**Country:** Greece

**Committee:** the Disarmament and International Security Committee

**Topic:** The status of Donbas region and opperssion of Russian Federation and Ukraine on Donetsk and Luhansk

**Delegate:** Ceren Çokan

Greece, officially the Hellenic Republic, is a country with a population of 10.3 million, founded in 1830. Greece, one of the 51 founding members of the United Nations and it has been everpresent in the General Assembly, was the tenth member to join the European communities. It has been part of the Eurozone since 2001. Athens is the nation's capital and largest city. It is found in Southeast Europe. Became a member of NATO in 1952. It is a unitary parliamentary republic and a developed, high-income country. Its economy is the largest in the Balkans, where it is an important regional investor.

 More than 14 thousand people have lost their lives so far in the ongoing war between these paratist groups (Donetsk and Luhansk) supported by Russia in eastern Ukraine and the Ukrainian forces for about 8 years. İn December 2021, Russia developed two draft agreements that included demands for what it called "security guarantees", including a reduction in NATO troops and military, along with a legally binding promise that Ukraine would not join NATO. Military equipmentdeployed in Eastern Europe threatened indefinite military intervention if these demands were not fully met. The United States and other NATO members rejected these demands and warned Russia of escalating economic sanctions if it further invaded Ukraine. Bilateral US-Russian diplomatic talks were held in January2022, but these failed to defuse the crisis. On February 21, 2022, Russia recognized the independence of the separatist Luhansk and Donetsk regions. Afterthat, as tensions in the region rose, Russia invaded Ukraine. Contrary to the prediction of French President Emmanuel Macron, who said in December 2019 that"NATO is brain dead", Russia's invasion of Ukraine resurrected NATO. Our Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis said that Ukraine can host around 150,000 Ukrainians of Greek origin living in the cities of Odesa and Mariupol and that they want to build a hospital in Mariupol. We define the attack as a violation of international law, and we even send military supplies to Ukraine at the expense of openly confronting Russia. This attitude, which has been criticized by some of our politicians, is defined and defended by our Prime Minister as a clear choice in terms of values.

 As of now, we think that NATO is the transatlantic world's most fundamental defense organization and that the rule-based liberal world order depends on NATO's security guarantees if it has any chance of survival. That's why NATO's military and institutional capabilities must be updated and improved to combat today's security threats. We must take a cautious stance in the face of Russian aggression. The Russia-Ukrainian War should not escalate further and turndirectly into a NATO-Russia War. After all, Ukraine is not a NATO member. The aid we and other NATO members have given to Ukraine and the political and economic sanctions we have placed on Russia have already changed the course of the war. In our opinion; Russia, which feels worn out, broken, cornered, andeven defeated, may pose greater risks to international peace and stability. We think that hiding behind Ukraine and relying only on military aid and hoping that Russia will wear out more will not gain anything for us, NATO, in the medium and long term. The world needs more inclusive security, not permanent polarization and blocking. We believe we should act accordingly.