



IDUTRAIN'26

Organization for Security and Co-operation in
Europe (OSCE)

Study Guide

Agenda Item: Addressing the Root Causes of
the Russo-Ukrainian War with an Emphasis on
Rule of Law and Corruption

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II. Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates and Members of the Academic Team,

When we first started discussing the idea for IDUTRAIN'26 back in October, we had a very specific goal in mind. We felt that İzmir's university scene needed a more professional and dedicated platform for high-level debate—a place where students could truly challenge themselves. Today, seeing that idea turn into our first annual session is an incredibly proud moment for all of us.

Building a conference from the ground up is a long and demanding journey. It requires more than just planning; it takes a team that truly cares about the outcome. While every member of our team has given their best, I want to personally acknowledge one of our Directors-General, Umutcan Altunok. I have seen firsthand the immense effort and the countless hours he has put into this project since day one. His dedication has been the driving force behind making this vision a reality.

Our mission for this session is simple: we want to provide you with a space for real personal growth and innovative thinking. This is not just about following a procedure; it is about finding creative solutions to global challenges and engaging in debates that actually matter. I encourage you to push your boundaries, share your unique perspectives, and make the most of this experience.

I am genuinely looking forward to seeing the results of your hard work and meeting you all in person. Let's make this inaugural session of IDUTRAIN'26 a meaningful start for everyone involved.

See you all there, and I hope to continue this journey with you at IDUMUN'26.

Sincerely,

Yusuf Say

Secretary-General, IDUTRAIN'26

III. Letter from the Under Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

First and foremost, I am Ata Karakaya. I am a sixteen-year-old student who has been actively attending MUNs for nearly 3 years now. Along with welcoming you all to the first session of IDUTrain'26, it is my utmost honour to serve as the Under-Secretary-General responsible for the OSCE committee in a conference that marks my 41st MUN experience.

Based on my experience over the past two years and more than 40 conferences, I can guarantee with ease that this conference, especially this committee, is going to be unforgettable for all of you. As your Under-Secretary-General, I would like to state that as the academic team responsible for this committee, Ela, Luna and I have prepared a wonderful, comprehensive, and clear study guide. After months of research, sleepless nights, and countless efforts, we managed to allocate you all specifically based on your references and, most importantly, your experience. In order to get the maximum efficiency, I highly recommend you to read the study guide thoroughly, do your research before the conference, and most importantly, have fun. If you let the academic team guide you, I have no doubt that you will improve yourselves both academically, and socially while enjoying the conference.

Last but definitely not least, I would like to kindly remind you that as your Under-Secretary-General, my one and only job is not only preparing a committee for you. Beyond that, I am obligated, and wishing to, guide you throughout the conference in many ways. So please do not hesitate even a little bit to contact me if you have any questions or concerns regarding the agenda item, study guide, committee, position papers, or anything related with this particular conference. I cannot wait to see you all!

Kind Regards,
Ata Karakaya
Under-Secretary-General
atakarakya@gmail.com

IV. Letter from the Academic Assistants

Esteemed delegates,

It is with great pleasure to welcome you to this conference. I am Luna Sanem van Leeuwen, and I will be one of your Academic Assistants alongside Ela. I'm currently a sophomore at Ege University who is majoring in fashion design, and I will have 30 MUN experiences by the time of this conference. I would like to thank my dear Under Secretary General Ata and Academic Assistant Ela for not only making this committee possible, but also providing me support throughout the writing process of this study guide due to my busy schedule, so I sincerely thank them from the bottom of my heart.

Although I unfortunately will not be present during the duration of this conference, please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about this conference as I will try my best to support you from afar. Without making this letter a long one, I would kindly like to remind you that preparing for a Model United Nations conference is not only about reading the study guide, it is about expanding your knowledge by doing further research upon the topic and your allocation as well. I am sure you will have a great time at the conference. Wishing you the best of luck!

Sincerely,

Luna Sanem van Leeuwen

Academic Assistant

Dear delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome each and every one of you to our committee, and of course, to the conference IDUTRAIN'26! I am Ela Zeynep Salım and I'm currently a 9th grader in Cihat Kora Anatolian High School who is also trying to manage her musical journey of being a drummer for eight years with it. I'll be assisting you as your co-academic assistant, as well as Luna, during the upcoming two days and during your preparation journey to it.

I began to participate in MUNs about the end of 2022, which was actually back when I was a literal seventh-grader child, and still remains active to this day. But ever since then, these conferences have been a crucial and a very special part of my life. So, this is why I truly hope that we can manage to create the same impact on you and that this conference will be an unforgettable memory of your teenage years.

So, I would like to thank our Under Secretary General Ata Karakaya for being one of my bestest friends and actually playing a pivotal role in my life altogether, and both Luna and Ata for helping me during the writing process of our study guide and overall during the academic preparation process for this conference; since it'll be my first time being an academic assistant in a conference that, hopefully, won't be cancelled.

As my finishing point, I would like to emphasize that you can contact all of us three without even thinking about having a single doubt, in any cases of problems or any questions about the conference, our committee, or the procedure. We're here to assist you, and will be deeply glad to do so as much as we can.

Best regards,
Ela Zeynep Salım
Academic Assistant

1. Introduction to the Committee

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest organization with 57 participating states from North America, Europe, and Asia regarding security. OSCE mainly focuses on problems about security, human rights and issues regarding environment and economics in Europe, including disarmament, conflicts, weak border security, freedom of speech, independent rule of law, press liberty, minority rights, income inequality, climate change, energy waste.

Moreover, OSCE highly recognizes the importance of co-operation with countries from neighboring regions. Currently OSCE has two partnerships; Asian Partnership for Co-operation and Mediterranean Partnership for Co-operation. The organisation maintains privileged relations with 11 different Asian and Mediterranean states which are Afghanistan, Australia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia. While the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation particularly focuses on issues related to climate change and sustainable development, water management, youth and women's empowerment, the OSCE Asian Partners for Co-operation is mainly looking towards ensuring security, and economic connectivity.

The highest OSCE decision-making body, the Summit, occurs irregularly, bringing together heads of state or government to set long-term priorities. Summits are preceded by Review Conferences, which assess OSCE activities and prepare decisions. Between Summits, the Ministerial Council, consisting of foreign ministers, meets annually to guide the Organization's work. The Permanent Council meets weekly in Vienna, serving as the OSCE's primary decision-making body for regular political consultations and daily operations. Additionally, the Forum for Security Co-operation, also meeting weekly in Vienna, focuses on the politico-military aspects of security, offering a platform for member states to discuss security challenges.

2. Introduction to the Agenda Item

2.1 Erosion of the Rule of Law

The rule of law is one of the key factors that form the structure of constitutionalism in modern governments. This principle not only emphasises the existence of law but underlines that it should be predictable and equal for every human-being. However the term “erosion of the rule of law” refers to its systematic weakening and becoming ineffective over time instead of the complete disappearance of this principle.

Usually, this erosion process happens gradually rather than a sudden destruction and in most scenarios it's not even easy to predict or see the erosion. While the law continues its existence in theory, it is so common to witness significantly corrupted actions in real life.

One of the most important indicators of the erosion of rule of law is the weakening of judicial independence. When judicial bodies and decision-making authorities operate under the government or an authoritative power and follow its lead, this leads to the direct loss or erosion of objectivity and equitability in decisions causing the judiciary to become an instrument of power.

Another significant aspect is the erosion of the principle of separation of powers. The disappearance of the balance and checks and balances between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches leads to the concentration of power in a single center. This situation threatens the independence and impartiality of legal processes.

Similarly, restrictions on freedom of expression and media independence also play a critical role in the erosion of the rule of law. This is because a free media and a free space for expression are the fundamental tools that make abuses of power visible.

2.2 Defining Corruption

Corruption is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offense that is undertaken by a person or an organization that is entrusted in a position of authority to acquire illicit benefits or abuse power for one's gain. Corruption may involve activities like bribery, influence peddling, embezzlement, and fraud as well as practices that are legal in many countries, such as lobbying. Political corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain.

Corruption is a complex phenomenon and can occur on different scales. Corruption ranges from small favors between a small number of people (petty corruption), to corruption that affects the government on a large scale (grand corruption), and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime (systemic corruption).

All of the corruption types are listed down below.

- **Petty Corruption:** Petty corruption occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public. For example, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations, state licensing boards, and many other private and government sectors.
- **Grand Corruption:** Grand corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments but also in those without adequate policing of corruption.
- **Systemic corruption:** Systemic corruption is corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system.

3. History of the Agenda Item

3.1 Pre-War Period

The Russo-Ukrainian War is a one of the ongoing, focal conflicts, which began with the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, happening in February 2014. This invasion escalated itself into a major conflict with the date of February 24, 2022.

Ukraine, which gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, is in close relations with Western nations. This very act led to a political turmoil, specifically at times when the pro-Russian former president Viktor Yanukovich was ostracised from his authority in February 22, 2014. After this very ostracization; Russia annexed Crimea, a pivotal area due to its location and historical values with Russia. These events led to international condemnation and sanctions.

The primary conflict in 2014, started with the opposition against Russian-backed separatists in Eastern Ukraine, which caused certain casualties, as well as a variety of complex humanitarian issues. Excluding a 2015-signed ceasefire, skirmishes persuaded meanwhile the Russian Federation was in favor of the separatists, they also claimed that Ukraine was oppressing its Russian-speaking citizens.

The conflict aroused furthermore with the 2022 invasion, which led to excessive military inclusion, widespread civilian displacements, and millions of citizens fleeing to neighboring nations; in the interval, much of the international community condemned Russia, supplied Ukraine with military aid, and foisted additional sanctions; as in April 2022, the negotiations persuaded, but the conflict remained unresolved and took up affecting Eastern Europe's geological land.

3.2 Drivers Behind the Conflicts

3.2.1. Russia's Desire upon the Puppet Regime

The puppet states are nations that are frequently de jure independent, but visionary dependent to an outside power of other states or nations. Although it is recognized by the law and has the right of a flag, name, motto etc., it is not to be considered internationally in all its respects.

As mentioned by JD Vance, the vice president of the United States; the Russian Federation has visibly displayed visible flexibility. Russia recognizes the fact that Ukraine will have territorial integrity post-conflict, as well as their inability to install a puppet regime in Kiev altogether. In which this situation was one of the most pivotal causes of the invasions' beginning, and still remains casual.

In February 2025, Putin declared his desire for a different regime in Ukraine's governance & his desire to recreate the Russian Empire. He also mentioned, in other words, criticised the leadership of Ukraine, in which he was related to neo-Nazis. Many observers still brought up previous events from history to attempt to create a sense out of Putin's said actions; even before the launching of the invasion. A measure brought up the possibility of a "new Yalta" being formed, as in the 1945 Yalta Conference, held in the World War II period, which ended up dividing Europe.

3.2.2. The Expansion of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

The official seat of the Russian Federation's government, has been fundamentally concerned by the threat of NATO being expanded along their borders. They had been driven by these, and caused us to have early warnings of the current invasion's possibility from three decades before the actual event.

Furthermore, in the same way the critics had warned 1960s, it was visibly estimatable that the Russian Federation had the huge possibility of pushing back at a US-dominated military alliance approaching their borders; due to their improving economy upon its oil and gas resources. Which was exactly what happened in Georgia(2008), Crimea(2014) and Ukraine altogether. (2022)

Subsequently; Putin later on mentioned Ukraine's preliminary steps to join NATO as one of the main causes for the annexed invasion of February 24, 2022. Although the NATO principal grounds fully remained the alliance upon the nation's own decision at all times; the eastward expansion of NATO had triggered Putin.

As mentioned; both NATO and EU's applications have always remained "merit-based"; while also portraying almost the same value and understanding of democracy. Contrariwise, Vladimir Putin has claimed that Ukraine was accepted due to the applications being based on ethnicity, nationality and geopolitics.

Relating to this issue; three of the V4(Visegrad Group) countries joined NATO in 1999. A year afterwards, Boris Yeltsin(former president of the Russian Federation) yielded its power to Vladimir Putin, which led to the formation of the Vilnius Group to prepare and lobby for the planned NATO membership. Just before the decision of NATO's EU accession; seven nations out of this group(Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia) joined the treaty organization in 2004. Which was followed by Bulgaria and Romania who had to wait until 2007.

During a debate about the situation of Hungary, the Czech Republic and Poland's alliance; the possibility of NATO's expansion being led to an adequate number of issues with Russia has been suspected by a large number of military and foreign policy experts, which also might proceed with causing damage upon Western policy. Since it also might trigger the decrease of allied security and unsettled stability throughout Europe.

4. The Role of Corruption in Conflicts

4.1 The Impacts of Corruption

The corruption caused by the Russo-Ukrainian war has weakened the economy, deepened inequality, and eroded public trust in Ukraine alongside damaging Ukraine's international image and increasing the difficulty of securing reconstruction and foreign investment flows. Under this heading, we will be addressing the three main impacts of corruption; economic, social, and political.

Economic Impacts

Corruption reduces foreign and domestic investment. The reason is that businesses face more uncertainty, extra costs, and unfair competition. Public funds are siphoned off or spent on overpriced, low-quality projects. This causes roads, schools, and hospitals becoming worse or never built, resulting in weakened productivity and slowed development. During the Russo-Ukrainian War, the corruption has weakened Ukraine's economic capacity, reduced investment, and limited public revenue, creating the need for essentializing anti-corruption reforms not only for economic growth, but also for national stability and reconstruction efforts.

Social Impacts

Especially poorer populations have been the most affected communities in corrupted lands. Corruption decreases growth and tilts tax systems towards the rich, which is one of the main examples for why poorer populations are the most affected ones. The weakened balance between the rich and poor also shows itself within public services such as education, healthcare, and social-assistance programs. Budgets are being stolen from such crucial services, leading to the loss of trust of citizens towards the government, courts, and police. This lack of trust fuels the citizens to protest and cause conflicts. Surveys show that many Ukrainians experience corruption and unfair treatment among the poor and rich in their daily lives.

Political Impacts

The trust towards the government doesn't weaken for no reason. Distortion of laws and regulations and unpredictable institutions are just a few examples. Especially in Ukraine, courts are seen as one of the most corrupt institutions, with many judges exposed for bribery and political prostitution. This situation proves that judicial decisions are unpredictable and that those who can pay or have political connections to the courts are in favor in this situation. Repeated attempts to block or delay the removal of compromised judges, and questionable Constitutional Court rulings which threatened the legal basis of anti-corruption bodies have created constitutional crises and made it harder to establish a stable, impartial legal order.

4.2 Reasons Behind the Rise of Corruption

Many factors play a significant role when it comes to the rise of corruption in several countries. As previously mentioned, there are several impacts of corruption. However, all of these impacts have a starting point, which is why the rise of corruption is a mix of systemic, economic, social, and political factors rather than by individual greed alone.

Countries with:

- Weak weak governance and institutions
- Weak low public-sector wages and high inequality
- Limited democracy, restricted political competition, and weak civil-society participation
- Political instability, frequent crises, or a weak rule of law
- Normalized patronage networks, gift-giving customs, and blurred lines between favors and bribery
- Heavy state control over licenses, permits, and contracts, or with opaque public procurement and complex tax systems

have the unfortunate potential of being or becoming a corrupted nation.

In Ukraine, the rise of corruption is rooted in its transition after the Soviet Union collapsed, which left behind centralized systems lacking transparency and strong rule of law. With the sudden need of oligarchic structures, powerful business elites influenced politics and controlled key economic factors. Low public sector wages, unemployment, and inequality have encouraged the rising large-scale corruption.

5. Current Status of the War

5.1. Military Dynamics of the Conflict

In 2022, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine became a long-term and devastating war which entertained international involvement. Even though there were rapid progresses during the early state of the war, it did not continue as the early state. As time went on, the war began to take the form of a conflict centered on defensive lines, and as a result, changes in the borders slowed down noticeably. Even now the conflict continues harshly in Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia ve Herson regions. For now, there are no visible aspects that are significant enough to affect the course of the war other than artillery fire, low-scaled attacks, and localized conflicts.

The dynamics on the ground are also shaped by the intensive use of modern military technologies. Particularly, unmanned aerial vehicles, precision-guided artillery systems, and advanced reconnaissance capabilities have significantly affected the war. Both sides have established extensive defensive infrastructure such as trench lines, minefields, and to slow the opponent's progress. Despite occasional offensives launched by both Russia and Ukraine, neither side has been able to secure a decisive military advantage that would fundamentally alter the overall balance of the war. This situation has led the conflict to increasingly evolve into a war of attrition and resource depletion, placing significant pressure on both sides.

5.2. Effects of the Conflict on Civilians

The ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war has lots of negative impacts on civilians due to its continuity for a long time. The destructive impact of the war is perhaps most clearly evident in the disruptions, malfunctions, and destruction it has caused to urban infrastructure and public services. The prolonged conflict has not only displaced many civilians from their homes but has also directly led to these civilians fleeing as refugees to neighboring countries, resulting in a refugee influx.

Moreover, the extended duration of the war has significantly slowed down the functioning of education, healthcare, and the private sectors in both countries, resulting in many civilians losing their fundamental rights to equal access to education and healthcare.

6. Previous Actions

6.1. Regional Projects and Agreements under OSCE

6.1.1. OSCE SMM (Special Monitoring Mission) to Ukraine

The OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to Ukraine was an international civilian observer mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mandated to contribute to reducing tensions and to help foster peace in Ukraine. The mission was deployed in March 2014, following the Russian annexation of Crimea and the outbreak of open conflict in eastern Ukraine. The mission ended on 31 March 2022, following the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

6.1.2 Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine (TCG)

The Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine (also known as the Trilateral Contact Group for the peaceful settlement of the situation in eastern Ukraine) was a group of representatives from Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) that was formed as means to facilitate a diplomatic resolution to the war in the Donbas region of Ukraine. There were several subgroups.

The group was created after the May 2014 election of Ukrainian president Petro Poroshenko. Prior to his election, unrest had gripped the southern and eastern parts of Ukraine, in the aftermath of the Euromaidan movement and the 2014 Ukrainian revolution. After an informal meeting of heads of state at the commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of D Day in Normandy on 6 June 2014, it was devised that a group should be created to facilitate dialogue between the Ukrainian government and the Russian government. The group ended in February 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine.

6.2. International Agreements and Meetings

6.2.1. Peace Negotiations in the Russo-Ukrainian War

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, there have been lots of rounds of peace talks and meetings to end or alleviate the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war. While the Vladimir Putin, Russia's president, was seeking for recognition of all occupied land as Russian, for Russia to be given all of the regions it claims but does not fully occupy, guarantees that Ukraine will never join NATO, curtailment of Ukraine's military, and the lifting of sanctions against Russia, the Ukraine's president Volodymyr Zelenskyy was seeking for entire withdrawal of Russian military, the return of prisoners and kidnaped citizens prosecution of Russian leaders for war crimes, and security guarantees to prevent further Russian aggression.

Right after the invasion started, the first meeting was held among Russian and Ukrainian officials, on 28 February 2022 (four days after the invasion), in Belarus. Unfortunately, this meeting has ended without any fruitful output. Follow-up rounds of meetings between those aforementioned countries took place in March 2022, less than a month later than the first round, on the Belarus-Ukraine border and in Antalya, Türkiye. During the negotiations in Türkiye, the idea of Ukraine abandoning their plans to join NATO was proposed and have limits placed on its military along with having security guarantees from Western countries and not being required to recognize Russia's annexation of Crimea. Negotiations halted due to disagreements over key points, Russia's proposed veto on Ukraine's defense, doubts about Russia's sincerity, and the Bucha massacre.

Renewed negotiations began in 2025 after Donald Trump became president of the United States. Trump's administration formulated peace plans generally favorable towards Russia: these offers have however been met with refusal from both Russia and Ukraine. European countries have been more aligned with Ukrainian proposals, and have planned for a ceasefire guarded by a "coalition of the willing" with troops in Ukraine. Russia has repeatedly refused calls for a ceasefire, and Putin has repeatedly spurned negotiations with Zelenskyy.

6.2.2. Minsk Agreements

At the end of the fight between armed Russian separatist groups and Ukraine's armed forces, the Donbas war, the Minsk agreements which are a series of international agreements had been sought. Right after their defeat at the end of August 2014, at Ilovaisk, Ukraine was forced by Russia to sign the first Minsk Protocol, also known as the Minsk I. It was drafted by the Trilateral Contact Group on Ukraine, consisting of Ukraine, Russia, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), with mediation by the leaders of France (François Hollande) and Germany (Angela Merkel) in the so-called Normandy Format.

After extensive talks in Minsk, Belarus, the agreement was signed on 5 September 2014 by representatives of the Trilateral Contact Group and, without recognition of their status, by the then-leaders of the self-proclaimed Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) and Luhansk People's Republic (LPR). This agreement followed multiple previous attempts to stop the fighting in the region and aimed to implement an immediate ceasefire.

The agreement failed to stop fighting. At the start of January 2015, Russia sent another large batch of its regular military. Following the Russian victory at Donetsk International Airport in defiance of the Protocol, Russia repeated its pattern of August 2014, invaded with fresh forces and attacked Ukrainian forces at Debaltseve, where Ukraine suffered a major defeat, and was forced to sign a Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements, or Minsk II, which was signed on 12 February 2015. This agreement consisted of a package of measures, including a ceasefire, withdrawal of heavy weapons from the front line, release of prisoners of war, constitutional reform in Ukraine granting self-government to certain areas of Donbas and restoring control of the state border to the Ukrainian government. While fighting subsided following the agreement's signing, it never ended completely, and the agreement's provisions were never fully implemented. The former German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier suggested a mechanism of granting autonomy to Eastern Donbas only after "the OSCE certified that the local elections had followed international standards", called the Steinmeier formula.

Amid rising tensions between Russia and Ukraine in early 2022, Russia officially recognised the DPR and LPR on 21 February 2022. Following that decision, on 22 February 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin declared that the Minsk agreements "no longer existed", and that Ukraine, not Russia, was to blame for their collapse. Russia then launched a full invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

6.3. Other efforts

6.3.1. Military Support from US and NATO

On 4 March 2014, the United States pledged \$1 billion in aid to Ukraine. Russia's actions increased tensions in nearby countries historically within its sphere of influence, particularly the Baltic and Moldova. All have large Russian-speaking populations, and Russian troops are stationed in the breakaway Moldovan territory of Transnistria. Some devoted resources to increasing defensive capabilities, and many requested increased support from the U.S. and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which they had joined in recent years. The conflict "reinvigorated" NATO, which had been created to face the Soviet Union, but had devoted more resources to "expeditionary missions" in recent years.

In addition to diplomatic support in its conflict with Russia, the U.S. provided Ukraine with US\$1.5 billion in military aid during the 2010s. In 2018 the U.S. House of Representatives passed a provision blocking any training of Azov Battalion of the Ukrainian National Guard by American forces. In previous years, between 2014 and 2017, the U.S. House of Representatives passed amendments banning support of Azov, but due to pressure from the Pentagon, the amendments were quietly lifted.

7. Key Frameworks

7.1. NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is an inter-governmental organisation forming upon the alliance of 32 Member States, which are also actively participating states upon OSCE.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe(OSCE) has remained as a sincere and pivotal aspect of NATO ever since the early London Agreement signed in 1990. Both organizations have been working in union upon various occurring issues and projects, namely; Conflict Prevention and Resolution, Military Transparency, and Security Issues.

7.2. EU (European Union)

The European Union is a 27-member-state political and economic alliance. The European Union member states are also in-action with OSCE, consisting of all member states in the organisation as well.

A visibly more strategic collaboration is seen to be held between the EU and OSCE; both have a shared partnership and funding upin various projects and programs, joined priorities focusing on conflict resolution in areas namely the ongoing conflict in and around Ukraine.

7.3. UNCAC (United Nations Convention Against Corruption)

The United Nations Convention against Corruption is the only existent legally binding, universal anti-corruption committee in the UN and around the globe; the committee covers prevention, law enforcement and provides assistance in preventing and fighting corruption with 192 parties.

The UNCAC and OSCE also hold a strategic alliance between each other. The United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) is the only legally binding, universal anti-corruption instrument, adopted in 2003 to promote, facilitate, and support international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and fighting corruption. It covers prevention, criminalization, law enforcement, and asset recovery, with 192 parties as of late 2025.

8. Questions to Ponder

- How can judicial independence, the principle of separation of power, and press liberty be secured to prevent the systematic erosion of rule of law?
- What are the possible ways to prevent corruption, especially grand and systematic corruption to weaken the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian conflict?
- How can Russia's willingness to have a puppet regime be reduced or satisfied to decrease the devastating effects of the conflict?
- What role does NATO's deterrence play in the Russo-Ukrainian War?
- How can the effectiveness of international organizations be increased?
- Are the currently existing agreements and peace negotiation meetings such as Minsk Agreements fruitful enough to conclude the conflict?
- How does international involvement affect the escalation of hostilities and the increasing destructiveness of the conflict?
- How does the fact that the war is taking place along the defensive lines affect the course of the war and its destructive nature?
- What more can be done to reduce the conflict's effect on civilians?