

The returning of Russia at the status of mondial superpower

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Abstract

Internationally, Russia was seen as the natural successor of the Soviet Union, assuming the role of protector of the former USSR territories with the support of the West in this respect Soviet embassies became more embassies Moscow. Soon Russia has become the arbiter of disputes in the former Soviet Union. A delicate problem was the existence of nuclear weapons in Ukraine who had transferred to Russia as Belarus and Kazakhstan had done, fearing Russian claims on its territory.

Regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes, the Security Council, when it deems it necessary, invite the parties to settle their dispute through various means such as negotiations, international investigation, mediation, conciliation international, international arbitration, judicial way, recourse to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means.

Keywords: *Russia, Crimea international stage, global superpower*

1. Introduction

On international plan, Russia was perceived like the natural successor of The Soviet Union, assuming the rol of protector of the territories of the former URSS, having the support in this sens. More, the Soviet embasseies became the embassies of Moscow. In a short time, Russia became the most important referee of the disputes from the former Societic Union. A delicate problem was the existence of the nuclear weapons on Ukraine territory, that had not been transfered to Russia, like Belarus and Kazahstan did, beeing afraid of the russian claims about their territories. At that time, Eltin had the total support from the Occident side, including The United States, that made pressure on Ukraine, to quit at their weapons, ending conforming. Until 1994, Russia kept thestatut of the most favorizate post sovietic nation in terms of loans,credits, helping and international reconogizing.

The situation started to change when the Ceceni war started, when Ukraine made Russia the key ally at the United States, on the former sovietic continental territory.

In the intern plan, the Gouvernement tried to dissolve the Parliament, after changint the Prime Minister Gaidar with Victor Cernomîrd.The president of the Congress asked the suspending of Boris Elțin, the conflict beeing avoided by organising a referendum where the majority of the voters supported the president of the country.The year of 1993 was marked by a fight between the power of the president and

the legislative power, agreeing to create a Constitutional Committee. Violating his duties, on 21 September, Elțin dissolved the Congress of populations and supreme soviet Deputies, asking a new Federal assembly, meanwhile running the country with presidential decrees. Also, he proposed a new referendum on 12 December, for a new Constitution and for choosing a bicameral Parliament made from the Sovietic Federacy and State Duma. After dissolving the Parliament, the extraordinary Congress of the deputies put Alexandr Ruțkoi in the place of Elțin. He was a veteran from the Afganistan war, that installed at Kremlin un military general district.

2. Rise of Putin and Russia's return

From Elțin's part, remained the Russian army and the Defence Minister Pavel Gracev, who gave an order that the tanks go in Moscow in 2 October and fire on Kremlin's town. The number of the death people was about 150.

When Elțin runned the country, Russia continued to dive in the 1990 years, appearing a new group of business people, who wanted to get rich. They had good connection with the government and they wanted to make money quick by controlling the natural resources, using also the connection with the former nomenclature. The economy started to be bad, causing the disappearance of ruble in October 1994. In February, 500.000 of the Russian miners, made strike, asking to have bigger salaries. The popularity of the president decreased dramatically, after the war started in Cecenia in December. Elțin was counting on the associates of the Premier's cabinet and the security board.[1]

Because of the problems of his health, he made two heart attacks in the same years the corruption became bigger and those who earned a lot was Elțin's family and his oligarch's friends. The president was sick almost all the time, coming back to Kremlin only for short times, depending on his subordinates people to resolve the problems. There wasn't existing a political stability because the most important posts were changed often, mostly the minister of externs and the prime minister.

In 31 December 1999, Elțin the demission unexpectedly and named Putin interim president until March 2000. The 8 years when Eltin was president, were a hard period for the Russians because they thought the country was losing its way after being born from the Sovietic Union. The situation was alarming, the population was going down, the

army was criticized for the abuses from Chechnya and the standard of life was low. The medium duration of life was lower with 20 years than in Occident.

The period when Eltin was president, was one of transition, was good for the oligarchs, because they could follow their interests, being afraid of Zhirinov and the communists cause they wanted to maintain control for the resources. Of the start of his mandat , Russia had the occasion development itself as a national state and to occupy a good place in the world.

Russia was not anymore the global player, becoming not needed to avoid the creating of NATO on the East side, it had only a regional role.

The relationship with the URSS former members, that were neighbours with Russia, became cold and the Baltic countries cutted the relations with Russia, at the start of 1990, heading to European Union. The countries from Asia were involved in intern conflict and their relations with their neighbours were on second plan. Ukraine was not available to get near Russia. They only wanted to reestablish relation with Belarus, but the economics were very bad if they would unite so Russia started a bigger integration, but carefully.

Russia needed a period of recovery, but it entered into an economic war, where business men were fighting for countries with collapsing economy, because they had economic advantages. These advantages were been negotiated with the former nomenclature, a part of them becoming very rich, like Eltin's family, that's why Eltin wanted to be president even if he was sick. Eltin changed the prime minister so much, to find one who can trust, and that's who he found Vladimir Putin.

The first crisis faced by the new president of the Kursk nuclear submarine explosion was heard in the Barents Sea, the explosion killed 118 people who were part of the crew . Putin's vacation in Crimea are reacting very slowly declined more than that. Incoming offers of help from the British and Norwegian ships are in the area, his attitude was criticized public. On opinion that we had another crisis to manage chairman, held on October 23, 2002, when Chechen gunmen Dubrovski entered the hall theater complex where they took 850 hostages for three days, in exchange for their release demanded the withdrawal of all Russian forces from Chechnya. Answer Putin was sending special troops used gas Spetsnaz who died 39 paralyzing.

The terrorists and 124 hostages from gas inhalation, other five hostages were killed in shootouts.

Internally Putin began the fight against oligarchs who had great influence in the political world, some of whom remain in power facilitated by Elțin. In 2000 there was an informal agreement that the oligarchs do not get involved in politics, a character known Track the agreement that followed was Roman Abramovich owned governorator autonomous district according to 2013. This Ciuhotka is a successful businessman, owning companies in the oil, nonferrous metals, televi, sports, aviation.

Externally, relations with neighboring countries have improved considerably during the first presidential term of Putin even got into a conflict with Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko on Russia-Belarus Union conditions difficult in the context of the economy represent Belarus 3% of that of Russia.

In summer 2004, Russia offered Belarus a loan substantial part of which would be used for the purchase of Russian gas and Russian soldiers continued to use the territory of Belarus as a training polygon.

Putin supported Lukashenko running for another term, although it was criticized by the EU for violations of democracy but Russia represent the safest solution because the opposition Lukashenko promote a pro-European policy.

In his first term Putin was able to moderate the global role of Russia, in a world where the dominant power clearly belonged to the United States, accepted the country's transition from a superpower to a regional player having to start a sober attitude toward America supporting the fight against terrorism but believes that the United Nations Security Council have the authority to approve an invasion of Iraq which did not happen, the US taking this decision alone. Putin led the transition to a market economy which was not the smooth away but avoided major social disputes during Boris Eltin period. Putin liked the new role of the country, a minor world power generally restricted to Europe, being concerned about NATO expansion in Eastern Europe . In 2004 when the election took place, the opposition was defeated defeated, the economy that 6 years ago was ready to collapse, began to grow at a significantly, factors that assured Putin a share of power and trust that neither Gorbachev nor Yeltsin had. Russia will begin a new

chapter from a regional to a global power that will play a decisive role in both European and worldwide.

Reviving Russia began with obtaining second term as president by Vladimir Putin in the elections of 14 March 2004. The global recession from late 2008 meant the sudden end of economic recovery in 2009 growth was only 2.3% as a result a slump in prices of consumer goods and reduce demand.

Unemployment was 9.5% and the Russian ruble depreciated sharply against the dollar.

In late 2010 the Russian economy would recover, while reducing the effects of global recession. In his second term foreign policy has become a priority issue, it was obvious difference between the worldview of the Russians and the Americans.

US policy based on unilateral assistance for democratization and direct or indirect support of the former USSR.

In response Russia has tried to undermine the new government installed, while ensuring the complete suppression of domestic opposition.[2]

To increase its influence externally Russia is involved in the 2004 Ukrainian presidential election, which supports the illegal regime of Transnistria from Moldova snapped and supporting military intervention in Georgia breakaway regions South Ossetia and Abkhazia. In this period Russia has retained orientation towards Europe rather than towards Asian countries which were most politically unstable and involved in various conflicts.

Russia and China had some common interests but relations between the two have not resulted in a firm friendship, while relations with Japan continued to be limited by Russia's refusal to discuss the future of the Kuril islands.

The intention of the US to install missile interceptors in Poland and active military presence in Eastern Europe Russian leaders were perceived as a direct threat to their geostrategic position, Russia has partially achieved international status and in 2008 started to require that the key player in the region once again demanding recognition as a world power.

The global crisis in 2008-2009 affected after Russia and the ruble collapsed petro price fell sharply as the intervention of the Central Bank introduced into the economy 130 billion dollars to halt the depreciation of the ruble and support the economy.

At the beginning of 2009 Europe was affected by the lack of Russian gas occurred amid tensions between Russia and Ukraine, following negotiations supported by other European countries reached an agreement that Ukraine will buy Russian gas at a price formula based on European but with a reduction of 20% for 2009, provided that transit fees remain at the 2008 level.

The Security Council is a principal organ of the United Nations with permanent activity, the main aim of taking measures to ensure international peace and security and eliminating violations.

The Security Council has the fundamental responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, the peaceful settlement of disputes and take action against threats to international peace and security and acts of aggression.

Regarding the peaceful resolution of international disputes, The Security Council, when it deems it necessary, invite the parties to settle their dispute through various means such as negotiations, international inquiry, mediation, conciliation international, international arbitration, judicial way, recourse to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means .

As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, Russia can block any gatherings of this statement of position when its interests are affected in area. For adoption of a resolution in the Security Council unanimously votes. Russia need to use the this right of veto in more situations including:

Council proposal to conduct military actions in Iraq, the decision of setting up economic sanctions imposed on Iran, supporting Bashar al-Assad in Syria against any resolution and not least Russia opposed the UN denunciation by referendum on Crimean independence.

To promote stability and economic security official Russia acted through several organizations, among them there were:

a) Eurasian Economic Community that chose to combine pro-European to Asian.

b) Collective Security Treaty Organization was founded in 2002 based on the Treaty of Collective Security Treaty 1992. Signatories agreed to form a group of military special forces responding to the emergency situation in the region.

c) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, it is a military organization but also for the development of cooperation.

Russia is the dominant force in these bodies that are not necessarily strong, but that represents efforts to formulate a common policy in its immediate vicinity, is an indicator of Russia regained power in East and South together with its orientation towards Europe.

Besides the fact that Russia has a role in regional organizations, part of world organizations such as the G8, even if the moment is suspended Russia's participation in sessions.

G8 is an international forum for the governments of the developed countries in terms of economic, technological and military:

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States.

Together, these comprise approximately 14% although the world's population, totaling 60% of global gross domestic product.

They also account for about 72% of world military spending, and four of the eight, namely France, Russia, Britain and the United States hold over 95% of the world's nuclear weapons.

The main activity of the G8 is the global economy. Another organization is the world of which the BRICS economic cooperation organization which includes the following countries:

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. On July 18, 2014, BRICS countries announced a plan to create two new alternative institutions the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

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3. Conclusions

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