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## CHAIR, CRISIS DIRECTOR & BACKROOM LETTERS

### DIRECTOR: YONATAN RAM

Dear Delegates,

It's a great honor of mine to welcome you to our Crisis Committee!

It is my fifth year in the MUN world. I participated as a delegate and chair in National and International conferences, and now as the Crisis Director, it is an honor to be in charge of this fantastic committee.

I am a Senior at Atid Lod Lod, and my majors are Biology and Chemistry. I also have a twin brother who is Chairing the SC. Sadly, this will probably be my last ATIDMUN. Outside the MUN world, you will find me competing in Powerlifting (currently prepping for the Israeli Championship in December), playing chess and soccer, binging Netflix, and going out to parties and trips with my friends.

I hope that all of you will get the chance to speak, debate, assassinate, make memes, learn and, most importantly, enjoy this committee and conference. As a reminder, this is not some



type of a boring committee (e.g., the Security Council); my team and I are more than expecting you to think outside the box as we are simulating a crisis that every character in it has the power to be successful in its cabinet and even the whole committee. We're hoping and expecting to have a very spicy and fruitful crisis. Good luck, and may the odds be in your favor ;)

Sincerely, Yonatan.

Any questions or problems?

Yonatan.ram2005@gmail.com



*BACKROOM*

RONEN SVERDLOV

Dear Delegates,

I am excited to welcome you to this year's Crisis Committee. My name is Ronen. I am part of the backroom staff and will happily make your life hard if you write the wrong directives :)

About me and MUN, in short, this is my fifth year practicing MUN as a chair and delegate in countless conferences abroad and in Israel. I hope that I will be able to make your experience on this committee very pleasant.

So who am I? I major in cyber computer science and physics, I love to party with friends and have tons of fun. Most of my time, I spend coding/playing video games and making small projects in engineering, such as RC cars, self-closing curtains, and much more. I hope you find this subject as interesting as I do and will have a great time with us and create incredible storylines that this world has never seen.

Good luck and have a great ATIDMUN conference.

Sincerely,

Ronen

For any questions: [Ronsevir@gmail.com](mailto:Ronsevir@gmail.com)





ELIYA STONE

Dear Delegates,

My name is Eliya Stone, and I'm happy to be a part of the Backroom of ATIDMUN2022 :).

I am a Junior at Atid Lod School, and I have been participating in MUN for two and a half years, and during that time, I completely fell in love with MUN. I had the opportunity to participate in various conferences in Israel and abroad - in countries such as Cyprus or New York.

I strongly believe in the critical bond between people that MUN creates, and I hope you will find that connection and friends at this conference.

Besides Mun, I participate in the Alpha program doing research in dark matter physics, and study philosophy at Tel Aviv University. I am also interested in music, musicals, and jewelry making.

I am very much looking forward to the conference, meeting all of you, and reading everything you will write, and I am sure that it will go well and that we will be able to make progress on this very important and relevant issue.



Good luck to everyone, and see you soon!

For any questions: [estone102006@gmail.com](mailto:estone102006@gmail.com)



## *CHAIRS*

### *UKRAINIAN CABINET*

#### CHAIR LETTER: YONIT VAREIKA

Hello, everyone!

My name is Yonit Vareika, and I'll be the chair of the Ukraine Cabinet!

MUN is my passion and love. I've been doing MUN ever since I joined high school and never really couldn't stop, not even during the pandemic or my military service (which I've just finished! yay!). Over my MUN career, I've been assigned pretty much every role imaginable - from a simple delegate to Secretary General of my own conferences and societies.



Outside of MUN, I'm part of the only metal a cappella choir in the world, [Hellscore](#) (check us out on Youtube/Spotify!), going to the gym, reading, or eating. I also like to dye my hair in crazy colors.

For those of you who may be new to the Crisis committee, know that this is the BEST committee because you can practice not only your delegating skills but your strategy skills by influencing the direction of the room (and of our hypothetical historical timeline), all while being extra fun and engaging!

If you have any questions or just want to chat:

Whatsapp – 0542883139

Instagram - @yonit\_1242

Email - [yvstudying@gmail.com](mailto:yvstudying@gmail.com) / [ioeduclub@gmail.com](mailto:ioeduclub@gmail.com)

I wish us all a very successful and happy AtidMUN 2022!



## *NATO CABINET CHAIR LETTER*

### MIKA KAPACH

Hi! My name is Mika Kapach,

I'm 17 years old and I'm from Netanya, and I'll be the chair of the NATO cabinet.

This is my third year doing MUN, and the experience has been great! My favorite committee is Crisis, and I'm excited to be a chair of this committee :)



Besides MUN, I enjoy music, musicals, books, movies, and food.

We're going to have fun and have a great time!

If you want to contact me: [Mikakapach@gmail.com](mailto:Mikakapach@gmail.com)

Sincerely,

Mika



***RUSSIAN CABINET CHAIR LETTER:***

**NIKOL TOCHILOVSKY**

Hello, dear delegates!

My name is Nikol Tochilovsky, I'm a 17- year-old twelfth grader from Netanya, and I couldn't be more excited to be one of your crises chairs for this upcoming conference.

In my free time, I like going to the gym, hanging out with friends, going star gazing, learning about astronomy, and obviously- eating, sleeping, watching Netflix, and repeating.

Another activity I dedicate most of my free time is MUNing;

My MUN experience started about three years ago, and it was- and still is- the best thing I've ever decided to do. After participating in multiple committees, chairing, and even "backrooming" once, I feel like it's time to chair my favorite committee- crisis finally.

Hopefully, you're as excited as me to participate in the upcoming conference; I'm sure it's about to be amazing.



For any questions or concerns, please contact me via Email, and I'd be more than happy to help.

Sending you all my best regards, Putin-Nikol, your crisis chair (;

My Email: [nikol.tochilovsky@gmail.com](mailto:nikol.tochilovsky@gmail.com)

Sincerely, Nikol





## INTRODUCTION TO THE CRISIS COMMITTEE

How does Crisis Work? First, the Crisis team would like to welcome you to AtidMUN Committee. Generally, Crisis committees are fundamentally different from your average MUN Committee in a few significant ways. The first difference is how you act. In an ordinary committee, you will find out that the goal is to pass a resolution that reflects your country's policy, which will theoretically go into effect in the future. In a Crisis Committee, all the directives have immediate effect and consequences.

How is this done? Through a backroom-- a group of people facilitating the committee's chosen actions (e.g., "Send Nukes to Chile"). They approve of these actions and explain what happened (e.g., You accidentally nuked Chile, a classic mistake, but now the US has declared war on you).

Backroom members are responsible for the truth, and the delegates need to speak to the backroom to get to know any information before sending directives. All sent directives are brought to the backroom. Directives are lists that specify a delegate's or a room's actions, which are then taken to the backroom for approval. They are the equivalent of clauses or resolutions, for they entail the room's actions, but they differ in that they are the means and not the ends. Directives must include details of what the delegates wish to accomplish and answer the "WH Questions." (Who, What, Where, When, Why, and most importantly, HOW?) The second difference is the delegates. While in an ordinary committee, delegates would represent the nation they were assigned, replicating the concept of UN representatives, in Crisis committees, the delegates are appointed to represent real people who lived at the time of the Crisis and acted in the interests of the person they are representing. This is possible because Crises Committees usually address a historical crisis that



happened in the past and handled by real government bodies. Then, the delegates represent the members of the cabinets of those governmental bodies. So, as a delegate, you represent an AtidMUN VIII real human being who exists in the crisis given, and your objective in the game is to improve your political situation as much as possible. Lastly, please note that Crisis committees are not an attempt to recreate historical events, meaning everything that happens after the starting date of the crisis has not happened yet and will not necessarily occur; everything depends on how the Cabinet members act. So please, perform well.

Good Luck!



## INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC

Russia's invasion of Ukraine constitutes one of, if not the biggest, the threat to European peace and security since the end of the Cold War. On February 21, 2022, Russian president Vladimir Putin gave a speech laying out a list of grievances and accusations against Ukraine as justification for the “special military operation” announced the following day. At the same time, these grievances included the long-simmering dispute over the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the shape of the post–Cold War security architecture in Europe, the speech centered on a much more fundamental issue: the legitimacy of Ukrainian identity and statehood themselves. It reflected a worldview Putin has long expressed, emphasizing the deep-seated unity among the Eastern Slavs—Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians, who all trace their origins to the medieval Kyivan Rus commonwealth—and suggesting that the modern states of Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus should share a political destiny both today and in the future. A few days after that speech, on 24 February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine, in a major escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian War that began in 2014. The invasion caused Europe's fastest-growing refugee crisis since World War II, with more than seven million Ukrainians fleeing the country and a third of the population displaced. But to understand the extremely tense situation that caused this crisis, the key players in it, and the importance of every cabinet to this Committee, we must travel back to where everything began - The fall of the USSR.



## POST-USSR TO CRIMEA ANNEXATION

During the reign of the USSR, Ukraine had become a hub for its nuclear arsenal. It was the country with the third highest amount of nuclear weapons, although the people of Ukraine weren't aware of this. What they did know, however, was that nuclear power can be catastrophic - as the Chornobyl Disaster proved to be. The Soviet Union officially collapsed on December 8th of 1991, with the creation of the Commonwealth of the Independent States between Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus; So the newly-formed Ukrainian government quickly transferred half of the country's arsenal into Russian hands, but then they started to second-guess themselves: was it worth it? Who would pay for all the logistics required? And most importantly - What would happen if Russia ever decides to attack Ukraine?

The West, led by The United States, quickly intervened, and negotiations between Russia, Ukraine, and the USA started. These negotiations came to fruition in January 1994. Ukraine had given up its entire nuclear arsenal in exchange for Russia would never attack it. Then, Ukraine joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty in December 1994 and ultimately got rid of all its warheads in 1996. The warheads were disassembled in Russia. Relations between Ukraine and the west which started when newly independent Ukraine joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (1991) and the Partnership for Peace program (1994), grew stronger with the signing of the 1997 Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, which established the NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) to take cooperation forward. Since 2009, the NUC has overseen Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration process, including reforms under the Annual National Programme (ANP). Cooperation has deepened over time. President Kuchma



signed a distinctive partnership into effect with NATO that strengthens the political communion by holding a meeting at least twice a year to discuss their relationship. This is a mutually beneficial arrangement with Ukraine actively contributing to NATO-led operations and missions.



## **NATO EXPANSION BID AND THE BEGINNING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU**

At NATO's twenty-second summit rises the idea of adding Croatia, Georgia, and Ukraine as members of the Membership Action Plans (MAPs), yet when the NATO representatives have spoken with Russian President Vladimir Putin, he opposed the idea regarding Georgia and Ukraine. NATO did not offer the MAPs either. While a separate meeting occurred, Putin said to U.S president George Bush that Ukraine is "not even a real nation-state". Although NATO's MAP offer was on hold, Ukraine and the European Union started to talk about an association agreement - an agreement in which Ukraine's future is in Europe, and an agreement that requires, like a legal contract, Ukraine to develop closer political, commercial, and legal ties with the European Union and usually lead to the accession of the country in question (Ukraine) to the European Union. The implementation of the agreement brings Ukraine and the European Union closer together, which can lead to significant changes. In the presidential elections of 2010, Viktor Yanukovich wins over Yulia Tymoshenko, the prime minister at the time. The elections were internationally viewed as fair and free. Yanukovich states, with the help of U.S political advisors that he is more in favor of EU integration. After a while of economic troubles, Yushchenko's victory is a sign of voter disillusionment with Tymoshenko and of support from the Ukrainian people for the idea of having a closer relationship with the west.



## THE EVE OF THE ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA

In a surprising move in 2013, the Ukrainian government declared that it would not sign the Ukrainian EU association agreement at the upcoming summit in Lithuania. In addition, the Yanukovych administration announced that it would renew the dialogue with Russia on joining the Eurasian Customs Union. Both measures lead to the beginning of multiple demonstrations in Kyiv. Following the last two steps, surprised and disaffected Ukrainian citizens are mainly coming out to protest the sudden opposition to EU-Ukrainian relations. The mostly peaceful protests continued for months in Kyiv's Maidan Square. Still, after the government moved to break up the demonstrations, the protests turned violent, and government repression killed more than a hundred people. On February 21, the leaders of the opposition Yanukovych reached an agreement aiming at a plan for presidential elections before the end of the year to change the situation, but shortly after the deal, Yanukovych fled to Russia. The protesters' opinion of Yanukovych's corruption increases after they see his abandoned palace decorated with luxury and money, a disappointing sign. After his flight, opposition parties and defectors from Yanukovych's party put together a parliamentary quorum in the Ukrainian parliament (Verkhovna Rada). They voted on 22 February to remove Yanukovych from his post because he could not fulfill his duties. The Acting President of Ukraine and Acting Prime Minister at the time of Yanukovych's escape declare that their priority will be to bring Ukraine closer to Europe, as was supposed to happen.



## THE ANNEXATION OF CRIMEA

On the 23rd of February, armed men began occupying essential facilities and checkpoints on the Crimean peninsula. President Vladimir Putin flatly denied these were Russian soldiers, only to later admit that they were and award commendations to their commanders. The Ukrainian army sent a garrison to Crimea to make sure that if a shooting began, the whole world would know that the Russians made the first move. On the 27th Russian troops advanced, captured key positions, and even took over the Crimean Peninsula.

In the following days, Russian soldiers secured key airports and communications centers; Russian cyberattacks shut down websites associated with the Ukrainian government, news media, and social media. Cyberattacks also enabled Russian access to the mobile phones of Ukrainian officials and members of parliament, further disrupting communications. On March 6, the Crimean Supreme Council voted to ask to agree to Russia's demands. The council scheduled a referendum for March 16, which offered two choices: join Russia or return to Crimea's 1992 constitution, which made Crimea independent and have its autonomy. The vote took place, and Local authorities reported a turnout of 83 percent, with 96.7 percent voting to join Russia. The numbers seemed implausible, given that ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars accounted for almost 40 percent of the peninsula's population. (Two months later, a leaked report from the Russian president's Human Rights Council put turnout at only 30 percent, with about half of those voting to join Russia.) On March 18, Crimean and Russian officials signed the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia. Putin ratified the treaty three days later.



## THE CURRENT SITUATION

In November 2022, The U.S. raised the alarm with its NATO and European allies about what it said was a buildup of Russian forces near the border with Ukraine. It warned that a three-way attack on Ukraine might take place from Southern Russia, Crimea, and Belarus. U.S. authorities have estimated as many as 190,000 Russian personnel—including troops, National Guard units, and Russian-backed separatists—are amassed near the Ukrainian border in what it called the most significant military mobilization since World War II, on the other hand, The Ukrainian army has 205,000 active troops (Ukraine National Institute for Strategic Studies). In response to the tension, on the 18th of February the NATO military alliance started reinforcing its defensive presence in eastern member states as 4000 troops were sent from the UK, Canada, and Germany to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and 9,200 American soldiers in Poland, 34,000 thousand troops in Germany (NATO; U.S. Department of Defense; U.K. Ministry of Defense;), however, NATO made it clear that they would not send troops in the event of the conflict. The US also told their allies in the 20th that any Russian invasion of Ukraine would potentially see it target multiple cities including Kharkiv in the northeast, Odesa and Kherson in the south, and even the capital Kyiv. The tensions between both sides continued to escalate as, on the 21st, President Vladimir Putin signed a decree recognizing the two separatist republics, Luhansk and Donetsk, an act that we and the EU condemned. The EU has sanctioned all lawmakers who vote for recognizing the separatist states and the three banks which are Rossin charge and finance operations in this area (IYA Bank, IS Bank, and General Bank). They also restrict trade between the EU and the breakaway regions, the Russian government's access to EU capital, and financial markets.



Meanwhile, Germany has halted the Nord Stream 2 pipeline certification, which would ship as much as 55 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Europe. The west has also stated that more sanctions will come if Russia will not change course. These actions are the ones that caused Putin, on February 24th, 2022, to vow to demilitarize Ukraine and replace President Zelinsky and its other leaders, and after his speech, to order an attack on Ukraine. NATO, Europeans, Russians, and Ukrainians have lived in “harmony” until now, but everything has changed. Thousands of people have been fleeing Ukraine. How will Russia respond to the western sanctions? The Ukrainians and Russians are ready to unleash hell on one another.

That’s where our crisis begins.



## CHARACTERS' BIOS

Dear delegates, here you will be able to find a brief explanation about your characters; as you can see, we only gave you basic information about every character, as we expect you, as advanced delegates to research (mainly) on your own, because we believe that is the best and only way to make sure that you will understand your characters capabilities, motives and who may be your friends and who may be your foes. Good luck!

### *UKRAINIAN CABINET*

Chair: President Volodymyr Zelenskyy

#### PRIME MINISTER - DENYS SHMYHAL

Born in 1975, he was a politician and entrepreneur before he was appointed prime minister in 2020; Shmyhal was the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast region in western Ukraine, minister of regional development, and vice prime minister during the previous Honcharuk government.

#### FIRST VICE PRIME MINISTER - YULIA SVYRYDENKO

Born in 1985, she is the First Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Development and Trade.

#### MINISTER OF DEFENSE - OLEKSII REZNIKOV

Born in 1965, he has served as the Minister of Defense since 2021, he was also Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, deputy head of the Kyiv City State Administration, and deputy mayor-secretary of the Kyiv City Council.



**MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - DMYTRO KULEBA**

He was born in 1981, currently serving as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is also concurrently a member of the National Defense and Security Council. He previously worked as Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and as Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the Council of Europe between 2016 and 2019.

**MINISTER OF FINANCE - SERHIY MARCHENKO**

Born in 1981, is a Ukrainian economist and politician currently serving as Minister of Finance of Ukraine since 2020. Previously, he served as Deputy Minister of Finance of Ukraine and Deputy Head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine.

**MINISTER OF HEALTHCARE - VIKTOR LIASHKO**

Born in 1980, he is a Ukrainian politician and physician. He has been the Minister of Healthcare in Ukraine since 2021. He was the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine.

**COMMANDER IN CHIEF - VALERII ZALUZHNYI**

Born in 1973, a Ukrainian four-star general has served as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine since 2021. He is a member of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine 2021.

**DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER - MINISTER OF REINTEGRATION OF THE TEMPORARILY OCCUPIED TERRITORIES - IRYNA VERESHCHUK**

Born in 1979, he is a social activist, politician, and former People's Deputy of Ukraine of the 9th convocation (current one). On 4 November 2021, Vereshchuk was appointed Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine and Minister of Reintegration of Temporarily Occupied Territories.



## ***RUSSIAN CABINET***

Chair: Vladimir Putin

### **PRIME MINISTER - MIKHAIL MISHUSTIN**

Born in 1966, he is a Russian politician and economist serving as the prime minister of Russia since 16 January 2020. He previously served as the director of the Federal Taxation Service from 2010 to 2020.

### **DEPUTY PRESIDENT - DMITRY MEDVEDEV**

Born in 1965, a Russian politician has been serving as the deputy chairman of the Security Council of Russia since 2020. Medvedev also served as the president of Russia between 2008 and 2012 and the prime minister of Russia between 2012 and 2020.

### **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER - ALEXANDER NOVAK**

Born in 1971, he is the current Deputy Prime Minister of Russia since 2020. Previously, he was the Minister of Energy of Russia.

### **CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF - VALERY GERASIMOV**

Born in 1955, he is an army general serving as the Chief of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff and First Deputy Defence Minister.

### **MINISTER OF DEFENCE - SERGEI SHOIGU**

Born in 1955, is a Russian politician who has served as the minister of defense of Russia since 2012. Shoigu has served as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Defense of the Commonwealth of Independent States since 2012. Shoigu was the minister of emergency situations from 1991 to 2012. He briefly served as the governor of Moscow Oblast in 2012.

### **MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - SERGEY LAVROV**

Born in 1955, has served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs since 2004; before then, he was the Permanent Representative of Russia to the UN.



**MARSHAL - IGOR SERGEYEV**

Born in 1938, he was a military officer who was the minister of defense of Russia from 1997 to 2001; and is currently the only Marshal (the highest military rank) in Russia.

**MINISTER OF FINANCE - ANTON SILUANOV**

Born in 1963, he is a Russian politician and economist serving as the Minister of Finance since 2011 and serving as the First Deputy Prime Minister from 2018 to 2020.

***NATO CABINET***

Chair: Jens Stoltenberg

**PRESIDENT, USA - JOSEPH BIDEN**

Born in 1948, he is an American politician who is currently the 46th president of the United States of America from the Democratic Party; he previously served as Vice president in the Obama Administration from 2009 to 2017.

**PRIME MINISTER, UK - BORIS JOHNSON**

Born in 1964, he is a British politician who served as the UK's Prime Minister and the Conservative Party's leader from 2019 to 2022. He was previously the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

**CHANCELLOR, GERMANY - OLAF SCHOLZ**

Born in 1958, a German politician has served as the chancellor of Germany since 8 December 2021. A member of the Social Democratic Party, he previously served as Vice Chancellor under Angela Merkel and as Federal Minister of Finance from 2018 to 2021.



**PRESIDENT, FRANCE - EMMANUEL MACRON**

Born in 1977, is a French politician who has served as the president of France and the co-prince of Andorra since 2017. Before his presidency, he served as Minister of Economics, Industry, and Digital Affairs between 2014 and 2016.

**PRESIDENT, POLAND - ANDRZEJ DUDA**

Born in 1972, he is a Polish politician and serving as Prime Minister since 2015 before he was a member of the Polish Lower House.

**PRESIDENT, TURKEY - RECEP TAYYIP ERDOĞAN**

Born in 1954, he has been the current President of Turkey since 2014, and he previously served as prime minister of Turkey. Coming from an Islamist political background and self-describing as a conservative democrat, he has promoted socially conservative and populist policies during his administration.

**PRIME MINISTER, HUNGARY - VIKTOR ORBÁN**

Born in 1963, a Hungarian politician has served as Hungary's prime minister since 2010, previously holding the office from 1998 to 2002. His tenure has seen Hungary's government shift towards what he called "illiberal democracy" by promoting opposition to Western democracy.

**PRESIDENT, ESTONIA - ALAR KARIS**

Born in 1958, he is a Developmental Biologist who was approached by the former president with the prospect of the nomination of President of Estonia, which he accepted; since 2021, he has been serving in that role.



## QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What type of influence does your Character have on the cabinet? Political, Economical, militarily, etc.
2. In what way does your character believe that we can solve this crisis?
3. Would you rather operate solo through Private Directives, as part of the group using Public Directives, or a combination of both?
4. Do you have any connections with Characters in and outside the cabinet?
5. How can you increase your influence in the frontroom and backroom?

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