



European Union (EU)



Addressing the imminent threat of Russia and Poland launching a nuclear attack on the rest of Europe, and solving political disputes between France and England.



Committee: European Union (EU)

Topic: (Crisis)-Addressing the imminent threat of Russia and Poland launching a nuclear attack on the rest of Europe, and solving political disputes between France and England.

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I. Quorum

- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia



II. Committee Background

From 1945 to 1959, post-war cooperation led to the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, specifically in 1949, in which 10 Western European countries created the Council of Europe to promote democracy and protect human rights. The French minister proposed to add the coal and steel industries of western Europe, in 1952 six countries signed a deal to run their coal and steel under management, due to the success of the coal and steel community those same countries signed 2 new treaties creating the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Community with this and more agreements the EU was officially created on the 1st of November of 1993.

The European Union is made up of most European countries, specifically 27. The most noticeable ones are France, Germany, Austria, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Bulgaria, and many other countries that are part of the EU. All of the 27 countries are joined together to accomplish the EU's goal: to promote peace and prosperity, uniting nations and member states for economic, social, and political cooperation.

The European Union is one of the most powerful organizations, since it holds strong relations with many other committees, such as the UN or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for international cases, and in Europe, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC). The EU has been improving throughout the years, primarily through a process of dependent integration via new treaties and enlargement to new member states involving economic and political cooperation.

III. History of Topic

The EU has dealt with a variety of wars, from the Cold War from 1945 to 1991 to the recent Ukraine vs Russia from 2022 to this day, and now we are in danger of facing another one, since Russia is showing an imminent threat of launching a nuclear bomb. Nuclear bombs – or weapons – are devices that use nuclear reactions to create nuclear explosions, which are far more dangerous than normal explosions (TNT). The range of damage or destruction these bombs can cause can be from a few yards to even a huge number of miles.

We have only experienced two examples of nuclear attacks; First, in 1945, during World War II, the bombs were launched by the US. One was called “Little Boy,” which was thrown on the 6th of August 1945 to Hiroshima, and was a 15-kiloton uranium bomb, killing around 70,000 people instantly and around 90,000 to 160,000 total deaths. 3 days later, on the 9th of August 1945, another bomb – named “Fat Man” – was dropped on Nagasaki. This bomb was a 21-kiloton plutonium bomb which instantly killed 40,000 people, and around 60,000 to 80,000 deaths were recorded due to this bomb.



In past years, Russia has had some political problems with Ukraine, and in 2022, Russia started invading Ukraine, sending troops, bombs, drones, and heavy artillery. Russia's president, Vladimir Putin, argues he's invading Ukraine for some reason, but the main ones are that Russians claim the Ukrainian government is run by neo-nazis and their purpose is to reduce Ukraine's military power, and also that Russia's leaders claim a view that Ukraine is an artificial state or historically a part of Russia and should be under their control.

France has been having some recent problems with the UK, some of which are the Channel Migrant Crossings, since people migrate from small boats from the French coast, and the UK claims France isn't doing enough. Also, the AUKUS security pact in 2021 damaged France's trust. The US, UK, and Australia made this partnership, leading Australia to cancel a massive submarine contract it had with France. France saw this as a stab in the back and felt betrayed.

IV. Topic Information

France and the UK are 2 very powerful countries; they have a long history of rivalry and current disagreements that hurt Europe's ability to act quickly and effectively on the nuclear threat, since the UK left the EU due to trade laws, fishing rights, among others. These small conflicts and disagreements waste money and time; they also restrain both nations from fully cooperating against major issues, sharing military and intelligence, and making a stronger plan that would help all of Europe.

The EU is facing a huge problem, this problem being Russia's threats of sending nuclear weapons, due to the war in Ukraine and historical mistrust, creating great tension between these 2 countries. Russia is trying to use these nuclear threats to make Europe change its policies. This is called nuclear coercion, Poland, Europe, and the

The whole world is scared of what could happen, as just even a small attack would cause lots of problems, deaths, contaminations, and a global nuclear famine(nuclear famine. This is a catastrophic worldwide famine. This is a. stating an event as it can cause many more deaths.

Some of the reasons Russia is planning to attack Poland and they have a very tense relationship are related to the Ukraine war and the past of Russia, Poland is one of the strongest allies and supporters of Ukraine, due to Ukraine's actual problem Poland has been recently helping Ukraine by sending military equipment, humanitarian aid, and refugees this and more reasons make

Poland a target for Russia, Poland is also untrustful and cautious with Russia due to its dark past with the Soviet Union after world war 2, The soviet union applied a painful dominance to Poland



until its independence, Poland is seeking help and sees Russia's current actions against Ukraine an imminent threat for their nation and all Europe.

Poland really fears Russia and wants to protect itself. It joined the EU in 2004, and in 1999, in seek of independence and security, Poland sought to ask NATO for nuclear weapons to be established on their territory, which increases the chances of a Russia's first strike, but it will break the NATO 5th Article, which states that an armed attack against one of its members will be considered as an attack on all members. If Russia strikes first, it will automatically create a war against all NATO members, but thankfully, this hasn't happened. Europe and the whole world should be scared and worried that a nuclear attack can cause more nuclear attacks, which only produce death and destruction.

V. Current Issues

France

France feels betrayed and backstabbed by the UK as the UK signed a contract with Australia and the US called AUKUS, France madness come due to a contract they had with Australia related to submarines near Australia, but by signing these new contract(AUKUS) Australia had to cancel the contract they had with France, and as the UK was related to this contract France felt betrayed as well as when the UK abandoned the EU and other actions like people migrating from French coasts in small boats to the UK and the UK accuses France of not doing enough to stop this problem, France's trust has been damaged and France feels completely betrayed and backstabbed by the UK.

United Kingdom

The UK has some current issues with France, as they have been recently having some political disputes with France France The UK and France have always been historical rivals in dynastic and territorial disputes, and many other things have caused this dispute, nowadays these two. Countries have been having some intense disagreements. First, the UK decided to abandon the EU in 2020 due to laws, economy, and disagreement, as well as how many of immigrants passing through France with small boats from French coasts to the UK, the UK claims France isn't doing enough to stop these immigrants and the only affected on this problem is the UK, the tension between these two countries has also risen due to a contract called AUKUS with Australia, Australia, US, and the UK all signed a contract to control fishing and submarines in Australia's waters this contract made Australia break a contract they had with France of having the permission of using their submarines near Australia's waters and as the UK was related France got mad and felt betrayed.



Russia

Russia is now a days in a war against Ukraine cause they believe that territory belonged to them and should be theirs and also because they think the Ukraine government is managed by neo-nazis, many countries are against this decision made by the Russian government and have been sending support either military, economic or humanitarian aid to Ukraine and one of this countries is Poland, Poland is like a best friend to Ukraine they share border and Poland has been one of its main supporters even in the bad and dark times, due to this immense support from Poland to Ukraine Russia had decided to threat Poland with nuclear threats, this nuclear threats can kill millions of people instantly or due to its effects, these threats have alarmed all the EU and the entire world launching a nuclear attack could cause many deaths, but Russia remains with its arguments and doesn't back up with this threat to Poland.

Poland

Poland is an actual member of the EU and the NATO, Poland has been helping Ukraine with its war with Russia as Poland is one of the main allies of Ukraine, besides being a loyal allie Poland is a neighboring country of Ukraine which means Poland can send help in a very fast and effective way this caused Russia to send a nuclear threat to Poland, Poland is scared but Poland is an actual member of the Nato and the 5th Article in the NATO rules states that if a country attacks a NATO member this will be considered as if that country attacked all the NATO, this means that if Russia attacks Poland a huge war will be caused as many countries will start attacking Russia.

VI. UN Actions

Many different organizations like the ONU or the UN or the EU have been focused on the war of the Ukraine vs Russia war and also in security issues, first the ONU limited Russia's veto power in the security council, they have also voted against Russia's violent actions a lot of times, they have also asked the immediate takeaway of Russian forces in Ukraine's territory, they have also

asked for all the fire arms, bombs from Russia to stop as it can cause a war and they frequently state in the Security Council against this crisis and how a nuclear attack can end up in a global catastrophe. The ONU has also sent lots of humanitarian aid to contribute to this war. The EU has also been participating in the solving of these problems first by sanctioning Russia, it has also sanctioned Russia a lot of times economically, they have also financed armament for Ukraine from Europe Peace and Support Funds and has also given millions of euros to support



Ukraine's economy and they have also been trying to maintain the political union of their 27 members as they may have different opinions which can cause different actions.

The ONU and the OTAN have been trying to get France and the UK together again as these 2 nations are ones of the most powerful countries talking about nuclear things and as Russia's imminent threat these two nations need to cooperate to solve this problem, as these two countries are founder of the OTAN they have prioritized defense cooperation, this Russian threat has reunited London and Paris for coordinating the European strategy for the European defense, both countries are members of the ONU and sometimes agree in some things and work together related to these agreements joining them more.

VII. Conclusion

The European Union journey from post war cooperation to a 27 nation committee, beginning with the 1952 European coal and steel community and formalized in 1993 was fundamental driven by the goal of promoting peace and prosperity through integration, yet this ambition is now tested by the security crisis in decades, the Russia vs Ukraine war and the Russian imminent threat aimed at Ukraine ally Poland this represent a deliberate act of nuclear coercion that terrifies the entire continent under the shadow of a global catastrophe and a global famine.

The resurgence of two of the most important political and nuclear weapons of Europe, France and the UK exacerbated by Issues like the AUKUS pact and migration duties, these disagreements challenge and slows down Europe's ability to solve this problem against Russia, while international organizations like the UN, NATO, ONU, and the EU are actively responding through military forces, economic sanctions and humanitarian aid, the future of Europe may rely on these two nations cooperation to set fully aside their current rivalries and focus on these huge problems.

VII. Guiding Questions

- What is the core problem or issue being discussed? (Define the topic precisely)
- When and where did this issue primarily originate or become significant?
- What are the key terms, concepts, or treaties relevant to this topic?
- What are the major facts, statistics, or historical events that define the scope of the problem?
- What actions, if any, have international bodies (like the UN) already taken on this issue?



- How does this specific topic affect my assigned country, both positively and negatively? (Focus on domestic impact: economic, social, political, environmental)
- What specific national policies, laws, or initiatives has my country implemented to address this issue domestically?
- What official statements, speeches, or documents have been released by my country's head of state or foreign minister regarding this topic?
- What are my country's core national interests that must be protected or advanced in any solution?
- Which side of the debate does my country generally align with, and why?
- Has my country ratified any relevant international treaties, conventions, or protocols related to this topic? (If so, which ones?)
- What has my country contributed (e.g., funding, peacekeeping troops, technology, expertise) to past international efforts on this issue?
- Which other countries (allies or regional partners) share similar views, and which are the main opponents to my country's view?
- What specific past UN resolutions or initiatives did my country vote for or against, and what was the justification?

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