

MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL MODEL UN IN MADI

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Abstract: *Moscow International Model United Nation (MIMUN) in Moscow Automobile and Road Construction University (MADI) simulate Ground Transportation Committee of United Nation (UN) office for Europe to discuss "The Belt and Road" initiative of China which conform to the education characteristics of MADI. The same kind of activities have also been held in the Model UN Conference of Chinese universities which are helpful for the students to learn professional knowledge and improve their comprehensive ability.*

Keywords: *the belt and Road, Moscow international model United Nations, road transportation, the Silk Road Economic Belt, Boao Forum for Asia.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Thirty years ago, in 1999, Moscow national University of International Relations belonging to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation launched the Moscow International Model of the United Nations (UN). Vitaly Churkin, Russian's permanent representative to the UN, who is also one of the most authoritative movements worldwide during the last few years, regarded as an excellent diplomat in 2017 from the Russian Federation.

With the support of United Nations Association of Russia (UNA-Russia), World Federation of United Nations Associations has been holding the Moscow International Model United Nations (MIMUN) regularly since 2000 in Moscow State Institute of International Relations belonging to Ministry of foreign affairs of Russian Federation (MGIMO University). Nowadays, the MIMUN has a stable structure and its affiliates are successfully operated in Lomonosov Moscow State University, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Kutafin Moscow State Law University (MSAL), some secondary schools in Moscow, such as gymnasium. Alexandr Griboyedov.

II. UPDATED BASELIN INFORMATION FOR THE UN-MODEL

At the beginning, the MMIUN is to simulate the critical structural entity of the United Nations, including the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social council,

the International Court of Justice. Then the Human Rights Council joined in. Due to the fact that the model of process drew the increasing attention and interests, the number of administrative agencies is increasing dramatically. At the same time, the process of operating model is becoming a new trend, as it was been predicted. There were only 7 committees in the United Nations working with the Moscow international model ten years ago, but now in 2018, it is increased to 11. Furthermore, the model is impelled in 6 official languages of the United Nations. More than 700,000 people attended MMIUN last year. About 150 participants represented nearly 40 overseas members of the United Nations. In the same year, the branch session of UNA-Russia was held at MADI Centre in Moscow, which took place in the form of a master class where the students of the logistics major mastered the basics of the model movement in three months.

Generally, the simplest way is to make use of other existing organisational agencies and administrative departments of the MMIUN's Platform. However, considering the specifics of the educational process in MADI, and also based on the practical benefits of the model process for the undergraduates, it was decided to conduct a simulated debate on the ground transport committee of the United Nations European office in Geneva (United Nations European office) which was based on the proposal of "the Belt and Road" presented by Chinese government in 2015. That meets the interests of the socioeconomic development of China and the Russian Federation. The concept of "The Belt and Road" was first proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping when he formally visited Indonesia in 2013^[1]. After that, two basic documents were published in China, "2015 Plan for National Economic and Social Development" and "Report on the work of the government". "The Belt and Road" are regarded as the priority of the "13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development". According to the Chinese Foreign Minister, Wang Yi, the basic "focus" of China policy would be concentrated on this direction.

III. "THE BELT AND ROAD" CONCEPTION

Briefly, the essence of "The Belt and Road" concept is:

Establishing and promoting the new mode of international cooperation and developing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms of the economy. It's also taken China's obligations into account.

According to "The spirit of the ancient Silk Road", China should solve the economic development goals of all the attracted countries, and promote the sustainable development in China at the same time.

By integrating the developing countries, including the so-called "new economy", China participates in the economies of most countries of the Eurasia Continent and become more active

by the way^[2].

Meanwhile, considering the trade growth forecast of China and European countries, the volume of trade in 2020 will increase by three times. The initiative may involve 63% of the population and attract 21 trillion dollars.

In 2015, the goals and principles of “The Belt and Road” were fully expressed in the Boao Asia Forum which is known as “Davos in Asia”, The concept has been implemented in Asia and the Pacific areas since 2002. The Boao Forum for Asia annual conference was held in Hainan where the Chinese President Xi Jinping put forward a theory. It calls up the surrounding countries to work with China to establish three economic corridors across the Atlantic. They are as following:

North China - Central Asia - Russia -Europe

Central China - Central and Western Asia - Persian Gulf - Mediterranean

South China - Southeast Asia - South Asia - Indian Ocean^[3].

Within the framework of the conjoint project "The 21st Century New Silk Road ", it is planned to create two stable trading routes in the South China Sea and South Pacific region. To Understanding the strategic importance of the project, President Xi Jinping emphasised in his public speaking in Boao that " The Belt and Road” will not only be a solo for China, but a real chorus of all countries along the project routes^[4].

Furthermore, He also emphasised that, based on the spirit of the ancient Silk Road, the goals of this global project is to establish new mechanisms and solve the problems of economic development about 130 countries involved. The Chinese government planned to set up the Silk Road Fund with 40 billion dollars, it will provide investment and financing support for the construction of the project. During the discussion, the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan addressed their support to “the Belt and Road” initiative.

In consideration of the intensively developing foreign policy cooperation, foreign economic contacts between Russia and China and the associated states with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAP) and the Silk Road Economic Belt cooperation, it can really cooperate in the field of modernisation of the transport Eurasian infrastructure. Especially Vladimir Putin emphasised one unforgettable international transportation line, the Northern Sea Route. The intensification of trade turnover sharply reduces both the time and the cost of transportation from Asia to Europe.

The construction of new railways and the modernisation of old railways within the framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt in Russia and the CIS will help the development of land transportation between Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. This was immediately appreciated by the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, as a result of that Kazakhstan and China agreed with the joining of “The belt and road” with the Kazakh “The bright road”, with the subsequent access to the Russian transport routes^[5].

As far as the Russian Federation is concerned, it is ready to connect with the project of “the Trans-Eurasian Belt Development” and “The belt and road”. The main line of communication stretch over two banks of Atlantic ocean, the Baikal-Almudena main line, and Siberia and the Far East region development plans are Russia's priority areas for development. The establishment of high-speed rail between Beijing and Moscow will be a concrete manifestation.

Both Russian and Kazakhstan agree with the statement of the President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko to link the project with Minsk immediately. Then there was a corridor in the Eurasian region: China (Beijing) - Kazakhstan (Astana to Almaty) - St. Petersburg, with further development, from Moscow to Minsk Western countries, from St. Petersburg to the Scandinavian countries.

Another Boao Forum held on April 8, 2018, on one of the subform which is concentrated on logistics, all the logistic industry representative from the world discussed on the changes and opportunities that brought by “The belt and road”. Meanwhile, It was noted that the construction of the road was a difficult task in accordance with the Presidential Decree of the Russian Federation in 2018, but the route from West China to Russia would update countries’ development. Through achieving the goal of sustainable development, all of these 17 proposals have opened up broad prospects for the sustainable development of the countries and regions.

IV. ACTUAL UN-MODEL IN MADI

At the UN General Assembly, in 2015, it also opened up a new direction for the UN's international model.

In fact, MADI's students' simulated discussion about UN European ground transportation Committee. It is necessary to draw attention to the fact that due to the different participation of transportation (especially the Marine railway). In the long run, it may be appropriate to put the issue of expanding participating teams of the MIMUN. The expansion of the debate can be achieved through participation in discussions with undergrads and relevant stakeholders from

other countries. This is just a process. However, this is also a prospect problem. That is enlarging the discussion and putting the issue of regional sustainable development on the agenda. Eurasian transport corridors will be influenced through more intensive development of their infrastructure.

During the simulation, students of logistics and communication of MADI participates actively. Participants were invited to take on the role in delegations of key countries and potential participants in the B&R project, primarily Russia, China, Kazakhstan and the EU representative, whose role was the delegation of Germany. As the discussion progressed, the delegations of Uzbekistan, North Korea, Iran and Israel gradually joined the initial participants. Considering the professionals in the form of the United Nations in MADI, the Russian Federation and the role of the delegation of the People's Republic of China is led by the United Nations MADI centre leaders and participate in the discussion, instead of a large, classic role playing. In addition, in order to renew the process of the model, participants elected representatives of the secretariat to present draft resolutions at the meeting and to host the discussion.

The draft resolution was put forward in the discussion and the process of the experience of the United Nations model in MADI experiment is the first success.

The achievements of three months of conference in the UN system will be the best material for improving the model of the United Nations in MADI to the best practice.

The specific result of some of the participants in MADI was in the submission of a publication of the compilation in the mock discussion of the UN.

V. CONCLUSION

The first simulation of a United Nations conference in Chinese universities was born in 1995 in Diplomatic Academy. Initially, the Model United Nations was only carried out in the middle and small areas of college students, lacking experience and guidance. Between 2007 and 2008, influenced by the Olympics, the popularity of the Model United Nations increased rapidly. At this stage, the enthusiasm of the participants is generally high, and a large number of elites have moved from the model United Nations to the world^[6].

Since 2016, the Model United Nations of China's major universities have held discussions on "the Belt and Road" Initiative. As participants of various countries, the participants have set their national conditions on the issues of "the Belt and Road" strategy and the impact of the "the Belt and Road" on their respective countries and their impact on world economic, political and security issues. Model United Nations General Assembly is not only a competitive stage for

Chinese college students, but also a meaningful way to improve academic standards, improve English ability, and cultivate logical thinking.

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