

V.V. Yarmolenko
(National Aviation University, Ukraine)

Ukraine in US geostrategy in post-bipolar world

The work analyzed and researched the subject of American geopolitics at the current stage and the place of Ukraine in the geostrategy of the United States.

Since World War II, the United States has typically played an active leadership role in global institutions and sought to develop close relationships with allies who share the country's views on democracy and world order.

But in recent years, Americans have again questioned whether the United States would benefit from such a huge international role. Many Americans have become disillusioned with US military intervention after the long, costly wars in both Afghanistan and Iraq that began after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the US homeland that killed nearly 3,000 people. Domestic problems, exacerbated by the 2007 financial crisis and the resulting recession, have raised doubts about the US's continued global leadership. Signs of such reluctance emerged during the presidency of Barack Obama, but have grown sharply under President Donald J. Trump, who has advanced an "America First" ideology in which he has questioned the benefits of decades-long alliances and international partnerships. During his presidency, Trump began the process of withdrawing the United States from the World Health Organization amid a global pandemic; withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement, which is aimed at solving the problem of climate change; and threatened to withdraw the country from NATO. His isolationist and unilateralist policies extended into the post-World War I era, in which the United States withdrew from international engagement and leadership [1].

Today, however, the United States is once again showing some signs of changing course. President Joe Biden has rejected some of his predecessor's policies and sought to restore the United States as a leader on the world stage, believing that strong alliances enhance US power around the world. In his first foreign policy speech as president, Biden told the world, "America is back."

But to declare it is one thing, and to put it into practice is quite another. The world doesn't look like it used to after World War II. China is on the rise, democracy is in retreat, and unprecedented climate, economic, health, and security threats abound. Medium But to declare it is one thing, and to put it into practice is quite another. The world doesn't look like it used to after World War II. China is on the rise, democracy is in retreat, and unprecedented climate, economic, health, and security threats abound. Meanwhile, at home, the United States faces a wide range of complex challenges, including a costly pandemic, racial injustice, economic uncertainty and inequality, and far-right extremism. Among these challenges, the future of US foreign policy, as well as the nature and scope of its relations with the world, is once again a topic of fierce debate. Particularly important is the US geostrategy aimed at Ukraine and further steps related to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The USA shows active support for our country and has declared that it pursues the goal of victory for Ukraine and restoration of its

territorial integrity. The geopolitical future of the United States also depends on Ukraine's success in the war.

Although descriptions of the traditional US role in the world since the end of World War II vary in their specifics, it can be broadly described as consisting of four key elements:

- global leadership;
- protection and promotion of liberal international order;
- protection and promotion of freedom, democracy and human rights; and
- preventing the emergence of regional hegemony in Eurasia [2].

Preventing the emergence of regional hegemony in Eurasia A fourth element of the traditional US role in the world since World War II, which is not often publicly stated by American policymakers, is countering the emergence of regional hegemony in Eurasia. This goal reflects the US view of geopolitics and the grand strategy developed by US strategists and politicians during and in the years immediately following World War II, which includes two key judgments

Since gaining independence, Ukraine has been the leading recipient of US foreign and military aid in Europe and Eurasia. In the 1990s (fiscal year 1992-2000), the US government provided almost \$2.6 billion in total aid to Ukraine (an average of \$287 million per year). In the 2000s (fiscal years 2001-2009), total aid to Ukraine amounted to almost 1.8 billion US dollars (an average of 199 million US dollars per year). In the five years before Russia's 2014 invasion of Ukraine (fiscal year 2010-2014), bilateral aid from the State Department and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) averaged about \$105 million per year.

After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the United States began providing Ukraine with higher levels of annual aid through several accounts. From fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2020, bilateral aid from the State Department and USAID to Ukraine (including foreign military financing, or FMF) averaged about \$418 million per year.

It is extremely important for Ukraine to make a decision on lend-lease. The Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022 (English: Ukraine Democracy Defense Lend-Lease Act of 2022) is an act of the United States Congress, according to which material resources will be supplied to the Ukrainian government in a manner similar to lend-lease during World War II.

The full name of the law is "The Law on granting the President extended powers to enter into agreements with the Government of Ukraine on the loan or lease of defense products to this Government for the protection of the civilian population in Ukraine against Russian military invasion and for other purposes."

The law reduces delays in the export of defense equipment from the United States to Ukraine to ensure prompt delivery of the equipment. It applies to fiscal years 2022 and 2023 [3].

The law is named Lend-Lease after a World War II-era program that supplied weapons and supplies from the United States to Allied forces. The bill passed the US Senate unanimously on April 6, 2022, and passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 417 to 10 on April 28, 2022. The law took effect after President Joe Biden signed it on Monday, May 9.

Conclusion

Ukraine is an important geostrategic axis for the US, this is demonstrated by the help provided during the Russian invasion of Ukraine, especially the decision on Lend-Lease and the formation of the anti-Putin coalition.

References

1. Ronald W. Pruessen, "The U.S. Capitol Raid Exposes the Myth and Pathology of American Exceptionalism," *The Conversation*, January 7, 2021.
2. Anthony H. Cordesman with the assistance of Grace Hwang, *The Biden Transition and U.S. Competition with China and Russia: The Crisis-Driven Need to Change U.S. Strategy*, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), January 6, 2021, 211 pp.
3. David L. Stern and Robyn Dixon, "Ukraine's Bank Chief Quit and Received a Coffin as a Warning. It's a Scandal that Threatens the Country's Economic Health," *Washington Post*, July 11, 2020.