Guatemala

Russia the bilateral reported a significant association between Russia and Ukraine are known as Ukraine relations. Unmarked Russian forces inhabited and afterward annexed Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula trying to follow this same Ukrainian Revolution of Dignity in 2014, whilst also pro-Russia separatists involved the Ukrainian military in a military conflict for command of eastern Ukraine; such happenings marked the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian War. Russia began a massive invasion of both the Ukrainian mainland on February 24, 2022, leading Ukraine to cut all formal diplomatic connections with Russia. The descendant states' two countries have been defined by ties, tensions, and open animosity since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The successor states' two countries have indeed been defined with ties, tensions, even open animosity since the disintegration of the Soviet Union after 1991. In the early 1990s, Ukraine's foreign policy was characterized by aspirations to maintain its sovereign rights, following by a foreign policy that combined collaboration with both the European Union (EU), Russian, and other large polities. Relationship between the two nations deteriorated after the 2014 Ukrainian revolution, which has been followed by Russia's territorial expansion of Crimea from Ukraine, and because of to Ukraine's support for separatist combatants from the Donetsk Republic of The union and the Luhansk Region in General in a war that killed over 13,000 people by early 2020 and did result in Western sanctions against Russia. Several bilateral agreements, and other bilateral agreements, have been terminated.

A Russian military deployment on Ukraine's border in 2021 and 2022 heightened tensions and deteriorated international relationship between the two nations. Ukraine broke diplomatic relations with Russia in response to Russia's war on Ukraine. In many places of Ukraine, streets called for Russian figures or monuments celebrating Russia and Ukraine's relationship have been dismantled.

On Thursday, Russian was then isolated in the international world when the United Nations General Assembly approved a bill demanding that Moscow end its war against Ukraine immediately. By a vote of 140 in favor, five against, as well as 38 abstentions, the United Nations backed a message suggested by Ukraine with both the assistance of further over 80 countries that also requires the security of any and all civilian populations and civilian buildings, and also humanitarian and medical personnel and journalists. "A strong majority of UN member states stated clearly that Russia bear's primary responsibility for the catastrophic humanitarian catastrophe and violence in Ukraine," said US Ambassador Linda Thomas-Greenfield following the vote.

Following treaties were made between both the countries like Union Workers'-Peasants' treaty (28 December 1920), Union treaty (30 December 1922; 31 January 1924), Union treaty (30 December 1922; 31 January 1924), 1954 Soviet Decree: Transfer of the Crimean Oblast from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (February 1954), Treaty between the Russian SFSR and the Ukrainian SSR (Kyiv, 19 November 1990), Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances (5 December 1994), Partition Treaty on the Status and Conditions of the Black Sea Fleet (Kyiv, 28 May 1997), Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership Between the Russian Federation and Ukraine (Kyiv, 31 May 1997), Agreement for

Cooperation in use Of the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait Between the Russian Federation and Ukraine (2003) 2010 Kharkiv Pact Ukraine has canceled a number of agreements with Russia since the 2014 Crimea war began (for example agreements in the military and technical cooperation sphere signed in 1993). In December 2019, Ukraine and Russia agreed to establish a total cease-fire in eastern Ukraine before the end of the year. The discussions were mediated by Germany and France, and the involved parties agreed to a large prisoner exchange as well as Ukraine's troop withdrawal from three crucial front regions.

Sevastopol, the Kerch Strait, as well as the Sea of Azov are among the territorial disputes between the two countries. Russia claims property in Crimea via decision #1809-1 of the Russian Federation's Top Council, "About constitutional evaluation of acts of a top institution of state power of an RSFSR concerned changing the conduct of Crimea, enacted in 1954." Russia annexed Crimea in 2014. Ukraine considers this an annexation and a crime against humanity, as well as a violation of international agreements such as the 1991 Confederation Agreement, the Helsinki Accords, this same Nuclear Non-Proliferation Peace agreement of 1994, and the Peace agreement on Companionship, Cooperation, but instead Collaboration between Russia and Ukraine. Many international leaders condemned the incident as an illegal takeover of Ukrainian territory in breach of Russia's 1994 Budapest Memorandum on Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The referendum and annexation were also rejected by United Nations General Assembly, which adopted a semi resolution affirming Ukraine's "territorial integrity within internationally recognized borders." Also see: International responses to the Russian Federation's annexation of Crimea, International sanctions as during Russo-Ukrainian War, and Tuzla Island.

Since 2003, the Tuzla issue has remained unresolved. Some Russian nationalists question Ukraine's independence, believing that Ukrainians (together with Belarusians) are part of the Russian nation and that Ukraine is part of Greater Russia. "Ukraine is not even a state," Putin reportedly said in 2006, and following the invasion of Crimea, he declared in Mid-2021 the Ukrainians and Russians "are one people." "There is no Ukraine," said top Kremlin ideologue Vladislav Surkov in February 2020. "Among the Russian population, it is frequently viewed and self-evident because Crimea had traditionally constituted Russian territory, and moreover everyone of Ukraine is now in fact a historical part of Ukraine," says international relations researcher Björn Alexander Düben. • In 2022, British minister of defense Ben Wallace referred to Putin's article "Here on Historic Unity of Russians with Ukrainians" as "skewed and selective logic to support, at best, the subjection of Ukraine and, at worst, the forcible union of that sovereign nation."

There are many paths that can lead to this result, including: NATO could opt to escalate its engagement in Ukraine by seeking to impose a no-fly zone or other sort of direct intervention, for example. For the time being, the US and other NATO partners have ruled out adopting a no-fly zone, but this could change should Russia continues to bombard people. Russia will have to choose between backing down or engaging alliance military forces head-on. If it opts for the latter, the chances of a growing armed war among NATO and Russia skyrocket. Russia might target a NATO member's territory by accident. As the Russian military's stock of pinpoint accuracy munitions begins to deplete, the possibility of an unintentional escalation with NATO increases. In this scenario, direct conflict, maybe air-to-air or air-to-ground, would erupt in Ukraine's border regions. As a result, a related employment cycle between strike and counter-strike could erupt, escalating to open conflict.