

THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR ON THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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The international security system is a set of institutions, mechanisms and legal norms established to protect the sovereignty of states, prevent conflicts and ensure global stability [1]. The main elements of this system are international organizations, collective security mechanisms, international legal norms and diplomatic relations.

The international security system formed after the Second World War was mainly built on the United Nations, regional security institutions and the principles of international law. However, the regional conflicts and competition between great powers that occurred in the 21st century have tested the effectiveness of this system to some extent [2].

The processes taking place in the system of international relations in the 21st century mainly show that the global security environment is changing dynamically. In particular, the large-scale military intervention of the Russian Federation against Ukraine in 2022 is considered the beginning of a new stage in international relations [3].

This event had a serious impact on the international security system formed after the Second World War and created new realities in the global balance of power. This war was not only a regional conflict, but also affected the global security architecture, the application of international law, collective security mechanisms and the change in the geopolitical balance.

Thus, the Russia-Ukraine war has brought the issues of the application of international law, the sovereignty of states, territorial integrity and the effectiveness of collective security mechanisms back to the agenda [4]. The war has affected the global system not only in the military-political sphere, but also in terms of economic, energy and information security.

On the other hand, the war has led to a change in the global geopolitical balance, increased competition between great powers and the strengthening of new geopolitical bloc tendencies.

On the one hand, Western states have supported Ukraine politically, economically and militarily, while on the other hand, Russia has faced international sanctions and political pressure [5]. This process has led to the formation of a new line of confrontation in international relations.

At the same time, the war has led to a reassessment of security issues in the post-Soviet space. A number of states have reconsidered their security strategies and made changes to their defense policies [6].

The war has led to an increase in NATO's role in the international security system. The increase in defense spending and strengthening of collective defense mechanisms by the Alliance member states is considered one of the main results of this conflict [7].

In addition, the decision of Finland and Sweden to join NATO has created significant changes in the security architecture of Europe. This process has led to the expansion of NATO and the reshaping of the European security system. In addition, the increase in NATO's military presence in Eastern Europe has had a direct impact on the security balance in the region [8; 9].

In addition to the above, the Russia-Ukraine war has had a serious impact on the global energy market [10-13]. The attempts of European countries to reduce their dependence on Russian energy resources have led to the formation of new energy strategies, and this issue has become one of the main components of the international security system.

Many states have accelerated the transition to alternative energy sources and expanded their activities towards the creation of new energy routes.

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