



AUS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

MMXXIV



INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

Director's Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

I am honored to welcome you to AUSMUN 2024, where you will play an essential role in shaping global discourse about world issues. This year's conference is set to be a platform for innovation, collaboration, and meaningful dialogue. Here, we will explore global issues, analyze the complexities of the same, and propose solutions that satisfy the varying perspectives of countries in the international community.

It is important to remember that you think critically, engage in constructive debate, and seek to achieve common ground with your fellow delegates. At AUSMUN, we encourage you to approach this experience with an open mind and a commitment to finding a solution. This conference is not only a simulation but also an opportunity for you to develop skills that benefit your academic, professional, and personal lives. It is a chance to form connections with individuals who share a similar passion for global issues and diplomacy. I encourage you to make the most of this unique experience and to challenge your limits by thinking beyond the ordinary. Together, we will all contribute to the legacy of excellence that AUSMUN is known for.

I look forward to meeting you all and witnessing the remarkable contributions each of you will make to our conference.

Welcome to AUSMUN 2024, and let us embark on this enriching journey together. Warm regards,

Sarvagya Sharma

Director of Research

AUSMUN 2024

Moderators' Welcome Letter

Dear Judges and Advocates,

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you attending the seventeenth annual American University of Sharjah Model United Nations (AUSMUN). It is our great pleasure to serve as your moderators for this conference, and we hope you enjoy your experience with us. We aim to help, inspire, and guide you throughout the conference, leading your way to a fulfilling experience.



My name is Yusr Mohamed, an International Studies student at AUS, born and raised in Sudan. This upcoming MUN conference will be my 12th MUN conference in total. My interests vary from music and art to politics and international conflicts, especially following the 2019 Sudanese Revolution and the 2023 Proxy War in Sudan. It is with great pleasure that I get to serve you as your ICJ moderator in this upcoming AUSMUN.



My name is Abdulkarim Safadi, and I am a second-year finance major at RIT-Dubai. I started my MUN journey two years ago, and I am very excited to chair this year's AUSMUN conference. I have attended several different MUN conferences through these last couple of years. I am interested in politics, debating, and researching, and I look forward to helping and sharing my experiences with the ICJ Committee for this upcoming conference.

The ICJ works to settle disputes between member states in accordance with international law. The two topics selected for this committee are “Alleged Violations of State Immunities (Islamic State of Iran v. Canada)” and “Alleged Violations of the Genocide Convention (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)”. We are well aware of the challenge faced when serving as a Judge or Advocate within the ICJ; however, we are confident that you are all more than capable of showcasing your knowledge and abilities in the best way possible in this committee. We highly encourage your contribution, regardless of your standpoints, to establish a fruitful debate within the ICJ.

We have assembled this background guide to serve as your first step in your preparation for the conference. Please read it thoroughly and let us know if you have any questions or concerns by contacting us at icjausmun24@gmail.com.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

We look forward to meeting you all soon and wish you the absolute best in the upcoming conference.

Warm Regards,

Yusr Mohamed & Abdulkarim Safadi

Your ICJ Moderators.



Brief About the Committee

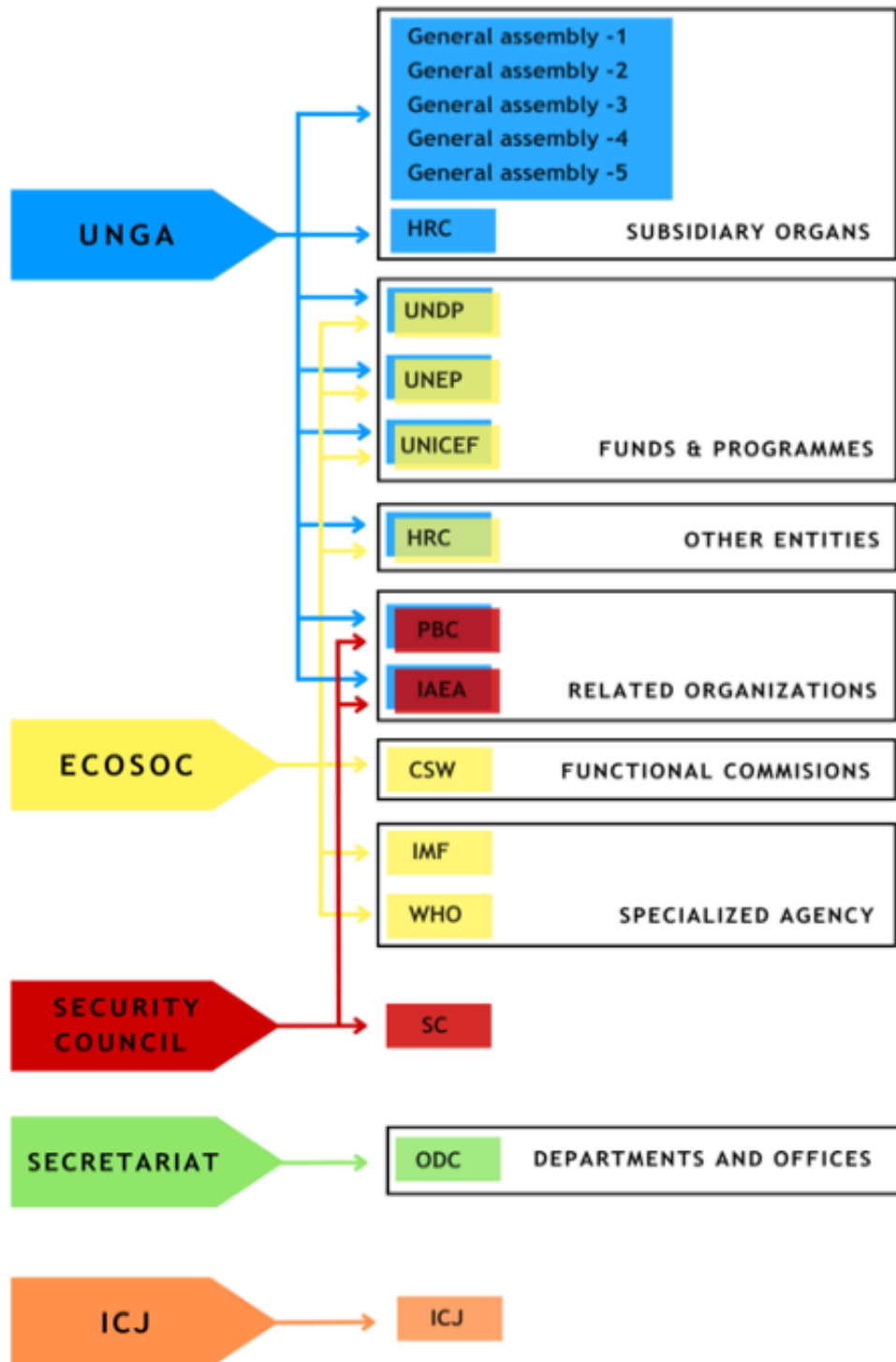
The ICJ is the judicial organ of the United Nations (UN) located in The Hague, the Netherlands; it was established in 1945 and began operating in 1946. The first ever case was presented by the United Kingdom against Albania in 1947. The court acknowledges two types of cases: the first being disputes among states and the second being advisory opinions requested by other UN organs. Member states of the UN must accept the court's jurisdiction in order to file a case within the ICJ. Although the court does not punish actors within a conflict directly, it can involve other UN bodies, such as the Security Council (UNSC), and impose UN sanctions.

Additionally, the court consists of 15 Judges who must come from different nationalities, each elected by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and UNSC, each serving a nine-year term. It is important to note that **Judges do not represent their nations**, and the Court may not include more than one national of the same state. Judges are voted into the court through simultaneous but separate votes in the UNGA and UNSC. Judges are elected by receiving an absolute majority.

The ICJ is mainly funded by the Secretary General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the ICJ. Created in 1989, the fund was set up with the view of encouraging States to present their disputes in front of the ICJ.

At AUSMUN, we will have a President & a Vice President, **four** Advocates (counsels) - **two** of which represent the applicants of the case, and **two** will represent the respondents (the legal representatives of the state accused of breach of international law), and the rest of the committee will be Judges (approximately 30 Judges).

This diagram below visually represents the UN system and corresponds to AUSMUN. It reflects the relationships between committees and clearly demonstrates the committee's position, significance, and powers as defined under the UN charter.



Functions of the Committee

Established in June of 1945 by the San Francisco Conference and UN Charter, the ICJ was created to bring about adjustments or settlements of international disputes that may lead to breaches of international peace or security. The ICJ is an autonomous body of the UN that is permanently in session. Cases within the ICJ can be resolved in one of three ways: the case may be settled by the parties at any given time during the proceedings; a state can discontinue and withdraw from the case; or the court can deliver a verdict on the matter. Only states may be parties in a case filed before the court, and no state can be sued in the ICJ unless it consents to it under Article 36 of the court's statute (Mingst, 2023). The ICJ is also empowered to provide advisory opinions on legal matters at the request of other organs within the UN. However, the court has no powers of enforcement, unlike the UNSC; hence, verdicts within the ICJ are not legally binding and may be taken to the UNSC for adjustments.

The procedure of the ICJ at AUSMUN will be as follows:

1. A motion to set the agenda is raised, followed by voting procedures in order to determine the topic of discussion. Both Judges and Counsels will decide this; however, the motion must be set by a counsel. Once the agenda is set, each Judge must individually take an oath mediated by the committee's presidents.
2. The applicant Counsels will then present their opening statements on the case in front of the committee. This will be followed by the respondent's opening statements on the matter,
3. Judges can question the Advocates' opening speeches if the floor is yielded to questions.
 - a. Opening statements must include why they have brought this case to the ICJ, as well as facts and evidence they plan to present.
 - b. Opening statements must not provide detailed arguments, which will be addressed in the court session.
4. A Judge will likely motion to open the general speakers' list (GSL), where both Judges and Counsels may speak on the case. The court trial will flow using the speakers list, and it may be interrupted by motions for a moderated caucus.
5. A motion to present evidence will be raised by one of the Counsels; if it is passed following voting procedures, applicants will present evidence first, followed by respondents.

- a. Evidence may be witness testimonies, newspaper articles, multilateral or bilateral treaties, reports, resolutions, or anything that can help the Counsels prove their arguments during trial.
7. The applicants and the respondents may yield their time to points of information (questions) from Judges or opposing counsels.
8. A motion to introduce witness testimonies may also be raised after the evidence session has elapsed.
 - a. Witnesses will go through direct and cross-examination. Direct examination is when the Counsels question their own witnesses. Cross-examination is when opposing Counsels question the witnesses.
9. Finally, the Judges will have an **unmoderated** caucus to discuss the evidence and draft a verdict; they will then present this verdict to the court.

It is important to note that the ICJ does not undergo regular voting procedures. Voting is only held during a motion and can only be voted upon by the Judges. **Advocates do not vote.** As for reaching a verdict, during the unmoderated caucus, the Judges must collaborate in order to decide upon a final judgment that is then presented before the court, as in any legal proceeding.

I. Alleged Violations of State Immunities (Islamic Republic of Iran v. Canada)

Summary & History

On the 27th of June, 2023, ICJ found itself amid a complex and delicate case between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Canada centered around the alleged violations of state immunities. This legal discourse is rooted in several events that unfolded in the wake of several diplomatic incidents, testing the boundaries of international law and the principles of state sovereignty.

In the application filed, Iran contends that “Canada [had adopted and implemented] a series of legislative, executive, and judicial measures against Iran and its property since 2012 in violation of its judicial immunity” (International Court of Justice, 2023). Iran also claims that it has repeatedly protested Canada’s international obligation violations and requested the cease of its wrongdoings and provide reparations, with no avail.

In 1985, Canada adopted the State Immunity Act (SIA), which was later amended. In March 2012, Canada introduced an exception to the SIA, which negates state immunity within the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts when associated with Terrorism. If a state were to have alleged involvement in acts of terror, it would not receive immunity in the courts proceedings. Later in the same year, the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act (JVTA) was formed. The JVTA establishes a legal framework for filing lawsuits against alleged perpetrators of terrorism, namely states. Under the JVTA, the exception for immunity for terrorist activity allows any persons injured through terrorist activity globally, with a substantial connection to Canada or a permanent resident or citizen of Canada, to bring a civil suit to the Canadian judicial courts.

The nature of Iran’s application to the court is centered around Canada’s designation of Iran as a state sponsor of terrorism and its subjugation of Iran to legislation that allows private plaintiffs to sue Iran in a Canadian court for terror-related acts. Iran's main claim is that the terrorism exception violates customary international law (International Court of Justice, 2023).

Key Terms Pertaining to the Topic

State immunity: A principle of international law that is relied on by states to claim immunity in foreign courts. Foreign courts do not have jurisdiction over the state and its property, allowing the prevention of enforcing an award or judgment against the state or its assets.

Customary International Law: Under the ICJ Statute, it is defined as a general practice accepted as law. It is generally determined by the general practice of states and opinion juris, an obligation that states perceive themselves to be bound by the laws in question (International Court of Justice, 2023).

The Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act & similar acts: The JVTa is an act adopted by Canada in 2012 that creates a terrorism exception to sovereign immunity in its judicial courts. The Foreign State Immunities Act (FSIA, implemented by the United States) is a similar act that creates a terrorism exception.

Discourse on the Issue

Canada has adopted and implemented legislative, executive, and judicial measures directed at Iran and its properties in breach of its international obligation. Measures as such have repudiated Iran's immunities concerning immunity from actions of constraint and jurisdiction. Iran seeks to find the Court's jurisdiction on Article 36, paragraph 2 and Article 40, paragraph 1 of the ICJ Statute, and jurisdiction on Article 38 of the Rules of Court I, which instituted the proceedings against Canada (International Court of Justice, 2023).

Iran points out that there are no 'so-called terrorist exceptions' under customary international law. It asserts that the ICJ has clearly established that jurisdictional immunities are unrestricted in cases before domestic courts concerning alleged human rights violations. Iran's application continues by emphasizing that Canada is obliged to respect the jurisdictional immunity they can enjoy under international law. Furthermore, Iran contends that Canada has no right to take measures of constraint against Iran's property under international law.

Through the measures mentioned above, Iran's claims state that Canada has violated and continues to violate its obligations by enacting Section 4, Paragraph 1 of the JVTa and enlisting Iran as a pursuant of section 6.1 of the SIA as a supporter of terrorism (International Court of Justice, 2023). Additionally, Section 12.1, Subsection d of the JVTa, which authorizes attachment and execution of judgments against Iran's property, is protected under customary international law (International Court of Justice, 2023).

Past International Organization (IO) Actions & Latest Developments

The ICJ has considered cases concerning claims of state immunity and rendered decisions that have shaped the growth of international law in this area. The ICJ's earlier decisions have influenced how the law governs state immunities.

Recent developments in the case of *Iran v. Canada* show that the legal and diplomatic environment is changing. The ICJ taking up the *Iran v. Canada* case will allow both parties to present their views and supporting documentation for the claimed infractions. These events show both parties' dedication to using international legal processes to find a settlement. Although many IOs, including the UN, have discussed the ideas of state immunities and their importance in international relations, offering recommendations and resolutions, the *Iran v. Canada* case has yet to be addressed directly.

Iran is subject to face further international sanctioning, economic repercussions, and property infringement due to Canada's acceptance of FSIA and JVTA judgments. While international law obligates Canada to respect Iran's jurisdictional immunity and extends that Canada has no right to take constraint measures against Iran's property, the Court will play a pivotal role in holding the two actors accountable by enforcing these laws.

It is also relevant to look at actors like the US, who may indirectly impact Iran. With the US being the only country that explicitly recognizes the terrorist exception to state immunities, any ruling made by the court could also apply to the US, presenting future implications for relations between Iran, the US, and possible allies of the US (*Stosch, V. von, & Herbert, F., 2023*).

Additionally, this case has drawn attention on a global scale, igniting debates about the precarious balance between governmental immunity and responsibility for alleged transgressions. The principles and exceptions pertaining to state immunity under international law have been the subject of global discussions and continue to be reexamined among legal authorities, academics, and diplomats. The situation has also sparked diplomatic efforts to reach a mutually beneficial agreement between the plaintiffs. These programs aim to respond to the claims while upholding national sovereignty and international law norms. The readiness of both parties to participate in diplomatic conversations shows a desire to look for peaceful solutions to the conflict.

ICJ has undertaken many cases regarding violations of customary international law, with judgments made to highlight that rules of state immunity are procedural in character; however, customary international law is not subject to changes. Hence, the ICJ could find Canada violating

legislation and executive action, which could have further implications for other areas of international law if the court presents an affirmative answer, a debate on whether sanctions by other executive actions would violate state immunity (Stosch, V. von, & Herbert, F., 2023). The ICJ can merely come to a decision based on the evidence presented in court, and thus these are merely hypothetical scenarios.

Questions that the Committee Should Address

1. How can the ICJ successfully hold the alleged violation of state immunity to Iran by Canada without the promotion of terrorist activity?
2. How can the United Nations prevent further violations of customary international law?
3. What appropriate actions can be taken by the respondent (Canada) in order to meet the demands of the applicant's claims against its violations of Iran's sovereign immunity?
4. How can the court address the amendment of international law to better frame cases of alleged violations of state sovereignty, global security, and human rights?

Suggestions for Further Research

- Explore the historical factors that led to Iran's targeting through the JVTAs and Canada's SIA amendments.
- Understand and analyze the legal frameworks of Customary International Law and the proceedings behind its amendments, including the possible and probable Iranian and Canadian violations.
- Discern the nature of sovereignty and immunity in the international framework.
- Explore how the UN and ICJ can work to prevent alleged immunity violations in the international community.
- Highlight the complexities of the application and the possible obstacles to be faced by the applicant (Iran).

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/28/iran-takes-canada-to-un-court-over-civil-damages-claims>

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/iran.aspx?lang=eng

<https://www.icj-cij.org/case/189>

<https://www.icj-cij.org/case/164>



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH
MODEL UNITED NATIONS



Timeline of Major Events

1980: Americans leave Iran using fake Canadian documentation, the Canadian ambassador leaves Iran, and the Canadian Embassy closes.

1988: Canada sends a military team to observe a ceasefire agreed upon between Iran and Iraq during a war between the two states. Canadian embassy reopens in Iran.

1990: Canada names ambassador to Iran following re-opening of the embassy 2 years prior.

2005: Canada tightens its controlled engagement policies by limiting communication with Iran.

2010: Amendments to the Special Economic Measures Act (2004) placed restrictions on the economic activities between Iran and Canada.

2012: Canada closes its embassy in Iran & expels Iranian diplomats from Canada, serving to cut diplomatic ties on the basis that Iran was found to not comply with the UNSC resolution on the nuclear program.

2012: Amendment to the Canadian SIA with a terrorism exception to sovereign immunity and the Introduction of the JVTA.

2015: Canada is the lead sponsor of a UN resolution condemning human rights violations in Iran.

2016: Trudeau Liberals announce willingness to re-engage directly with Iran in an attempt to restore its diplomatic ties.

2020: American drone strike kills Iranian Military officer Qasem Soleimani, with retaliatory Iranian missile strikes into an American military base housing Canadian soldiers.

2020: Six Canadians die in a crash of a Ukrainian international flight from Tehran's airport as a result of an Iranian missile.

2023: Iran takes Canada to the International Court of Justice on the alleged violation of its state immunity.

References

- Canada, G. A. (2023, November 8). *Canadian sanctions related to Iran*. GAC.
https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/iran.aspx?lang=eng
- International Court of Justice, (2023). *Application instituting proceedings, In the case concerning the violation of Iran's immunities (Islamic Republic of Iran v. Canada)*.
<https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/189/189-20230628-app-01-00-en.pdf>
- Jamshidi, M. (2023, July 24). *Iran's ICJ Case against Canada Tests the Terrorism Exception to Sovereign Immunity - Just Security*. Just Security.
<https://www.justsecurity.org/87357/irans-icj-case-against-canada-tests-the-terrorism-exception-to-sovereign-immunity/>
- Stosch, V. von, & Herbert, F. (2023, July 5). *Jurisdictional Immunities, all over Again?* EJIL: Talk! <https://www.ejiltalk.org/jurisdictional-immunities-all-over-again/>
- The Canadian Press. (2020, January 9). A timeline of the relationship between Iran and Canada. *Nationalpost*.
<https://nationalpost.com/pmnl/news-pmnl/canada-news-pmnl/a-timeline-of-the-relationship-between-iran-and-canada>
- Mingst, K. (2023, October 26). *International Court of Justice (ICJ) | Definition, Cases, Purpose, & facts*. Encyclopedia Britannica.
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/International-Court-of-Justice>

II. Alleged Violations of the Genocide Convention (Ukraine v. Russian Federation)

Summary & Background

On February 26th, 2022, 32 States intervened in response to the alleged violations of the Genocide Convention (CPPCG) in the Ukraine v. Russian Federation case, highlighting a complex and serious issue at the nexus of international law, geopolitics, and human rights.

Following the 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, the war between Russia and Ukraine began. Territorial conflicts and racial tensions were brought on by the establishment of newly independent governments, such as Ukraine, particularly those with mixed populations. These tensions had been building for years when Russia annexed Crimea in 2014, which was denounced by the international community. The fact that Crimea is home to Sevastopol, Russia's only deep-water port on the Black Sea littoral, is one of the reasons it is so significant as well as its strategic location on the black sea (Rutland, 2022).

The CPPCG, adopted by the UNGA in 1948 (Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ukraine, 2023)), is an essential element of international law designed to prevent and punish crimes of genocide. The CPPCG defines genocide as the complete or partial eradication of a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group. Governments that have ratified or acceded the Convention have a responsibility to prevent genocide and hold those who commit it accountable.

The escalating conflict forms the basis of Ukraine's allegations of genocide violations in the Ukraine vs. Russian Federation legal proceedings. Ukraine accuses Russia of war crimes, such as mass murder and forced relocation, heightening global apprehensions regarding violations of humanitarian standards. (Memorial of Ukraine | INTERNATIONAL COURT of JUSTICE, 2022). As a result of these claims, the war has come to the attention of the international community, raising questions regarding potential violations of the CPPCG.

Global Implications:

The alleged violations of the CPPCG (Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide) in the Ukraine v. Russian Federation case have profound global ramifications, influencing multiple facets of international relations. The ongoing conflict not only disrupts regional and international security but also poses the risk of spilling over into neighboring regions, creating a broader threat to stability. The reported crimes associated with the conflict jeopardize fundamental human rights and humanitarian norms, demanding urgent international attention and collective action to address the escalating crisis.

Moreover, the geopolitical implications of the crisis extend to international alliances and cooperation, exerting pressure on diplomatic relations. Beyond these immediate concerns, the case holds significance in assessing the effectiveness of global legal frameworks, particularly the CPPCG, and raises questions about the application of ethical standards, including the concept of the Responsibility to Protect. As the international community grapples with these complex issues, the case serves as a crucial test of the world's commitment to upholding legal and ethical principles in the face of grave violations.

The lawsuit between Ukraine and the Russian Federation involves claimed violations of the CPPCG, and both the historical context and the development of the problem highlight how urgent and complex it is to handle these claims. This matter necessitates a thorough investigation of the historical setting, duties under international law, and more significant ramifications for world peace and security.

Key Term Pertaining to the Topic

Genocide: The intentional killing of members of a group, inflicting severe physical or mental pain, enforcing policies that result in physical destruction, or stopping births within the group are all examples of genocide. (Nations, 2022).

Crimes Against Humanity: Widespread and systematic acts committed as part of a government policy, including acts of murder, extermination, enslavement, and other inhumane acts (Nations, 2022).

Ethnic and Religious Groups: Distinct communities sharing common cultural, linguistic, or religious characteristics that are often targeted in cases of ethnic or religious violence (Nations, 2022).

Discourse on the Issue

As the topic regards the protection of fundamental human rights as well as maintaining international peace and security, the alleged violations of the CPPCG in the case of Ukraine v. Russian Federation are of grave concern to the international community. The accusations are serious and call for a prompt international reaction.

The claims of genocide violations are dire, necessitating prompt attention from the international community and decisive response. Genocide is one of the worst crimes against humanity, and the UN's mission hinges on stopping and punishing it. The accusations, in this case, center on widespread acts of violence, systematic persecution, and eviction directed against particular national, racial, and religious groups.

The objectives of maintaining international peace and security, respecting the sovereignty of all governments, and advancing human rights are enshrined in the UN Charter such as article 39 which states that any act of aggression should be recognized and acted upon, which serves as the organization's constitutional document that forms the basis of the UN goals and objectives. The core principles that form the bedrock of societal values are purportedly facing transgressions within a member state, necessitating the international community to respond promptly and decisively. Such transgressions endanger the stability of the whole world and undermine international peace and security.

The charges of genocide breaches have wide-ranging effects on many facets of international affairs:

The alleged crimes in the ongoing conflict have resulted in profound social, economic, and political consequences. The claimed atrocities have led to the loss of innocent lives, widespread displacement, and enduring suffering within affected communities, fracturing the region's social fabric and leaving deep wounds that require time for healing. Economically, the war has destabilized impacted areas, causing infrastructural destruction, evictions, and disruptions, with broader implications for international financial connections and neighboring nations. The geopolitical fallout has strained diplomatic ties, prompting countries to choose sides, and necessitating international cooperation for regional political stability. The humanitarian toll is staggering, with approximately 30,000 civilians and 100,000 Ukrainian military personnel reported dead or injured. Over 13 million people, nearly one-third of

Ukraine's population, have been forced to flee, rendering the conflict a catastrophic humanitarian crisis with far-reaching global implications.

Past International Organization (IO Actions & Latest Developments)

The charges of genocide crimes in the Ukraine v. Russian Federation cases have been vigorously addressed by the international community, including different international organizations and UN entities such as the ICJ, UNSC, and UNHRC (*The UN and Ukraine: Year-Long War Spreads Global Fallout, 2023*). In order to better understand the current efforts and problems in tackling this complicated issue, it is essential to explore past actions taken and the most recent advancements on the subject.

The complexity of the problem, as well as the varying interests and difficulties that have prevented a peaceful conclusion, is exemplified by the international community's previous actions. There have been diplomatic talks between the EU countries and UN entities with Russia, but a comprehensive and durable settlement is still elusive.

The current situation in Ukraine continues to cause grave worry on a global scale. There are still allegations of violence, displacement, and violations of human rights despite diplomatic efforts and demands for ceasefires. The ongoing nature of the war emphasizes how urgent the issue is and how coordinated international intervention is required.

Additionally, the dispute has strained diplomatic ties between many countries such as Russia' strained relationship with the USA which was on very stable terms during the Trump administration but. As countries choose sides like many countries such as Syria, Kazakhstan, Iran, and China have all expressed their open support for the Russian Federation, and countries such as the NATO countries have also openly supported Ukraine financially and militarily. This also increased tensions between nations other than Russia and Ukraine for example, The USA with most Middle Eastern countries (mostly KSA and the UAE) as well as the increasing tensions of African countries such as Chad and Burkina Faso towards France and other Western countries.



In the Russia-Ukraine war, diplomatic efforts, economic sanctions, and condemnation have been proposed as actions to address the conflict. Key players include Russia, led by President Vladimir Putin, and Ukraine, under President Volodymyr Zelensky. Diplomatically, the UN and the EU play essential roles (*How to End Russia's War on Ukraine*, 2023). Economic sanctions, often imposed by the U.S. and EU, aim to pressure Russia to alter its course. Additionally, NATO is significant in its response, reflecting a commitment to collective defense. Humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), are crucial for assisting affected populations. These actions are in line with international efforts to address the conflict's complexities and humanitarian impacts.

Questions the Committee Should Address

1. How can the ICJ ensure accountability for the alleged violations of the CCPCG in Ukraine v. Russian Federation?
2. What measures can be taken to bring about a peaceful resolution to the conflict?
3. How can the international community support humanitarian efforts in the affected regions?
4. What role can the ICJ play in preventing further violations of the Genocide CCPCG?
5. How can the UN strengthen its mechanisms for addressing allegations of genocide?

Suggestions for Further Research

- Understand the historical context of the Ukraine v. Russian Federation conflict, including the specific events leading to the conflict.
- Discern the legal framework and principles of the CCPCG and its applicability in the current context.
- Explore the role of international law and international organizations in addressing allegations of genocide and human rights violations.
- Recognize the stance and interests of key stakeholders involved in the conflict, including Ukraine, Russia, and the 32 intervening states.
- Analyze previous resolutions and actions the UN took and their effectiveness in addressing the conflict.

<https://unric.org/en/international-court-of-justice-ukraine-v-russia/>

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-russia>

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/06/how-end-russias-war-ukraine>

Timeline of Major Events

1991-1992: The dissolution of the Soviet Union resulted in the independence of Ukraine, leading to territorial disputes and ethnic tensions in regions with mixed populations.

2014: Russia annexes Crimea, leading to international condemnation and sanctions. The conflict escalates as Ukraine's sovereignty is challenged.

2014: A Ukrainian passenger plane is shot down over Eastern Ukraine, marking a turning point in the conflict and raising concerns about international law violations.

2014: The United Nations and international community express alarm at the escalating violence in Eastern Ukraine.

2015: The Minsk Agreements are reached, aiming to broker a ceasefire and a peaceful resolution to the conflict. However, fighting continues, and the agreements face implementation challenges.

2018: Ukraine takes legal action against Russia by initiating proceedings before the International Court of Justice, alleging violations of the Genocide Convention.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF SHARJAH
MODEL UNITED NATIONS

2019: The ICJ orders provisional measures, calling for the prevention of acts capable of leading to the destruction of national and ethnic groups in Ukraine.

2020: The United Nations General Assembly continues to pass resolutions calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict and respect for Ukraine's territorial integrity.

2022: Reports of ongoing violence, displacement, and human rights abuses continue to emerge from the conflict zone.

2023: The allegations of genocide violations in Ukraine v. Russian Federation remain a matter of deep international concern, with diplomatic efforts ongoing.

References Arrange in alphabetical order

Allegations of Genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the

Crime of Genocide (Ukraine. (2023.). <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/182>

Borger, J. (2022, March 17). UN international court of justice orders Russia to halt

invasion of Ukraine. *The Guardian*.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/mar/16/un-international-court-of-justice-orders-russia-to-halt-invasion-of-ukraine>

Plummer, B. R. (2023, September 18). Ukraine war: Russia demands UN court throw out

case against it. *BBC News*. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-66844644>

United Nations. (2023, September 14). *International Court of Justice: Ukraine v. Russia*.

United Nations Western Europe.

<https://unric.org/en/international-court-of-justice-ukraine-v-russia/>

What's the status of Ukraine's case against Russia at the ICJ? (2022). Default.

<https://www.lawfaremedia.org/article/whats-status-ukraines-case-against-russia-icj>

j

Nations, U. (2022). *United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the*

Responsibility to Protect. Un.org.

<https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide.shtml>

Brian Michael Jenkins. (2023, February 28). *Consequences of the War in Ukraine:*

A Bleak Outlook for Russia. Rand.org; The RAND Blog.

<https://www.rand.org/pubs/commentary/2023/02/consequences-of-the-war-i>

[n-ukraine-a-bleak-outlook.html#:~:text=The%20war%20is%2C%20foremo
st%2C%20a.Ukraine's%20population%E2%80%94have%20been%20displ
aced.](#)

Memorial of Ukraine | INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE. (2022, July).

Icj-Cij.org. <https://www.icj-cij.org/index.php/node/202994>

Rutland, P. (2022, October 18). *Why Crimea is the key to the Ukraine war.*

Responsible Statecraft; Responsible Statecraft.

<https://responsiblestatecraft.org/2022/10/18/why-crimea-is-the-key-to-the-ukraine-war/>

How to end Russia's war on Ukraine. (2023, June 27). Chatham House –

International Affairs Think Tank.

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/06/how-end-russias-war-ukraine>

The UN and Ukraine: year-long war spreads global fallout. (2023, March 3). UN News. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/03/1134122>



AUS MODEL UNITED NATIONS

MMXXIV
MMXXIV
MMXXIV

