



THE 18TH EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES

**International Relations in post Ukraine War.
Geopolitics and Diplomacy in the Light of New Alliances.**

Evelina Lusha¹

Abstract: The Ukraine War has brought significant changes in the geopolitical landscape of the world as well as for the future of international relations. This paper examines the changes in alliances and diplomatic relations that have emerged in the aftermath of the crisis, focusing on the role of emerging regional and global actors in shaping the current dynamics. The crisis has exposed the fragility of existing diplomatic and security arrangements in the region, and has created new opportunities for cooperation and competition among major powers. The emergence of new alliances and partnerships, has challenged traditional power dynamics in Europe and has added a new dimension to the diplomatic and geopolitical game in the region. China and Russia are forging closer ties, the Quad emerging as a key alliance in the Indo-Pacific region, and the EU seeking more autonomy in foreign policy, potentially challenging US dominance. Drawing on insights from international relations theory and diplomatic history, this study analyses the strategic and tactical implications of these developments for global and regional powers. It also explores the potential for future cooperation and competition in the light of changing diplomatic alliances and geopolitical interests for the shaping the future of international relations.

Keywords: Geopolitics; security; conflict; dominance; alliances

JEL Classification: F50; F51; F52; F55.

1. Introduction to the Post Ukraine War International Relations

The war in Ukraine has had a significant impact on international relations, particularly in terms of changes in geopolitics and diplomacy. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has accentuated the polarization in the international system and its long-term consequences for global alliances². Ukraine has long been a priority in Russian foreign policy, and the war has further intensified this focus. The aftermath of the war has also led to changes in the economic landscape, with ongoing impacts such as sanctions and changes to trade³. The war has disrupted the economy and profoundly altered the geopolitical picture. As a result, the war in Ukraine has become a case study in international relations theories, as scholars attempt to understand the implications of this conflict on the global stage⁴. The war in Ukraine has also led to the emergence of new alliances and partnerships. The United States has committed to strengthening its relationship with Ukraine through diplomacy. NATO and its allies have also been forced to reassess their energy policies and spending in the region. The conflict has challenged

¹ PhD, University “Aleksandër Moisiu”, Durrës, Albania, Address: Lagjja 1, Rruga e Currilove, Durrës, 2001, Albania, Tel: +355692149451, Corresponding author: lushaevelina@yahoo.com.

² The Invasion That Shook the World. <https://www.cfr.org/councilofcouncils/global-memos/invasion-shook-world>.

³ Think Tank reports on the invasion of Ukraine - Consilium. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/library/library-blog/posts/think-tank-reports-on-the-invasion-of-ukraine/>.

⁴ International Relations Theory and the Ukrainian War. <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/auk-2022-2021/html?lang=en>.

the principles of the international system and unraveled transatlantic alliances¹. The war has also dealt a heavy blow to the post-Cold War security architecture, dominated by Western allies, and created opportunities for new alliances to emerge². As a result, the war in Ukraine has had a profound impact on the global balance of power, with new alliances and partnerships emerging as a result of this conflict. The changes in geopolitics and diplomacy resulting from the war in Ukraine have significant implications for international relations. The conflict highlights the importance of diplomacy in resolving crises and preventing further escalation. It also demonstrates the need for international cooperation in addressing global challenges, such as energy security and economic stability³. The war has also underscored the importance of maintaining transatlantic alliances and upholding the principles of the international system.

As a result, the war in Ukraine serves as a reminder of the importance of diplomacy and cooperation in maintaining global stability and security.

1.1. Objectives, Research and Questions.

In simple terms, this research examines the changes in alliances and diplomatic relations that have emerged in the aftermath of the crisis, focusing on the role of emerging regional and global actors in shaping the current dynamics.

It also explores the potential for future cooperation and competition in the light of changing diplomatic alliances and geopolitical interests for the shaping the future of international relations.

1.2. The Main Questions Asked in this Research

What is the role of powerful states? Why the European Union (EU) is playing a critical role in Ukraine's post-war international relations, especially in terms of foreign policy? Why China's approach to its relationships with Russia and Ukraine will continue to be a key factor in post-Ukraine war international relations? NATO, the role of the military alliance in relation to the war in Ukraine? What is the economic impact of Ukraine's Post-War International Relations? Which is the Impact of Post-Ukraine War International Relations on Global Security?

1.3. Research Methodology

Analysis issues: There are several levels of analysis where challenges can arise due to various factors.

Drawing on insights from international relations theory and diplomatic history, this study analyses the strategic and tactical implications of these developments for global and regional powers.

Research methodology: A qualitative methodology is the most appropriate and effective tool to address the objectives of this study with the aim of answering the main questions that have been raised.

Data collection method: This study refers to changing alliances in the conflict in Ukraine and the possibilities of a solution. Considering the theoretical framework, the methodology was built to answer the main issues raised and the materials that supported the research argument were used.

Future research: Possible geopolitical scenarios in the creation of a new world order. And the

¹ United with Ukraine. <https://www.state.gov/united-with-ukraine/>.

² China's Strategic Calculations in the Russia-Ukraine.

³ Russia. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-russia>.

developing countries where they will be supported in the light of the new alliances.

2. The Role of the United States in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

The United States plays a significant role in post-Ukraine war international relations, particularly in terms of its foreign policy objectives. The US has been committed to supporting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as promoting peace and stability in the region. However, the US also faces challenges in its relations with both Russia and Ukraine. A former Soviet republic, Ukraine has deep cultural, economic, and political ties with Russia, which could be irreparably damaged by the war¹. Meanwhile, the US has been critical of Russia's actions in Ukraine and has imposed economic sanctions on the country. As such, the US has a delicate balancing act to maintain in its relations with both countries. The US has also formed alliances and partnerships in the region to promote its foreign policy objectives. For example, the US has worked closely with the European Union and NATO to provide support to Ukraine and to counter Russian aggression². Additionally, the US has sought to strengthen its partnerships with other countries in the region, such as Poland and the Baltic states, to promote regional security. However, the US also faces challenges in its relations with China, which has sought to bolster its alliance with Russia to counterbalance American power. As such, the US must navigate complex geopolitical dynamics in the region to achieve its foreign policy objectives³.

In conclusion, the role of the United States in post-Ukraine war international relations is significant, but also complex. The US has committed itself to supporting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, while also navigating delicate relationships with both Russia and Ukraine. Additionally, the US has formed alliances and partnerships in the region to promote its foreign policy objectives, but must also navigate complex geopolitical dynamics with other major powers, such as China. As the situation in the region continues to evolve, the US will need to remain vigilant and adaptable in its approach to international relations.

3. The Role of Russia in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

Russia's foreign policy and objectives have been a significant factor in shaping post-Ukraine war International Relations. Russia's annexation of Crimea and involvement in the conflict in eastern Ukraine have strained its relations with the US and Ukraine. Russia's objectives in the region include maintaining its sphere of influence and protecting its interests, particularly in regards to its access to the Black Sea and its support for Russian-speaking populations in Ukraine. These objectives have led to tensions with Western powers and a shift towards closer alliances with countries such as China and Belarus⁴. Russia's relationships with the US and Ukraine have been particularly contentious in the aftermath of the war. The US has expressed support for Ukraine and has imposed sanctions on Russia in response to its actions in the region. Meanwhile, Russia has accused the US of interfering in its affairs and has sought to strengthen its relationship with China. The conflict has also had a significant impact on Ukraine's relationship with Russia, with many Ukrainians viewing Russia's actions as a violation of their

¹ What China Has Learned from the Ukraine War. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/what-china-has-learned-ukraine-war>.

² After Russia's War Against Ukraine: What Kind of World. <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2023/02/28/after-russia-s-war-against-ukraine-what-kind-of-world-order-pub-89130>.

³ FACT SHEET: One Year of Supporting Ukraine. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/02/21/fact-sheet-one-year-of-supporting-ukraine>.

⁴ Seven ways Russia's war on Ukraine has changed the world. <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/02/seven-ways-russia-s-war-ukraine-has-changed-world>.

sovereignty and a threat to their security. Despite this, there have been efforts to find diplomatic solutions to the conflict and improve relations between the two countries¹. Russia's alliances and partnerships in the region have also been affected by the conflict. Russia has sought to strengthen its relationships with countries such as China and Belarus, which share its interests in the region. At the same time, the conflict has led to a shift in the post-Cold War security architecture, with Western allies facing new challenges and opportunities. The EU and other like-minded partners and allies have championed the international defense of Ukraine and have sought to support its efforts to resist Russian aggression². The conflict has also highlighted the importance of security assistance and cooperation, with countries such as the US providing support to Ukraine in the form of military aid.

4. The Role of the European Union in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

The European Union (EU) plays a critical role in post-Ukraine war international relations, particularly in terms of foreign policy and objectives. In response to the conflict, the EU has implemented a range of measures to support Ukraine, including economic sanctions against Russia and the provision of financial aid to Ukraine. However, the war has also highlighted the need for the EU to develop new policies and strategies for dealing with Russia as a major threat to peace and stability in Europe. The EU's objectives in the region include promoting democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as well as supporting regional stability and security³. As such, the EU's role in post-Ukraine war International Relations is critical to shaping the future of the region. The EU's relationships with Russia and Ukraine have been significantly impacted by the conflict. While Ukraine has sought closer ties with the EU, Russia has increasingly sought to isolate itself from the West. The EU's response to the conflict has been to support Ukraine and impose economic sanctions on Russia, which has led to strained relations between the EU and Russia. However, the EU has also sought to maintain dialogue with Russia, recognizing the importance of engagement in resolving conflicts in the region.

As such, the EU's relationships with Russia and Ukraine are complex and multifaceted, requiring a nuanced approach to diplomacy and international relations⁴. The EU has also formed alliances and partnerships in the region to promote regional stability and security. For example, the EU has formed partnerships with countries such as Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine through the Eastern Partnership initiative, which aims to deepen political and economic ties with these countries⁵. The EU has also worked closely with NATO to promote security in the region, particularly in response to Russian aggression. These alliances and partnerships have been critical in shaping the post-Ukraine war international relations landscape, highlighting the importance of cooperation and collaboration in promoting regional stability and security.

¹ Department Press Briefing – January 25, 2023. <https://www.state.gov/briefings/department-press-briefing-january-25-2023/>.

² Russia's war against Ukraine: where do we stand and what can future bring. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/russia%E2%80%99s-war-against-ukraine-where-do-we-stand-and-what-can-future-bring_en.

³ A Paradigm Shift: EU-Russia Relations After the War in <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2022/11/29/paradigm-shift-eu-russia-relations-after-war-in-ukraine-pub-88476>.

⁴ War in Ukraine | The policy challenges. <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/en/>.

⁵ A Continent Forged in Crisis: Assessing Europe One Year <https://www.csis.org/analysis/continent-forged-crisis-assessing-europe-one-year-war>.

5. The Role of China in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

China's foreign policy and objectives play a significant role in post-Ukraine war international relations. When Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, China's leaders attempted to balance two fundamentally irreconcilable interests. On the one hand, they aimed to bolster China's entente with Russia to counterbalance American power and alleviate growing strategic pressure from the West. On the other hand, they sought to maintain stable relations with Ukraine and avoid being seen as supporting Russian aggression. As a result, China's foreign policy decisions in the aftermath of the Ukraine war have been closely watched by the international community. China's relations with Russia and Ukraine have also been impacted by the Ukraine war. A former Soviet republic, Ukraine had deep cultural, economic, and political bonds with Russia, but the war could irreparably harm their relations. Meanwhile, China's relationship with Russia has strengthened in recent years, with the two countries forming a strategic partnership. However, China has also sought to maintain good relations with Ukraine, offering humanitarian aid and calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Thus, China's approach to its relationships with Russia and Ukraine will continue to be a key factor in post-Ukraine war international relations¹. China's alliances and partnerships in the region are also important to consider in the context of post-Ukraine war international relations. The war in Ukraine has created opportunities for China to expand its influence in the region and build new alliances. However, it is difficult to assess whether the war has weakened or strengthened China's hand in international relations. China has sought to maintain good relations with both Russia and Ukraine, while also building partnerships with other countries in the region, such as Kazakhstan and Belarus. As the geopolitical landscape continues to evolve in the wake of the Ukraine war, China's alliances and partnerships will be closely monitored by other countries in the region and beyond.

6. The Role of NATO in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

NATO, an intergovernmental military alliance, plays a crucial role in post-Ukraine war International Relations. NATO's foreign policy and objectives include promoting democratic values, maintaining peace and security, and defending its members against any potential threats². In response to Russia's intervention in Ukraine, NATO has taken a firm stance against Russia's actions and has called for the withdrawal of all Russian forces from Ukraine. NATO's commitment to upholding these principles is essential for maintaining stability in the region and ensuring the security of its members. NATO's relations with Russia and Ukraine have been strained since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine. Russia has accused NATO of expanding its alliance eastward, which it claims is the root cause of the Ukraine crisis. However, NATO has consistently maintained that its expansion is not aimed at 19. NATO's commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity has been demonstrated through its support for Ukraine's reform efforts and its provision of military and humanitarian aid. Despite the challenges, NATO continues to engage in diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict peacefully³. NATO has formed alliances and partnerships with countries in the region to promote stability and security. For example, NATO's Partnership for Peace program includes countries such as Georgia and Ukraine, which are not members of NATO but work closely with the organization on matters of security and defense. Additionally, NATO has established a presence in the Black Sea region, including the establishment of a naval task force to enhance maritime security in the area. These alliances and partnerships are essential for promoting

¹ China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/202302/t20230224_11030713.html.

² The future of NATO enlargement after the Ukraine crisis. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24539021>.

³ NATO - Topic: Relations with Ukraine. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_37750.htm.

regional stability and security, and for ensuring that NATO can effectively respond to any potential threats in the region.

7. The Role of the United Nations in Post-Ukraine War International Relations

The United Nations (UN) plays a crucial role in post-Ukraine war international relations. As an international organization committed to maintaining peace and security, the UN's foreign policy and objectives aim to prevent conflicts and promote peaceful resolutions to disputes. In the context of the Ukraine war, the UN has been actively involved in diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict and restore stability in the region. However, the UN faces challenges in navigating its relations with Russia and Ukraine, as well as balancing the interests of its member states. Despite these challenges, the UN remains committed to upholding international norms and defending fairness and justice in international relations¹. The UN's relations with Russia and Ukraine have been complex and multifaceted. Ukraine, as a former Soviet republic, has deep cultural, economic, and political ties with Russia, which have been strained by the war. The UN has condemned Russia's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in the conflict, while also calling for a peaceful resolution to the conflict through diplomatic means. The UN's efforts to mediate the conflict have been hindered by the opposing interests of Russia and Ukraine, as well as the involvement of other regional and global powers. The UN has also formed alliances and partnerships in the region to support its efforts to promote peace and stability. For example, the UN has worked closely with the European Union (EU) to coordinate their responses to the conflict and support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity². The UN has also collaborated with individual member states, such as Colombia, to promote peaceful resolutions to the conflict. However, the UN's alliances and partnerships in the region are complex and often influenced by the geopolitical interests of individual member states. As such, the UN must navigate these alliances carefully to ensure that its efforts to promote peace and stability in the region are effective and sustainable.

8. The Impact of Post-Ukraine War International Relations on Global Security

The post-Ukraine war International Relations have had a significant impact on global security, leading to changes in the dynamics of the global security landscape. The war has caused a shift in geopolitical alliances, energy supply chains, and security. The growing rivalry between the United States and China, coupled with Russia's war against Ukraine, has led to new security challenges that require a proactive response from the international community. The war has also strained the relations between Ukraine and Russia, which could have far reaching consequences for the region. As a result, the international community needs to work together to address these challenges and ensure global security. The post-Ukraine war has also brought about new threats and risks to international security. The war has highlighted the increasing vulnerability of critical infrastructure, such as energy supply chains and communication networks, to cyberattacks and other forms of disruption³. Additionally, the war has raised concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the spread of extremist ideologies.

These threats require a coordinated response from the international community to ensure global security. The international community has responded to the challenges posed by the post-Ukraine war by taking

¹ The future of NATO enlargement after the Ukraine crisis. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24539021>.

² As Russian Federation's Invasion of Ukraine Creates New. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ga12406.doc.htm>.

³ The Russia-Ukraine War's Implications for Global Security - DAM. https://dam.gcsp.ch/files/doc/gcsp-analysis-rus-sia-ukrainewarimplications?_gl=1*134rvid*_ga*MTI1MTI30TcwLjE2NTU3MjkyMTY.*_ga_Z66DSTVXTJ*MTY2OTMwMzAyMS4xODAuMS4xNjY5MzA0OTQyLjAuMC4w.

various measures to enhance global security. Some experts argue that the best way to contain the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is to support armed resistance against Russian aggression. Others suggest that the United States should take a proactive role in addressing the conflict and ensuring that the region remains stable. Additionally, countries are ramping up their geopolitical competition, increasing economic protectionism, and building up their military clout. It is essential for the international community to work together to address these challenges and ensure global security.

9. The Economic Impact of Post-Ukraine War International Relations

The post-Ukraine war international relations have had a significant impact on regional and global trade. The war has caused shifts in energy trade and the reconfiguration of supply chains, which could fundamentally alter the global economic and geopolitical order in the long term¹. The conflict has also affected Ukraine's foreign trade patterns, with potential consequences for the country's economic development. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has identified the war as a major challenge to international trade and the global economy, with potential implications for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The war has also led to changes in foreign policy, particularly in the relations between the European Union and Russia. Thus, the post-Ukraine war international relations have had a significant impact on regional and global trade, with potential implications for economic development. Economic sanctions have been a key tool in the post-Ukraine war international relations. The sanctions have had significant effects on the economies of both Ukraine and Russia, with potential spillover effects on other countries. The conflict has also led to debates about reducing or terminating bilateral foreign aid payments, which could have economic and domestic political consequences²³. However, some experts argue that supporting armed resistance against Russian aggression is the best way to contain the conflict and mitigate its economic and humanitarian consequences. Thus, economic sanctions and debates about foreign aid payments have been important aspects of the post-Ukraine war international relations, with potential implications for economic development in the region. The post-Ukraine war international relations have presented both opportunities and challenges for economic development. The conflict has led to the forging of new coalitions and the enhancement of political and economic influence, which could lead to economic opportunities for some countries. However, the conflict has also led to a humanitarian, social, and economic crisis for the Ukrainian people, with potential consequences for the region as a whole. Close trade and payment system links have also had adverse effects on economic growth, inflation, and tourism. Thus, the post-Ukraine war international relations have presented both opportunities and challenges for economic development, with potential implications for the region's future.

10. Conclusion: Prospects for Post-Ukraine War International Relations

The post-Ukraine war International Relations landscape is likely to be shaped by shifts in geopolitics and diplomacy in the region. The war has altered the balance of power between Russia and the West, as well as between China and the United States. The conflict has also led to changes in geopolitical alliances and energy security. The recovery of Ukraine after the war will require significant reconstruction efforts, which could create opportunities for new partnerships and alliances. However, the war could also

¹ How War in Ukraine Is Reverberating Across World's. <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/03/15/blog-how-war-in-ukraine-is-reverberating-across-worlds-regions-031522>.

² Using Economic Sanctions to Prevent Deadly Conflict. <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/using-economic-sanctions-prevent-deadly-conflict>.

irreparably damage relations between Ukraine and Russia, as well as between Russia and the West. Thus, the future of geopolitics and diplomacy in the region remains uncertain. Despite the challenges posed by the post-Ukraine war international relations landscape, there are prospects for peace and stability. China, like Europe, has expressed a desire for the war to end. The United States could play a role in promoting peace by identifying possible trajectories of the war and taking action to support peace efforts. Additionally, there is potential for increased international cooperation in addressing the humanitarian, social, and economic consequences of the war. However, the West's hope for an international system based on democracy, rule of law, and multilateral cooperation has already lost plausibility. Thus, achieving peace and stability in the region will require significant efforts from all parties involved. The post-Ukraine war international relations landscape presents both challenges and opportunities for international cooperation. Geopolitical rivalries, increased economic protectionism, and emphasis on national sovereignty are undermining cooperative regimes. However, there is potential for increased cooperation in addressing the energy crisis in Ukraine and Europe. To contain the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, some argue for supporting armed resistance against Russian aggression. Ultimately, achieving peace and stability in the region will require a commitment to opposing the pursuit of one's own security at the cost of others' security and working together for common goals.

References

- *** (2022). As Russian Federation's Invasion of Ukraine Creates New <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ga12406.doc.htm>.
- *** (2022). *International Relations Theory and the Ukrainian War*. <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/auk-2022-2021/html?lang=en>.
- *** (2022). *United with Ukraine*. <https://www.state.gov/united-with-ukraine/>.
- *** (2023). *China's Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine*. https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/202302/t20230224_11030713.html.
- *** (2023). *Department Press Briefing- January 25, 2023*. <https://www.state.gov/briefings/department-press-briefing-january-25-2023/>.
- *** (2023). *FACT SHEET: One Year of Supporting Ukraine*. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/02/21/fact-sheet-one-year-of-supporting-ukraine/>.
- *** (2023). NATO - Topic: Relations with Ukraine. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_37750.ht.
- *** (2023). Seven ways Russia's war on Ukraine has changed the world. <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/02/seven-ways-russias-war-ukraine-has-changed-world>.
- *** (2023). *The Invasion That Shook the World*. <https://www.cfr.org/councilofcouncils/global-memos/invasion-shook-world>.
- *** (2023). *Think Tank reports on the invasion of Ukraine - Consilium*. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/library/library-blog/posts/think-tank-reports-on-the-invasion-of-ukraine/>.
- *** (2023). War in Ukraine. *The policy challenges*. <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/en/>.
- Bergmann, Max; Toygürand, Ilke & Svendsen, Otto (2023). *A Continent Forged in Crisis: Assessing Europe One Year*. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/continent-forged-crisis-assess-ing-europe-one-year-war>.
- Borrell, Josep (2022). *Russia's war against Ukraine: where do we stand and what*. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/russia%E2%80%99s-war-against-ukraine-where-do-we-stand-and-what-can-future-bring_en.
- Feigenbaum, Evan A. & Szubin, Adam (14 February, 2023). *What China Has Learned from the Ukraine War*. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/what-china-has-learned-ukraine-war>.
- Greminger, Thomas & Vestner, Tobias (2022). *The Russia-Ukraine War's Implications for Global Security - DAM*. https://dam.gcsp.ch/files/doc/gcspanalysisrussiaukrainewarimplications?gl=1*134rvid*_ga*MTI1MTI3OTcwLjE2NTU3Mjk yMTY._ga_Z66DSTVXTJ*MTY2OTMwMzAyMS4xODAuMS4xNjY5MzA0OTQyLjAuMC4w.

Kammer, Alfred; Azour, Jihad; Selassie, Abebe Aemro; Goldfajn, Ilan & Rhee, Chang Yong (2022). *How War in Ukraine Is Reverberating Across World's*. <https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2022/03/15/>.

Kusa, Iliya (June 21, 2022). *China's Strategic Calculations in the Russia-Ukraine War*. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/chinas-strategic-calculations-russia-ukraine-war>.

Lehne, Stefan (2023). *After Russia's War Against Ukraine: What Kind of World* <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2023/02/28/after-russia-s-war-against-ukraine-what-kind-of-world-order-pub-89130>.

Masters, Jonathan (2023). *Ukraine: Conflict at the Crossroads of Europe and Russia*. <https://www.cfr.org/background/ukraine-conflict-crossroads-europe-and-russia>.

Meister, Stefan (2022). *A Paradigm Shift: EU-Russia Relations After the War in Ukraine*. <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2022/11/29/paradigm-shift-eu-russia-relations-after-war-in-ukraine-pub-88476>.

Rogers, Elizabeth S. (1996). *Using Economic Sanctions to Prevent Deadly Conflict*. <https://www.belfercenter.org/publication/using-economic-sanctions-prevent-deadly-conflict>.

Wolff, Andrew T. (2015). *The future of NATO enlargement after the Ukraine crisis*. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24539021>.