other regions, and the recent ban on landmines. These agreements include the SALT and START agreements-limiting nuclear arms, NPT-constraining the proliferation of nuclear weapons, NFZ-establishing nuclear-free zones and CFE-reducing conventional arms in Europe.

- **Developing an Open International Economy**

Economic interdependence and open trading systems encourage peaceful relations between states and promote prosperity and even, perhaps, democracy thereby reducing the potential for conflict. Such Economic initiatives include the Creation of the IMF, the World Bank, GATT and more recently the WTO. This creates an international financial and trade system that encourages open, lawful trade and investment, hence spurring economic growth.

- **Strengthening International Institutions Promoting Norms and Cooperative Security Relations**

International norms of peace and cooperation and international institutions help prevent conflict by creating a sense of accountability to the norms, and also creating an environment in which a state may fully realize all of its national interests by only participating in the institutions and adhering to the institutional law. Such institutions include The United Nations where the membership rules are clearly outlined in the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as regional organizations such as ASEAN and the OSCE.

The above efforts and those previously discussed indicate that much has been achieved, considering the numerous obstacles that exist in the implementation of some of these preventive measures. The Efforts could undoubtedly have been better or possibly much could still be achieved. But let us not forget that the situation today could also have been worse.

## Resources:

### Resources

#### *Online lectures*

Why is Ukraine the West's Fault? Featuring John Mearsheimer

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JrMiSQAGOS4&t=1405s>

Timothy Snyder's Watson Institute talk

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bey-eDBm0k>

Timothy Snyder Discusses "Bloodlands" at The Ukrainian Museum of Modern Art

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qcXMV-4HfXs&t=4333s>

#### *Book chapters*

Snyder. The Reconstruction of Nations: Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, 1569-1999 (copy of the book chapter will be uploaded on Classroom > Additional Material)

<https://history.yale.edu/timothy-snyder/reconstruction-nations-poland-ukraine-lithuania-belarus-1569-1999>

#### *Essays and op-eds*

Putin, On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians

<http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/66181>

Commentary on Putin's essay

<https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2022/2/23/22945781/russia-ukraine-putin-speech-transcript-february-22>

<https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/ukrainealert/putins-new-ukraine-essay-reflects-imperial-ambitions/>

John Mearsheimer's recent interview where he defends his position after the war

<https://www.newyorker.com/news/q-and-a/why-john-mearsheimer-blames-the-us-for-the-crisis-in-ukraine>

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/ukraine-war-and-un-reform>

[https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/220526\\_Jensen\\_OnFutureWar\\_Ukraine.pdf?mqiMWgk6ruLQNm41ATZrcIg6Gu8WHeMW](https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/publication/220526_Jensen_OnFutureWar_Ukraine.pdf?mqiMWgk6ruLQNm41ATZrcIg6Gu8WHeMW)

[https://cgsr.llnl.gov/content/assets/docs/DEWT\\_Workshop\\_Summary.pdf](https://cgsr.llnl.gov/content/assets/docs/DEWT_Workshop_Summary.pdf)

[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/TD\\_Russia\\_war\\_Ukraine.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/TD_Russia_war_Ukraine.pdf)

