



JOINT WAR COMMITTEE



MUNTERREY

**EDICIÓN SECUNDARIAS
24-26 ENERO 2019**

Committee: Joint War Committee

Topic: Russian Military Intervention in Ukraine (2014 – up until now)

President: Ana Paula Cruz Amezcua

Moderator: Alejandro Aguilar Rangel

Assistant Director: Katia Peña Soto

Assistant Director: Cecilia Ivonne Salinas González

Assistant Director: Miguel Ojeda de Silva

Assistant Director: Rafael Jair Guerra Rodríguez

Assistant Director: Daniela Rodríguez Del Bosque

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to this edition of MUNterrey. After months of preparation, we are glad to present to you the crisis committees. Here, you will have the opportunity to discuss topics regarding world issues and ways to find peace. It's a place where you can openly participate and have no fear of being judged. We are all here to express our ideas and points of view in relation to various topics, in order to find the best solution for each one of them. With that being said, we give you a warm welcome to the Joint War Committee.

The Crisis Committees has prepared interesting topics and crises that we hope you will enjoy throughout these 3 days. The Joint War Committee will travel back to the year 2014 to the point when the Russian Military Intervention in Ukraine started. Discussions about how the intervention has carried on until this year (2019) will be developed. We are anxious to be able to hear all your strategies and ideas, and more importantly, a way to end this war and make peace in between the countries involved.

We would remind you that for this committee an official position paper is not necessary; however, we hope that all of you participate during this event. It is important to point out that during these 3 days you respect and follow rules and protocols as it should be. We strongly believe that every idea you have will be fundamental to solve this conflict. Please contact us at jwc@munterrey.info if you have any doubts.

Lastly, we encourage you to have a great disposition to become better, learn and practice your teamwork skills. We hope that you enjoy it as much as we did during all the preparation and we are very glad to be able to meet you in a few days.

President: Ana Paula Cruz Amezcua
Moderator: Alejandro Aguilar Rangel
Assistant Director: Katia Peña Soto
Assistant Director: Cecilia Ivonne Salinas González
Assistant Director: Miguel Ojeda de Silva
Assistant Director: Rafael Jair Guerra Rodriguez
Assistant Director: Daniela Rodríguez Del Bosque
Secretaria General Adjunta de Crisis:
Yulia Pardo Treviño / yulia@munterrey.info

Committee Introduction

Joint War Committee is unlike any other committee. Each participant will not be representing a specific delegation, but rather a general or high-ranked military personnel that played an important role in the topic. Given the topic, the committee will proceed to split into two different sides and create alliances regarding mobilization of troops, usage of military weapons, and military strategy. Please be aware that this committee will not conduct moderated debates, but between each alliance, there will be short discussions to strategize. Participants are required to have general knowledge of the military leader they're representing, as well as the country's position and involvement on the topic. Also, information about the available resources the country has is crucial. Delegates should have a clear position, an open mind for critical thinking, and the ability to organize strategies.

The main focus of this committee is not to debate and discuss, but to mobilize troops and plan military strategies against the opposing side. Crises will be constant and each side will be required to solve them accordingly within the time limit.

Quorum

Russian side:

Country	Military Leader	Description
Russia	Valery Guerasimov (BBC, 2012)	Russia wants to make the annexation because Crimea wanted to become part of them. Also Russia wants Crimea because of its strategic position. This had lead into a war with many other countries that doesn't approve this. (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisión], 2014)
Cuba	Raul Castro (G. Paltrow, L. Wayne, 2018)	Cuba relationship with Russia lead to Cuba threatening to launch a missile into Ukraine. Cuba haven't launch a one since the crisis of 1962, because of this this is also known as the Next Cuban Missile Crisis. (T. Thomson, 2014)
China	Xu Qiliang (B.Gertz, 2018)	China with the help of Russian and the Mongolian armies have created the biggest war game ever seen in the last four decades and it will be taken into the Eastern Europe. (The Telegraph, 2018)
India	Bipin Rawat (Express New Service, 2016)	India owns about 12% global arms purchases. Although it is helping Russia the country is highly considering that maybe it is better to make an alliance with the US since Russia has already a China as a really strong allie. This makes the country think that is time to sell weapons to other new countries. (UNIAN, 2018)
Mongolia	Tsevegsuren Togoo (GlobalSecurity.org, 2012)	Mongolia with the help of Russia and China have created the biggest war game seen in the last 40 years, and it will be taken into the Eastern Europe. (The Telegraph, 2108)
North Korea	No Kwan-chol (BBC, 2016)	North Korea missile success is linked to nuclear supplies from a Ukrainian factory, which originally ties to Russia. North Korea began to success after many missile failures, some of which were caused by American sabotage and cyberattacks. After the failures, the country changed designs and suppliers. (W.J. Broad, D. E, Sanger, 2017)
Syria	Al Abdullah Ayoub (Reuters, 2018)	Russia is also involved on the Syrian Civil War, and have military intervened in the side of president Al-Assad government. These include Russia's arms exports and there desire to

		present themselves as an army who would resist. Russia sees a victory of the opposition, which ties to an International Islamic movement. (INSTITUTT FOR FORSVARSSTUDIER, 2016)
Afghanistan	Qadam Shah Shahim (K. Aminity, 2017)	Afghanistan thinks that is Crimea who would decide their future because of this the nation is supporting the Russian government. Also it is important that the Western interests in Afghanistan are fading, this is a way in which the country can obtain some interest of the Western governments and with it be able to pay their military. (C. Phipps, B. Quinn, 2014)
South Africa	Solly Shoke (N. Pienar, J. Render, T.W. Cheela, J. du Toit, Et. al., 2004)	South Africa have a close market which mainly doesn't includes Western countries, as an allie of Russia it is really possible that country sends troops to the Eastern Europe helping Russia. (ENCA, 2015)
Belarus	Andrei Ravkov (Belarus News, 2014)	Russia and Belarus have created an army called the Zapads that according to Russia it is not an offensive army, but a defence army. This game war constitutes of around 12,500 troops which 3,000 are Russian. (M. Williams, P. Politiyuk, 2017)

Ukrainian side:

Country	Military Leader	Description
Ukraine	Stepan Poltorak (Interfax-Ukraine, 2014)	Considered that Crimea belongs to Ukraine since Russia had once give them the land. They are against the annexation of Crimea and Russia. (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisón], 2014)
United States of America	Col. Liam Collins (Collins, 2018)	Is against to the idea that Crimea annexed with Russia, according to them this is an attempt against the global peace. Also United States considered that the voting for the independence of Crimea was interfered by Russia in order to be able to obtain an anexion with Crimea. Also it is important to consider that the U.S is a NATO member which leads to a rivalry with Russia (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisón], 2014) (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017)

France	François Lecointre (L'ALSACE.fr, 2017)	France considers Russian acts illegal. Also this country had made a treaty with Germany about the topic. This without counting that France is a member of the NATO leading to a rivalry with Russia. (S. Plokhly, 2017) (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisión], 2014) (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017)
Germany	Jörg Vollmer (HEER, 2018)	Germany thinks that Russia's actions are illegal. Also the country had made a treaty with France about the topic. Also it is need to be considered that Germany is a member of the NATO leading to a rivalry with Russia. (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisión], 2014) (S. Plokhly, 2017)(Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017)
Japan	Katsutoshi Kawano (Defence Media Activity-Navy, 2018)	Due to high disputes between Japanese islands being claimed Russian, Japan has sanction Russia in several occasions. With the 2014 annexation, Japan went full mode against the Russian Federation and the support went to Ukraine. (D. Filippov., 2014)
United Kingdom	Sir Nicholas Patrick Carter (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017)	United Kingdom considers that Russia's action are illicit. Also it is need to be considered that the United Kingdom is a NATO member and because of it, the United Kingdom has a rivalry with Russia. (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisión], 2014) (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017)
South Korea	Jeong Kyeong-doo (Ministry of National Defence, 2018)	After 1992, with the rise of Ukraine's independence economic treaties were established with Ukraine. Currently, Ukraine has economical support and possible military air, but due to the annexation of Crimea and the war that followed trade has been a challenge for South Korea. South Korean president mentioned that a new strategy is needed to keep strong relations and Ukraine joining the EU will be positive for a possible solution. (B. Talant., 2018)
Bulgaria	Rumen Radev (Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria, 2011)	Bulgaria is part of the NATO and because of this it is in Ukraine side, but not because of this this means that the alliance with other NATO members is actually trustable. Bulgaria had multiple times been accused of being

		Russia's Trojan Horse. (M.Williams, T. Tsolova, 2014)
Poland	Zbigniew Głowienka (G. Litwin, 2015)	Poland supports Ukraine expecting something of an equivalency as a Marshall Plan. Also Poland wants that Ukraine is economically saved because if that happens the country will feel safer. (N. Nougayrède, 2015)
Turkey	Hulusi Akar (Interfax-Ukraine, 2014)	Turkey entered to the war since the nation felt uncomfortable with the Russian soldiers in the Black Sea. Also as a NATO member that controls the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea it is against the actions that Russia have been taking. (F. Tudela. [Willax Televisión], 2014) (Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. 2017) (NBC 2014)

Introduction to the Topic

In 1991, Ukraine gained its independence of the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Since then, political, military and social tensions began to outburst with the Russian Federation. The war officially started back in 2013, when Ukraine's President Viktor Yanukovych rejected the invitation to belong to the European Union and accepted Russia's offer. As a result, the Ukrainian Revolution rose and in 2014 Yanukovych got overthrown. Due to all the political instability the country was suffering, events such as the annexation of Crimea and various invasions of Eastern Ukraine started happening. Currently, there are approximately 77,000 troops in the Ukrainian border and 10,000 tanks on the Russian side of the border. Ukraine has received help from the European Union and the United States, which currently holds a disclosed amount of tanks in Poland ready to defend the country if needed (UNIAN, 2018).

Additionally, both of these sides have powerful allies like the United States of America, China, France, and many others; backing them up economically, politically, providing them access to all kinds of resources (such as nuclear weapons), and with military. Their alliances may not be enough to Russia, since it has many enemies that might join Ukraine and, therefore, impact the war in different ways (The Guardian, 2013).

History of the Topic

In 2014, Russia marked the start of a new hybrid war against its western neighbor Ukraine. Due to high political instability, the recent tension between Ukraine's desires to join the European Union, and the signing of an extended military deal, Russian decided to cross the border and claimed jurisdiction over Crimea and other parts of Eastern Ukraine. A debate is still ongoing in the Security Council, but it has been voted against for the recognition of Crimea over Russia.

Given this event, the world has taken sides supporting either Russia or Ukraine and military aid has been sent by several countries as back up. Moreover, surrounding countries like Hungary, Poland, and Turkey are being used for stationary military weapons, personnel, and supplies, as well as a wide range of supplies have been established on the border between Russia and Eastern Ukraine, ready for battle. In the given case, a major outbreak will potentially involve weapons of mass destruction.

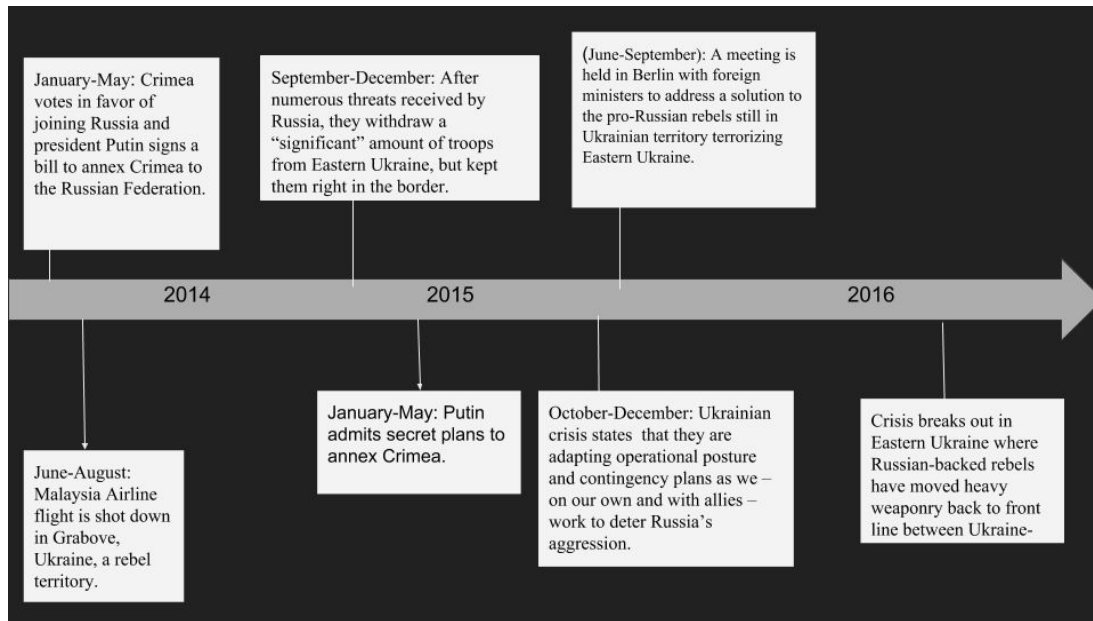
Currently, there has been no solution established and no action taken to solve the problem completely. Russian troops are still inside Ukrainian territory and surrounding the border, while it is believed that Easter Ukrainians are receiving military support to strike the government and become part of Russia. Meanwhile, interconnections and economic treaties have been broken all throughout the area and high military tension is present. A discussion in this committee on the invasion should be taken and should comply with the Security Council's guidelines to establish the correct means of response and the appropriate consequence for Russia.

Timeline of Events

- **2014 (January - May):** Violent responses from Ukrainian forces result in civilian casualties. Crimea votes in favor of joining Russia without the approval of Ukraine parliament and president Putin signs a bill to annex Crimea to the Russian Federation. The EU and USA impose travel bans and sanctions for this action, with a message from President Obama for Russia to "move back its troops." Ukraine elects an acting president, Oleksandr Turchynov and starts a fight to protect Ukrainian interests and to fight back Russian forces in Eastern Ukraine. Pro-Russians in Eastern Ukraine started to declare unrecognizably their

independence and annexation to Russia. Petro Poroshenko wins the election with barely half of the population.

- **2014 (June-August):** "Pro Russian separatists shoot down a military plane in the east killing 49 people" (BBC News). Malaysia Airline flight is shot down in Grabove, Ukraine, a rebel territory; 298 casualties. There are "3-4,000 Russian civilians in rebel ranks as the separatists open up a front on the Sea of Azov and capture Novoazovsk." These are helping Russia infiltrate into Ukraine.
- **2014 (October - December):** After numerous threats received by Russia, they withdraw a "significant" amount of troops from Eastern Ukraine, but kept them right in the border. "President Putin orders thousands of troops stationed near the Ukrainian border to return to their bases" (BBC News)
- **2015 (Jan - May):** Putin admits secret plans to annex Crimea. China says they "neither overtly supported nor opposed the move, stating, 'there are complicated contributing factors.'" Meanwhile, Ukraine seeks the EU for help with sanctions to keep Russian forces away from the borders.
- **2015 (June - September):** A meeting is held in Berlin with foreign ministers to address a solution to the pro-Russian rebels still in Ukrainian territory terrorizing Eastern Ukraine. Later on, a meeting with the G7, which addressed the Ukrainian crisis, stated they "made reference to Russia's expulsion from the G8," if troops do not retreat. (CSIS)
- **2015 (October - December):** In a speech at the Reagan National Defense Forum in the US, Secretary of Defense, Ashton Carter expressed their urgent crisis with Russian aggression to the world. He used "harsh language" to describe current situations like the Ukrainian crisis stating that "-they- are adapting -their- operational posture and contingency plans as we – on our own and with allies – work to deter Russian aggression, and to help reduce the vulnerability of allies and partners." (CSIS) Meanwhile, Russia responds with an Embargo on Ukrainian food.
- **2016:** Crisis breaks out in Eastern Ukraine where "Russian-backed rebels have moved heavy weaponry back to front line." (CSIS). Donald Trump, while being a presidential candidate, said he will consider recognizing Crimea part of the Russian Federation because, as he mentioned, "from what I've heard, -the people from Crimea- would rather be with Russia than where they were." (CSIS). The UN reported that killings and casualties are rising in Eastern Ukraine, while Putin orders drills in the Russian border with Ukraine to increase tension.



Current Situation

The problem began in Spring 2014 when Moscow organized a referendum to annex Crimea. Russian troops denied to help rebels seize parts of Donbas, in the country's east and those rebels proclaimed the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics in that region. Today, Crimea remains firmly in Russian hands. The self-styled People's Republics largest cut off the rest of the country by a line of contact that brings daily hardship, exchange of fire, and death to people on both sides.

The fighting in Eastern Ukraine's Donbas (Donets Basin) region is currently entering its fifth year. Before the fight, this compact, heavily urbanized and industrialized region held nearly 15 percent of Ukraine's population (6.6 million) and generated 16 percent of its gross domestic product. During these years, more than 10,000 people have been killed, 2,800 of which were citizens. Nearly two million people have been internally displaced or put at risk by staying in their homes. Today, the war in the Donbas region is among the worst humanitarian crises in the world, with frequent attacks occurring from both sides across the oblasts (provinces) of Donetsk and Luhansk.

The situation in Ukraine is very hard for the citizens. There are places near the front lines where people risk their lives every day by doing things that in other parts of the world can be done in a harmless way, such as shopping at the supermarket, going outside to play, and even stepping outside their homes. In 2015, a cease-fire deal was established, but the fight is still going on. There are many military trenches located in the Donbas region. In just one day, the 15th of August, there were 43 attacks recorded on this region. In the military trench near Krasnohorivka, the soldiers are constantly fighting to keep themselves alive and their country safe. In the city of Avdiivka, students are being trained for the Dzhura games. These games, which are organized by the military, are used to encourage Ukrainian teenagers to do military service in Ukraine. These students live 15 kilometers away from the front line, and their city is a constant target of shelling. Many of the students are not prepared or take this lightly, but others want a better place to live, a place without war, so they try their best to help the country.

After the fight between Ukrainian forces and Russia-backed separatists in the Donetsk airport ruins near the village of Obytny, the people 42 people remaining have been left with no electricity, no jobs, and a constant fear of shelling. A woman by the name of Maria Horpynych said "This war is such misery. I wish it would end soon and we could live in peace." She once worked in the fields, but after the shelling and the death of her son, she lives in fear that a shelling may happen again. The shelling has lessened in the past years, but it is still dangerous to be outside.

Guiding Questions

- Given the country you are representing, what position does it take on the annexation of Crimea in 2014?
- Why are you, as a military leader, supporting this position?
- Why did your country decide to enter to the issue?
- Is your country in a static position or it is willing to change?
- What are the actions that your country has taken in the issue?
- Is your country in a good position to enter into military conflict? Why? Why not?
- Depending on your military budget, how much can your country support in this conflict?

List of References

BBC. (9 november, 2012). Profile: Russia's new military chief Valery Gerasimov. BBC. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20270111> (Russian general)

S. Plokhyy. (17 April, 2017). The Soviet Union didn't die; In Russia and Ukraine, the agony inflicted by the bear's quest for empire lives on. [Online Article]. Retrieved from: http://0-go.galegroup.com.millennium.itesm.mx/ps/retrieve.do?tabID=Viewpoints&resultListType=RESULT_LIST&searchResultsType=SingleTab&searchType=BasicSearchForm¤tPosition=1&docId=GALE%7CA409984476&docType=Article&sort=Relevance&contentSegment=&prodId=GIC&contentSet=GALE%7CA409984476&searchId=R1&userGroupName=itesmgic&inPS=true

Minister of Defence of Ukraine. (17 March, 2014) Minister of defence leader. [Online Article]. Retrieved from: <http://www.mil.gov.ua/en/ministry-of-defence-leader/>
F. Tudela. [Willax Television]. [March 19, 2014] El mundo con Tudela: Crimea y su anexión a Rusia. [Video de Youtube]. Retrieved from: <https://youtu.be/V3fRlfFoTh0>

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación. (11 de diciembre del 2017). Miembros y Ampliación. [Página de internet] Retrieved from: <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/RepresentacionesPermanentes/OTAN/es/quees2/Paginas/Miembros.aspx>

T. Thomson. (July 30, 2014). The Next Cuban Missile Crisis: The showdown in Ukraine?. [Online Article] Retrieved from: <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/the-next-cuban-missile-crisis-the-showdown-ukraine-10981>

NBC. (March 7, 2014). Turkish Fighters Scrambled After Russian Spy Plane Spotted. *NBC*. Retrieved from: <https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/ukraine-crisis/turkish-fighters-scrambled-after-russian-spy-plane-spotted-n47011>

The Telegraph. (August 28, 2018) Russia to hold biggest war games in nearly four decades with involvement of Chinese army. *The Telegraph*. Retrieved from: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/08/28/russia-hold-biggest-war-games-nearly-four-decades-involvement/>

B. Talant. (April 9, 2018). South Korea, Ukraine need a new strategy for developing bilateral relations. *Kyiv Post*. Retrieved from: <https://www.kyivpost.com/business/south-korea-ukraine-need-new-strategy-developing-bilateral-relations.html>

D. Filippov. (March 26, 2014). The Ukrainian crisis and Japan's dilemma. [Online Article]. Retrieved from:
<http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2014/03/26/the-ukrainian-crisis-and-japans-dilemma/>

UNIAN. (April 18, 2018). Ukraine, U.S. winning Indian defense market over Russia. [Online Article]. Retrieved from:
<https://economics.unian.info/10084925-ukraine-u-s-winning-indian-defense-market-over-russia-official.html>

C. Phipps, B. Quinn. (March 24, 2014). Ukraine pulls forces out of Crimea as Russia takes over military bases. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/24/ukraine-crimea-russia-military-bases-live>

M. Williams, T. Tsova (April 10, 2014). *Reuters*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-bulgaria-russia/bulgaria-torn-between-old-friends-and-new-partners-over-crimea-idUSBREA390AW20140410>

Express New Service. (January 2, 2016). Lt Gen Bipin Rawat takes over as new Army Commander. *The Indian Express*. Retrieved from:
<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/lt-gen-bipin-rawat-takes-over-as-new-army-commander/>

B. Gertz. (July 2, 2018). Chinese general, close ally of president, faces off with Mattis on Beijing visit. *The Washington Times*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2018/jul/2/chinese-general-faces-mattis-beijing-visit/>

BBC. (May 13, 2016) What the new photos of the new North Korea's leaders say. *BBC*. Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36283607>

Reuters. (January 1, 2018). Syria's Assad names new defense and other ministers: state TV. *Reuters*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-crisis-syria-government/syrias-assad-names-new-defense-and-other-ministers-state-tv-idUSKBN1EQ11R>

K. Amini. (April 26, 2018). Ex-Army Chief Defense Minister Tipped As Ambassadors. *Tolo News*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.tolonews.com/afghanistan/ex-army-chief-defense-minister-tipped-ambassadors>

N. Pienaar, J. Render, T.W. Cheela, J. du Toit, Et. al. (September 2004). South African Soldier [Magazine]. Retrieved from:
<http://www.dod.mil.za/sasoldier/2004/September2004.pdf>

L'ALSACE.fr (July 20, 2017). Le général François Lecointre succède à Pierre de Villiers, démissionnaire. [Online Article]. Retrieved from: <https://www.lalsace.fr/actualite/2017/07/19/le-general-de-villiers-demissionne>

Ministry of National Defence. (September 21, 2018). Minister Profile. [Web Page]. Retrieved from: <http://archive.is/fl9ez>

Defence Media Activity-Navy. (October 29, 2012). CNO Meets with Japanese Counterpart. [Web Page]. Retrieved from: https://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=69284

HEER. (2018). HEER. [Web Page]. Retrieved from: <http://www.deutschesheer.de/portal/a/heer/start>

G. Paltrow, L. Wayne. (April 19, 2018). Raúl Castro Biography. [Web Article]. Retrieved from: <https://www.biography.com/people/raul-castro-183536> (Cuba)

M. Williams, P. Politiyuk. (September 29, 2018). Russia left troops in Belarus after wargames: Ukraine. *Reuters*. Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-ukraine-crisis-army/russia-left-troops-in-belarus-after-wargames-ukraine-idUSKCN1C4234>

W.J. Broad, D. E, Sanger. (August 14, 2017). North Korea's Missile Success Is Linked to Ukrainian Plant, Investigators Say. *Times New Roman*. Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/14/world/asia/north-korea-missiles-ukraine-factory.html>

ENCA. (February 6, 2015). Russia and Ukraine, South Africa and War. *ENCA*. Retrieved from: <https://www.enca.com/opinion/russia-and-ukraine-south-africa-and-war>

INSTITUTT FOR FORSVARSSTUDIER. (June 28, 2016). Russia, military intervention, and Syria – and Ukraine. [Online Article]. Retrieved from: <https://forsvaret.no/ifs/russia-military-intervention-and-syria--and-ukraine>

Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria. (2011). Bulgarian Army. [Online Article]. Retrieved from: <https://www.md.government.bg/en/ba.html>

N. Nougayrède. (April 10, 2015). Poland's warning to Europe: Russia's aggression in Ukraine changes everything. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2015/apr/10/poland-warning-europe-russia-aggression-ukraine-smolensk-plane-crash>

L. Collins. (April 26, 2018). A NEW EASTERN FRONT: WHAT THE U.S. ARMY MUST LEARN FROM THE WAR IN UKRAINE. [Online Web Page]. Retrieved from:
<https://www.ausa.org/articles/new-eastern-front-what-us-army-must-learn-war-ukraine>

G. Litwin. (2015). Pożegnanie z mundurem i z Polską. [Online Article]. Retrieved from:
<http://www.polska-zbrojna.pl/home/articleshow/6628?t=Pozegnanie-z-mundurem-i-z-Polska>

Interfax-Ukraine. (March 19, 2014). Turchynov proposes parliament appoint Poltorak as National Guard commander. [Online Article]. Retrieved from:
<https://en.interfax.com.ua/news/general/196780.html>

Belarus News. (November 27, 2014). Andrei Ravkov appointed Belarus' Defense Minister. *Belarus News*. Retrieved from:
<http://eng.belta.by/president/view/andrei-ravkov-appointed-belarus-defense-minister-8504-2014>

The Economist. (July 23, 2016). After the coup, the counter-coup. *The Economist*. Retrieved from:
<https://www.economist.com/briefing/2016/07/23/after-the-coup-the-counter-coup>

GlobalSecurity.org (July 1, 2012). Mongolia Army - General Purpose Troops [Online Article]. Retrieved from:
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/mongolia/army.htm>

Greer, S., Dubchak, A., and Kushnir, M. (August 17, 2018). 'They Really Worked On Us': A Day In A Government Forces Trench In Eastern Ukraine. *Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty*. From:
<https://www.rferl.org/a/they-really-worked-on-us-a-day-in-a-ukrainian-trench/29439686.html>

Greer, S. (August 23, 2018). 'Future Warriors': Ukrainian Students Schooled On Warfare. *Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty*. From:
<https://www.rferl.org/a/ukrainian-students-schooled-on-warfare/29449788.html> (August 28, 2018)

RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service. (August 28, 2018). 'We Don't Have Anything': A Ukrainian Village On The Front Line. *Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty*. From:
<https://www.rferl.org/a/a-ukraine-village-on-the-front-line/29458082.html> (August 28, 2018)

Center for Strategic & International Studies: Russia and Eurasia Program. (2017). "The Ukraine Crisis Timeline." From: <http://ukraine.csis.org>

Paul Kirby. (February 18, 2015). "Ukraine conflict: Why is east hit by conflict?" BBC News. From: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-28969784>

Recommended Sites

- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/apr/11/ukraine-russia-crimea-sanctions-us-eu-guide-explainer>
- <http://ukraine.csis.org>