

Continued hostilities between Russia and Ukraine (2015-2022)

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Abstracts

This research paper focuses on the ongoing conflict between Ukraine and Russia that started in 2014. Despite the conflict being mostly between two European parties, it is perceived as a struggle between Russia and Ukraine due to their deteriorating bilateral ties. The conflict began after Russia's military intervention following the Ukrainian Revolution for unity, as they were concerned about the political situation in Crimea and Donbas, which are still considered parts of Ukraine. Money and agriculture are sources of conflict, and the war involves both Russians and Ukrainians. Sanctions have been imposed on Russia by the US and the EU, while diplomatic efforts are underway to find a settlement. The paper also examines the historical, cultural, and political links between Russia and Ukraine and how they have contributed to the conflict. The impact of the conflict on the people of Ukraine and the region, as well as the global security system, is analyzed. Finally, the paper discusses the ongoing hostilities, including trench warfare and the use of special troops, and estimates the number of troops involved from both sides. The paper concludes by acknowledging that a diplomatic resolution to the conflict is uncertain, and the position of Ukraine in the global community is still being debated.

Keywords: Russia war, Ukraine war, Russia Ukraine war, European war

Historical Background

Although the conflict is mostly the consequence of a struggle between two European parties, it appears to be between the Russian Federation, also known as Russia, and Ukraine. The decline in bilateral ties between Russia and Ukraine since 2014 has culminated in the current Ukrainian conflict. Russia started the hostilities immediately after the Ukrainian Revolution for unity, they were concerned about Crimea's and Donbas' political situation., which are still perceived as being a region of Ukraine. on a global scale.

It's difficult to comprehend the struggle. The president of Ukraine decided to avoid signing the Europe contract worsens the situation in Ukrainian-Russian relations. The People and the nation protested because they disapproved of the president's selection. Money is a source of some of the

conflict Popular Crimean weather. This boosts tourism and Ukrainians' economies. Growing wheat, corn and sunflowers is easy. No shortage of water. Crimea mines iron ore and produces chemicals (SHAIRGOJRI, 05, Aug-Sept 2022) Ukraine Ago Consult reports that 1.6 million tons of grain had been transported. Russia was concerned that Ukraine would sign a cooperation pact with the EU before purchasing inexpensive items from them. The war involved all Russians and Ukrainians. Due to its military interventions in Ukraine and annexation of Crimea, Russia commands them which was previously controlled by Ukraine. Crimea gives full support to Russia. The Crimean Cabinet was sacked Russia gains from continuing the conflict. They are suitable for agriculture in Ukraine.

After the Russian invasion of Ukraine's social and cultural ties weakened in 2014. After the pro-Russian president of Ukraine was toppled, Russia launched an attack. in 2014. In the east, almost 14,000 people died of the country. Signed by Russia and Ukraine the deal reached in Minsk to end brutal conflict in Donbass. Russia dispatched peacekeepers as long as the fighting persists. They asserted that Moscow is annexing Ukrainian territory and that the EU is affected by the growing hostility between Russia and Ukraine sanctions have been put in place by the US and the EU. on Russian companies, of which are mostly NATO members. Macron and Putin met in Moscow to reduce tensions.

The incursions into the final step was for Russia to annex Crimea from Ukraine., shortly followed by the outbreak of the Donbas War between Ukrainian state troops and Russian-backed rebels, with naval confrontations occurring over the first eight years of the conflict, cyber war fare increased political unrest, etc. Because of the Russian military buildup near Ukrainian territory, bilateral tensions increased during 2021.

To the global security system, Ukraine has always made a substantial but probably undervalued contribution. The nation is currently at the center of a rekindled competition between superpowers that many observers believe will rule world affairs for many years to come.

Ukraine being invaded on a massive scale by Russia in 2022 would be a significant escalation of the eight-year conflict and a turning moment in European security history. To the expansion of With the help of Western aid, Ukraine has been able to stop a number of the Russian attack's objectives, but many of its cities have been destroyed, and a fifth of its population is now a refugee or has been evacuated (Masters, 2022) It's still uncertain if and how to find a diplomatic settlement. The position of Ukraine in the globe, especially its potential membership is disputed in institutions like NATO and the EU.

Russian ambitions in Ukraine

Ukraine and Russia have strong historical, cultural, and political links, and Ukraine is crucial to Russia's identity and conception of its place in the world. Strong, centuries-old familial links exist between Russia and Ukraine. The capital of Ukraine, Kyiv, is occasionally "the mother of Russian cities," comparable to in the field of culture, St. Petersburg and Moscow significance. Christianity was introduced to Slavic peoples by the Byzantine Empire in Kyiv during the eighth and ninth century.

According to the 2001 census, over 8 million ethnic Russians lived in Ukraine, mostly in the south and east. Moscow's actions in Crimea and Donbass in 2014 were justified by the need to protect these individuals. In hegemonic power mentality shows Numerous Russian politicians thought that the split concerning Ukraine a mistake in history or a Russia's status in risk of a significant player once the dissolution of the Soviet Union. irreversible loss of control over Ukraine, allowing it to enter the Western sphere of influence would be viewed by several serious damage to Russia's reputation abroad. Crimea in order to enhance his position, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev gave Ukraine control of Crimea in 1954. "fraternal ties between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples". But in both Crimea and Russia, a number of Russian nationalists have wished for the return of the peninsula ever since the union fell apart. The Russian Black Sea Fleet, the main naval force in the area, has its home port in Sevastopol. Trade. The major commercial partner of for a long time, Ukraine belonged to Russia, but in recent years, that connection has dramatically changed. Russia was eventually surpassed by China with Ukraine in commerce. Russia attempted to draw Ukraine into the European Economic Community, which today includes Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, before conquering Crimea.

For many years, Russia has depended on Ukrainian pipelines to provide gas to clients in Central and Eastern Europe while paying Kiev billions of euros yearly in transit costs. Despite the fact that early in 2022 rise in hostilities among the two countries, Russian gas still passed into Ukraine. Berlin's regulatory embargo in response to the Russian invasion prevented Russia from delivering further energy to Europe through its new Nord Stream 2 pipeline which travels over the Baltic Sea and into Germany. Russia was keen in order to keep its political especially after Viktor Yanukovich, legitimacy in Ukraine and the rest of the former Soviet Union, its preferred candidate for Ukrainian president in 2004, lost to a reformist rival. This blow to the goals of Russia in Ukraine comes after a comparable electoral failure for the Russian 2003's "Rose Revolution" in Georgian politics (Masters, 2022)

2015–2022, ongoing hostilities

There were little changes between 2015 and 2022, in the territorial balance of power as the battle came to a standstill. Trench warfare, use of special troops, and artillery battles all distinguished

the struggle Hostilities continued for any duration but persisted nevertheless, at a low level numerous attempts at a cease-fire. Disputes of a minor nature along the contact line persisted in the months following the fall of Debaltseve, but no territorial changes took place. Static trench warfare resulted from both sides' efforts to fortify their positions by constructing pit, tank, and tunnel systems (Brown, Aug 15, 2017) (Time, 26 April 2022) The war was referred to be a frozen conflict as a result of the deadlock. Even through this, the region continued to be a conflict zone where dozens of military and residents died each month. There were 29 cease-fires between 2014 and 2022, each of which was meant to last eternally, none of them managed to halt the violence, though (Tsvetkova)

Russian military activity, notably in the Debaltseve area, was still being reported by US and foreign officials. According to estimates, there were 8,500–10,000 Russian troops among the 36,000 total (as opposed to 34,000 in Ukraine) Russian separatist forces in 2015. Additionally, the region saw the operation of about 1,000 GRU forces (Daalder, 2015) Another estimate from 2015 claimed that 40,000 Ukrainian soldiers overwhelmed 20,000 Russian soldiers. In 2017, there were Ukrainian soldier was killed in combat on average every third day, and there were reportedly 6,000 Russian and 40,000 rebel soldiers in the region.

The local Russian media covered incidents involving dead and injured Russian servicemen. Veterans' and paramilitary groups were used to actively recruit for Donbas. The organization recruited mainly army veterans, but also policemen, firemen. Sergey Glazyev, a Russian presidential adviser, instructed several Russian groups on ways to seize control of government institutions, what to do next, and ways to express desires while promising back to backing from Russia. Ukrainian officials report a rise in Russian military action along the Crimean border that has been annexed. Activists claim they have seen a Russian military convoy travelling north in armor. Crimean affairs' deputy minister for Ukraine said Russia had called for military exercises along the demarcation line (SHARKOV, 2016)

2018 Kerch Strait incident

The naval blockade of three Ukrainian ships by Russia in the Kerch Strait implies that Moscow will keep going its destabilization and weakening of Ukraine policy for both domestic political and geopolitical objectives. However, the situation Russian-Ukrainian relations seriously escalating seems unlikely at present. Russian coast guard ships with bombers and helicopters supporting them, rammed the ships, opened fire on them, wounding six Ukrainian sailors, then imprisoned the ships and their crew. The 23 Ukrainian crew members were ordered to be detained for two months prior to trial by Crimean courts. The assault of Crimea and Russian army engagement taken out by forces without insignia in eastern Ukraine. Russian soldiers have never

before directly attacked Ukrainian forces. The altercation represented a probably dangerous escalation of the simmering conflict that has existed since almost five years ago when Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatists in eastern Ukraine. At this point, additional escalation is improbable, but the Sea of Azov is now obviously the prospect for a fresh frontier of damaging commerce effects for Ukraine. The 2019 presidential and legislative elections in Ukraine may be significantly impacted by the rising emphasis on national security.

For Ukraine's eastern ports on the Azov Sea, notably Mariupol, the third-largest port in the country, the strait provides the only access point to the Black Sea. Russia started building a 20-kilometer bridge over the Kerch Strait to connect Crimea and Russia in 2016. Approximately just a portion of the bridge permitted ships to pass, and due to its low height (only 33 meters), more than several ships that were formerly landed in Mariupol were rendered inoperable. The International Commercial Maritime Arbitration Court considered Ukraine's complaint to halt the bridge's construction in 2019. The crew of a fishing boat flying the Russian flag that was registered in Crimea was stopped and arrested by Ukrainian border guards in the Sea of Azov in March 2018. They were accused of illegally violating the maritime boundary between Ukraine and Russia.

Russia has begun detaining during passage over the Kerch Strait for inspection, Ukrainian and foreign-flagged ships have been raising concerns about the security of the recently opened Crimean Bridge. several ships were halted by Russia between May and October for inspections that lasted anything from a few hours to six days. According to Ukrainian authorities, Russia has also increased the size of its naval fleet in the Sea of Azov, which currently totals more than hundred ships. In retaliation, in September, Ukraine started building a new naval facility in Bryansk. In September, two tiny Ukrainian naval ships navigated the Kerch Strait to the base under the protection of Russian vessels and planes (The Kerch Strait incident, 2018)

Zelenskyy gathered for the first time in an effort to end the pro-Russian insurgents and Ukrainian soldiers are engaged in a lengthy struggle in eastern Ukraine. The two ruler agreed that the ceasefire in the Donbas area of Ukraine will be fully and completely implemented by the end of 2019. Putin stated that the method was "moving in the right path," but the two leaders cautiously welcomed their meeting despite continuing disputes, especially over who would oversee the Ukraine-Russia border (Ellyatt, 2019) While one of the deadliest conflicts in developed EU is now raging, it is also often regarded as a "forgotten" conflict that has gone on for more than five years. The United Nations claims, several individuals were killed during that time, and conflicts had an impact on one million local citizens.

Putin and Zelenskiy met separately as well as also with French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who had previously attempted to mediate a peace agreement between the estranged neighbors.

July 2022

The Russian Federation launched an all-out attack on Ukraine. Ukraine filed its application for membership in the EU on February 28. On March 3, Moldova submitted its own application. On June 23, 2022, the European Council designated both nations as candidate nations. Ukrainians freed certain regions, most notably the area around the capital Kyiv, during the first month of battle. They also successfully resisted numerous Russian raids.

Due to the war in Ukraine, more than 5.2 million refugees mostly women and children have fled to nearby nations, according to the UN refugee agency UNHCR. The EU and its allies, both inside and outside of NATO, have enacted punitive sanctions intended to seriously harm the Russian economy.

The EU reactions to the crisis in Ukraine, \$348 million in humanitarian help was raised., including \$13 million for Moldova and \$335 million for Ukraine. In a first, the EU has gathered funds through the European Peace Project to give Ukraine military assistance.

As at the end of WWII, the situation in Ukraine has escalated to become Europe's biggest security issue. Depending on how long the conflict lasts and the strategies that various nations choose to develop alternate energy sources, the future effects on the EU economy and other economies are mostly uncertain. Ukraine's grain and oilseed exports have been hit hard by Russia's blockade of Ukrainian Black Sea ports.

2021-2022 Russian military build-up around Ukraine

Western and Ukrainian authorities worried that Russia may be preparing for a significant military attack due to the concentration of Russian soldiers close to the Ukrainian border. Several Heavy artilleries, infantry, and vehicles were advancing into positions that may potentially lead to the opening of a new front has emerged on Ukraine's northern border and an increase in violence in eastern Ukraine. They can potentially pose a danger to NATO's eastern flank from there. They could potentially pose a danger to NATO's eastern flank from there.

The Ukrainian military estimates that Russia presently has 130,000 soldiers on its border with Ukraine. The Kremlin was believed to have prepared measures for a military campaign, according to US intelligence community. It is unclear whether Russian Vladimir Putin, president, made the decision to strike. The infrastructure required for a significant military intervention is well on its way to being built by the nation. Tanks and other heavy armor have been used extensively in the buildup so far, as have other pieces of equipment that take time to deploy. Russia needs to deploy backup troops and logistics infrastructure before launching an attack. The Ukrainian military has been at war with Russian-backed rebels since 2014, but those elements are now encroaching on several Russian deployment locations. The Ukrainian military estimates that there are roughly

30,000 separatist forces, which include Russian soldiers and Ukrainian combatants. Additionally, Russia started delivering troops, armored vehicles, fighter planes, and cutting-edge anti-aircraft equipment to Belarus. According to the Russian Defense Ministry, Belarus is being prepared only for military drills that will begin on February 10. However, according to NATO and U.S. officials, the drills might be used as a cover to send in troops.

Russian Allegations and demand

Crimea was annexed by Russia in 2014 consolidated its control over the strategic. with a larger and more advanced fleet in the Black Sea Anchorage, Russia can exert influence farther into the Middle East, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. Some believe that the West's unwillingness to hold Russia responsible for its annexation by imposing substantial consequences on it has only reinforced Putin's readiness to employ force. In July 2021, Vladimir Putin wrote an article explaining his views based on the common past between Russia and Ukraine. He said that Russians and Ukrainians are practical "one people" that share the same historical and religious area. Putin gave the order for a huge invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 that involved more than 200,000 soldiers and came from Crimea, the Russia, and the north Ukraine Belarus. Low morale, insufficient supplies, and a poorly thought-out military strategy have all harmed Russian soldiers. But during the initial stages of the invasion, Ukrainian soldiers maintained a determined defense that was successful in encircling the Russian army or they may attempt to utilize these freshly seized territories in peace talks with Ukraine. Lands as a negotiating chi (Belkin, 2022)

2022 Russian invasion in Ukraine

The claim of Moscow's mounting animosity at NATO's expansion into the former Soviet area of influence will be Russia's invasion in 2022. Putin and other Russian authorities asserted that NATO and the United States have repeatedly violated their commitments early 1990s not to go beyond the partnership with the former Soviet Union. In this turbulent time for Russia, they consider NATO's expansion as an uncomfortable chore that they must pay little attention to The antagonism Moscow has for NATO's post-Cold War enlargement into the former Soviet Union will lead to an invasion by Russia in 2022. Since the early 1990s, NATO and the United States have frequently broken their promises not to expand the alliance into the former Soviet Union. Even though it remained a non-member, Ukraine deepened its ties to the alliance in the years leading up to 2022 invasion of Crimea. Ukraine was one of only Extended Opportunity Partners in 2020, a unique designated for the alliance's closest non-member allies. Kyiv has reaffirmed its intention to someday become a full member of NATO. The leaders of NATO were receptive to new diplomatic efforts but hesitant to propose restricting the organization's membership to

outsiders. "From a Russian standpoint this is a crisis in European security architecture," the director of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) has said. In 2022, he said to Arms Control Today, "While in the United States they spoke about a Ukraine crisis, from Russia's point of view it is all about Europe." And the important thing they want to bargain on is modifying the present European security system to better serve Russian interests. Other experts asserted that Putin's actions may have been motivated primarily by his concern that Ukraine would keep growing into a democracy in West, which would undoubtedly challenge his autocratic rule in Russia and hinder his plans to restore a Russian-led sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. Russian President Vladimir Putin "wants Ukrainian democracy to fail, he wants the Ukrainian economy to collapse," says Anne Apple Baum, an expert on Russian foreign policy at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. He desires international buyers to quit. He wants to cast doubt on the long-term viability of democracy in his neighbors' countries. On September 30, During the war, Russia partially seized four districts of Ukraine, which it annexed. Most nations throughout the world disapproved of and denounced this annexation. Numerous nations supported Ukraine militarily and with humanitarian help as they imposed fresh sanctions has had an effect on both the Russian and global economy (Masters, 2022)

Health and Human Rights Affected by Russia's War in Ukraine

Russian attack on Ukraine has been going on since February 24, 2022. Death and misery have resulted from this battle, which was started by an unjustified Russian invasion. By the 20th of June, the UN has verified 4,569 civilian fatalities and 5,691 non-fatal injuries in Ukraine. More than 7.1 million Ukrainians have fled their homes, while an additional 5.3 million have travelled across international borders to seek refuge in neighbor countries. Medical and public health institutions, as well as other civilian infrastructure, have been devastated and the food and water supply systems have been disrupted, which unquestionably contributes to disease outbreaks that cause civilian morbidity and mortality in Ukraine. Communicable diseases are more easily transmitted due to overcrowding and lack of access to health care living circumstances, restricted access to clean water and food, bad hygiene and sanitation, insufficient medical treatment, and unsuccessful immunization initiatives. During times of conflict, civilians were more susceptible to respiratory illnesses like measles, Covid-19, and TB as well as diarrheal diseases like cholera. Deprivation throughout the war had a negative impact on a child's health's development furthermore elevated morbidity in coming years. Russian military troops had deliberately disrupted farmland, harmed food transport and storage systems, and limited access to food. Mental and behavioral disorders increased as a result of trauma, family separation, loss of schooling and work, forced migration, death of loved ones, and seeing atrocities are a few example. Premature births, maternal fatalities, low birth weight babies, and neonatal deaths all



occurred at higher rates. The incidence of some non-communicable diseases increased and pre-existing cases will worsen. Russian military the Black Sea's events causing widespread impurity in marine life. Explosions and fires contaminate the surrounding gaseous poisonous air and particles and threaten the nuclear power. Industries being destroyed leads to the contamination of water and soil with dangerous chemicals.

International humanitarian law and human rights have been repeatedly violated as a result of the conflict in Ukraine. The Russian military has attacked hospitals, schools, and residential areas. They have raped women and killed ordinary citizens. Russian soldiers abducted and slaughtered individuals in Ukraine, residents choose to remain in their houses as opposed to fleeing. Restitution and revenge for atrocities will be difficult and may take time to finish. Russian armed troops used scorched-earth tactics throughout the battle in eastern Ukraine, particularly by using long-range rockets and shelling, which led to the destruction of Mariupol and several other cities. It was frequently hard to provide safe escape routes for civilians, as was the case in incidents like the bombing of Kramatorsk, which left at least 50 people dead. At the same time, there has been a significant increase in humanitarian help, and many nations are taking in Ukrainian refugees.

Nevertheless, the war has evolved into an endurance. since late April as Russia seeks to destroy Ukraine by slowly, relentlessly depleting its resources, such as labor, supply networks, and weapons. This new tactic seeks to inflict increasingly brutal casualties. Overshadowing Russia's earlier ruination and its bombing of medical accommodations and nearby communities in Syria, Russia's aggressive conflict in Ukraine is the most recent example of the terrible health effects of war. As governments and their citizens took crucial action to encircle this risky condition. The long-term, generational repercussions of conflict on humanity are urged to be prevented by international health workers (Barry S, 2022)

Russia NATO relations

The North Atlantic Cooperation Council served as the basis for the 1991 establishment of relations between NATO and Russia. Russia signed the Partnership for a Peace initiative in 1994, and in the first months of 2010, NATO and Russia inked a number of further cooperation agreements. After the 2004–2005 Ukrainian Orange Revolution, relations between Russia and NATO started to worsen. Russia has threatened or taken unfriendly action against a number of nations. Russia discontinued its participation in NATO in October 2021 and directed NATO's Moscow headquarters to close. (Graham, 2022) Invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, which they considered to be the riskiest period for European security in a generation NATO reaffirmed its defensive alliance status by joining. In a statement, the US stated that it would not send troops to

Ukraine, a non-NATO member. However, NATO has greatly improved its defensive capabilities in the alliance's eastern region and reaffirmed his support for Ukraine. Officials from NATO also voiced support for the significant bilateral aid that has been given to Ukraine since the invasion, including weaponry deliveries. NATO is firmly committed to defending each and every square inch of its members' land from Russian aggression and is actively preventing prospective strikes. It will keep building up its military presence on the Eastern European side of the NATO-Russia border. Several allies made intentions to send more troops to the area known at the conference (Masters, 2022) Similar to this, NATO intends to increase the size of its fast reaction force from 40.000 to 300.000 soldiers. The force, which had been in place for twenty years, was a well-rehearsed contingent capable of quick deployment to handle a variety of crises, most frequently for disaster relief. Its attention has since switched to the defense of weak allies near Russia's border following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. NATO intends to increase its fast reaction force from 40,000 to 300,000 soldiers. It will keep building up its military presence on the Eastern European side of the NATO-Russia border.

Russia's Respond

Putin desired fewer NATO forces at his borders, but as a result of his behavior, he is now receiving more of it. In contrast to previous years, NATO is now more cohesively opposing Russia. At the end of the Cold War, NATO has increased the number of militaries stationed along its borders, Finland and Sweden both are expected to become a companion. According to Russian authorities, Russia would take compensating measures to ensure its security, which may include stationing more soldiers and maybe atomic weapons at its frontier areas. Putin stated that Finland and Sweden joining NATO does not directly threaten Russia and that Russia has no objections to their membership (Graham, 2022)

International reactions

U.S. priorities in Ukraine

Since the demise of the Soviet Union, the United States rushed to strengthen Russia's shaky democracy and sought closer ties with Moscow. The U.S. should have done more to encourage geopolitical diversity in the remainder of the former Soviet Union since it was too early in its romance with Russia. Early in 1994, former US national security counselor Zbigniew Brzezinski's article in Foreign Affairs, a strong and prosperous Ukraine was essential as a disagreement with Putin and the cornerstone Regarding the need for a new US grand strategy following the end of the Cold War. "Russia fails to be an empire without Ukraine, but with Ukraine subdued and

afterwards subjugated, Russia immediately becomes an empire, and this cannot be stated strongly enough,". (Masters, 2022)

EU and US strategy in Ukraine

The reestablishment of territorial sovereignty and self-determination of Ukraine is still a priority for the United States. It does not seem to have acknowledge Russian argues to Crimea or any other areas that Russia has forcibly occupied. States of America backed a resolution of the Donbass controversy through the Minsk accords prior to the 2022 invasion. Numerous actions have been made by Western nations and their allies to enhance aid to Ukraine and punish Russia for its attack in 2022 The US has given Ukraine \$17 billion in security aid since October, including cutting-edge missiles and aircraft, drones that are dangerous, and missile systems. Many NATO partners offer comparable security support. International sanctions on Russia have been in place while dramatically increased, now affecting a large portion of its monetary, energetic, defensive or technological industries, wealthy leaders, and other people. The governments of the US and certain European nations have also put limitations on Russia's access to its enormous foreign reserves, as well as on the blacklist maintained by the Russian Central Bank. They have also forbidden some Russian institutions from using SWIFT, a financial messaging system. Numerous powerful Western corporations have either stopped operating in Russia or have curtailed their presence there. The long-awaited Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline was also lost to Russia as a result of the invasion when Germany halted its regulatory certification in February. Many opponents, including US and Ukrainian authorities, opposed the pipeline throughout its development on the basis that it would increase Russian affairs influence more in European and Ukraine oil and gas industry. The functioning of Nord Stream 1, which supplied up to a third of the natural gas to the European market (Masters, 2022)

U.S.-Russia Relations

Russia-US relations might be seen of in some ways as a security quandary. As a result of one side taking action in response to what it regards as a severe danger from the other, the opponent is further left in the dark. They have bilateral ties worsened when Russia and the United States became involved in political and military rivalry. The crucial dangers to Russia come from them. The US's dominance in conventional weapons, NATO's growth, and the prospect of regime change via the promotion of democracy. Russia's main focus on reshaping its nuclear arsenal, his criticism of the democratic political system in the United States, his propensity to intrude upon the sovereignty of nearby countries, his support for scoundrel actors, and the growing Russian partnership with China are all significant security threats to the United States. Since the previous

three decades, the likelihood of war has increased more than ever, but if both nations take a defensive realist approach, cooperation is still a possibility (Ziegler, 2022)

Ukrainians Desires

The fact that Andrei Zelensky defeated Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko in the 2019 election was a reflection of the community strong unhappiness due to the political class and its inability to combat monarchy and bribery in the business. Polls conducted prior to the 2022 attack revealed that Ukrainians' opinions on joining NATO and the EU were divided. More over 50% of those surveyed were in favor of entering the EU, whereas 40% to 50% were in favor of NATO participation. President Zelenskyy requested the EU to place Ukraine on a fast track to membership just days after the invasion. In June, the nation formally became a candidate nation, although experts caution that the membership process might take years. Zelenskyy formally requested Ukraine's membership to NATO in September and lobbied for an expedited admissions procedure for this alliance as well. Like Ukraine's EU application, many Western analysts believe NATO membership is not going to happen anytime soon (Masters, 2022)

Russia aims to continue its "war" in Ukraine until achieving goals

Until all goals are accomplished the Soviet military protest movement in Ukraine will keep going. Saving the lives and health of the Russian army and removing risks to civilians is the top priority. After completely liberating the Luhansk People's Republic's territory, the Russian army never ceased. The special military operation won't stop until all the duties are accomplished. There are fewer rebel forces in Ukraine now; some of them have died in fighting and others have fled the nation. After experiencing a chain of incredibly devastating losses on the battlefield. Russia has stepped up attacks on electrical infrastructure in cities far from the front lines in recent weeks. Russian warplanes launched missiles into Ukraine, and one anti-aircraft missile struck a home in the southern city of Mykolaiv overnight and killed one person. The flower market for the city also is devastated. Ukrainians are purchasing gas burners and power in several urban areas. Frequent power outages are already a problem in several places. The city still has no either water or electricity, and the hospitals are all on backup power. Russia continued to step up its strikes on civilian and energy facilities, escalating urban warfare this fall. Russia used Iranian-made drones for strikes on the battlefield and in Ukrainian cities. The United States has "abundant evidence" that Russia is attacking Ukraine and they used Iran's drones. Ukraine. and in July, the US warned that Iran intended to send drones to Russia for use in that country's horrific conflict with Ukraine. Even before Russia began its extensive incursion into Ukraine, drones have been a crucial factor in the battle.

The United States and Kiev claim that Moscow purchased drones from Iran, but Iran denies providing Russia with armaments. This matter was jointly arrived from US, UK, France, and France in a private talk of the UN Security Council. Iran has denied delivering a drone to Russia for its continuing conflict in Ukraine (Macias) or Iran does not confirm and rejects this claim. Two sources familiar with US intelligence informed Iranian military instructors have travelled to Crimea to instruct the Russian troops in drone warfare. Their use may be a sign that Moscow is running out of precision-guided weapons. The U.S. Department of Justice announced the indictment of nearly a dozen people and two companies. some of the defendants attempted to deliver Russia nuclear proliferation equipment, but it was stopped before it could get there. The charges are the latest action taken by law enforcement with the help of the union's KleptoCapture task force (Hannah Rabinowitz and Holmes Lybrand, 2022)

This war is still continuing weapons and drone attacks continue to strike Ukraine's residential structures and electricity supplies. Russian airstrikes damaged 30% of Ukraine's power plants., resulting in blackouts in many cities. The location, which has seen many power outages over the last few weeks, has been shelled, and Russia and Ukraine have laid blame on one another. Grossi, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, anticipates moving on with the discussions aimed at establishing the protective zone. Grossi thinks that despite the fact that nothing can be ruled out, Russia's nuclear threats are not now likely (Tham, 2022) The situation in the particular forces Operations area can be considered as uncomfortable, with the Kherson region's deputy administrator, chosen by Russia saying the battle for control of the area will begin "in the very near future (Holly Ellyatt and Amanda Macias, 2020) At the end, it shows that this war is still continue it will not stop till Russia achieve its goal.

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