



## **TARBUTMUN 2023**

### **Group of Twenty**

### **G20**

**Topic A:** Addressing the Current Nuclear Threats Imposed by Iran

**Topic B:** The Consequences and the Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

**Dear Delegates,**

We are pleased to welcome you to TarbutMUN 2023, and to the G20 committee.

We are living in a time of crisis, a time when kids are learning to hate before learning to love, a time in which a kid's first toy would be a gun. This is our world; innocent people are dying, and governments are staying silent. Heads of state are taking advantage, power is getting over their heads, and they are disrupting the world's peace. Conflicts surround us, and it is time to stand up and do something about it.

In this committee, you will be able to become a head of state. You will be able to understand the conflicts surrounding us and the ones affecting the world. MUN is not only about understanding topics; it is about discussing, it is about making a change, and it is about creating a better world. We fully trust that you have the ability to do so. We know that you will be able to propose viable solutions that will have a positive impact on today's society.

We hope to bring you the best experience in TarbutMUN 2023, we really hope that you can learn from the debate and be passionate about it. We are very excited, and we know that it is going to be a very enriching experience.

Thank you, and good luck!

Your chairs,

President: Yael Wornovitzky ([yaelwornovitzky@gmail.com](mailto:yaelwornovitzky@gmail.com))

Moderator: Raul Korenfeld ([raulkorenfeld17@gmail.com](mailto:raulkorenfeld17@gmail.com))

Secretary: Moises Arditti ([moyarditti@gmail.com](mailto:moyarditti@gmail.com))

## Participating Heads of State

- **African Union:** Macky Sall
- **Argentina Republic:** Alberto Ángel Fernández
- **Federative Republic of Brazil:** Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
- **Canada:** Justin Pierre James Trudeau
- **People's Republic of China:** Xi Jinping
- **European Union (European Commission):** Ursula von der Leyen
- **Republic of France:** Emmanuel Jean-Michel Frédéric Macron
- **Federal Republic of Germany:** Olaf Scholz
- **Islamic Republic of Iran:** Sayyid Ebrahim Raisolsadati
- **Republic of Iraq:** Mustafa Al-Kadhimi
- **Republic of India:** Droupadi Murmu
- **State of Israel:** Benjamin Netanyahu
- **Japan:** Fumio Kishida
- **United Mexican States (Mexico):** Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador
- **Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea):** Kim Jong-un
- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan:** Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi
- **Republic of Poland:** Andrzej Sebastian Duda
- **State of Qatar:** Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani
- **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:** Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud
- **Kingdom of Spain:** Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón
- **Syrian Arab Republic:** Bashar al-Assad
- **Ukraine:** Volodymyr Oleksandrovykh Zelenskyy
- **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** Rishi Sunak
- **United States of America:** Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.
- **Russian Federation:** Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin

## Group of Twenty

The G20 committee is an intergovernmental committee consisting of 19 countries and the European Union. It is composed of the largest world economies; the countries in this committee account for 80% of the GWP (gross world product), two-thirds of the world population, and almost half of the world's land.

The G20 committee was founded in 1999 as a response to several economic crises. It was created as a post-World War Two initiative with the objective of creating an international economic policy.

In 2009, G20 declared itself as the international platform for solving international economic situations.

The members are represented by either head of government or state, finance ministers, or foreign ministers. The committee is not limited to the 20 members, other countries, international agencies, and NGOs are also invited, some in a permanent way.

“The G20 holds a strategic role in securing future global economic growth and prosperity” (G20.org, 2022). The committee's mission is to secure an economic future by making a joint world effort.

The permanent members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union. Spain is also invited as a permanent guest.



---

<sup>1</sup><https://www.g20.org/about-the-g20/#:~:text=The%20G20%20holds%20a%20strategic,percent%20of%20the%20world%20population.>

## **Topic A: Addressing the Current Nuclear Threats Imposed by Iran**

### **Key Words**

**Nuclear Weapon:** A nuclear weapon is a destructive tool that is used in Belic conflicts, a massive destruction weapon that is more effective than a normal bomb.

**Nuclear Disaster:** It is a military conflict involving 2 or more delegations, related to political strategies that release nuclear weaponry.

**Non-proliferation treaty (NPT):** This is a treaty made at the UN to prevent the spread and creation of nuclear weapons.

**Nuclear threats:** When one country menaces the security of another mentioning nuclear equipment.

**JCPOA:** Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, is an agreement with a comprehensive action that is done in a group to moderate the nuclear threats imposed by Iran, this agreement was made between Iran and p5+1.

**IAEA:** International Atomic Energy Agency, an international organization imposed by the UN that is in charge of moderating the use of atomic energy.

**Uranium:** Uranium is a radioactive element that is very easy to obtain since it is found in the air in almost all rocks and soils. Uranium is used to produce nuclear energy.

**P5+1:** It is a group of five nations that is responsible for resolving and negotiating the Iranian nuclear crisis. These countries are the United States of America, China, Russia, France, and the United Kingdom.

**Nuclear waste:** Misspend that is produced in the nuclear plant and contains radiation.

**Nuclear energy:** This is the consequence of two unstable atoms coming together and creating radiation. This can be used to make nuclear weapons. Many people consider this source of energy a viable and clean source.

**Centrifuge:** A machine that separates fluids, typically used for separating fluid of different densities. It is a fundamental part of creating nuclear energy.

## Introduction

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was signed in 1968. The treaty's goal was to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, achieve nuclear disarmament, and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

This is the only current agreement for nuclear disarmament.

The NPT is the only basis for nuclear profiling and the ability to impose sanctions on countries that violate it.

The treaty was proposed to countries that have nuclear weapons. The action began in 1970, but it was not until 1995 that the countries participating in the treaty signed it.

The treaty was signed by 191 delegations, five of which possessed nuclear weapons: the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China.

Iran claims that its position is against nuclear weapons and that it signed the NPT pact. However, Iran did not contradict itself until 2002, when it was discovered that it had repeatedly broken the NPT agreement because of its covert nuclear program. Iran has received repeated warnings from the UN Security Council and the IAEA board to take the required actions to rebuild its trust in the UN.

Iran started acting and moving forward during the initial stages of this issue, but since 2006 Iran has backed off the UN requests for a stop to its nuclear program.

This clandestine nuclear program represents a great problem for the UN and the NPT treaty since it threatens the security of the planet, making the Iranian program a challenge for the NPT.

There are many antecedents that prove that Iran had violated the NPT treaty, one of them being in 1970 when Iran started a program to build two nuclear power plants in Bushehr.

In 1979 the project was stopped by the country's revolution but it was not until 1990 that the program was abandoned, with the difference that this time Iran would sign an agreement with Russia for the realization of the nuclear reactor.

Another incident was in 2002 when a clandestine nuclear plant in charge of producing nuclear fuel, a great threat since that is the main material on weapons of mass destruction. This plant was not reported to the IAEA, so it was an illegal nuclear plant.

Iran defended this by saying that it was a heavy water production plant, but Iran could not explain the export of natural uranium in large quantities to this plant, which was also not reported.

## **Background**

The P5+1 announced the completion of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with Iran over its nuclear program on July 14, 2015. Under the conditions of the JCPOA, Iran committed to dismantling most of its nuclear program and opening its facilities to more thorough international inspections in exchange for billions of dollars in sanctions relief. After 20 months of talks, an agreement was achieved that included steps to substantially limit Iran's nuclear program for 10 to 15 years in exchange for sanctions relief. In the same month, a resolution endorsing the Iran deal and laying the groundwork for the easing of UN sanctions against Iran was unanimously passed by the UN Security Council (UNSC). The JCPOA had a lot of supporters who thought it was the greatest way to stop and reverse Iran's nuclear weapons program.

In 2018, President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the agreement, stating that, "we will be working with our allies to find a real,

comprehensive, and long-term solution to Iran's nuclear threat." Following that, the US imposed increasingly severe sanctions on Iranian officials and militant groups linked to the country's nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs, among other things.

Iran announced on July 1, 2019, that it had exceeded the JCPOA's limit on the volume of its enriched uranium stockpile, thereby violating the agreement. This step significantly reduces the time it would take Iran to build a nuclear weapon. Iran also declared that it was enriching uranium beyond 4.5%, another aggressive move that shortens Iran's breakout period and violates the JCPOA. Since then, Iran has announced additional violations of the JCPOA's main nuclear provisions, including plans to operate more advanced centrifuges and restart prohibited enrichment activities inside its fortified underground facility at Fordow.

Following the US assassination of Iranian Major General Qassem Soleimani, Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard's Quds Force, in January 2020, Iran announced that it will no longer adhere to the 2015 uranium enrichment limits. This allowed them to install new centrifuges and move closer to obtaining weapons-grade fuel. In response, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany refer to the agreement's dispute-resolution mechanism.

## **Present Situation**

In 2017, The United States withdrew from the JCPOA. The president at that moment, Donald Trump, explained that he did this to create a better deal, yet he left office without making it.

Since there is no specific treaty preventing Iran from creating nuclear weapons, the concern has risen. In August 2022, after talks between Iran and the United States, a final draft was shown from the European Union, this is a draft to restore the JCPOA. EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell said, "what can be negotiated has been negotiated," and that if Washington and Tehran respond positively, "we can sign this



deal.” Both Iran and the US made changes to the deal, with the effort of making it official, but on August 24, Yair Lapid, Israel’s prime minister, urged them not to make the deal. He said that the deal is a “bad deal” and that negotiators “must stop and say enough.”

Since 2018, the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) has been looking into evidence that Iran did not completely declare its nuclear inventory, which is part of the Nonproliferation Treaty signed by Iran. Efforts to create an agreement between the IAEA and Iran have been failing, since Iran has not been answering IAEA inquiries regarding Iran’s uranium. The EU said that if Iran responds to all of the IAEA requests, the new JCPOA deal is still on the table.

On August 15, Seyed Mohammad Marandi, one of Iran’s negotiators said, “no deal will be implemented before the IAEA board permanently closes,” what he called, “the false accusations file.”

On August 22, The US responded by saying they would not pressure the IAEA to close the investigation, they said, “The United States would be satisfied when the agency is satisfied.”

The IAEA responded by saying that “the agency will absolutely not drop its investigation.” IAEA Director-General Rafael Mariano Gross, said, “lack of progress in verifying the peaceful nature of Iran’s nuclear program will have consequences on the regional security landscape.” He also said that Iran needed to give the IAEA complete access and information.

On October 26, 2022, President Biden and President Herzog sat to discuss Iran’s nuclear program, they also discussed the fact that Iran might be supplying weapons to Russia.

Biden was looking into rejoining the JCPOA after Trump’s withdrawal, but on October 20, they said they would set diplomacy aside since, according to The White House, Tehran had supplied drones to Russia to use in its belic conflict against Ukraine.

A senior Biden official said that right now, the JCPOA is “not on the agenda.”

Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian responded by saying, “We strongly reject the baseless accusations of some countries regarding Russia's use of

Iranian drones in the war against Ukraine, and we invite the Ukrainian officials to present any documents related to this claim in a bilateral meeting at the level of Iranian and Ukrainian technical experts. ”

“This comes at a time when Iran is sticking to diplomacy even though the Biden administration continues to send out contradictory signals” (Tehran times, 2022). Iran is stating that they are going on the right track, they want to continue with diplomacy, yet the one making it difficult is the United States.

Iran’s president, Ebrahim Raisi said on October 25, 2022, that The US sanctions are “assassinating the economy,” he compared the sanctions to a belic conflict and later to terrorism. He said, “they, through cultural terrorism, are also after concealing the truth,” he also added that “today, arrogant countries are looking to changing the societies’ understanding by imposing their own wills.” He said that no deal would be reached until the sanctions get neutralized.

## **Past Global and UN Actions**

Sanctions have taken a heavy toll on Iran's economy and people over the years. Since 1979, the US has driven international attempts to use sanctions to influence Iran's policies, notably Iran's uranium enrichment program, which Western nations believe is aimed at building nuclear weapons capability.

When nuclear talks between Iran and Western governments stalled and were deemed a failure, US senators cited them as justification for imposing tougher economic sanctions on Iran. On April 2, 2015, the P5+1 and Iran signed the bases of a new deal in Lausanne, Switzerland, on a framework that, ultimately formalized and implemented, would eliminate most sanctions in return for ten-year restrictions on Iran's nuclear program. On October 18, 2015, the final deal, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), was signed. As a consequence, UN sanctions were withdrawn on January 16, 2016. US President Donald Trump declared his decision to withdraw from the Iran nuclear deal on May 8, 2018.

Following the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors' report on Iran's non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and the Board's conclusion that Iran's nuclear activities raised questions within the Security Council's competency, The United Nations Security Council issued several resolutions putting sanctions on Iran. Sanctions were first imposed after Iran refused to comply with the Security Council's demand that it cease all enrichment and reprocessing activities. Sanctions will be lifted once Iran meets those demands and the IAEA Board of Governors' requirements. Following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, most UN sanctions were lifted on January 16, 2016.

President Bill Clinton issued multiple executive orders on Iran in response to the Iranian nuclear program and the Iranian backing of terrorist organizations. Members of the United States House of Representatives voted 400 to 20 in support of tougher penalties in July 2013. The United States has placed new sanctions on Iran's financial sector, focusing on 18 Iranian institutions. According to a senior Trump Administration official, the latest penalties target the Supreme Leader's closest circle's financial holdings.

## **Block Analysis**

### **1. Countries denying Iran's nuclear program**

In this block, countries acknowledge Iran's capability to build a nuclear weapon but support the idea that they have no plans to do so. They believe Iran's nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes, and that it has formally ceased its weapons program. Iran's emphasis on developing its nuclear program, which it has maintained is for peaceful purposes. Since the 2015 agreement's demise, Iran has significantly increased its uranium enrichment efforts. They have reached levels for civilian use, while also installing new and more advanced centrifuges to increase its stocks, claiming and acknowledging they have no intention of creating a nuclear weapon.

### **2. Countries acknowledging Iran's nuclear program**

The countries in this block are aware of the problem but have no direct influence over what is happening. They understand the dangers of nuclear weapons and the impact they may have on the planet. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) declared on July 1, 2019, that Iran has violated the agreed-upon limit on the volume of its enriched uranium stockpile, reigniting fears of an Iranian nuclear weapons development. Iran stated days later that it had enriched uranium to around 4.5% purity, exceeding previously agreed-upon limitations. Since then, Iran has declared a number of other nuclear program accelerations that expressly breach the conditions of the Iran nuclear agreement and decrease the time required to manufacture a nuclear weapon.

### **3. Countries making efforts to prevent Iran's nuclear program**

In this block, the countries believe that Iran's nuclear program is clearly designed to produce nuclear weapons. It was kept secret for 18 years, despite the fact that a civilian program could have received international assistance. Iran's covert program was revealed in 2002. Since then, the IAEA has stated repeatedly that Iran's nuclear program cannot be considered entirely civilian. The IAEA issued a report on November 8, 2011, stating that there is "credible" evidence that "Iran has carried out activities relevant to the development of a nuclear explosive device." Since then, numerous reports have emphasized Iran's continued refusal to address the IAEA's evidence, which revealed "strong indicators of possible nuclear weapon development."

### **Further Reading**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4PD8AAe7TpA>

<https://www.un.org/disarmament/wmd/nuclear/npt/#:~:text=The%20NPT%20is%20a%20landmark,and%20general%20and%20complete%20disarmament.>

[https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/pdfs\\_iranchapt.pdf](https://www.ipinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/pdfs_iranchapt.pdf)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KP2L3Qtim0E>

## **Topic B: The Consequences and the Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict**

### **Key Words**

**Belic Conflict:** The dispute between two or more countries that make use of weapons.

**NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the alliance of The United States with European countries.

**Sanctions:** Punishments that are used to harm a country for an action against the norm.

**UN:** The largest international organization in the world in charge of keeping the peace.

**Natural resources:** Any fundamental natural element that covers basic needs

**Soviet Union:** Federal state created and directed by Russia with several countries participating being a single nation with the objective of exercising socialism. It ended in 1990 after a declaration. Ukraine was part of this union, along with 14 other countries.

**Crimea:** Peninsula that belonged to Russia and was a gift to Ukraine when they were allies in the Soviet Union, but in 1991, the Soviet Union was dismantled and Russia wanted Crimea back.

**Troops:** It is a set of different military bodies that form an army.

**Drafting Soldiers:** This is when a government needs military forces and turns to civilians.

**Refugees:** civilians who are forced by external reasons to leave their country and are received in another country.

## **Introduction and Background**

Ukraine was a pillar of the Soviet Union throughout the Cold War. It was the second-most populated and influential of the fifteen Soviet Republics, after Russia. It had been home to almost all of the government's agricultural production, defense industry, and military, including the Black Sea Fleet and portions of the nuclear weapons. Ukraine was so important to the union that its decision to break relations in 1991 was a death blow to the ailing superpower.

1991 resulted in a sudden and dramatic change in the political situation. On August 24, the supreme soviet in Kyiv proclaimed Ukraine an independent state. Throughout its three decades of independence, Ukraine has strived to establish its way as an independent state while also seeking stronger relations with Western organizations such as the EU and NATO.

Russian soldiers took important positions across Crimea on February 27, 2014, followed by the establishment of the pro-Russian Aksyonov administration, the Crimean status referendum, as well as the declaration of Crimea's independence. Despite Russia's first declaration that its army never was involved in the events, Putin later accepted that soldiers were sent to "stand" behind Crimea's self-defense forces. Between 2014 and 2021, almost 14,000 people were killed in the Donbas conflict, Europe's worst conflict since the Balkan Wars of the 1990s. Since Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, NATO has helped to reform Ukraine's armed forces and defense institutions, including equipment and financial support.

Russian authorities, particularly Putin, have accused the US and NATO of frequently breaking agreements created in the early 1990s to not extend the alliance further into the former Soviet bloc. They see NATO's expansion as a humiliating imposition over which they have no control. President Vladimir Putin told US officials in the weeks running up to NATO's 2008 summit that bringing Ukraine into the alliance would be a "hostile move toward Russia." Later, Russia declared war on Georgia, demonstrating Putin's determination to use force to protect his nation's interests.

On February 24, 2022, Russia attacked Ukraine due to a dramatic escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War. Although still a nonmember, Ukraine strengthened connections with NATO in the years preceding the 2022 invasion. Ukraine participated in yearly training operations with the alliance and was named one of only six enhanced potential partners in 2020, a privileged designation reserved for the bloc's closest nonmember members.

After the attack, President Zelenskyy asked the EU to expedite Ukraine's accession. In September, Zelenskyy formally applied for Ukraine to join NATO, urging a speedier admission procedure for that organization. As a result, Russia has requested a stop to further NATO growth, which involves nations such as Ukraine and Georgia, which share Russia's borders.

The Russian conflict in Ukraine has had a terrible impact on the people, institutions, and economy of both countries. "Almost 3,000 civilians have been killed or injured, 6.5 million have been internally displaced, and 4 million have been forced to flee to neighboring countries," according to the UN. Several people in the nation are still denied food, water, health care, and other necessities. NATO and its allies are committed to restoring Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty. It does not accept Russia's claims to Crimea or other illegally acquired territories.

## **Present Situation**

According to the BBC, since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on February 4, 2022, up to November 4, of the same year, there have been a total of 200,000 military casualties from both sides. "The most senior US general estimates that around 100,000 Russian and 100,000 Ukrainian soldiers have been killed or injured in the war in Ukraine." (BBC, 2022). The US also believes that 40,000 civilians have lost their lives due to crossfire.

Yet, Russia said in September 2022 that they had lost just 5,937 troops. By comparison, in the Afghanistan conflict, 15,000 Soviet soldiers were estimated to pass away. In August of the present year, Ukraine's armed forces' commander-in-chief, Valeriy Zaluzhnyi, said 9,000 Ukrainian soldiers had died so far. The UN responded to both of these, saying they do not consider numbers released by those involved in the conflict to be reliable.

According to the World Bank, Ukraine's economy has decreased by 35% this year. The World Bank also estimates that Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction would cost at least \$349 billion "which is more than 1.5 times the size of Ukraine's pre-war economy in 2021." (World Bank, 2022). "The overlapping crises of the war in Ukraine, the ongoing pandemic, and the surge in food and fuel prices are painful reminders that governments need to be prepared to manage massive, unexpected shocks that unravel very quickly," said Ms. Bjerde, The World Bank vice president.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are currently (up to November 2022) more than 7 million Refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe, and only 4 million of them are registered for Temporary Protection in Europe. It is also estimated that more than 300,000 Russian citizens have fled the country due to this conflict, either because of the consequences or because of the fear of being drafted.

Since Vladimir Putin signed a decree in September 2022, stating a partial mobilization where Russian citizens needed to be drafted to fight against Ukraine, 200,000 people have been drafted (up to Oct, 4). In the first week of November, Putin announced an end to this partial mobilization, yet citizens are still scared of a second wave.

On May 31, 2022, the European Council agreed to ban almost 90% of Russian oil by the end of 2022.

According to The US government, they have "provided \$1.5 billion in humanitarian assistance to millions of persons, both in Ukraine and in neighboring countries, since February 2022." (USAID, 2022) They have also delivered 8,5 billion dollars in economic aid to Ukraine.



The Russia-Ukraine conflict is still very active and new updates are coming every single day. New soldiers are being drafted, new missiles are being launched, and more people are dying.

### **Past Global and UN Actions**

The attack on Ukraine is a violation of the Geneva conventions established after the Second World War. The great leaders of the country and the UN have imposed various sanctions on Russia.

These consist of the following:

All Russian banks are prohibited from global messaging and this is harmful in a great way because they have no way to communicate abroad, so they are excluded from the global financial system.

All Russians with another nationality will be blocked from the international world and their nationality will be taken away.

The United States and the European Union have banned Russian planes from arriving or leaving their airports.

Any type of export to Russia is also prohibited. This is what is affecting them the most since a country cannot export any type of natural resource from abroad to Russia and from Russia to the world. This is harmful since Russia is one of the largest Gas distributors in the world, and many European countries depend on Russia.

The European Union has prohibited the transfer or sale of any goods, be it technology or natural resources and this is already affecting Russia. Because it limits Russia from continuing with its oil industry since it requires the European Union as well as the gas industry that is coming. It also prohibits the export of technological products from Germany and the United States, the United States being the largest producer in the world.

Any type of Russian communication is also prohibited, this is to avoid misinformation.

NATO has also been in charge of helping Ukraine as much as possible by giving them weapons, food, water, etc. Poland is home to thousands of Ukrainian refugees.

All these sanctions do not affect only Russia, but the whole world since Russia represents a very big impact on our economy worldwide and it will harm the whole world.

## **Block Analysis**

### **Russia:**

Russia was scared of Ukraine entering NATO, so Russia attacked since they considered the possible union of Ukraine and NATO a threat. Before the attack, Ukraine had a very divided population. There are many Ukrainians who are with Russia but also many with Ukraine. Russia defends itself by saying that Ukraine is a threat to its country if it joins NATO.

### **Ukraine:**

On the other hand, from the point of view of Ukraine, they are the victims since they have not done anything against Russia, and they do not consider it a threat to join NATO.

Ukraine, as the main target, wants to stop Russian militarization since the lives of millions of civilians are being at risk and that is why it is their maximum priority.

Desperate Ukraine always wants to negotiate with Russia and put this conflict on the table but its efforts have been in vain since it has not served any purpose. It should be noted that Ukraine has always wanted to maintain peace.

### **Countries that support Ukraine:**

There are many countries, including NATO members, that are willing to help Ukraine, but they cannot do so directly in the war. This is because Russia considers it a threat, so they help with the export of resources to Ukraine, such as weapons, food, ammunition, etc. or protecting and giving refuge to Ukrainians who are forced to leave their country.

### **Countries that are with Russia:**

There are several countries that support Russia, including China, Belarus, Venezuela, etc.

These countries have already declared that they directly and unconditionally support Russia in what they need. As previously stated, they are on the Russian side and this sets off the alarms of Ukraine for a possible alliance.

### **Countries that do not want to intervene:**

There are many countries that remain neutral in this war to avoid a possible conflict with both sides.

They do not get involved, and most likely have a not intervention policy. Examples of these countries are: Mexico, India, and Brazil among many others.

### **Further Reading**

<https://www.nytimes.com/article/ukraine-russia-war-timeline.html>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mJT452uDDc&ab\\_channel=KingsandGenerals](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mJT452uDDc&ab_channel=KingsandGenerals)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVu8QbxafJE&ab\\_channel=Vox](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MVu8QbxafJE&ab_channel=Vox)

## References

- News, B. (2022, November 10). *Ukraine war: US estimates 200,000 military casualties on all sides*. BBC News; BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63580372>
- World Bank Group. (2022, October 4). *Russian Invasion of Ukraine Impedes Post-Pandemic Economic Recovery in Emerging Europe and Central Asia*. World Bank; World Bank Group. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/10/04/russian-invasion-of-ukraine-impedes-post-pandemic-economic-recovery-in-emerging-europe-and-central-asia#:~:text=The%20global%20economy%20continues%20to,tigh tening%20in%20global%20financing%20conditions>
- Wikipedia Contributors. (2022, November 16). *Russian emigration following the 2022 invasion of Ukraine*. Wikipedia; Wikimedia Foundation. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_emigration\\_following\\_the\\_2022\\_invasion\\_of\\_Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_emigration_following_the_2022_invasion_of_Ukraine)
- Reuters. (2022). *Russia Says Over 200,000 Drafted Into Army Since Putin's Decree*. US News & World Report; U.S. News & World Report. <https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2022-10-04/russia-says-over-200-000-drafted-into-army-since-putins-decree>
- The Moscow Times. (2022, November 15). *Putin Allows Dual Citizens to Be Drafted*. The Moscow Times; The Moscow Times. <https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2022/11/15/putin-allows-dual-citizens-to-be-drafted-a79373>

*United States Announces \$55 Million in Emergency Assistance to Help Ukraine Prepare for Winter | Press Release | U.S. Agency for International Development.* (2022, October 6). Usaid.gov. <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-6-2022-united>

[-states-announces-55-million-in-emergency-assistance-to-help-ukraine-prepare-for-winter](#)

- *G20* (2022) *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation. Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G20> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- *About the G20* (no date) *G20 Presidency of Indonesia*. Available at: <https://www.g20.org/about-the-g20/#:~:text=The%20G20%20holds%20a%20strategic,percent%20of%20the%20world%20population>. (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- *Arms control Today* (no date) *Iran Nuclear Deal Negotiations Reach Final Stage* | *Arms Control Association*. Available at: <https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2022-09/news/iran-nuclear-deal-negotiations-reach-final-stage> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- Person and Trevor Hunnicutt, S.H. (2022) *Biden and Israel's Herzog discuss Iran's nuclear program*, *Reuters*. Thomson Reuters. Available at: <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/biden-israels-herzog-discuss-irans-nuclear-threat-2022-10-26/> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- Organization (2022) *Biden administration appeasing Iran Hawks backfired*, *Tehran Times*. Available at: <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/478003/Biden-administration-appeasing-Iran-hawks-backfired> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- Organization (2022) *President: U.S. wasting time in Jcpoa Revival talks*, *Tehran Times*. Available at: <https://www.tehrantimes.com/news/478002/President-U-S-wasting-time-in-JCP-OA-revival-talks> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).
- Iran International (2022) *US, UK, France reiterate Iran must never develop nuclear weapons*, *Iran International*. Iran International. Available at: <https://www.iranintl.com/en/202208019550> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).

- *US and Israel vow never to let Iran get nuclear weapons* (2022) euronews. Available at: <https://www.euronews.com/2022/07/14/us-and-israel-vow-never-to-let-iran-get-nuclear-weapons> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).

- *Iran breaking nuclear deal by providing Russia with armed drones, says UK* (2022) *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/oct/17/iran-breaching-nuclear-deal-by-providing-russia-with-armed-drones-says-uk> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).

- Ross, D. (2022) *A New Iran deal won't prevent an Iranian bomb*, *Foreign Policy*. Available at: <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/09/09/a-new-iran-deal-wont-prevent-an-iranian-bomb/> (Accessed: November 3, 2022).