

ULUSLARARASI ÇATIŞMA ÇÖZÜMLERİ UYGULAMA VE ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ HAFTALIK BÜLTENİ



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 Yazan ve Çeviren
Aslıhan ATEŞ
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YUNANİSTAN BAŞBAKAN MIÇOTAKİS'İN ABD ZİYARETİ VE TÜRKİYE'YE ETKİSİ

ABD Başkanı Biden geçtiğimiz hafta Yunanistan Başbakanı Miçotakis'i ağırladı. Miçotakis önce hafta başında Başkan Joe Biden tarafından Beyaz Saray'da ağırlandı. Salı günü de Temsilciler Meclisi ve Senato'nun ortak oturumunda ABD Kongre üyelerine hitap etti.

Ziyaret, Yunanistan'ın 1821'de Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'ndan bağımsızlık ilanının iki yüzüncü yılında yani geçen yıl yapılacaktı ancak pandemi nedeniyle bu yıla ertelenmişti.

Erteleme Rusya'nın Ukrayna işgalıyla birleşince, ziyaretin zamanlaması birçok uzmana göre Yunanistan'ın Washington'un en yakın müttefiklerinden biri olarak artan rolünü gözler önüne serdi.

Miçotakis'in Biden'la görüşmesi ve Kongre'ye hitabı Ankara'da da yakından izlendi. Yunan Başbakan'ın ziyareti sırasında Dışişleri Bakanı Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu'nun Ankara'nın 40 yeni F-16 savaş uçağı satın alma teklifinin ayrıntılarını da konuşmak üzere Dışişleri Bakanı Antony Blinken ile görüşmesi ise hem Türk hem Yunan basınında yankı buldu.

Yunanistan neden F-35 savaş uçakları satın alıyor, üretimde Türkiye'nin yerini alabilir mi?

Miçotakis, Biden ile görüşmesinde Yunan basınında bir süredir yer alan iddiaları da doğruladı ve Amerikan F-35 savaş uçağı almayı planladıklarını açıkladı.

VOA Türkçe'ye konuşan jeopolitik uzmanı John Sitalides, "Yunanistan'ın F-35 hamlesinin Türkiye'ye karşı caydırıcılık amaçlı olduğu açık" dedi. 1950'lerde Kıbrıs meselesi ile başlayan ve 1970'lerde Ege Denizi'ndeki anlaşmazlıklarla devam eden süreçte Yunanistan'ın askeri tedarik stratejisinin çoğunu, Kıbrıs ve Ege'de Türk saldırılarına karşı tanımladığı duruma karşı yaptığını söyledi.

Türkiye, Rus S-400 hava savunma sistemi satın almasıyla 2019'da ABD'nin F-35 programından çıkarılmıştı. Ankara'nın bu nedenle çelişkili bir müttefik haline geldiğini, bu nedenle Atina'nın Washington'a Doğu Akdeniz'de güvenilir bir NATO müttefikini olduğunu göstermeye çalıştığını kaydetti. John Sitalides:

"ABD Savunma Bakanlığı yetkililerinden oluşan ekipler, bu yılın başından beri Yunan savunma sanayisinin bu tür ileri üretime ne ölçüde muktedir olduğunu araştırmak için Yunanistan'a seyahat etti. Türk savunma sanayisi onlarca yıldır üretim yapıyor ve Türkiye'nin bu kadar güçlü bir askeri sanayiye sahip olmasının nedenlerinden biri de bu. Yunanistan, NATO'daki bir dizi ülkeye kıyasla yetişmeye çalışıyor ama bence stratejik hedefi, savunma yeteneklerini imalat ve endüstriyel düzeyde geliştirebilmek ve F-35'in bu fırsatı sağlayıp sağlamadığını görmek. Ancak, Yunan savunma sanayilerinin bu tür bir projeye katılımı tavsiye edip etmeme konusunda Pentagon'da henüz bir karar verildiğini sanmıyorum."

Yunanistan'ın Kıbrıs konusunda ABD'den beklentisi ne?

Yunanistan Başbakanı Miçotakis'in hem Biden'la görüşmesinde hem Kongre'ye hitabında Türkiye'ye ilgilendiren bir başka mesajı da Kıbrıs'la ilgiliydi. Yunan lider Rusya'nın Ukrayna'daki saldırıya eylemlerinden bahsederken konuyu Kıbrıs konusuna getirerek, "Siz değerli Kongre üyelerinden, son 48 yılda Hellenizm'in bitmeyen acılarına neden olan açık yarayı unutmamanızı rica ediyorum. Bu meselenin uluslararası hukuka göre ve Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'nin ilgili kararları doğrultusunda çözülmesi gerekiyor" diye konuştu.

Miçotakis'in Kıbrıs ile ilgili sözlerini Kongre üyelerinin ayakta alkışladığına dikkat çeken John Sitalides, ABD'nin süreçteki etkisinin de Beyaz Saray üzerinden değil Kongre aracılığıyla olabileceği yorumunda bulundu. Yunanistan'ın Rus doğalgazına bağımlılığı azaltma planları Türkiye'yi nasıl etkiler?

Ukrayna'daki çatışmalar şiddetlenirken, Yunanistan'ın Avrupa Birliği için enerji hattı haline getirerek Rus doğalgazına ve petrolüne bağımlılığı hafifletme çabaları da Miçotakis'in ziyaretinin ana gündem maddelerinden biriydi.

Yunanistan'ın enerji denkleminde öneminin giderek artacağını söyleyen Sitalides, "ABD'nin birkaç ay önce destek vermediğini dile getirdiği East Med doğalgaz boru hattı projesinin yerine ciddi bir alternatif gelecek mi bilmiyorum. Ancak bu hat, Doğu Akdeniz yatağı boyunca inşa edilebilirse, gerçekten daha çok teknoloji ve mühendisliğe bağlı olacak. Ancak elbette bu aynı zamanda Yunanistan ve Türkiye'nin kendi münhasır ekonomik bölgelerini barışçı bir şekilde tanımlayabilmelerine de bağlı olacak ve bu muhtemelen bölgedeki başka hiçbir ülkenin tanımadığı Türkiye-Libya münhasır ekonomik bölge anlaşmasının ortadan kaldırılmasıyla başlayacak. Dolayısıyla Yunanistan ile Türkiye arasında bir kez daha güven inşa etmemiz gerekiyor. Ülkelerin bir dizi stratejik cephede ilişkilerini onarmasına ihtiyacımız var. Bu da bölgedeki tüm ülkeler için büyük ekonomik faydalar, barış ve refah sağlayabilir ve Washington'ın Doğu Akdeniz'deki her ülke ve her müttefik için nihai olarak istediği de bu" ifadelerini kullandı.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER MITSOTAKIS VISIT TO THE US AND ITS IMPACT ON TURKEY

US President Biden hosted Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis last week. Mitsotakis was first hosted at the White House by President Joe Biden earlier this week. On Tuesday, he addressed members of the US Congress at the joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The visit was to be held last year, the bicentennial of Greece's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821, but was postponed to this year due to the pandemic.

The delay, combined with Russia's invasion of Ukraine, highlighted the growing role of Greece as one of Washington's closest allies, according to many experts.

Mitsotakis' meeting with Biden and his address to the Congress were also closely watched in Ankara. During the Greek Prime Minister's visit, Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu met with Foreign Minister Antony Blinken to discuss the details of Ankara's offer to purchase 40 new F-16 fighter jets, which was echoed in both Turkish and Greek media.

Why is Greece buying F-35 warplanes, can it replace Turkey in production?

In his meeting with Biden, Mitsotakis also confirmed the allegations that had been in the Greek press for a while and announced that they were planning to buy American F-35 fighter jets.

Speaking to VOA Turkish, geopolitics expert John Sitalides said, "It is clear that Greece's F-35 move is for deterrence against Turkey." He said that in the process that started with the Cyprus issue in the 1950s and continued with the disputes in the Aegean Sea in the 1970s, Greece made most of its military procurement strategy against what he defined as Turkish aggression in Cyprus and the Aegean.

Turkey was excluded from the US F-35 program in 2019 after it purchased the Russian S-400 air defense system. He noted that Ankara has thus become a contradictory ally, therefore Athens is trying to show Washington that it is the only reliable NATO ally in the Eastern Mediterranean. John Sitalides said:

"Teams of US Department of Defense officials have traveled to Greece since the beginning of this year to investigate the extent to which the Greek defense industry is capable of such advanced production. The Turkish defense industry has been producing for decades, and that's one of the reasons Turkey has such a strong military industry. Greece is trying to catch up compared to a number of countries in NATO, but I think its strategic goal is to be able to improve its defense capabilities at the manufacturing and industrial level and see if the F-35 provides that opportunity. However, I do not think that a decision has yet been made in the Pentagon on whether to recommend the Greek defense industries to participate in such a project.

What does Greece expect from the USA regarding Cyprus?

Another message of Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis to Turkey, both in his meeting with Biden and in his address to the Congress, was about Cyprus. While the Greek leader was talking about Russia's aggression in Ukraine, he brought the subject to the Cyprus issue and said, "I ask you, esteemed members of Congress, not to forget the open wound that has caused the endless suffering of Hellenism in the last 48 years. This issue must be resolved in accordance with international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council," he said.

Pointing out that Mitsotakis' words about Cyprus were applauded by the members of Congress, John Sitalides commented that the influence of the USA in the process could be through the Congress, not the White House.

How will Greece's plans to reduce dependency on Russian gas affect Turkey?

As the conflicts in Ukraine intensified, efforts to ease dependence on Russian gas and oil by making Greece a powerline for the European Union were also one of the main agenda items of Mitsotakis' visit.

Stating that Greece's importance in the energy equation will gradually increase, Sitalides said, "I don't know if there will be a serious alternative to replace the East Med natural gas pipeline project, which the USA did not support a few months ago. But if this line can be built across the eastern Mediterranean bed, it will really depend more on technology and engineering. But of course this will also depend on Greece and Turkey being able to define their EEZs peacefully, possibly starting with the dismantling of the Turkey-Libya EEZ agreement, which no other country in the region has recognized. Therefore, we need to once again build trust between Greece and Turkey. We need countries to mend their relations on a number of strategic fronts. "This can bring huge economic benefits, peace and prosperity for all countries in the region, and that's what Washington ultimately wants for every country and every ally in the eastern Mediterranean."



Yazan ve Çeviren
Mustafa Said ŞAHAN
20 Mayıs 2022

İSVEÇ VE FİNLANDIYA NATO'YA RESMİ ÜYELİK BAŞVURUSUNDA BULUNDU

NATO Genel Sekreteri Jens Stoltenberg, mektupları İsveç ve Finlandiya'nın NATO'ya akredite büyükelçilerinden teslim aldı. Stoltenberg, burada gazetecilere yaptığı açıklamada, her ülkenin kendi yolunu seçme hakkı bulunduğunu belirterek iki ülkenin taleplerini memnuniyetle karşıladığını ifade etti. İsveç ve Finlandiya'nın üyeliğinin NATO güvenliğini artıracaklarını söyleyen Stoltenberg, şunları kaydetti:

"Bugün yaptığınız başvurular tarihi bir adımdır. Şimdi müttefikler NATO'ya giden yolu değerlendirecek. Tüm müttefiklerin güvenlik endişeleri dikkate alınmalıdır. Tüm meseleleri detaylıca ele almada ve hızlı bir sonuca varmada kararlıyız."

Türkiye NATO üyeliğine resmi olarak başvuru yapan İsveç ve Finlandiya'nın hızlandırılmış prosedürlerle kabulünü engelledi. Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Finlandiya ve İsveç'in NATO üyeliği sürecine ilişkin, "İskandinav ülkeleri ne yazık ki terör örgütlerinin adeta misafirhanesi gibi. Bu noktada bizim olumlu bakmamız mümkün değil" ifadelerini kullandı.

Ankara'nın NATO büyükelçilerine çoğunluğu PKK ile ilgili kaygılarını dillendirdiği bir liste sunduğu ve bir erken oylamayı engellediği bildirildi. Bu durumda başvuruların 30 üye ülkenin tamamının parlamentosunun onayından geçmesi gerekecek ve diplomatlar bunun bir yılı alabileceğini belirtiyor. Türkiye daha önce de terörist olarak kabul ettiği gruplarla bağlantılı kişilere iki ülkenin ev sahipliği yaptığını belirtmiş ve 2019'da Suriye'ye gerçekleştirdiği sınır ötesi operasyon sonrası devreye sokulan silah ambargolarını hatırlatmıştı.

SWEDEN AND FINLAND HAVE APPLIED FOR OFFICIAL MEMBERSHIP IN

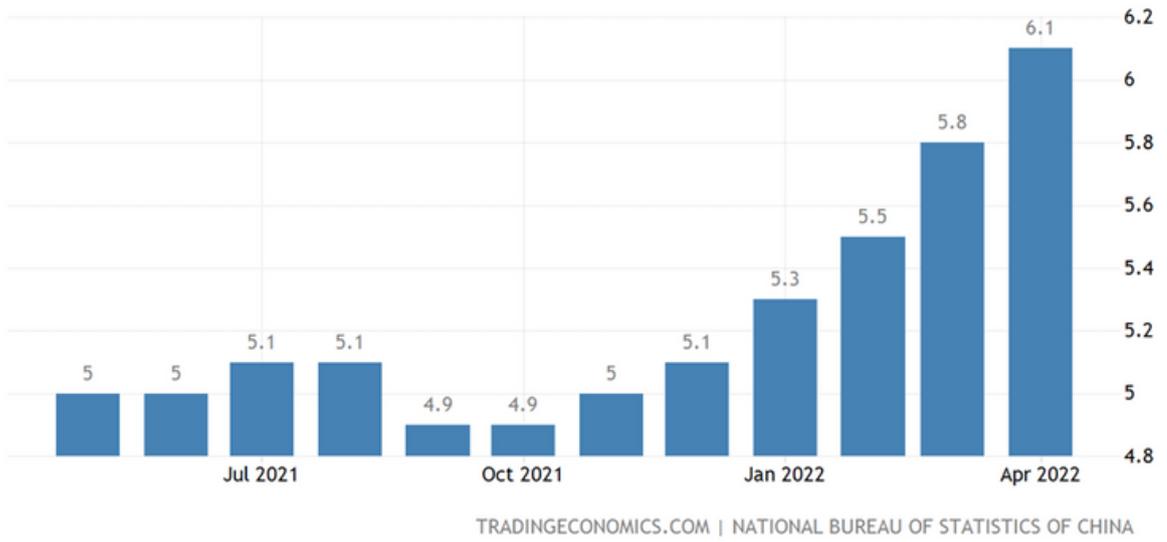
NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg received the letters from the ambassadors of Sweden and Finland accredited to NATO.

Stoltenberg told reporters here that he welcomes the demands of the two countries, noting that each country has the right to choose its own path. Stoltenberg, who said that the membership of Sweden and Finland would improve NATO security, noted that:

"Your applications today are a historic step. Now the allies will consider the path to NATO. The security concerns of all allies must be taken into account. We are committed to considering all issues in detail and coming to a quick conclusion."

Turkey has blocked the acceptance of Sweden and Finland, which have officially applied for NATO membership, through expedited procedures. "Unfortunately, the Nordic countries are almost like a guest house of terrorist organizations," President Recep Tayyip Erdogan said of Finland and Sweden's NATO membership process. At this point, it is not possible for us to look positively," he said.

Ankara has reportedly submitted a list of its ambassadors to NATO, the majority of whom have expressed concerns about the PKK, and blocked an early vote. In this case, applications will have to pass the approval of the parliament of all 30 member states, and diplomats note that this may take a year. Turkey has previously stated that two countries are hosting people linked to groups it considers terrorists, and recalled the arms embargoes that were put in place after the cross-border operation it carried out in Syria in 2019.



Yazan ve Çeviren
Zeynep Çağla ERİN
20 Mayıs 2022

ÇİN'DEKİ İŞSİZLİK ORANI

South Korea's new president, Yoon Suk-yeol, is a new political figure (France24) who has gained public attention as a prosecutor for his uncompromising investigations into some of the country's corruption scandals. Yoon appears determined to take the world's tenth largest economy in a different foreign policy direction, and has pledged to abandon years of delicate diplomacy and toughen up against North Korea. After winning the presidential election by the narrowest margin ever, she has already backed out from some of the most controversial anti-feminist promises in the campaign path, including removing the Ministry for Gender Equality. But his lack of legislative experience could be problematic as he faces a Democratic Party-controlled National Assembly, which will likely scrutinize its policies.

So who is the new president Yoon Suk-yeol? Born in Seoul in 1960, Yoon studied law and played a key role in convicting former president Park Geun-hye for misconduct. In 2019, as the country's attorney general, he accused a senior aide of outgoing President Moon Jae-in of fraud and bribery in a case that tarnished the administration's reputation. These events caught the attention of the conservative opposition People's Power Party, who tried to get Yoon closer to him. He eventually won the party's primary election and became the party's presidential candidate.

Gi-Wook Shin, a sociology professor at Stanford, told AFP News Agency that "Yoon has become an icon of conservatives because, despite his lack of political leadership experience, he is seen as the best person to beat the Democratic Party candidate." "This is not a good sign for Korean democracy, as there are expectations for it," he added. Evidence of significant polarization is cited as Yoon's wife saying that her critics will be prosecuted if her husband wins, as it is "the nature of power," according to recorded comments released after a legal battle.

Keung Yoon Bae, a professor of Korean studies at the Georgia Institute of Technology, told AFP News Agency that "the president and his wife are more than willing to engage in retaliatory legal investigations against political dissidents." Also, local media reported that Yoon was particularly inspired by the British wartime prime minister, Winston Churchill.

Stating that he will not tolerate North Korea in foreign policy, Yoon threatened a preemptive strike against nuclear weapons if necessary. Just last month, North Korean leader Kim Jong Un said analysts would take measures to develop "our state's nuclear forces as quickly as possible" in response to Yoon's firm stance. Yoon also once said that he wanted to purchase an additional "THAAD USA Missile System" to counter the North, despite the risks that it could spark new economic retaliation from China, South Korea's largest trading partner. Minseon Ku, a political scientist at Ohio State University, an academic working on Korean Foreign Policy, criticized Yoon and said that his lack of political skills will spread to the foreign policy field.

Finally, according to a statement made yesterday, Yoon Suk-yeol offered an economic aid plan to North Korea in exchange for abandoning its nuclear weapons program (Voice of America). Yoon presented the proposal during his speech at the official swearing-in ceremony in Seoul on Tuesday. He said his government was ready to work with the international community to present a "bold plan" to resolve the North Korean nuclear threat. During his campaign, Yoon promised to take a stronger position on North Korea than former president Moon Jae-in. Yoon said that South Korea wants to strengthen its seventy-year military alliance with the United States. It also wants to create South Korea's own missile program to defend against North Korean threats. Yoon didn't give too many details about the plan. South Korean security adviser Kim Sung-han said Yoon's team could offer North Korea quick sanctions relief or economic assistance in exchange for denuclearization measures.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN CHINA

The urban unemployment rate of respondents in China rose to 6.1 percent in April 2022, from 5.8 percent the previous month. This was the highest survey data since February 2020, violating the government's 5.5% unemployment rate target this year amid prolonged COVID-19 lockdowns following outbreaks in some key cities. While the unemployment rate for the 16-24 age group rose to 18.2 percent from 16 percent in the previous month, the unemployment rate for the 25-59 age group rose to 5.3 percent from 5.2 percent in March. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate surveyed in thirty-one major cities and towns rose from 6 percent to 6.7 percent. The average weekly working hours of employees in enterprises across the country decreased from 47.3 hours to 46.2 hours in March. Considering the first four months of the year, 4.06 million new jobs were created across China. Beijing has set a goal of creating more than 11 million new "urban" jobs for 2022, after adding 12.69 million a year ago.

In China's official report, the unemployment rate rose to 6.1% in April, the highest level since the 6.2% peak seen in the first part of the COVID-19 pandemic in February 2020. Expanding lockdowns have led to a sharp slowdown in activity for the world's second largest economy. Official figures also show that retailers and manufacturers have been severely affected. Dozens of cities imposed full or partial curfews in March and April, including the prolonged closure of Shanghai's commercial centre. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang recently said the country's employment situation is "complicated" following the worst virus outbreaks since 2020. Still, the government aims to keep the unemployment rate below 5.5% for the full year this year.

According to China's National Bureau of Statistics, retail sales saw the biggest contraction since March 2020, shrinking 11.1% year-on-year in April. The drop was much worse than the 3.5% drop in March and missed economists' expectations for a 6.1% drop. At the same time, industrial production fell by 2.9% year-on-year as the measures taken to contain the spread of the coronavirus had a major impact on supply chains. It was the biggest drop since February 2020 and marked a reversal of the 5% gain in March. But this past Monday, Shanghai laid out plans for a return to normalcy from the beginning of next month and an end to the quarantine that has caused the sharp slowdown of the Chinese economy, which has lasted for more than six weeks. In the clearest timeline ever, Deputy Mayor Zong Ming said the gradual reopening of the financial, manufacturing and commercial center will be carried out within the framework of the measures, and movement restrictions will largely remain in place until May 21 to prevent an increase in infections before a gradual relaxation (BBC). The absence of any other positive cases reported outside of Shanghai's quarantine centers is cited as major proof that China has achieved its goal, but rumors persist that reliance on state media can be deceptive. Despite claims that the majority of city residents are free to roam, reports on the ground vary widely. According to the BBC's correspondents in China, access to food and health services is still limited for some districts, with most stores serving their customers "online".

NBS (National Bureau of Statistics) announced on April 18 that China's gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 4.8% in the first quarter from a year ago, exceeding market expectations, in addition, China 2022 GDP growth target is 5.5%. kept it. Last Tuesday, Morgan Stanley (Global Leader in Financial Services) lowered its 2022 GDP forecast for China from 4.6% to 4.2%, in line with Bank of America and Nomura's forecasts. China's GDP was expected to drop 0.5% in the second quarter due to city lockdowns. According to the Wall Street Journal, Chinese President Xi Jinping has urged senior officials at recent meetings to ensure that China's 2022 GDP growth stays above the US. White House officials told the media that the US economy could grow 3.7% this year. Due to virus outbreaks in the country's key cities, more youth unemployed may choose to stay in their hometowns rather than move to first- and second-tier cities, according to Chinese media. Some groups of young people in metropolitan cities may move to less developed cities to avoid the risk of prolonged quarantine. For highly educated youth who want to stay in the most developed cities, blue collar jobs may be the best option, according to the state media report. On April 13, the financial newspaper China Fund News reported that 95% of newly hired urban government officials in Beijing's Chaoyang district have a master's or doctoral degree (Asia Times).



Yazan ve Çeviren
Ezgi BARUT
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İRAN'DA 9 BİN BANKA HESABI BLOKE EDİLDİ

İran'da yasadışı ve şüpheli döviz ve kripto para işlemleri gerekçesiyle 545 kişiye ait 9 bin 219 banka hesabı bloke edildi. İran İstihbarat Bakanlığınca yapılan açıklamada, Merkez Bankası ile koordinasyon halinde son dönemde yetkisiz döviz işlemleriyle mücadele planı kapsamında binlerce banka hesabının bloke edildiği belirtildi. Yapılan açıklamada hesapların işlem hacminin serbest piyasa kuruna göre yaklaşık 1 milyar 985 milyon dolar olduğu aktarıldı. Konu hakkında gelişmeler yakından takip edilmektedir.

9000 BANK ACCOUNTS BLOCKED IN IRAN

In Iran, 9,219 bank accounts belonging to 545 people were blocked on the grounds of illegal and suspicious foreign exchange and crypto currency transactions. In the statement made by the Ministry of Intelligence of Iran, it was stated that thousands of bank accounts were blocked as part of the plan to combat unauthorized foreign exchange transactions in coordination with the Central Bank. In the statement made, it was stated that the transaction volume of the accounts was approximately 1 billion 985 million dollars according to the free market rate. So, developments on the subject are followed closely



Yazan ve Çeviren
Kübra UYSAL
20 Mayıs 2022

KUZEY KORE'DE KORONAVİRÜS ALARMI

İki buçuk yıldır tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan koronavirüs bu kez Kuzey Kore'de tespit edildi. Kuzey Kore devlet haber ajansının yaptığı bilgilendirmeye göre ülkede salgının yayılmasını önlemek amacıyla "hızlı ve acil durum önlemleri"nin alındığını ve ilk vaka tespitinden bu yana geçen sürede 42 kişinin hayatını kaybettiğini açıkladı.

Aşı programı olmayan ve sınırlı test olanakları olan Kuzey Kore'de vakaların çoğunluğunun doğru tedavi konusunda bilgi eksikliği ve gizli Omicron varyantı virüsünden kaynaklandığı belirtildi. Sağlık sistemi yeterli olmayan Kuzey Kore'de koronavirüsün büyük bir salgına dönüşmesi durumunda insani krize yol açabileceği ön görülmektedir.

İlk vakanın 12 Mayıs Pazar günü kaydedildiği Kuzey Kore'de komşu ülkelerden de destek açıklaması geldi. Güney Kore yetkilisi komşusu Kuzey Kore'nin salgınla mücadelede Pyongyang yönetiminin talebi durumunda tıbbi destek sağlanabileceğini açıkladı. Diğer yandan Çin Dışişleri Bakanlığı tarafından yapılan açıklamada Kuzey Kore'nin salgınla mücadelesine "tam destek" vermeye hazır olduklarını dile getirdi.

CORONAVIRUS ALARM IN NORTH KOREA

The coronavirus, which has affected the whole world for two and a half years, was detected this time in North Korea. According to the information provided by the North Korean state news agency, "rapid and emergency measures" were taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic in the country, and 42 people died in the period since the first case was detected.

It was stated that in North Korea, which does not have a vaccine program and has limited testing opportunities, the majority of cases are caused by the lack of knowledge about the correct treatment and the hidden Omicron variant virus. In North Korea, where the health system is not sufficient, it is predicted that if the coronavirus turns into a major epidemic, it may lead to a humanitarian crisis.

In North Korea, where the first case was recorded on Sunday, May 12, support came from neighboring countries. A South Korean official announced that its neighbor North Korea can provide medical support in the fight against the epidemic, if the Pyongyang government requests it. On the other hand, in a statement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, they expressed their readiness to give "full support" to North Korea's fight against the epidemic.

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