

Russia's Invasion of Ukraine and International Law: Analysis of Implication to Global Peace and Security

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Abstract— This article discusses the international law implications of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The 2014 Russian military intervention in Ukraine raised significant concerns regarding sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the use of force in international relations. This article examined the applicable international law, treaties, and customary laws. The activities of Russia have an impact on international law, government accountability, and global peace and security. This normative legal study employed the theory of aggressiveness. Literature investigation provides data. This study utilises secondary data extracted from primary, secondary, and non-legal sources. Followed the qualitative analysis with a descriptive presentation. According to the research, Russia's actions violate international law, violate human rights, and destabilise the region. For this transgression to be adequately addressed, a robust international response and international law enforcement are required.

Keywords— Global peace, International law, Sovereignty, Territorial integrity and Use of force.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 2014, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has triggered a major political crisis that has startled the world in recent times. Promoting significant debates concerning international law and the principles governing state behaviour in the international system. Russia's aggressive actions against Ukraine could not have been, without some causal explanations of frustrations of the authorities of Moscow in furthering their national interest of securing the Eastern Europe or the territories of the old Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). This geo-political phobia and aggressive defense of own territory from perceived enemies would elicit understanding of the implications of Russia's military intervention. The extent to which it affected Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the bloody abuse of her defenseless population, as well as the violation of the prohibition of the use of force treaties. To properly situate these concerns, the study investigates the objectives of establishing:

- a) The causal factor that accounted for Russia's aggression against Ukraine
- b) The international law principles violated or affected by Russia's action
- c) The implications of Russia's invasion of Ukraine to global peace and security.

This study achieves focus and effective realization of the above objectives by clarifying the concepts of; international law, use of force, sovereignty, territorial integrity and global peace. It is our considered hope that this paper will add value to future discourses or studies on related areas of aggression and international law in the global environment.

Clarification of Concepts

1. *International Law*: International law is loosely conceived as the 'law of sovereign nations'. It refers to the collection of legal principles and rules that govern the relationships between nations, international organisations, and sometimes individuals in the international system. In the modern times, international law functions as a framework

for preserving peace, resolving conflicts, fostering cooperation, and regulating various aspects of global affairs. Treaties, customary practises, general principles, and judicial decisions all contribute to the development and application of international law (Shaw, 2017). This view of international law was perhaps influenced by Y. Korovin's earlier view of it as the international code of peaceful co-existence (Palmer and Perkins, 2007).

The above views of international law is incongruent with the standard Soviet conception of the term, as the totality of norms regulating relations between states in the process of their struggle and cooperation, expressing the will of the ruling classes of these states and secured by coercion exercised by states individually or collectively (Vyshinsky 1948). It is obviously contestable that from the Soviet position of international law, Russia drew some legal strength and alibi to intervene in Ukraine through the use of force. But should international law be binding on interacting states as expected, is there any protection in its provisions for Russia's use of force?

2. *The Use of Force*: In international law, the concept of the use of force refers to the employment or application of physical force of military, nuclear or bio-chemical weapons in the intervention of states or group of states against perceived enemies. The deployment or application of military or coercive measures by states against one another. It includes any armed or unarmed act of violence that results in bodily injury, property damage, or the violation of territorial integrity. The use of force is governed by specific legal constraints, which are primarily enumerated in the United Nations Charter and customary international law, which emphasise the principles of self-defence, collective security, and the prohibition of aggression (Corten and Klein, 2018; Dinstein, 2016). Use of force is indeed an aggressive action which contravenes the principles of international law. It breaches global peace and security and undermines the Sovereignty of states.

3. *Sovereignty*: Sovereignty refers to the supreme and independent authority of a state or governing body to exercise power and control over its territory and population without external interference. It implies the exclusive authority of the state to govern, legislate, maintain order, and represent itself in international relations. Sovereignty is a fundamental principle of international law, serving as the foundation for state equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. However, sovereignty is not absolute and is frequently subject to limitations and obligations resulting from international agreements, human rights standards, and customary practices (Crawford, 2006; Shaw, 2017). Sovereignty is indeed principle of autonomous state; that reserves and expresses exclusive jurisdiction over its population and territory, including the unquestionable maintenance of the integrity of such territory.
4. *Territorial Integrity*: Territorial integrity refers to the inviolability and preservation of a state's geographical borders, land, and territorial possessions. It signifies the principle that states should respect the physical integrity and sovereignty of each other's territories and refrain from violating them. International law broadly recognises and protects the principle of territorial integrity, emphasising that states should not engage in aggression, territorial conquest, or territorial dismemberment against one another. Any alteration of borders or territorial claims should occur through peaceful means, such as negotiation, assent, or in accordance with international legal processes (Talmon, 2018; Orakhelasvili, 2013). Territorial integrity is assured in a world environment of friendly neighborliness and peaceful geo-spatial co-existence. it is a gateway to creation of buffer states and sustenance of global peace and security.
5. *Global Peace and Security*: The concept of global peace is a concept in principle or in advocacy which the world has not experienced in several decades. It signifies a secure environment of worldwide absence of fear, anxiety, wars and threats to core values of personalized or shared ownership. A condition of prevailing calmness and tranquillity across national boundaries that is suggestive of a harmonious living and friendly co-existence in the world habitable spaces. Global peace does not in essence mean absence of conflicts in the world environment but the presence of peace building structures and confidence maintaining mechanism to restore harmony to any troubled places. Global peace leads to integration and development of world societies which aggression significantly threatens.

Theoretical Framework

This work employed theory of aggression as its theoretical framework. The theory which was propounded in 1939 by Dollard Doob, Miller Mower and Seers states that aggression is the result of frustration and frustration leads to aggressive behaviour. Frustration is presented as “any event or stimulus that prevents an individual (and we add groups and entities) from attaining a goal and its accompanying reinforcement quality. Aggression on the other hand is the demonstration of

frustration through the use of force or any act causing harm and significant damage.

Aggression examines the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in the context of international law's prohibition on the use of force. It focuses on the violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the implications of such actions for the international legal order. According to the United Nations Charter, the use of force is prohibited, except in cases of self-defense or when authorized by the UN Security Council (United Nations Charter, Article 2(4)). Russia's invasion of Ukraine is widely seen as a violation of this prohibition, as it was not carried out in self-defense and lacked the authorization of the Security Council.

According to proponents of the theory of aggression, Russia's actions constitute an act of aggression that undermines the fundamental principles of international law. They emphasise the significance of respecting the principle of non-interference in the affairs of other states as well as the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states (Resolution 2625 of the United Nations General Assembly). Russia's invasion of Ukraine raises concerns about the stability and predictability of the international legal system due to its disregard for these principles. The theory of aggression raises questions regarding state accountability and the role of international institutions in responding to violations of the prohibition on the use of force. It emphasises the need for accountability and international law enforcement mechanisms, such as diplomatic negotiations, economic sanctions, and international tribunals. Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court allows the International Criminal Court to investigate and prosecute individuals liable for acts of aggression.

Application of the Aggression Theory

The theory of aggression provides a framework for analysing Russia's invasion of Ukraine in light of international law's ban on the use of force. This theory contends that Russia's actions constitute an act of aggression, violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. It emphasises the significance of adhering to the United Nations Charter's principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and the prohibition on the use of force. The theory of aggression raises questions regarding state accountability and the role of international institutions in responding to such violations.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research setting is the far away Eastern European environment of the old USSR territories of Russia and Ukraine with their capitals at Moscow and Kiev. Russia was the arch city (capital) of the former USSR that has not hidden its expansionist interest in the autonomous republics of the nations following the disintegration and collapse of USSR. Ukraine was one of the over 15 autonomous Republics and Baltic states that got independence due to the said collapse of USSR. Russia's intention of effective occupation or annexation of Ukraine became clearer in 2014 with Russia's proxy seizure of Ukrainian regions of Crimea and Donbas, which climaxed into full scale invasion and war in 2022. The human population, the

non-human infrastructure, natural endowments, aquatic lives, agro and aerial resources, including personnel and non-personnel armory in the area, constituted significant elements in this study.

As a normative juridical research, available data literature study was found a relevant data collection method. This method relied on secondary documents of legal and non-legal materials; including books, magazines, newspapers and journals as relevant instruments of data gathering. These volumes of qualitative data were analyzed descriptively, being guided by the explanatory framework of the aggression theory.

The study is specifically concerned with the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, its effects on international law and its consequent implications to global peace, effectively for the period between Feb. 2014 and June 2023.

III. CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S INVASION OF UKRAINE

Russia's aggressive invasion of Ukraine must be a consequence of somewhat frustration encountered by Moscow in her relationship with the west. These frustrations will guide our understanding of the remote and immediate causes of the aggression of Russia against Ukraine.

We shall therefore examine the remote and immediate causes of Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the frustration that forged them.

Russia invasion must not be unconnected with the age long belief by Russians that the "west are the traditional enemies of Russia". Even the withdrawal submission of President Gorbachev; "we don't consider you an enemy anymore; while accepting the unification of Germany, only confirms this traditional belief of Russians. Gorbachev made this submission based on the assurance he received from the west, that NATO would not expand to the eastern part of Europe. The west has not kept this agreement as NATO has embraced and still embracing eastern European nations despite Russia's defiant opposition.

IV. REMOTE CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S AGGRESSION

Cause 1: NATO's spirited expansion towards eastern European territories.

Frustration 1: Authorities of Moscow believe that NATO's continued expansion towards the eastern Europe is a slight on Russia considering the understanding that was reached with the west under Gorbachev, that paved the way to restructuring in the former USSR territory. The remote frustration of Russia that occasioned her aggression against Ukraine has been her constantly truncated opposition to western European spirited expansion of NATO towards the east to presumably destabilize Russia. The point here is Russia's failed several effort to stop NATO's expansion towards her neighbors. The invasion of Ukraine is a declarative statement of Russia's unwavering opposition to the western expansionist interest in the east.

Cause 2: Post cold war traumatic effect of defeat of USSR.

Frustration 2: Russia's authorities considered the collapse of USSR as a conscious mastermind by the west through the manipulation of willing elements and stooges in the union who compromised policies and subverted sovereignty. Russia has not forgiven the west for the cold war experience of defeat under USSR. The end of the cold war and its outcome took Russia by surprise. She could not but accept the outcome with great displeasure, since she had no choice due to her severe economic challenges at the time. The position of an average Russian is that Gorbachev was a hireling of the west who was used to introduce and implement NATO's restructuring script to destroy USSR and Russia. Russia has found it difficult to assert self as world power since after the cold war impasse and to show that she is not inferior to America and the Western Europe. The difficulty Russia is having to accept the reality of defeat is demonstrated by invasion of Ukraine.

V. IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF RUSSIA INVASION OF UKRAINE

Cause 3: Ukraine's application to join NATO

Frustration 3: The January 2022 appeal of president Zelenskyy of Ukraine to the Western nations and America to let Ukraine join NATO was considered by Russia as a stab in the back. Russia considered Ukraine decision to join NATO as an objectionable security risk and a destructive straw to her territorial existence. This is because Ukraine's NATO membership would advance NATO troupes to Russia's borders and territorial space. Russia's frustration to compel Ukraine to drop NATO membership decision has pushed her into aggressive invasion of Ukraine. It is widely believed that Ukraine's acceptance to join NATO could constitute threat to Russia. (Lavrov 2022, Marien 2022).

Cause 4: Russia's assumed obligatory mission to protect the ethnic Russian's in Ukraine.

Frustration 4: Russia's concern over the security of lives and properties of the ethnic Russians (Russia speaking population) in Ukraine had moved her to take some measures in the past including the sponsorship of pro-Russia governments in some Ukraine sub-territories. The failure of these measures compelled Russia to use force to stop Ukraine from further NATO bid

Cause 5: Sustained impression that the West are the traditional enemies of Russia

Frustration 5: The remote frustration of Russia that occasioned her aggression against Ukraine has been her constantly truncated opposition to western European spirited expansion of NATO towards the east to presumably destabilize Russia. The point here is Russia's failed several efforts to

stop NATO's expansion towards her neighbors, provoked aggression against Ukraine. The invasion of Ukraine is a declarative statement of Russia's unwavering opposition to the western expansionist interest in the east.

Cause 6: Personal Ambition and manneristic trappings of the leadership symbol in Russia (Putin)

Frustration 6: Personal convictions of president Vladimir Putin particularly his experience during the cold war years (as a stakeholder) and after concerning the conscious effort of the west to further policy of containment-subjugation of Russia that is aimed at depleting her resource base by dispossessing Russia of her allies and territorial neighbors. Putin has never accepted the process through which former republics of USSR became independent nations. He recently declared that Ukraine was not a proper state but a puppet of west (Kingsley and Sommerlad, 2022). To reverse the order of sovereign status of former USSR republics, Putin aggressively invaded Ukraine, perhaps a stepping stone to other annexations should he succeed.

VI. THE ANALYSIS OF INVASION OF UKRAINE BY RUSSIA

A summary of the invasion: The invasion of Ukraine by Russia in 2014 was a significant event that had far-reaching implications for international relations and international law. In Ukraine, political unrest erupted in February 2014, resulting in the removal of President Viktor Yanukovich. In March 2014, Russia subsequently annexed Crimea, a region within Ukraine. Following the annexation, pro-Russian separatist movements arose in eastern Ukraine, resulting in a conflict between Ukrainian armed forces and Russia-backed separatist organisations.

The international community has broadly condemned Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Numerous resolutions, declarations, and reports from international organisations and nations have voiced concern over Russia's actions and urged a peaceful resolution to the conflict. For instance, the United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution 68/262, affirming Ukraine's territorial integrity and calling for a peaceful resolution to the crisis.

The invasion raises significant legal issues regarding territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the use of force in international law. According to international law, Russia's actions have been interpreted as a violation of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Russia's use of force without Ukraine's consent or a UN Security Council resolution has been criticised as a violation of the United Nations Charter, which prohibits the use of force except in self-defence or with Security Council authorization.

In addition, Russia's actions in Crimea have been viewed as a violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states under international law. Resolution 68/262 of the United Nations General Assembly declared the annexation of Crimea to be illegitimate and unrecognised by the international community. The Ukraine conflict also raises

concerns regarding violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. Cases of human rights violations, including arbitrary detentions, torture, and violations of minority rights, have been reported. Also reported are the targeting of civilian infrastructure and the displacement of civilians.

Analysing Russia's invasion justifications Russia presented multiple justifications for its invasion of Ukraine, attempting to legitimise its actions within the context of international law. However, these justifications have been heavily criticised and deemed to lack a sound legal foundation. This analysis examines Russia's primary arguments and the international community's reaction to them.

The preservation of Russian-speaking populations in Ukraine is one of the primary justifications offered by Russia. Russia contends that it is obligated to protect the rights and interests of ethnic Russians and Russian-speaking communities in Ukraine, especially in Crimea and eastern Ukraine. It asserts that these populations are subject to discrimination and require protection. Russia also cites the alleged threat to its national security as a justification. It contends that NATO's expansion and Ukraine's possible incorporation into Western alliances pose a direct threat to Russia's security interests. Russia asserts that preventing Ukraine from falling under Western influence and ensuring its own strategic stability are necessary.

However, the international community has responded with scepticism and condemnation to these justifications. Critics contend that Russia's actions violate international law, specifically the prohibition on the use of force and the respect for territorial integrity. In Resolution 68/262, the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed Ukraine's territorial integrity and called for a peaceful resolution of the crisis, indicating that Russia's justifications lack international recognition. In addition, the assertion that protecting Russian-speaking populations is a justification for intervention has been extensively criticised. Instead of a military invasion, the international community has argued that the grievances of minority populations should be addressed through peaceful means, diplomatic negotiations, and respect for Ukraine's sovereignty.

Analysis of military operations and strategies: Russia's military actions and tactics during its invasion of Ukraine have had a significant impact on the conflict's course and outcome. This analysis analyses some of Russia's most important military strategies and tactics, as well as their implications, using available data and reports.

In 2014, the swift and coordinated operation to seize Crimea was a notable military action. Russian forces, commonly known as "little green men" due to their inconspicuous uniforms and lack of insignia, utilised a combination of special forces, intelligence operations, and cyber warfare to swiftly secure key strategic locations in Crimea (BBC, 2015). This covert strategy enabled Russia to seize control of Crimea with minimal opposition, effectively annexing the territory.

In the ensuing conflict in eastern Ukraine, Russia employed a strategy of hybrid warfare. This was accomplished through a combination of conventional military tactics, irregular warfare, and support for separatist organisations. Russia provided military assets, training, and support to pro-Russian separatist

forces while maintaining a degree of denial about its involvement (Atlantic Council, 2019). Russia was able to exert influence and control over certain regions without directly involving its regular armed forces by utilising irregular forces.

To acquire and control territory, the Russian military employed a combination of artillery bombardment, armoured offensives, and tactical operations. Targeting Ukrainian military positions and infrastructure with heavy artillery barrages and Grad missiles caused significant damage (Amnesty International, 2015). The deployment of armoured units, such as tanks and armoured personnel carriers, to conduct offensives and support separatist forces. In addition, Russia employed cyber warfare tactics such as hacking and disinformation campaigns to sway public opinion and disrupt Ukrainian communications and infrastructure (Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2019).

Russia's military actions and strategies have garnered widespread condemnation from the international community. They are considered violations of international law, including the prohibition on the use of force, and have raised concerns regarding the conflict's humanitarian impact. International organisations have documented civilian casualties, displacement, and infrastructure devastation attributable to Russia's military operations and tactics (Human Rights Watch, 2018).

Evaluation of the response of the international community: The response of the international community to Russia's invasion of Ukraine has been multifaceted, including diplomatic efforts, economic sanctions, and condemnations. This evaluation provides a concise summary of the response and its main components, drawing on available data and reports.

Diplomatic efforts have significantly influenced the global response. Numerous nations, including the United States, European Union member states, and others, have condemned Russia's actions and voiced support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. Diplomatic initiatives, including the Normandy Format and the Minsk agreements, have been created to facilitate negotiations and seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict (European External Action Service, 2021).

The international community has primarily employed economic sanctions in response to Russia's invasion. The European Union, the United States, and other countries have imposed targeted sanctions on Russian individuals, organisations, and sectors, including the financial, energy, and defence sectors. The objective of these sanctions is to exert economic pressure on Russia and deter further aggression (Council of the European Union, 2021). Notably, the efficacy and impact of sanctions continue to be the subject of ongoing debates and evaluations.

In response to the invasion, international organisations, such as the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), have also played a role. The United Nations General Assembly has passed resolutions affirming Ukraine's territorial integrity and calling for a peaceful resolution to the crisis (United Nations General Assembly, 2014). The OSCE has dispatched a Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine in order to observe and report

on the situation on the ground and facilitate dialogue between the involved parties (OSCE, n.d.).

Nonetheless, obstacles remain in the pursuit of an enduring resolution to the conflict. The ongoing nature of the conflict, the complexity of the geopolitical dynamics, and the difficulty of enforcing compliance with international norms and agreements have hampered the international community's efforts to address the situation comprehensively. In addition, countries' divergent perspectives and competing interests have presented obstacles to a unified response.

International Law Principles Affected or violated by Russia' invasion

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has significant effects on international law. It affected various principles and norms that govern relations between states. Here are some of the key ones.

1. *Violation of Territorial Integrity and Sovereignty:* The invasion constitutes a blatant violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, which are fundamental principles of international law. Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter expressly prohibits the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. Russia's actions undermine the principle of respecting borders and the sovereignty of states, creating a precedent that the international community finds unsettling.
2. *Principle of Non interference:* This principle of international law prohibits the UN member states from interfering in the internal affairs; policies; programmes; politics and conflicts of other states. Russia's aggressive action against Ukraine because of latter's application to join NATO is indeed a violation of this principle which is equally a slap at Ukraine sovereignty.
3. *International Law's Prohibition on the Use of Force:* Russia's invasion raises concerns about international law's prohibition on the use of force. This principle is essential for the preservation of international peace and security. The invasion without proper justification or authorization undermines the credibility and efficacy of this prohibition, which could encourage other states to resort to force in international disputes.
4. *Respect for Humanitarian access and Civilian population during Armed Conflict:* The use of the law of armed conflict has effects because of the conflict that the Russian invasion caused. Human Rights Watch (2018) documents violations of international humanitarian law, such as the targeting of civilian areas and infrastructure, the use of indiscriminate munitions, and the denial of humanitarian access. In the context of hybrid warfare and non-state actors, these violations demonstrate the difficulty of upholding the principles of distinction, proportionality, and civilian protection.
5. *State Responsibility and Accountability:* Russia's invasion raises concerns about international law's state responsibility and accountability. It provokes reflections on the accountability of states for their actions and the potential legal repercussions of violating international norms. The international community may investigate avenues for holding Russia accountable, including diplomatic pressure,

economic sanctions, and legal mechanisms such as international courts and tribunals.

Implications of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine to Global Peace

1. *Foreign Relations:* The invasion has strained international relations, resulting in geopolitical tensions and impacting state-to-state trust and cooperation. It has caused disruptions in alliances, affected regional stability, and altered the global balance of power. The ongoing conflict underscores the difficulties of maintaining international order and the rule of law in a world that is becoming increasingly interconnected and complex. Global peace is substantially threatened by Russia's flagrant abuse of Ukraine's sovereign powers as protected by international law. The invasion has left indelible scars in Ukraine and Russia as lives are wasted and property destroyed. Eastern Europe shall never be the same again, and by extension the world.
2. United Nations Organization is heading towards tactical failure and functional irrelevance, should Russia succeed with these violations of international law, and the UN fails to call Russia to order despite its adopted general Assembly Resolution 68/262 which affirmed territorial integrity of Ukraine, and despite her enforced sanction regime, nation would look beyond the UN and the international law to handle their own affairs.
3. The world is heading towards the survival of the fittest since Russia used force in Ukraine without authorization by the UN Security Council and not as a defense against attack, small nations of the world are in danger.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

As a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the international community must collaborate to strengthen international law. The following recommendations can contribute to enhancing the efficacy and enforcement of international law in such circumstances:

1. *Reinforce the Prohibition on the Use of Force:* The international community should reaffirm and emphasise the United Nations Charter's prohibition on the use of force. States should actively promote compliance with this principle and hold violators accountable. Conflicts can be prevented from escalating into full-scale invasions by enhancing early warning, conflict prevention, and peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. *Enhance Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms:* Robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms can play a crucial role in documenting and publicising international law violations. International organisations, such as the United Nations and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), should have the authority and resources to conduct independent investigations, collect evidence, and report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.
3. *Enhance Sanction Regimes:* In order to deter and penalise violations of international law, economic sanctions have been implemented. Consideration should be given to strengthening and harmonising sanctions regimes against aggressor states, focusing on key individuals, entities, and

sectors implicated in the violation. Coordination between nations can increase the effectiveness of sanctions and deter future violations.

4. *Promoting Accountability and Justice:* It is essential for deterring future aggressions to ensure accountability for violations of international law. The international community should support efforts to bring war criminals, human rights abusers, and other violators to justice through international tribunals and referrals to the International Criminal Court (ICC). To promote justice and deterrence, encouraging states to cooperate with international justice mechanisms is essential.
5. *Prioritise Diplomatic Efforts to Promote Dialogue and Peaceful Resolutions:* Diplomatic efforts should be prioritised to promote dialogue and peaceful resolutions to conflicts. Mediation and negotiation mechanisms, such as the Normandy Format and the Minsk agreements in the case of Ukraine, must be bolstered and supported. Respecting the principles of international law, states should engage in sustained diplomatic initiatives to address the fundamental causes of conflicts and find peaceful solutions.
6. *Strengthen International Cooperation:* Strengthening international cooperation and coordination is necessary to address transnational challenges arising from conflicts such as the invasion of Ukraine. Collaboration between states, regional organisations, and international institutions can improve international law's implementation and enforcement. The exchange of best practises, intelligence, and resources can strengthen early warning mechanisms, promote conflict prevention, and bolster the protection of human rights.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Russia's invasion of Ukraine poses a grave threat to the principles of international law. It emphasises the need for a strong international response and the enforcement of existing legal frameworks in order to effectively address such violations. For the preservation of global peace and the integrity of the international legal order, it is essential to uphold the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the prohibition against the use of force.

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