



Chile



Introduction

Since its return to democracy in 1990, Chile has been an active participant in the regional and international arena.[1] Chile assumed a two-year non-permanent position on the UN Security Council in January 2003 and was re-elected to the council in October 2013.[2] It is also an active member of the UN family of agencies, serving as a member of the Commission on Human Rights and participating in UN peacekeeping activities.

Chile–Russia relations refer to the bilateral foreign relations between Chile and Russia. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Chile and the USSR countries happened on December 11, 1944.

Both countries are full members of APEC, the International Monetary Fund, and the United Nations. Also, they went through many different important agreements, and the recent one the federal law ratifies the Agreement on Partnership Relations between Russia and Chile signed in Yokohama on November 13, 2010.

This is a framework agreement aimed at the long-term development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two states in the political, trade and economic, cultural, legal, science and technology, and other sectors on the basis of universally recognised principles and regulations of international law.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Chile and Ukraine happened on 28 Jan. 1992 they went through many agreements with political and economic agreements Ukraine aims to deepen bilateral cooperation with Chile in the trade and Economic Agreements signed between the two countries including the promotion and protection of investments (1995) and another on economic cooperation (2001). Chile has an honorary consulate in Kyiv. mic sector by concluding a free trade agreement (FTA), referring to the Economy Ministry’s press service.

Key issue-areas

Russia’s invasion of Ukraine constitutes the biggest threat to peace and security in Europe since the end of the Cold War. On February 21, 2022, Russian president Vladimir Putin gave a bizarre and at times unhinged speech laying out a long list of grievances as justification for the “special military operation” announced the following day. While 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 past three decades—and especially the years since

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the 2014 “Revolution of Dignity” and ensuing Russian annexation of Crimea and intervention in Donbas—have witnessed a significant consolidation of Ukrainian civic identity. The conflict in Donbas left Russia facing escalating economic penalties from the United States and the European Union that stifled its economy.

Chile condemns Russia's aggression against Ukraine, in spite of repeated calls for dialogue by the international community with a view to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict, as established in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations

Despite the international community's repeated demands for engagement in order to seek a peaceful settlement to the crisis, as established in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, Chile condemns Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Chile urges Russia to withdraw its soldiers, respect Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and refrain from killing or injuring innocent people in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

Chile believes that communication and negotiations would prevail in order to avoid the crisis from escalating further, endangering international peace and security.

According to a survey carried out in March 2022, the vast majority of Chileans believe that the Russia-Ukraine war would affect the South American country quite a lot or a lot. Merely eight percent of those surveyed thought that it would have little to no repercussion in Chile.