

The International Position of the United States of America and NATO Regarding the Russian-Ukrainian War in 2022 and the Extent of its Impact on the Security of Eastern European Countries

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Abstract

The study addressed the international position of the United States of America and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022, as the former seeks to strengthen its influence in Ukraine. Because it is characterized by an important strategic location (the heart of Eastern Europe), in addition to that, the importance of Ukraine and its geopolitical and economic characteristics as the link and way between the East and the West, and from here comes the study of the importance of our topic right (The international position of the United States of America and NATO regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022). And the extent of its impact on the security of Eastern European countries. We find that the interest of the United States of America is for Ukraine to remain independent and to preserve its ability to choose its fate without external interference. It also believes that leadership is necessary to confront Russia and support Ukraine. In return, both the United States of America and its allies will be safer. At the same time, NATO is seeking a proactive positioning close to the Russian borders. Despite Russia's warning against NATO's expansion eastward, NATO has continued to expand its geopolitical reach.

Keywords: *NATO, the United States of America, the international position, the Russian-Ukrainian war, the geopolitical crisis.*

Introduction

The Russian-Ukrainian war is one of the complex and important strategic paths within the framework of the philosophy of change and the patterns of managing modern wars at the present time, especially if we know that Ukraine is located in a vital area between the largest and most powerful countries, that is, between (the Russian Federation and the West), as well as the United States of America, which It is geographically far from the conflict zone, but it is the most active country in it, being one of the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and it possesses the leadership of the alliance. The geographical location of Ukraine is the most important reason for the conflict and the military intervention of the Russian Federation within the framework of the Russian-Ukrainian war, as Ukraine is the focal point of geostrategic influence (west-east) in the heart of eastern Europe on the one hand, and on the other hand the United States of America ,Western Europe is very active in supporting Ukraine, almost directly,

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financially and militarily, in its war against Russia, with the aim of exhausting Russia and dragging it into a quagmire of war with unpredictable results in order to win the struggle for influence and test its military capabilities. Likewise, the United States of America and the West balance between indirect support for Ukraine (with money and weapons) and the scale of Russian reactions during the war, for fear of being drawn into an all-out war that cannot be controlled, and to avoid open or direct conflict with Russia, as it is one of the most important nuclear countries. The greatest, and cannot be subjugated, by force under any circumstances. They believe that the strategic system of European security is seriously threatened and undermined; This cannot be ignored; It is necessary to respond to the level of threat (according to the West's vision); Because the stability of the continent may be eroded.

Importance of study:

The importance of the study stems from research into analyzing the international position of both the United States of America and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2022 and the extent of its impact on the security of Eastern European countries.

Objectives of the study:

The objectives of the study lie in trying to clarify and explain the nature of the international positions of both the United States of America and NATO regarding the inputs and outputs of the Russian-Ukrainian war for the year 2022, and how they will be reflected in the reality of the security of Eastern European countries in the medium-term future.

Problem of Study:

The problem of the study lies in the emergence of a direct relationship between the research variables, both their main and secondary parts, that is, the more the nature of the formulation of the positions of the United States of America and NATO increases in light of the expectations of the role and the extent of its acceptability and the behavior of the actors involved in the curves directing the paths of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the more it will have repercussions and repercussions. It has negative implications for the security of Eastern European countries, so our research attempts to answer several questions, including:

1. What is the position of the United States of America regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022? Did she have an active role?
2. How was the United States' policy towards Russia following its launch of war in Ukraine? What is its role in Ukrainian steadfastness?
3. What is NATO's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2022?

Study hypothesis:

The study starts from the hypothesis: that the formulation of the international position of the United States of America and NATO according to visions and patterns of specific responses consistent with their goals and interests regarding managing the paths of the Russian-Ukrainian war will constitute an attractive environment for upward curves for its main parties, especially in the context of crystallizing non-regional international environmental patterns. Stable, which is ultimately reflected in the geopolitical scope of Eastern European countries.

Study methodology:

Our research methodology was based on more than one approach with the aim of achieving the principle of methodological integration. Therefore, we adopted the

historical approach, which is based on knowledge of the past because of its role in knowing the present and anticipating the dimensions of the future. We also focused on employing the analytical-descriptive approach, which is based on describing the political phenomenon in question. Research in terms of its components, elements, and factors affecting it to reach the possibility of analyzing it and finding the necessary explanations for it. All of this is in order to understand the nature of the international position of the United States of America and NATO regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war, as well as to analyze the roles of each of them.

Structure of Study:

The study was divided into two requirements, which are as follows:

- The first requirement: The position of the United States of America on the Russian-Ukrainian war.
- The second requirement: NATO's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war.

In addition to the conclusion and list of sources.

The first requirement: The position of the United States of America on the Russian-Ukrainian war:

In the Russian strategic perception, Ukraine is considered a vital priority for Russian strategic interests, while for the United States of America it does not represent a priority in its foreign policy. Despite the fact that the anti-totalitarian democratic revolutions in the decade of the 1990s, a new phase has emerged in the patterns of relations between The United States of America and the countries of Eastern Europe. In a relatively short time, Eastern Europe occupied a pivotal place in the agenda of foreign policy interests of the United States of America (1). After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Ukraine moved decisively toward integration with the West. However, Russia remained committed to its historical and cultural relations with its immediate neighboring countries (post-Soviet countries), as they represent the vital field of the Russian Federation (2), especially in the context of the security dilemma represented by the expansion of Western influence to those countries, After Ukraine inherited a large amount of Soviet military equipment, including the third largest nuclear stockpile in the world at the time, Ukraine found itself entangled between the east on the one hand (Russia) and the west on the other (the United States of America), as both sides sought to prevent the rise of capabilities Nuclear power in a troubled region It constitutes a threat to the future of the movement of geostrategic balances (4). Soin a year1994The Budapest Memorandum was signed by Ukraine, the Russian Federation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and the contents of the Budapest Memorandum focused on Ukraine's abandonment of its nuclear arsenal in exchange for obtaining assurances That its sovereignty and territorial integrity will be respected by all signatory parties (5). In the same year, with strong support from the administration of former US President Bill Clinton, it joined Ukraine joined NATO's Partnership for Peace programme, which contributed to clearing the way for Ukraine to contribute to strengthening the Euro-Atlantic security equation by participating in peace processes.

The United Nations and NATO in the Balkans and Afghanistan (1). In July 30, 2021, the Security Partnership Project was presented (S.4392) between the United States of America and Ukraine, mediated by Senators Risch and James E., which aims to provide continued support for the United States government to the democratic transition process in Ukraine and its fight against Russian-backed separatists by assisting in governance reform efforts, maintaining deterrent and coordinated sanctions against Russia and in cooperation with the European Union. European Union, providing the Ukrainian army with training, equipment and strategic support, including advanced lethal defensive weapons (2).

After the Russian military intervention in eastern Ukraine and the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, the strategic partnership with the United States of America became vital for Ukraine (3). It helped ensure its territorial integrity, gain foreign financial and economic support for effective democratic reforms, economic restructuring and address the appropriate response from the international community to the presence of Russian forces in Donbass and the annexation of Crimea. Furthermore, US aid to Ukraine increased after Russia's all-out invasion in 19772022, Therefore, the Ukrainian-American relations in today's geopolitical reality have become an important factor in strengthening the national security equation for Ukraine. Therefore, advanced strategic cooperation with the United States of America in the military, political and technical fields is one of the ingredients for enhancing the main response opportunities to confront the Russian challenge, as well as the possibility of ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state.(4).

The United States of America also has a permanent interest in Ukraine. Because it affects what is called “the specificity of the liberal international order” (5)In this regard, US Secretary of State (Anthony Blinken) stated: "The rules-based international order, which is crucial to maintaining peace and security, is being tested by Russia's unjustified invasion of Ukraine." The logic here is twofold. First, failure to support Ukraine would call into question American support for democracies around the world, thereby undermining the viability of Democracy for life as a means of organizing the political life of any society. As Biden explained, Ukraine is an integral part of “the ongoing battle between democracy and tyranny, between freedom and repression.” Implicitly, failure to help Ukraine would bring the United States back into this comprehensive geostrategic competition. Second, Russian aggrandizement itself represents a challenge to the basic principles – most of them unspecified, but apparently notions that powerful states should not employ force to impose their will on weaker actors, and that violations of state sovereignty should not be tolerated – which are supposed to The liberal system is based on it. Ignoring Russian aggression may lead to doubting the future process of the liberal democratic system supported by the United States of America (1).

In light of this, we will show the specificity of the American position towards the Russian-Ukrainian war by identifying the nature of the means and options employed by the United States of America, which contribute to understanding and strengthening the Russian position in terms of inputs and outputs resulting from it, according to the following context:

1. US economic sanctions:

After Russia launched its new invasion in 2022, the United States of America and its allies imposed a series of severe sanctions on Russia and significantly increased military and economic aid to Ukraine. The response of the USA, and its allies in particular, has focused first and foremost on the use of sanctions that are independent or (once unilateral and with their partners) sanctions. Sanctions by the United States of America and its allies are among the most controversial sanctions in international relations, and this is due to several reasons, most notably(2):

- Never before has an economy of Russia's size - highly integrated in global markets, a member of the G-20, and a major energy supplier - been targeted by sanctions to this extent. The shock waves are beginning to be felt around the world in light of the soaring prices of fuel, fertilizer and food. Related to the combined effects of sanctions and war.LostFinancial markets, industrial production, and supply chains have been hit by cascading crises, as well as the inevitable costs of all sides of the equation. This is the first time that the Russian Central Bank has impeded a major economy globally, as the Central Bank's sanctions have the potential to further affect all banking business. Transactions to and from the country are affected.

- Unprecedented and collective voluntary boycott of Russia by hundreds, if not thousands of international companies. Especially in light of the withdrawal of luxury goods companies and fast food chains, which increases the feeling of a unified global political front condemning Russia's actions..
- This is one of the rare occasions when such broad and harsh sanctions are imposed against a state capable of retaliating in a number of targeted ways. Russia has long used its restrictive measures (such as stopping gas exports and controlling agricultural imports as punitive measures for former Soviet countries to close relations with the EU or NATO). Therefore, it is expected that Russian “countermeasures” will continue to be used.
- It is considered a risk against a major nuclear power capable of employing countermeasures or response options according to the component of responding to the challenges facing a country, as the Russian President has always threatened to use nuclear weapons in order to enhance the credibility and conviction of the opponent in the ability to harm them.

The sanctions include a set of related measures taken by the US administration (Biden administration) and Congress since February 2022. Measures targeting Russian government assets, international trade, large economic sectors, and specific individuals and entities. Penalties and related procedures included the following (1):

- Restrictions on transactions with the Russian Central Bank, limiting its ability to draw on foreign dollar-denominated reserves, as well as on transactions with the Russian Ministry of Finance and the National Wealth Fund.
- export controls targeting Russia's defence, space and navy sectors; Energy production and a wide range of commercial and industrial operations. Export controls include restrictions on “sensitive U.S. technologies produced in foreign countries using U.S.-origin software, technology, or equipment.”
- A law suspends normal trade relations with Russia and its ally, Belarus (PL117-110). The import of Russian oil and other energy products into the United States of America is prohibited (109-PL117). Before this legislation was passed, President Biden imposed a ban via executive order on U.S. imports of American production of Russian crude oil, petroleum products, liquefied natural gas and coal. The White House has made clear: “We are always open to additional sanctions” (2).

Since February of the year 2023, the US administration imposed another set of sanctions, including (1):

- Preventing new American investment in Russia after the war and imposing Western economic sanctions.
- USA imports gold, diamonds, seafood and Russian liquor.
- Exporting American luxury goods and dollar-denominated banknotes.
- Providing accounting and assurance services, company formation, management consulting, and quantum computing services.
- Secondary market transactions by US financial institutions in Russian sovereign debt.
- Russian aircraft entering and using US airspace.
- US trade or investment in Russian-occupied areas of eastern Ukraine.

The US administration has also targeted Russian entities and individuals (including with restrictions on transactions and access to property located in the USA). It has included new goals since February 2022 following (2):

- Russian President Vladimir Putin, Prime Minister Mikhail Mishustin, members of the Security Council and the administration of Russia, including the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Finance and the heads of the Armed Forces and the Central Bank.
- The State Duma and the Federation (Russia's legislature) and their members.
- Six of the largest banks in Russia, including the two largest (Sberbank VTB Bank) which represent 80% of bank deposits. In addition to a bank (VEB) a major state development bank, and the Russian Direct Investment Fund.
- a company (Rostec State-owned defense, industrial and technology company (Alrosa) is the largest diamond mining company in the world, as well as (Severstal MMK,) major steel producers.
- a company (Nord Stream 2 AG) the parent company of the Russian natural gas pipeline project to Europe (3).
- Dozens of Russia's Kremlin-linked business elite (many of whom are referred to as oligarchs), their family members and company directors.
- Dozens of aerospace and defense companies, disinformation and propaganda operations, sanctions evaders, and virtual currency mining companies.
- Russian occupation officials (official Russian leaders) or by proxy (Foreign recruits and Chechen armed groups).

2. Reasons for American support for Ukraine:

The United States of America is one of the most important countries providing military aid to Ukraine, especially the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 24 February 2022, and among the reasons for the United States' support for Ukraine (1):

- The United States of America, along with its allies and partners, seeks to make the war on Ukraine a strategic failure for Russia across Europe, as NATO and the European Union unite in standing up to Russia and defending common (European-American) values. By working to restrict Russia's strategic sectors, including defense and space, the West continues to confront Russia's repeated attempts to weaken and destabilize sovereign states and undermine their institutions.
- The United States of America, with its NATO allies, focuses on strengthening its defense and deterrence against its opponents or competitors in the east (Russia and its allies), by welcoming new NATO allies such as (Finland and Sweden); With the aim of strengthening Western security and capabilities (according to the American strategic vision) against Russian threats; As well as weakening Russia (the rising revisionist power) and limiting its rise as a competitor in the new international order alongside China.
- The Russo-Ukrainian War significantly reduced Russia's position in competition with China and other rising Asian powers such as India and Japan. The effectiveness of Russian soft power and its diplomatic influence has diminished, and the use of the energy file as a tool (a means of pressure) in Russian foreign policy towards the West in general and Europe in particular has led to negative results, as the use of this file (the energy file); Its harm to Russia was greater than its harm to the West, because the Russian national economy relied heavily on gas imports and exports to Europe. On the other hand, the United States succeeded in convincing countries

Imported that Russia cannot be trusted as an economic partner in the field of energy in times of crisis (1).

- American aid has a major role in Ukrainian steadfastness against the Russian military machine. Because American support is multifaceted; And the Russian-Ukrainian

war exposed the weaknesses of the Russian war strategy, as this war can be interpreted as being made by the West (the United States of America and its European allies), to expose Russian military capabilities on the one hand, and to weaken Russia and deplete its capabilities on the other hand, as a strategic plan to prevent the rise of Russia as a power Revisionism in the new international order, or at least delaying this rise. As an incentive to include new countries in NATO (the Baltic states); To create a sense among these countries of the importance of joining NATO to avoid the Ukrainian fate, and to convince Eastern European and Baltic countries of the importance of increasing their military spending; As a strategic hedge against a possible Russian invasion (2). Bolstering Ukrainian sovereignty could help deter Moscow from trying to change its neighbors' borders by force or coercion. The weakening of the Russian army by Ukrainian forces and the Russian military-industrial complex will also reduce threats to NATO countries on Russia's periphery (at least in the near future). This will allow the United States of America to focus scarce defense dollars on confronting China in the Indo-Pacific region. In addition, ensuring that Russia does not achieve its goal also helps in strengthening the equation of extended deterrence in Asia by employing the capabilities of Western powers in all political, economic, security, military and information technology fields in a way that contributes to achieving a deterrent situation that affects the outcome of the other party's perception to push it to abandon its aggressive intentions. 3).

- Through the Russian-Ukrainian war, the United States of America worked and succeeded in convincing its European partners and its allies in NATO to strengthen support and increase the individual and collective capabilities of the partners, and to support Ukraine almost directly, By sending weapons, economic logistical supplies, and moral support to Ukraine at the popular and official level to support the fighting spirit against Russia, which indicates on change The strategy of the current American administration (the administration of US President Joe Biden) towards Ukraine and its war against Russia (1), in contrast to what happened in the 2014 Crimean War. Which the previous US administration (Barack Obama's administration) did not interact with significantly (2).

It is in the interest of the United States of America that Ukraine remain independent and maintain its ability to choose its own destiny without outside interference. While Ukraine's success will rest largely on the shoulders of the Ukrainians themselves, the United States of America sees leadership as necessary to counter Russian aggression and support Ukraine. So you must seize the opportunity to move quickly and aggressively to reaffirm America's commitment and support to the people of Ukraine. In return, both the United States of America and its allies will be safer (3).

Given the catastrophic potential for nuclear escalation and miscalculation that only increases as this war continues, we agree with your goal of avoiding direct military conflict as a priority over national security; Given the devastation of the Russo-Ukraine war, as well as the risk of catastrophic escalation, we also believe it is in the interests of Ukraine, the United States, and the world to avoid a protracted conflict. For this reason, we urge you to combine the military and economic support provided by the United States to Ukraine with a proactive diplomatic push, and to redouble efforts to search for a realistic framework for a ceasefire. "This is consistent with your recognition that there has to be a negotiated settlement here, and your concern that Vladimir Putin has no way out now, and we are trying to figure out what to do about that."(4)

The second requirement: NATO's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war:

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):

It is a military alliance established by 12 countries, in 1949. The member states agreed to assist each other in the event of any armed attack in accordance with Article 5 of the Founding Treaty. Its aim is also to confront the threat of Soviet expansion in Europe after

World War II (1). In order to analyze the dimensions of NATO's position on the Russian-Ukrainian war, we will focus on studying the following issues:

The geostrategic importance of Ukraine for NATO and Russia:

In order for the countries of Europe to decisively defeat Russia, they must capture Moscow. But the distance to Moscow is long, which requires transporting reinforcements and supplies to enhance advanced military deployment capabilities. With the advance towards Russia, the attacking forces will inevitably weaken. Hitler and Napoleon arrived in Moscow exhausted, both of them exposed to friction and weakness. Because of the distance and the harsh winter. Therefore, NATO seeks proactive positioning close to the Russian borders, as explained in Map No. (1), Where the Russian cities are in the crosshairs of his fire, and Ukraine can play this role by making it a western sphere of influence, due to its geographical location adjacent to Russia (2). Despite Russia's warning that NATO should not expand eastward, NATO continued to expand its geopolitical reach. In a year 2008 NATO announced that Ukraine and Georgia would become members within the framework of NATO, which Russia considered a strategic threat to its national security. The main reason behind Russia's strong reaction regarding the expansion of NATO towards Ukraine and Georgia was for geopolitical reasons, as Russia considered the presence of military bases (for NATO) Being too close to Russia's borders will affect the country's strategic security interests (3). But the West's attitudes towards Russia since the end of the Cold War have made the latter lose all confidence in the Western powers and their promises of greater cooperation at the end of the conflict. Therefore, Russia took defensive positions at times and offensive positions at other times towards Western powers, especially NATO, as Russian President Putin blamed the West as a result of the ongoing conflict in Ukraine (4). He pointed out that the West did not It respects the agreements reached after the fall of the Berlin Wall, which stipulated: "NATO will not expand Towards the East." Putin had repeatedly referred to the beginning of the crisis in Ukraine as a sign of its joining NATO Totally unacceptable for Russia. Therefore, the coup in Ukraine in favor of a government loyal to the European Union and hostile to Russia was the variable that forced Russia to respond to a series of events that would bring Ukraine closer to the European Union and perhaps NATO, in addition to the behaviors adopted by Ukraine that harm the national interests of the Russian Federation. Russia believes that if it had not intervened in Ukraine, the NATO threat would have reached its political system. Because of the identity crisis and the collapse of the concept of the Russian world that might happen if President Putin does nothing about Ukraine. The dispute between the two countries prompted Ukraine to look for other partners, including Western countries. Despite Russia's actions towards Ukraine (1), President Putin's behavior can be considered influenced by the same geopolitical considerations that affect any major power to protect its vital area.

1. The importance of NATO for Ukraine:

According to the contents of the Ukrainian strategy and the follow-up to the path of NATO membership, Ukraine's other priorities towards NATO are due to several reasons, including (1):

- Securing Ukraine's invitation to membership action plan.
- Intensifying joint activities with NATO to confront Russian aggression.
- Increasing NATO's presence in the Black Sea region.
- Cooperation with NATO in the face of hybrid threats.
- Reforming the security and defense sector and meeting the political criteria for membership.
- Contribute to international security by participating in NATO-led missions.

2. NATO and the Russian-Ukrainian War (Behavior and Attitudes):

The Russian leadership (Russian President Vladimir Putin and the Kremlin) began to sense the danger of NATO reaching its vital approaches (the Russian-Ukrainian border); Which prompted Russia to pursue a hard power policy towards Ukraine. Therefore, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict has continued since the annexation of Crimea in 2014, and this period is considered one of the most dangerous security threats witnessed in the Eurasian region, that is, the struggle for influence between Russia and the West in the Eastern European region, and this competition for influence is represented by agreements (friendship and cooperation agreements). between Russia and the countries of the Soviet Union) which allow Russia the right to intervene militarily if Russia feels that its national security is threatened (2). These agreements, according to the Western strategic vision, amount to the restoration of Russian influence in the countries of Eastern Europe (the countries of the Russian Commonwealth), and according to the former Secretary General of NATO NATO (Anders Fogh Rasmussen):

Since Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and the destabilization of eastern Ukraine in 2014, take NATO took a firm stand supporting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders (1). The Allies condemned Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and refused to recognize it. It also condemned the unjustified Russian war on Ukraine. According to NATO, this war constitutes a clear violation of international law and a serious undermining of international and regional security. In February 2022, Russia declared war on Ukraine and sought to annex several regions adjacent to its borders, including Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kherson, and held a referendum according to which autonomy was declared in those regions, i.e. their de facto subordination to Russia (2).

Before the war, many allies, including the United Kingdom, Poland and Lithuania, supplied weapons to Ukraine, while Turkey supplied UAVs. Bayraktar TB2)) which has proven to be indispensable on the battlefield (3).

According to a preliminary report issued by NATO, NATO members agreed to take a set of measures to continue supporting Ukraine, including (4):

- Increase and support deliveries of the most critical weapons systems to Ukraine, including anti-aircraft, artillery, ammunition, anti-missile and anti-ship systems.
- Focus on implementing measures to reduce or gradually reduce imports of oil, gas, coal and uranium from Russia and establish solidarity mechanisms with the most affected NATO and EU member states; Introducing other sanctions including the complete exclusion of Russia from the network (SWIFT) to transfer money.
- Increase and maintain financial, economic and material support for Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees; Help design a mechanism similar to the Marshall Plan to rebuild Ukraine after the war, perhaps using frozen Russian assets, especially since some estimates place the potential cost of reconstruction at more than half a billion dollars; Due to the massive destruction to housing, roads, airports, ports, railways and civil society institutions across the country.
- Support allied EU members to facilitate all available measures to accelerate Ukraine's accession process to the European Union.
- Support investigations into war crimes committed in Ukraine and strengthen international efforts to hold perpetrators accountable.
- With Ukraine winning the global information war (international media sympathy), there should be more coordinated efforts to counter Russian propaganda and disinformation, such as creating and supporting more online resources in Russian that provide objective information to Russian speakers in Russia and abroad (1).

- Reaffirming the permanent commitment of the Allies to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and the policy of non-recognition of illegal annexations (2).
- Reaffirm NATO's commitment to the open-door policy and the principle that no third country can veto NATO membership, recognizing Ukraine's sovereign right to choose its own alliances or other security arrangements.
- Continue to support diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict, while recognizing that the current Russian regime has sought in the past to deceive and back away from its international obligations (3).
- Continue to hold the current Belarusian regime responsible for its role in the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

Conclusions:

At the conclusion of this study, it can be said that the United States of America and its allies (the West) have an active role in supporting Ukraine and its steadfastness, in addition to imposing economic sanctions on Russia to exhaust it, and they cannot retreat; Because this will prove the weakness of their allies in the countries of Eastern Europe, but Russia will not abandon Ukraine, whatever the consequences, and is working to annex it to it in any way (alliance - strategic partnership - occupation and annexation... etc.), but in the end Ukraine must be within the Russian orbit. And under its control and influence in any case and at any cost, and the West is fully aware of this, but it is trying to attract Ukraine under its influence in order to weaken Russia. Likewise, the United States of America and the West do not want the war in Ukraine to develop into an all-out war. Because both of them realize how dangerous this is and each of them appreciates the danger of the other side, which may be unexpected, leading to being drawn into an all-out war that cannot be controlled.

1. The United States of America is geographically far from the conflict zone, but it is the most active country in it, as it is one of the NATO countries, and it has the leadership of the alliance.
2. NATO has an active role in Ukraine's resilience by supporting it with weapons, ammunition, and other weapons to defend itself against Russia.
3. NATO is seeking a proactive positioning close to the Russian borders, and despite Russia's warning not to expand eastward, it has continued to expand its geopolitical reach, and this is a strategic threat to its national security.

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