The Ukrainian Crisis And European Security | 40311c59f4056cf5fca689a5dc7e1762

European Defense Planning and the Ukraine Crisis Aftermath of the Ukrainian CrisisTriangular Diplomacy among the United States, the European Union, and the Russian Federation

Ukraine CrisisMigration and the Ukraine Conflict in UkraineThe Ukraine Crisis and Russia’s Attitude towards the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe(UN and Russia and the West After the Ukrainian CrisisThe Russian Challenge to the European Security Establishment

The Ukraine Crisis and Europe’s Eastern Crisis
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Ukraine-U.S.-Turkey Relations: A New Partnership
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The Ukrainian Crisis and European Security
Power, Politics and Confrontation in Eurasia
European Relations with Russia
Lessons from Russia’s Great Power Ambitions

Russian Relations with the West After the Ukrainian Crisis
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The West After the Ukrainian Crisis
The Ukrainian Crisis and European Security
Preventing A New Cold War
Why Realpolitik Still Matters
Why the Relations Between Russia and Western Countries are Tense, who is Responsible for the Ukraine Crisis and how the Crisis Could be Solved
The Ukraine Crisis and EU Foreign Policy

Roles Analyzing Political Tensions Between Ukraine, Russia, and the EU
Russia and the West After the Ukrainian Crisis

Society

Building in EU foreign policy during the Crimean Crisis of 2014

Ukraine and Russia’s War in Ukraine

Torn between East and West
Conflict in Ukraine

Russia

2014 Crisis in Ukraine
Perspectives, Reflections, International Reverberations

The dangerous turmoil provoked by the breakdown in Russo-Ukrainian relations in recent years has escalated into a conflict that endangers the region and global stability.
The key issue explored is whether this relationship played any meaningful role in the deterioration of the situation in Ukraine since late 2013.

Discusses the implications of Russia’s annexation of Crimea and attempts to destabilize eastern Ukraine for European security and the United States, particularly the U.S. Army.

A historical lead up to the current crisis gripping Crimea

Ukraine is a country situated between Europe and Federal Russia

and is considered the “breadbasket” of Europe.

It was one of the original constituents of the Soviet Union that dissolved in 1991.

Since then, it has established a rather unstable democracy with a very fragile economy.

Within the country, an acute political rift emerged between its pro-Russian eastern and its pro-European western regions.

This all began when Ukraine’s pro-Russia President Viktor Yanukovych declined an association agreement with the European Union.

The agreement aimed at the integration of Ukrainian economy with the Western countries, which many Ukrainians saw as their chance for economic prosperity.

Due to Yanukovych’s rejection of the deal, mass upheavals started to enue across Ukraine and the once internal unrest careened towards a war with its powerful neighbor, Russia.

Fights broke between Ukraine patriots and Russian military troops sided by pro-Russia Ukrainian rebels.

Russia’s aggression quickly led to international involvement in which world leaders urged the two nations to arrive at a diplomatic solution.

According to them the problem has great possibility of reaching a global scale if not addressed promptly.

Information covered in this book Ukraine’s Struggle for Independence

Holodomor: The Face of Soviet Famine in Ukraine (Special Coverage) The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Post-Soviet Russia and Ukraine

The 2014 Ukrainian Crisis

This book examines the crisis in Ukraine through the lens of “triangular diplomacy,” which focuses on the multiple interactions among the European Union, the United States and Russia.

It is explicitly comparative, considering how the US and EU responded to ostensibly the same crisis.

It also adopts a “360-degree” perspective, focusing on how the US and EU interacted in their dealings with Russia, and how Russia and Ukraine have responded.

Chapters focus on each of the four protagonists - the EU, the US, and Russia and Ukraine - as they cut through the crisis - sanctions, international law, energy. The book thus contrasts a conventional, if exceptional, great power - the US - with a very non-traditional foreign policy actor - the EU.

It would be suitable for both undergraduate and graduate courses on the EU’s external policies and engagement in world affairs, EU-US relations, EU-Russia interactions, or regional security issues.

In this comprehensive volume, Canadian, Ukrainian, and American scholars examine various aspects of the Ukrainian crisis, consider its impact on Europe.

The chapters include topics such as: Russian narratives about Ukraine; the conflicting assumptions underlying their divergent nation-building agendas; new findings about the far right’s involvement in the Maidan protests; the Ukrainian crisis from the perspective of Western grand strategy; the security implications of Russia’s geopolitical agenda in Ukraine; the factors that contributed to the rise of separatism in Donbass; and the economic costs for Ukraine of choosing economic integration with Europe rather than Russia.

This book demonstrates that the current crisis in Ukraine is much more complex than comes across in the media. It also explores the fact that, since Russia and Ukraine will always be neighbors, some sort of modus vivendi between them will have to be found.

This book was originally published as a special issue of European Politics and Society.

The aftereffects of the February 2014 Uprising in Ukraine are still reverberating around the world.

The consequences of the popular rebellion and Russian President Putin’s attempt to strangle it remain uncertain.

In this book, Andrew Wilson combines a spellbinding, on-the-scene account of the Kiev Uprising with a deeply informed analysis of what precipitated the events, what has developed in subsequent months, and why the story is far from over.

Wilson situates Ukraine’s February insurgency within Russia’s expansionist ambitions throughout the previous decade. He reveals how President Putin’s extravagant spending to develop soft power in all parts of Europe was aided by wishful thinking in the EU and American diplomatic inattention, and how Putin’s agenda continues to be widely misunderstood in the West.

The author then examines events in the wake of the Uprising—the military coup in Crimea, the election of President Petro Poroshenko, the Malaysia Airlines tragedy, rising tensions among all of Russia’s neighbors, both friend and foe, and more.

Ukraine Crisis provides an important, accurate record of events that unfolded in Ukraine in 2014. It also rings a clear warning that the unresolved problems of the region have implications well beyond Ukrainian borders.

In recent years a series of crises have erupted on the European Union’s eastern borders. Russia’s annexation of Crimea and the subsequent conflict in Ukraine have raised fundamental questions about the EU’s foreign policy challenge to Moscow.

Both Ukraine and Russia have fallen between the other countries of the so-called Eastern Partnership.

In response, the EU has begun to map its own form of ‘liberal-reduct geopolitics’ that combines various strategic logics. This book traces the effect of these crises on the foreign
policy of the EU, examining the changes in policies towards the countries on its eastern borders, the EU's review of the Eastern Partnership, as well as the EU's relations with Russia overall. It goes on to uncover whether the EU has changed its approach to the crisis, if it has set up new conditions for more instability in the future. This is a comprehensive attempt to present a wide-range picture of international attitudes towards the events currently ongoing in Ukraine. As some experts have already tended to claim, in 2014 this post-Soviet state lying in the Eastern part of the European continent has become a scene of the most serious geopolitical standoff since the end of the Cold war. It would be in place here to remind a well-known clear-cut maxim, formulated by Zhbigniew Brzezinski in late 1990s and Ukraine's key principal: "To deal with a new Russia without Ukraine there is no possibility to be a Eurasian empire". So what may readers expect to find in this book? It has been divided into two parts, reflecting the perspectives on Ukrainian crisis: first, the perspective of Ukraine's close neighbours from Central Eastern Europe and Turkey; second, the perspectives of the global players like the EU, the US or China. We hope that the publication focusing on the actual reality of the above-mentioned topics may be useful both for professionals in the field of political science, as well as for those who have an influence on the shape of the foreign policy.Turkey is a rising regional and global power facing, as is the United States, the challenges of political transitions in the Middle East, bloodshed in Syria, and Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons. As a result, it is incumbent upon the leaders of the United States and Turkey to define a new partnership "in order to make a strategic relationship a reality," says a new Council on Foreign Relations (CFR)-sponsored Independent Task Force.Master's Thesis from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Russia, grade: 1,7, University of Kent (Brussels School of International Studies), language: English, abstract: The Ukraine crisis reached its peak moment with the Russian annexation of the Crimea peninsula at the beginning of 2014. The annexation has since marked a turning point in the Russian-Western relations. Russia has disrespected international laws and norms, and thereby questioned the European order. The crisis reflects a significant shift in European geopolitics. It is a symptom amongst others of the long-term development in the Russian-Western relations. The crisis has exposed how vulnerable the post-Cold War European order is. The crisis management of the Weimar Triangle and Visegrad Group has not been fruitful. Indeed, the only forum which has succeeded in keeping the Russia-Western relations alive has been the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). It is the largest regional security organization in the world comprising fifty-seven member states from Europe, Northern America, and Asia. The organization bases its work on the shared values of its member states and aims to promote peace, security, and democracy. Since the organization is so central to the conflict, the research question of this book is how Russia's attitude towards the OSCE during the Ukraine crisis: to what extent had the Russian attitude towards the OSCE during the Ukraine crisis from 2013-2016? In support of the research question the paper will refer to Russia's behavior towards other states on the former Soviet territory in order to draw parallels to the approach towards Ukraine before 2013 to establish an understanding of Russia's general stances on the intergovernmental organization and the development of the relations. It is not hyperbole to suggest that the foundations of post-Cold War security in Europe have been badly damaged by the events in Ukraine since 2014. Russia's annexation of Crimea and intervention in eastern Ukraine appear to have created a 'simmering' conflict, which may take years to resolve and have profound consequences for the European security environment. This book presents an overview of the various political, economic and social aspects of these profound changes and their wider significance for the future of European security, bringing in many scholars from across Europe and Russia's approach is a very timely account of the legal, economic and political consequences for border states caught in the current tug-of-war between the West and Russia: The Ukraine crisis of 2014 focused policy-makers' attention on a geographical area full of dangers that had gone relatively unnoticed since the breakup of the Soviet Union, namely the security dynamics of the border states of Eastern Europe and the Black Sea. Twenty-five years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, a strong Russia returns alternatively threatening and at risk itself of suffering economic injury from western reprisals or over its nostalgia for the map drawn at Yalta. That conflict, which hotted up over the Ukraine, was soon being played out over - and in the air space over - Syria and Turkey, while the border states themselves are likely to be drawn into the European refugee crisis and have the potential, after the 2015 Paris atrocities, to be breeding grounds for international terrorism. The ongoing cross-border migration flows that contain perils for populations on both sides of the East-West divide. One of the world's most prevalent political quarrels is the current geographical state of Ukraine, along with its relationships with Russia and the European Union. With the annexation of Crimea, Russian forces have gained control over most of Eastern Ukraine, igniting a clash between the two governments and triggering the European Union, United States, and several Post-Soviet states to involve themselves in the situation. Their engagement is needed to understand the current state of these administrations and the tensions that continue to intensify in this region of the world. Analyzing Political Tensions Between Ukraine, Russia, and the EU is a collection of innovative research on the recent developments inside this growing geopolitical conflict. While highlighting topics including neighborhood policy, NATO relations, and Eastern partnership, this book is ideally designed for politicians, policymakers, governmental strategists, researchers, educators, journalists, academicians, and students seeking further understanding of foreign relations and the current political struggles of these European territories. "In the wake of Russia's annexation of Crimea and continued aggression in eastern Ukraine, the rest of Europe has been forced to reassess its approach to a regional security environment previously thought to be stable and relatively benign. This report analyzes the vulnerability of Eastern states to various possible forms of Russian influence, pressure, and intimidation and examines four areas of potential European vulnerability: military, trade and investment, energy, and politics. We find that
Europe countries differ widely in their vulnerability to possible Russian actions. Whereas the states in southern or western parts of Europe have some economic vulnerability, Northern and Central European states have greater exposure to Russian actions due to their proximity to Russia, their history of recent domination by the Soviet Union or even the Soviet empire. Energy is a key leverage in the EU-Russia relations, and a key element of Russia's energy strategy, especially as Russia is a key energy supplier to Europe. Europeans are acutely aware of the energy vulnerability for Europe than is generally perceived. If Russia were to halt oil exports to Europe, Europe could easily import oil from other suppliers. European countries could also find alternative measures if Russia were to interrupt flows of gas, although a fewer smaller economies would be less resilient than larger ones. Finally, Russia controls the political status of the Baltic states, which are minorities of countries, from the Baltics to the rest of Europe. The Baltic states to the rise of populist parties in the rest of Europe. The crisis in Ukraine that began in November 2013 constitutes a turning point in Euro-Atlantic security with potential global repercussions. It is the most significant security problem between Russia and the 'West' in the post Cold War period and the crisis has led to a new era in global security politics. Contributions to this edited volume address a wide range of aspects of the Ukrainian issue. How does the crisis impact upon Black Sea geopolitics and on regional governance? How can EU - Russia relations evolve under the new multipolar system? How is NATO affected? How important is the energy parameter in Russia-Ukraine-EU triangle? This edited volume aims to discloses the diverse narratives on the roots, evolution and repercussions of the crisis, including the extent of its complexity and highlighting important parameters of the Ukrainian issue. This book was originally published as a special issue of Southeast European and Black Sea Studies.Disorder erupted in Ukraine in 2014, involving the overthrow of a sitting government, the Russian annexation of the Crimean peninsula, and a violent insurrection, supported by Moscow, in the east of the country. This Adelphi book argues that the crisis has yielded a ruinous outcome, in which all the parties are worse off and international security has deteriorated. This negative-sum scenario resulted from years of zero-sum behaviour on the part of Russia and the West in post-Soviet Eurasia, which the authors rigorously analyse. The rivalry was manageable in the early period after the Cold War, only to become entrenched and bitter a decade later. The upshot has been systematic losses for Russia, the West and the countries caught in between. All the governments involved must recognise that long-standing policies aimed at achieving one-sided advantage have run their course. Chars to turn to finding mutually acceptable, agreeable and patient negotiation.Given Russia's annexation of Crimea and aggression in Ukraine, Europe must reassess the regional security environment. This report analyzes the vulnerability of European states to possible forms of Russian influence, pressure, and intimidation. Bachelor Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Communications - Media, Politic Cultivation, and International Relations, grade: B+, American University, language: English, abstract: The research question is: How do Ukrainians view Russia and the European Union and what does their opinion suggest about the nature of their relationship? I analyze images and political cartoons found on social media, primarily Facebook because it is the most popular, to understand how Ukrainians view themselves and others who they consider their enemies and allies. Understanding how Ukraine views the Other helps to understand the values and images that a society values. Self. Gaining a large amount of images allows me to compare them with each other and analyze the opinions that they portray. The findings of my analysis of the images lead to several conclusive statements about the way that Ukraine sees Russia, the European Union and finally themselves. The images show a lot of anti-Russian propaganda, which is significant because there is a commonality in the sacrificial images through this analysis. Ukraine views Russia as an aggressor and invader who is selfish and isn't fair; and Ukraine views the European Union as an equal and an economy and policies; it also views Russia as an enemy to both Ukraine and the European Union. Finally, along with how Ukraine sees the two countries, the images show that Ukraine sees themselves as brave, determined to be free and selflessly patriotic. November 21st 2013 marked the beginning of a conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The conflict started when former Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovych failed to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union. The economy and living standards began to deteriorate prior to November and Ukrainians believed that closer ties with the European Union would improve the situation. Students came out to protest and when the police reacted violently Seminar paper from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Russia, grade: 1.3, Dresden Technical University (Institut für Politikwissenschaft), course: EU Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik, Dr. Claudia Fahron-Hussey, language: English, abstract: This paper seeks to explore the mechanisms responsible for the relationship between the EU and Russia. For this purpose, changes of EU foreign policy in the context of the annexation of Crimea by Russia will be elaborated upon. The events on Crimea and the Ukrainian crisis presents a serious challenge to EU foreign policy towards Russia. Especially the role of the former Soviet Space Policy and Russia shows a critical factor to the creation of a new understandings of the actors involved. To approach this problem, the research question of this paper is: How can EU foreign policy assess the character of relations between third partner countries, and hence, how can it adjust its foreign policy tools to approach actors involved sensitively? The paper provides a new perspective on the English School of International Relations as foreign policy analysis tool. It also provides an overview of the most important dates and personalities involved in the Russian annexation of Crimea. The unfolding crisis in Ukraine has brought the world to the brink of a new Cold War. As Russia and Ukraine tussle for Crimea and the eastern regions, relations between Putin and the West have reached an all-time low. How did we get here? Richard Sakwa here unpicks the context of conflicted Ukrainian identity and of Russo-Ukrainian relations and traces the path to the recent tensions through the events which have forced Ukraine, a country internally divided between East and West, to choose between closer union with Europe or its historic ties with Russia. In providing the first full account of the ongoing crisis, Sakwa analyses the origins and significance of the Euromaidan Protests, examines the controversial Russian military intervention and annexation of Crimea, reveals the extent of the catastrophe of the MH17 disaster and looks at possible ways forward following the October 2014 parliamentary elections. In doing so, he explains the origins, developments and global significance of the internal and external battle for Ukraine. With all eyes focused on the region, Sakwa unravels the myths and misunderstandings of the situation, providing an essential and highly readable account of the struggle for Europe's contested borderlands.
Russian foreign policy, the role of hybrid warfare in Russian military policy, the geopolitical drivers of Russia's Ukraine policy, and a discussion of the decision-making dynamics that led to Russia's intervention in eastern Ukraine. The contributors employ different theoretical approaches and offer partly complementary and partly conflicting accounts. In this volume, the book seeks to stimulate dialogue between book seeks to stimulate dialogue between experts and policymakers and to encourage a debate about the situation in Ukraine. It is also aimed at helping understanding of a topic that will shape the European security order for many years to come. This book was published as a special issue of Contemporary Politics. Given Russia's annexation of Crimea and continued aggression in eastern Ukraine, Europe must reassess its approach to a regional security environment previously thought to be stable and relatively predictable. This research analyzes the vulnerability of European states to forms of Russian influence, pressure, and intimidation and examines four areas of potential European vulnerabilities: military, trade, investment, energy, and politics. Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject Politics - International Relations - Region: Russia, grade: 17/20 ("sehr gut"). University of Lisbon (Instituto Superior de Ciencias Políticas). How does this volume's authors offer well-researched, provocative, and contrasting assessments, using theoretical frameworks ranging from realism to constructivism. Russia's annexation of Crimea and support for the rebellion in Ukraine's east have ignited a heated debate over the motivations and objectives shaping Russian policy in Europe. That makes this a particularly important in the changing international security landscape. In February 2014, Russia initiated a war in Ukraine, its reasons for aggression unclear. Each of this volume's authors offers a distinct interpretation of Russia's motivations, untangling the social, historical, and political factors that created this war and continually reignite its tensions. What prompted President Vladimir Putin to send troops into Crimea? Why did the conflict spread to eastern Ukraine with Russian support? What does the war say about Russia's foreign policy? What does the crisis mean for Europe and Russia regarding international jurisdiction? Did Putin's obsession with his macho image start this war, and is it preventing its resolution? The exploration of these and other questions gives historians, political watchers, and theorists a solid grasp of the events that destabilized the region. The central objective of this edited volume is to set of intriguing and important questions relating to security in Eurasia, a region relving to changing power dynamics, and yet strategically important. This book reviews multiple views of the origins of the current crisis in Ukraine and it argues that Realpolitik still matters and has to be considered in order to prevent a new Cold War. This book reviews multiple views of the origins of the current crisis in Ukraine and it argues that Realpolitik still matters and has to be considered in order to prevent a new Cold War. Roger Kanet, a respected expert on the Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia, has assembled a stellar team of scholars, from Russia and the West, to examine Russia's policy toward Europe. The individual chapters, written by authors with different national backgrounds, highlight the factors that have contributed to the emerging competition between the two sides that has culminated in the confrontation over Ukraine and Syria. It also deals with questions concerning the possible emergence of a new security environment in Europe and Eurasia. In light of Russia's annexation of Crimea and destabilization of Ukraine, Western relations have so dramatically deteriorated that talk of a new Cold War has become routine. NATO's role in Europe is again in the spotlight, with experts and policymakers pondering whether the Alliance needs to go back to its historical roots and re-calibrate
itself as an instrument of defence from and containment of Russia. At the same time, cooperation between Russia and the West has not collapsed altogether coordinate on issues such as Iran’s nuclear programme. Clearly, tensions over Ukraine are so strong that the risk of a breakdown in relations cannot be ruled out. The contributions to this volume, the result of an international conference jointly organized by the Istituto Affari Internazionali and the Center on the United States and Europe at Brookings, analyze the dramatic shift in Europe’s strategic context and explore the question of whether Russia and the West can contain tensions, manage competition, and keep cooperating on issues of mutual concern. Ukraine and Europe challenges the popular perception of Ukraine as a country torn between Europe and the east. Twenty-two scholars from Europe, North America, and Australia explore the complexities of Ukraine’s relationship with Europe and its role the continent’s historical and cultural development. Encompassing literary studies, history, linguistics, and art history, the essays in this volume illuminate the interethnic, interlingual, intercultural, and international relationships that Ukraine has participated in. The volume is divided chronologically into three parts: the early modern era, the 19th and 20th century, and the Soviet/post-Soviet period. Ukraine in Europe offers new and innovative interpretations of historical and cultural moments while establishing a historical perspective for the pro-European sentiments that have arisen in Ukraine following the Euromaidan protests.

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