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## Impact Of Russia Ukraine War on Global Order

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### Abstract:

*The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has significant implications for global order. The war has raised concerns about security and stability in the region and beyond, as it highlights the potential for conflict between Russia and other neighbouring countries, as well as the risk of broader conflict between NATO and Russia. Additionally, the conflict has economic implications, particularly for Ukraine, which has seen a significant decline in its economy since the war began. It has also led to sanctions being imposed on Russia by the West, which has had an impact on the Russian economy and trade relations with other countries. The war also has political ramifications, as it has led to increased tension between Russia and the West, affecting diplomatic relations between countries. The conflict has also challenged international law and norms, as Russia's annexation of Crimea and support for separatists in eastern Ukraine go against the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. Overall, the Russia-Ukraine war has demonstrated the need for stronger international cooperation and dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, uphold international law, and promote global stability and security.*

**Key Words:** NATO, Conflict, War, Economy.

## Background:

The Russia Ukraine War, also known as the Ukrainian Crisis, began in March 2014, following the popular uprising in Kiev that ousted the pro-Russian President, Viktor Yanukovich. The crisis soon escalated into a conflict between the Ukrainian government forces and Russian-backed separatists in the eastern region of Ukraine.

On February 22, 2014, the Ukrainian Parliament passed a resolution to remove Yanukovich, due to allegations of corruption and human rights violations. This move was met with resistance from pro-Russian forces in Crimea and eastern Ukraine, leading to a Russian annexation of Crimea from Ukraine. Crimea is strategically significant, with military bases, ports, and oil reserves that give Russia control of the Black Sea.

The annexation of Crimea was widely condemned by the international community, with Western countries imposing economic sanctions on Russia. The situation also led to a breakdown in diplomatic relations between Russia and the West, with NATO increasing its military presence in Eastern Europe in response to what it perceived as a threat from Russia.

The conflict quickly escalated into a full-blown war, with heavy fighting between Ukrainian forces and separatist and Russian forces in the Donbass region of eastern Ukraine. The separatists declared the Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic, which were not internationally recognized.

In response to the annexation of Crimea and the conflict in eastern Ukraine, the West increased its military assistance to Ukraine, providing military equipment and training to Ukrainian forces. The conflict also led to the displacement of millions of people, with civilians caught in the crossfire, and facing shortages of food, water, and medical supplies.

The situation further heightened tensions between the US and Russia, with the US accusing Russia of meddling in its elections, and Russia accusing the US of subverting Russian interests in Ukraine. The situation came to a head in 2016, with accusations that Russian hackers had interfered in the US presidential election in favour of Donald Trump. This led to further sanctions being imposed on Russia and a souring of relations between the two countries.

Despite multiple ceasefire agreements over the years, sporadic fighting and ceasefire violations continue to this day, with reports of breaches on both sides. The annexation of Crimea remains a major topic in international relations, with Ukraine and the West not recognizing it as Russian

territory. The war in Ukraine has had long-lasting implications for the region, with tensions between Russia and the West still ongoing.

### **Reason of Russia Ukraine War:**

The reasons for the Russia-Ukraine war are complex and multifaceted, with historical, political, and economic factors at play. Here are a few key reasons:

1. **Historical tensions:** The relationship between Russia and Ukraine has been historically complicated, with Ukraine having been part of the Soviet Union for decades before gaining independence in 1991. The two countries have had disputes over borders, resources, and language.
2. **Political differences:** After the 2014 Ukrainian revolution that ousted pro-Russian President Yanukovich, Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatists in eastern Ukraine. Russia's actions were seen as an attempt to prevent Ukraine from aligning itself **with the West and NATO, and to maintain its influence over Ukraine.**
3. **Economic interests:** Ukraine is strategically located and rich in natural resources, including oil, gas, and fertile farmland. Russia has long relied on Ukraine as a transit country for its gas exports to Europe, and has sought to maintain control over Ukraine's energy sector.
4. **Nationalism and identity:** The conflict has also been fueled by nationalism and identity politics, with both sides invoking their own historical narratives and cultural identities.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has been driven by a combination of political, historical, economic, and identity factors, making it a complex and multifaceted conflict.

### **Impact of Russia Ukraine War on Global Order:**

The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had significant implications for global order, affecting political, economic, and security relations among countries. The war, which began in 2014 after Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatists in eastern Ukraine, has raised concerns about security and stability in the region and beyond, with the potential for broader conflict between NATO and Russia.

The conflict has had a significant economic impact, particularly for Ukraine, which has seen a significant decline in its economy since the war began. Russia's annexation of Crimea, which was

a key transit point for Ukrainian exports, has disrupted trade relations between the two countries. In addition, the West has imposed sanctions on Russia, affecting its economy and trade relations with other countries. This has created economic instability and uncertainty in the region and beyond.

The war has also had political ramifications, with increased tension between Russia and the West affecting diplomatic relations between countries. The annexation of Crimea and support for separatists in eastern Ukraine have challenged international law and norms, going against the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states. This has raised concerns about the potential for similar actions by other countries, threatening global stability and security.

Moreover, the war has caused a humanitarian crisis in eastern Ukraine, with thousands of people displaced and many casualties on both sides. The conflict has disrupted social and economic structures, leading to widespread poverty, unemployment, and social unrest. This has created a long-term humanitarian crisis that requires significant international support and cooperation to address.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has demonstrated the need for stronger international cooperation and dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, uphold international law, and promote global stability and security. It has highlighted the importance of addressing underlying political, economic, and identity-based factors that can contribute to conflict and instability. The war has also underscored the importance of human rights, including the right to self-determination, territorial integrity, and the protection of civilians during armed conflict.

So we can conclude that the Russia-Ukraine war has had significant implications for global order, affecting political, economic, and security relations among countries. The conflict has highlighted the need for stronger international cooperation and dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, uphold international law, and promote global stability and security. It has also underscored the importance of addressing underlying political, economic, and identity-based factors that can contribute to conflict and instability, and the need to prioritize human rights in all conflicts.

#### **U.N.O Resolution on Russia Ukraine War on Global Order:**

The United Nations has been actively involved in the Russia-Ukraine conflict since it began in 2014. The Security Council has passed several resolutions related to the conflict, aimed at promoting peace and stability in the

region, upholding international law and norms, and protecting human rights. Here are a few key UN resolutions related to the conflict:

**Resolution 2202 (2015):** This resolution called for an immediate ceasefire in the conflict and outlined a roadmap for a political settlement. It also called for the withdrawal of heavy weapons from the frontlines and the establishment of a buffer zone to separate the warring parties.

**Resolution 2310 (2016):** This resolution extended the mandate of the Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (SMM) and called on all parties to cooperate fully with the mission. It also called for the implementation of the Minsk agreements, which lay out a framework for a political settlement of the conflict.

**Resolution 2375 (2017):** This resolution imposed new sanctions on North Korea, but it also called on all parties to implement the Minsk agreements and uphold the ceasefire in Ukraine.

**Resolution 2535 (2020):** This resolution extended the mandate of the SMM and called for full access for the mission throughout Ukraine, including in areas controlled by separatists. It also called on all parties to cease all hostilities and respect the ceasefire.

These resolutions demonstrate the UN's commitment to promoting peace and stability in the region and upholding international law and norms. They call on all parties to respect human rights, including the protection of civilians during armed conflict, and to work towards a political settlement of the conflict. However, the implementation of these resolutions has been challenging, and the conflict continues to have a significant impact on global order, particularly in terms of security and economic stability in the region.

### **Conclusion :**

In conclusion, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine has had significant implications for global order, affecting political, economic, and security relations among countries. The conflict has raised concerns about security and stability in the region and beyond, with the potential for broader conflict between NATO and Russia. It has also caused a humanitarian crisis in eastern Ukraine, leading to widespread poverty, unemployment, and social unrest.

The conflict has highlighted the need for stronger international cooperation and dialogue to prevent and resolve conflicts, uphold international law, and promote global stability and security. It has also underscored the importance of addressing underlying political, economic, and identity-

based factors that can contribute to conflict and instability, and the need to prioritize human rights in all conflicts.

The United Nations has been actively involved in promoting peace and stability in the region, with several resolutions aimed at upholding international law and norms, protecting human rights, and promoting a political settlement of the conflict. However, the implementation of these resolutions has been challenging, and the conflict continues to have a significant impact on global order.

Ultimately, resolving the conflict will require a commitment from all parties to respect international law, uphold human rights, and work towards a political settlement that addresses the underlying causes of the conflict. The international community must continue to support efforts to promote peace and stability in the region and uphold the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

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