

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN CRISIS ON THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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Abstract

Beginning with Ukraine's announcement on February 24th that Moscow would start a military operation in its territory, this study examines the current crisis in Ukraine from the perspectives of its causes and the consequences it will have on the future of the current international system. Moscow took a step to raise world concern and fear on February 24th when Kyiv announced that Moscow had begun military operations with a ground invasion of its lands. The previous day, the presidents of Donetsk and Luhansk had asked the Russian president to intervene and protect them from Ukrainian forces. Russia and NATO have been exchanging remarks and threats for some time, and now a confrontation in Ukraine is a distinct possibility. Following this unexpected move, there were analyses and guesses regarding the future of the international system and, by extension, the entire planet. Considering Russia's history of nuclear threats, including the most recent remark by the Russian president that alerts the country's nuclear deterrent forces, this is particularly true. As of this writing, the situation has not been resolved, and it occasionally shows signs of quiet before escalating again.

Keywords History of nuclear threats, including the most recent remark by the Russian president, analyses and guesses.

INTRODUCTION

Russia and Ukraine have been engaged in a complex hybrid war since at least March 2014, and it includes not only military but also diplomatic, informational, cultural, and economic dimensions. The author argues that the financial component of the hybrid conflict between Russia and Ukraine is integral to the conflict. Secondly, The author posits that the nature of the economic relationship between Russia and Ukraine is changing dramatically. Both nations have abruptly severed the long-established and intimate economic ties that had previously bound them together. When these seismic shifts occur, they will profoundly affect Eastern Europe's geopolitics and geoeconomics. In this piece, Furgacz (2015) seeks

to address the subject of what the Russian-Ukrainian economic conflict would bring about.

The war in Ukraine was unfortunate, but not only because it was inevitable due to political and economic crises; the world has been on the brink of war before; in fact, war is a relatively characteristic phenomenon of civilization development cycles. On the other hand, national and international elites see it as necessary since it is one of the most effective (though risky and expensive) emergency crisis management tools that can handle a wide range of new problems that traditional methods can't. According to Bortnik (2022)

With the incursion of Russian tanks into Ukraine on

February 24, 2022, world peace and security have deteriorated, and ties between Russia and the West have grown increasingly tense. Russia (and, of course, Ukraine) aren't the only countries feeling the effects of the conflict; African economies are also in danger. The war's effects are seen through the surges in food and energy costs caused by disruptions in the supply chain and trade that are directly linked to the conflict. Despite numerous attempts by the international community to de-escalate and terminate the war, the Russia-Ukraine conflict continues. The war drags on despite multiple rounds of talks between the presidents of Russia and Ukraine and harsh sanctions imposed by the West to convey soft messages to Moscow to halt the conflict (Duho et al., 2022)

Russia perceives Ukraine as its ancestral territory, a belief rooted in its rich history. The federation's territory was primarily in Asia after the collapse of the Soviet Union, with Ukraine and Belarus becoming independent republics. Ukraine, with its direct access to the Black Sea, is essentially a gateway to Europe. This is why Russia's foreign policy focuses on controlling Kyivan Rus. After the 2014 crisis in Ukraine, the European Union and the Russian Federation entered a period of 'cold peace' in their political and economic relations. In a purely semantic sense, this period is marked by various sanctions and restrictive policies that have eroded and worsened the state of bilateral trade and economic relations (Trifonov 2022).

European financial markets typically react unfavorably to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, as seen by the incidence of significant atypical negative returns. The war between Russia and Ukraine has also affected the Japanese stock market, as seen by its unusual return indications, as previously mentioned. This is why, building on prior research, we are keen to investigate how the Russian invasion of Ukraine affected stock markets worldwide (Nida et al., 2023).

While India can mitigate the effects on growth by implementing domestic demand management policies that use existing fiscal and monetary policies, other South Asian countries will have to deal with the consequences of reduced foreign demand and unstable financial market conditions.

These conditions will cause their economies to contract and push more people into poverty (Singh 2022), calling for new economic blueprints.

Conflicts on a vast scale, if not on a worldwide scale, are likely in the future, and the war in Ukraine is only one of many signs that this may be the case. Trade wars and economic protectionism are heating up. Economic downturns on a global and regional scale have dampened optimism for future growth rates compared to those of previous decades. There has been a consolidation of market and geopolitical equilibria since the end of the Cold War. Still, this period is being called into question by the rise of new economic giants, China foremost among them (Mariotti 2022).

Research Aims:

To identify the reasons and motives for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Presentation and discussion of the geopolitical importance of Ukraine in relation to Western countries and America.

Determine the nature of the most important political and economic repercussions that the Russian-Ukrainian crisis has produced on the world.

Knowing the nature of the strategic repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis.

Foreseeing the scenarios of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis.

Research Problem

The study's central issue is: What Will Happen to the International System Given Recent Global Events and the Russian-Ukrainian Crisis? To address this question, the study zeroes in on the Ukrainian crisis.

Search Questions

What are the reasons and motives for the Russian invasion of Ukraine?

What is the importance of Ukraine for Western countries and America?

What are the most prominent political and economic repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis?

What is the nature of the strategic repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian crisis?

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used various scientific methods to analyze the Russian-Ukrainian conflict; these included the analytical process for developing the study's theoretical framework and the historical method for identifying the crisis's origins and causes. The study employed a political realist approach to examine Russia's aims towards the West and Ukraine and the role of major powers like China and the United States in the current crisis. It also employed a quantitative approach to examine Russian foreign policy regarding armaments, specifically the use of nuclear weapons against NATO countries and Ukraine.

Causes and origins of the Russian-Ukrainian war in the field of International Relations

There has been an extraordinary amount of discussion over the reasons behind Russia's invasion of Ukraine (Papanikos 2022) in response to the continuing crises that typically fall under the umbrella of international and geopolitical concerns. However, one analysis in Foreign Affairs attributed the situation to the West and NATO's expansion policy in the autumn of 2014, after Moscow had already invaded Ukraine and captured Crimea and part of Donbas. Furthermore, he emphasized that the European Union's expansion and the "Western" backing of democratic movements in Ukraine were crucial elements that led to Russia's military intervention. The liberal illusions held by the West prompted Putin's response, which has garnered significant attention from political analysts worldwide (ACHUDUME 2023). A historical premise that "[...] Moscow in the first post-Cold War decade all it wanted was an agreement with NATO and did not wish to regroup and expand its spheres of influence" may underpin the interpretation above of Russian policy as "political realism." Hence, it is pertinent to investigate this possibility.(Spyrakou and Papadakis 2022)

Causes of the Russian-Ukrainian War

The complex factors that generated the framework for Russia's war against Ukraine (first in a hybrid form, then total) do not formally specify the war's shape. Today, many states wage war without officially declaring war, employing overt and covert strategies to get the upper hand. On June 5, 1942, during World War II, the United States of America declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. A "Special Military Operation" was announced by Russia on February 24, 2022, after it had primarily denied involvement in the acquisition of Ukrainian land since February 2014 (Russian Federation Announces "Special Military Operation" in Ukraine, 2022). Nevertheless, the underlying reasons for war always have long roots, and the current Russian-Ukrainian conflict is no exception (Kyrydon and Troyan 2022).

RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE IN ITS NEAR ABROAD

Western Balkan republics are not on the front lines of the conflict over Ukraine like their Baltic or East European counterparts—Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania—are. Because of their remote location, the republics of the Western Balkans do not perceive a direct military danger in the case of a war between Russia and Ukraine. However, every state in the Western Balkans has felt Russia's influence. A low-cost backup strategy that pays returns in terms of Russia's stance in Europe is the Western Balkans, even though they are not Russia's foreign policy priority. If Russia were to let Ukraine stay with the West, it would severely damage its military clout in Europe and cut off its naval access to the Mediterranean. Losses in the Western Balkans won't do much damage to its reputation, though, because that area is already heading towards EU membership anyhow. Russia must depend on local actors in the Western Balkans to disseminate its anti-Western agenda (Anastasakis 2022).

The causes of the political crisis

Russia expanded into the greatest country in the world after its imperial conquests of the South and East began in the sixteenth century and continued until the early nineteenth century. Regardless of the turbulent twentieth century, which included the separate peace with Germany (1918) and the dissolution of the former Soviet states (1991), it

remains so. Over the twentieth century, numerous expansions and withdrawals occurred in the area and its limits. Putin claims that the economic crisis, the fall of the USSR, the start of Russia's demographic decline, and the Chechen wars in the 1990s constituted the "greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the twentieth century" 4 for Russia. Putin has been popular in the 2000s due to his "return to order" policies. Despite its diminished strength, Russia is keen to maintain its influence in global affairs. The desire of numerous former Soviet satellite states to distance themselves from Moscow and align themselves with the Atlantic Alliance and the European Union has rekindled the escalation of Russian diplomacy and heightened global tensions (Jacq 2015).

CONCLUSION

As a result of Russia's military expansion in Ukraine, the conflict in the east broke out. Even though the country has a rich history of resistance movements and guerilla capabilities, many people condemn the choice to go to war and consider it a crime against humanity. Countries in Europe: Concerns that the US will maintain its diplomatic stance towards Russia to reach a mutually agreeable "temporary" solution that satisfies both sides' demands without jeopardizing the sovereignty of any allies, as well as the necessity to maintain cooperation with EU forces in dealing with Russia; With Russia's menacing influence looming over Europe's safety, the situation is only going to get worse in the hours to come. If the international community doesn't work together to find a satisfactory solution, a new cold war could break out between the West and the East. Rising energy and food costs are inevitable consequences of global food and fuel supply disruptions. This highlights the need for international intervention to end the conflict and alleviate food insecurity worldwide. One possible obstacle is China, which has emerged as a nuclear power and is modernizing its conventional military forces faster than Russia. China also poses a technical threat to the US and its allies, further solidifying China's position as a rising power. They will continue to work with their strategic partners far into the future through programs like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which will help them combat

various challenges.

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