



TERM PAPER

on

“The Russia-Ukraine War and its impact on Global Politics”

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The Russia-Ukraine War and its impact on Global Politics

Introduction:

Russia -Ukraine war is now one of the biggest crises hyped topic in the world. This ongoing war has a bad impact on the global system. This war is putting the global economy at risk also putting many lives in danger.



{
*Russia sharing
border with Ukraine.*

*Crimea above the
Black Sea.*

*The Donbas region-
Luhansk and
Donetsk*

}

The Russo-Ukraine War was started in 2014 and continued since then. It is happening between two European states Russia and Ukraine. Besides, it is impacting other states. It was initiated by Russia on February 2014 in the response of Ukrainian Revolution for Dignity and mainly centered on the status of Crimea and the Donbas. Crimea and Donbas both are two parts of Ukraine which is internationally recognized by the international community as parts of Ukraine. In the first eight years of that conflict, the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 occurred also the war in Donbas between Ukraine and separatists backed by Russia (2014–2022) occurred, as well as maritime incidents, cyber warfare, and political difficulties. The conflict grew dramatically when Russia began an invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, following a military buildup on the Russia-Ukraine border that began in late 2021. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky said that "As Nazi Germany did during World War II, Russia treacherously launched an early dawn attack on our state. As of right now, our nations are on opposing sides of global history. Despite what Moscow may think, Ukraine is defending itself and won't give up its freedom as a result of Russia's terrible course". This shows that Ukraine will not hesitate to fight for its sovereignty and will free its country from Russian.

Conflict based on Crimea:

In 2014 when Russian former president Viktor Yanukovich wanted to sign the Ukrainian-European Association Agreement. But Russian president Vladimir Putin's did not want to happen that because of his faith on getting back the beloved Soviet Union. He wanted Russia, Ukraine side by side. Moreover, about 14.3 million people's first language is Russian. So, he threatened

Viktor Yanukovich that if he did sign the Ukrainian-European Association Agreement it would not be good for Ukraine. So, Viktor Yanukovich turned his back from the agreement. Here, European Association Agreement is an agreement between the European Union's (EU) member countries and a non-EU country that creates a framework for co-operation between them. Areas basically covered by such agreements include the development of political, trade, social, cultural and security relations. United states, United Kingdom and many more states are assigned with this agreement. After the retreat from the agreement people in Ukraine burst into emotions. People from different age, profession, gender protested in Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square). They situated camps, lectures, performances, debates. The Maidan was guarded by volunteers in uniform and helmets, carrying shields and armed with sticks, stones and petrol bombs etc. On December 1, there had been clashes with cops, on December 11 Police officers assaulted the camps. By the time of January government put anti-protest law which made an increment of protest. On January 19-22 protestors occupied many government buildings. On February 18-20, the field fighting between the protestors and police resulted the deaths of 100 protestors and 13 police. This is called by the Euromaidan Revolution (The dignity of Revolution). Later it drove the situation to the removal of Victor Yanukovich. The main reason for the disagreement about the agreement was Vladimir Putin's intimidation.

After a while, Crimea which is a part of Ukraine had been invaded by Russia. Though International Law did not support this and declared it as illegal, the plebiscite in Crimea supported Russia.

Conflict based on Donbass:

The Armed Forces of Ukraine and rebels of the self-declared Donetsk and Luhansk republics, backed by Russia, engaged in combat in the Donbass as a result of pro-Russian protests that erupted into a conflict in April 2014. The war in Donbass was an armed conflict in the Donbass region of Ukraine. These demonstrations began around the same time as Russia's invasion on Crimea. As a result, the Donbass region got gripped by pro-Russian and anti-government supporters. Many people fled from Donbass area to other Ukrainian areas, many fled to Russia. Russian military vehicles without markings entered the Donetsk region across the border during August 2014. Between separatists and Russian troops on one side and Ukrainian forces on the other—despite Russia's best efforts to deny its involvement—an unofficial war broke out. With numerous unsuccessful truce attempts, the war became static.

The conflict's first eight years saw the annexation of Crimea by Russia in 2014 as well as the war in Donbass between Ukraine and separatists backed by Russia (2014–2022)

Conflict of 2021-2022:

A significant Russian military buildup occurred near the borders of Ukraine in 2021 and the early months of 2022. Russia refuted NATO's accusations that it was preparing an invasion. Russian President Vladimir Putin demanded that Ukraine be prevented from ever joining the military alliance and denounced NATO's expansion as a threat to his nation. Russia formally recognized

the two Donbas-based separatist nations on February 21, 2022, and openly deployed soldiers there. Putin acknowledges that the invasion of Ukraine is an imperial conflict to “restore” Russian territory. This is how the war began.

Maritime incidents:

During the conflict between Russia and Ukraine whenever Russia tried to invade Ukraine territory vessels got damaged or sunk or captured. During the annexation of Crimea (2014), Russian cruiser scattered Kara-class cruiser, about 100 Ukraine Navy got captured by Russia, many Ukraine Sea Guard vessels, civilian vessels got captured by Russia. During the war in Donbass (2014-2015) the Zhuk 1400M-class gunboat was destroyed in Ukraine. During Kerch Strait incident (2018), Izumrud petrol boat, vessels, 2 Gyurza-M-class artillery boats, the Yany Kapu tugboat got damaged. During invasion of Ukraine (2022), Saratov ship, Moskva, A500 Donbas, BG-32 Donbas and many more ships, boats, significant vessels got damaged or captured.

Cyber warfare:

Russian cyberattacks: Operation "Armageddon", Operation "Snake", Attacks on the automated system "Elections", Ukraine Power Grid hacked by Russia, 2017 Cyber-attacks on Ukraine, 2022 Cyber-attack on Ukraine and at last on February 22, Russia took down Ukrainian governmental and banking websites.

Ukrainian Cyberattacks: On the contrary, Operation “Prikormka (Groundbait)”, Operation “May 9”, Russian “Channel One” hacked, The Surkov Leaks and the last aimed cyberwar against Russia which took place on 25 February was the severe vengeance of 22 February.

Impact on global politics:

Response from the United States:

In the case of the Russia-Ukraine war, we can see that the US is on the side of Ukraine and is against Russia’s inhuman work.

“We desire a democratic, independent, prosperous, and sovereign Ukraine that has the resources to oppose and fight further assault,” remarked President Joe Biden. According to Biden, America's objective is clear. According to him, the United States should aim to restore Ukraine's independence and give it the power to determine its own future. To counter the assaults of Russia, it is essential to fortify the required relationships. Biden also added that “U.S. military assistance to Ukraine is intended to assist Ukrainians in self-defense to be in the strongest possible position” at the negotiating table. A poll reveals that Zelensky's resolve to continue Ukraine's fight reflects Ukrainians' attitudes. According to Biden, the United States will send Ukraine rocket systems with a 50-mile range. The first step for achieving peace is for everyone to support self-defense and

reject Russia's unprovoked attack. According to Bergen, upholding that message is the first step toward reestablishing a just peace.

The United States has pledged \$2.2 billion in security aid to Ukraine as part of support for their battle to uphold their democracy. From the start of the Biden Administration, the US has given Ukraine security aid worth about \$8 billion in total.

Up to 1,400 Stinger anti-aircraft weapons and up to 411,000 155mm artillery rounds are part of the United States' commitment for providing security assistance to Ukraine. This package also includes coastal and riverine patrol boats, howitzers, and armored personnel carriers.

Response From the EUROPEAN UNION

The EU has denounced Russia's illegal military assault against Ukraine as well as its decision to recognize the districts of Donetsk and Luhansk that are not under government authority. Along with supporting pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine, Belarus is also condemned for its participation in Russia's military aggression.

The EU has provided Ukraine with humanitarian, political, financial, and military support, as well as increased sanctions against Russia. EU leaders stressed the right of Ukraine to choose its own destiny and praised the people of Ukraine for their courage in defending their country. "Ukraine is a member of the European family" statement from EU leaders, which means the EU is with Ukraine in their bad times. The EU has called on Russia, Belarus, and all those responsible for war crimes to be held to account for their actions with international law. The EU is committed to continuing to show solidarity and provide support to the refugees fleeing the war in Ukraine and the countries hosting them.

EU has taken measures against Russia. The actions are intended to dramatically reduce Russia's capacity to wage war by weakening its economic foundation, cutting off access to vital markets and technologies, and denying it crucial markets. EU has created 6 packages against Russia invasion which are mentioned below:

- ✚ As part of the sanctions, Russia's access to markets and services in the EU is also restricted, as are its business dealings with non-government-controlled areas.
- ✚ Individual sanctions have been imposed against Vladimir Putin, Sergey Lavrov, members of the Russian State Duma, and the National Security Council, among others. Economic restrictions affect the energy, transportation, and technology industries. Visa facilitation benefits for Russian ambassadors, as well as other Russian officials and companies, have been suspended.
- ✚ In response to Moscow's invasion of Belarus, the European Union has imposed sanctions on Russia, including a restriction on financial transactions with the Russian Central Bank and a suspension of state-owned media outlets' ability to broadcast in EU member states. Sanctions against Belarus: sanctions imposed on Belarus (9 March 2022). Ban on SWIFT for three Belarusian banks. Transaction restriction with the Belarusian Central Bank. Restrictions on Belarus's financial transfers to the EU. Belarus cannot receive euro-denominated currency; this is prohibited.

- ✚ The sanctions include a prohibition on all business dealings with particular state-owned companies as well as limitations on the provision of credit-rating services.
- ✚ Prohibition on imports from Russia of coal and other solid fossil fuels, road transport, imports of wood cement, seafood and liquor, jet fuel.
- ✚ Russian crude oil and refined petroleum products are not allowed to be imported (with limited exceptions). The suspension of transmission in the EU for Rossiya RTR/RTR Planeta, Rossiya 24 /Russia 24, and TV Centre International is due to the SWIFT restriction on four more Russian banks and one Belarusian bank. sanctions against 18 organizations and 65 people, including those accountable for the atrocities committed in Bucha and Mariupol.

The European Union and its citizens support Ukraine and its people wholeheartedly. According to a statement from the EU's top diplomat Federica Mogherini, the EU has taken tangible steps to support Ukraine and nearby nations that are sheltering refugees from the fighting. So, EU will help Ukraine with any kind of need and the EU is still providing support to Ukraine which are mentioned below:

- ✚ Reception of refugees through the temporary protection mechanism.
- ✚ €348 million in humanitarian aid for Ukraine and Moldova.
- ✚ Material assistance to Ukraine and its neighboring countries through the EU civil protection mechanism.
- ✚ €20 billion to support member states hosting refugees.
- ✚ €2.2 billion in macro-financial assistance to foster stability.
- ✚ €2.5 billion to support the Ukrainian armed forces.

Response From CHINA

Critics claim that the People's Republic of China adopted a policy of neutrality in the international response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022. China refused to condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine, reiterated Russian propaganda over the crisis, resisted economic sanctions against Russia, and either supported Russia in UN votes on the conflict in Ukraine or stayed silent in those votes. The American administration has criticized China for failing to condemn Russia or impose heavy sanctions on it.

Chinese President Xi Jinping stated that the war in Ukraine has “sounded an alarm for humanity”, but he made no suggestions about how it may be addressed. This means the world is at risk.

Some online users in China insulted Ukrainian supporters and wrote mocking criticism about the country. However, Volodymyr Zelensky, the president of Ukraine, expressed his satisfaction with the neutrality strategy, noting that “China has chosen the strategy of remaining away”, which is good for Ukraine. As of right now, China's policy toward Ukraine is essentially a delicate balancing act. Beijing does not consider Russia as being essential to the health of its national economy, thus it does not seek a high-intensity confrontation. For the remainder of the year, Beijing is likely to push for a prompt cease-fire. China is willing to accept Russia losing some of its might as a result of the Ukraine issue. According to John Deferios for the Carnegie Europe

think tank, a weaker Russia would make it easier for Beijing to link it as a “resource asset” and increase its market share in Russia.

The reason behind China's stance on Ukraine is not Ukraine itself, but rather China's geostrategic rivalry with the United States. Any anti-Russian sanctions are unlikely to have China's support because doing so would amount to Beijing's capitulation to American will.

So, China is maintaining a balancing act regarding Russia Ukraine war. China is neutral in the Russian-Ukraine case.

THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The term “international security”, which is also known as “global security”, describes the actions taken by nations and international organizations, like the European Union, the United Nations, and others, to ensure their mutual safety and existence. These actions range from military force to diplomatic agreements like treaties and conventions. There is always a connection between global and domestic security. In the global arena, international security is equivalent to national security or state security.

Because of Russia’s invasion now the global security of the world is at threat. It is high time to find out a solution to end this war to save the world as well as humans. So, for finding a solution, at the end of June, the NATO leaders will meet in the Spanish capital for a possibly historic summit. At a time when the Russian invasion of Ukraine has produced the most dramatic challenges to global security in a generation, they are anticipated to endorse a historic new Strategic Concept. The decisions made in Madrid are likely to influence the geopolitical agenda for many years to come. The worst conflict to hit Europe since World War II is currently taking place. Thousands of Ukrainians have died. Many Ukrainian cities have been completely destroyed. Millions of Ukrainians have been compelled to leave their country and seek refuge in nearby EU nations. Other significant international institutions have previously been found deficient. It is critical to understand that the international community's lethargy supports the authoritarian regimes of today.

Autocracies can make decisions far more quickly than democracies and multilateral alliances. They can thereby establish the facts on the ground before others can respond. The negotiations that follow is usually detrimental to the victim and favor the attacker. This has cost Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova a lot of money. The democratic world needs to take the lead as soon as possible. Western leaders have been too passive and enabled authoritarians like Putin to determine the international agenda for far too long. This sense of doom was not shared by us. Even though we shared the same intelligence information as our allies, we were sure that our continued preparations would make it impossible to capture Kyiv in even three days, much less three weeks.

The Ukrainian people have already paid huge prices as a result of this invasion, and the geopolitical environment has changed. NATO members may decide how the war will turn out and how future international security will be shaped by exhibiting strong leadership.

In order to protect democracy from tyranny and terror, the developed world should take note of Russia's barbaric war in Ukraine and establish a new security architecture. Only then will we have a hope for a safe and successful future, both in Europe and around the world.

Conclusion:

Any kind of war is a threat to mankind and children are impacted most. The Russia-Ukraine war is not a war it is an attack or invasion of a sovereign country. Ukraine is an independent and sovereign country for 30 years. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has turmoil the global economy and recovery is uncertain.

Since World War II, Europe has had no security or humanitarian crisis comparable to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. However, the West is not doing nearly enough to counter Putin's heinous intentions.

Now it is a great concern for the world when the war would end and how long it will continue. As per the president of Ukraine, "We'll fight until the bitter end and we won't give up". So, the people of Ukraine will fight for their country to again gain their land.

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