

الأزمة الروسية الأوكرانية: أسباب الحرب ونتائجها

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The Russian-Ukrainian Crisis Causes and Consequences of the War

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ملخص

تركز هذه الدراسة على الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية، أسبابها وتداعياتها على مختلف الجوانب، كالاقتصادية والجيوسياسية، مع آثار عالمية محتملة، لا تقتصر على أطراف النزاع فحسب، بل تمتد لتشمل العالم بأسره. لم تكن الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية مجرد حدث عابر في العلاقات الدولية، بل أصبحت من أهم الأحداث الدولية في القرن الحادي والعشرين، وذلك لاعتبارات محلية وإقليمية ودولية. في كتابه "القرم: الديناميكيات والتحديات والآفاق"، يصف دروهوبسكي جذور الصراع في عام 2022، والتي تعود إلى سيطرة روسيا على والاشيا ومولدافيا عام 1854، والتي أشعلت فتيل حرب القرم. بعد إعلان روسيا الحرب، حاصرت بريطانيا وفرنسا سيفاستوبول لمدة عام كامل. ورغم الخسائر الفادحة التي تكبدها التحالف المناهض لروسيا،

انتصرت القوى العثمانية والغربية، ودمرت سيفاستوبول وأسطول البحر الأسود الروسي. من جهة أخرى، في كتابه "دروس من العمليات الروسية في القرم وشرق أوكرانيا"، يوضح المؤلف أن الحكومة الروسية اضطرت إلى سحب قواتها من الإمارات الدانوبية بسبب التهديد النمساوي. وبعيداً عن روسيا، اندلعت الحرب المستمرة في أوكرانيا منذ عام 1991 على طول حدود عرقية ولغوية وثقافية غير مستقرة داخل دولة ناشئة خلفت الاتحاد السوفيتي. ثمة أوجه تشابه بين هذه الحرب والانفصالات العسكرية للصرب عن البوسنة والهرسك في الفترة 1991-1992. علاوة على ذلك، مثل تسهيل الجيش الروسي لانفصال القرم عن أوكرانيا تحولاً جذرياً في المشهد السياسي للمنطقة. من المشكوك فيه أن تعود أوكرانيا إلى وضعها قبل ثورة الميدان الأوروبي، نظراً لظهور الأيديولوجيات الانفصالية والدعم العسكري الروسي. لكن القرم لا تزال مصدراً للخلاف بين روسيا والغرب وأوكرانيا.

Abstract

The study focuses on Russia- Ukrainian war, it is causes and it is consequences on various aspects such as economy, geopolitically with potential global effects. not only in the parties the conflict, but on the whole world. Russian-Ukrainian war not just a passing event during the international relations. Rather, it has become one of the most important international events in the twenty-fist century. Due to the local, regional and international considerations. In the book "Crimea: dynamics, challenges and prospects" Drohobycky describes the 2022's conflict history roots back to the Russian takeover of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1854 set off the Crimean War. After Russia was proclaimed to be at war, Great Britain and France laid siege to Sevastopol for a full year. Despite heavy casualties within the anti-Russian alliance, the Ottomans and Western powers emerged victorious, demolishing Sevastopol and the Russian Black Sea Fleet. On the other hand, in "Lessons from Russia's operations in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine" the author present the reality of the Russian government was compelled to remove its soldiers from the Danubian principalities due to Austria's threat. Other than the Russian Federation, the ongoing war in Ukraine has emerged since 1991 along a permeable ethnic, linguistic, and cultural border within a fledgling Soviet successor state. There are similarities between this war and the military secessions of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991-1992. Furthermore, The Russian military's facilitation of Crimea's separation from Ukraine signaled a dramatic change in the region's political landscape. It is doubtful that Ukraine would revert to its pre-Euromaidan state, given the emergence of separatist ideologies and Russian military



backing. But Crimea continues to be a source of contention for Russia, the West, and Ukraine

1.Introduction:

The Russia-Ukraine War began in 2014 with Russian forces infiltrating Crimea, escalating into Donbas. Over the next seven years, over 14,000 people were killed in eastern Ukraine, with Russians and local proxy forces claiming land and causing widespread violence. The Russo-Ukrainian war began on February 24, 2022, with Russia's invasion of Ukrainian territory. This was due to Russia's announcement of Ukrainian rapprochement with the West, including talks about NATO accession and the intention to possess a nuclear weapon (Abay, 2023)¹

The West's response to Russia's security concerns threatened Russia's interests, and the invasion was seen as a work to overthrow the regime led by President Zelensky, disarm Ukraine, and prevent it from joining NATO. The invasion forced Ukraine to recognize the status quo of annexing Russia of Crimea in 2014 and the independence of Lo Jansk and Donetsk in the Donbas region. The war between Russia and Ukraine has resurfaced, with the United States and European NATO members suffering national security²

According to research The Russian-Ukraine War increased the geopolitical conflict between Moscow and Western nations, affecting global economic forecasts and raising concerns about the impact negatively in the global. According to Demedziuk discussion the conflict began early 2008, since then Russian-Ukrainian conflict over Crimea drew widespread worldwide attention (Demedziuk, 2017)³

Russia preserves its nuclear weapons authority by managing Euroasian terrain, controlling the region's greatest surface area, and exporting rich commodities such as petroleum, natural gas, copper, iron, and forest resources, preserving its territorial integrity and exercising authority over the region. Factors influencing the Russian-Ukraine conflict include the country's turbulent history, female violence in Eastern Ukraine, multipolarity, and Russia's protection of the status quo. The conflict results in high deaths, food shortages, an economic slowdown, increased freight rates, and instability. Diplomatic talks, territorial negotiating, and nonviolent worldwide protests are all possible alternatives (Lakhera, 2022)⁴

1.2 Causes of the Russian-Ukrainian Crisis:

Historically:

In the book “Crimea: dynamics, challenges and prospects” Drohobycky describes the 2022’s conflict history roots back to the Russian takeover of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1854 set off the Crimean War. After Russia

was proclaimed to be at war, Great Britain and France laid siege to Sevastopol for a full year. Despite heavy casualties within the anti-Russian alliance, the Ottomans and Western powers emerged victorious, demolishing Sevastopol and the Russian Black Sea Fleet.⁵ On the other hand, in "Lessons from Russia's operations in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine" the author present the reality of the Russian government was compelled to remove its soldiers from the Danubian principalities due to Austria's threat. Other than the Russian Federation, the ongoing war in Ukraine has emerged since 1991 along a permeable ethnic, linguistic, and cultural border within a fledgling Soviet successor state. There are similarities between this war and the military secessions of Serbs from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991–1992.⁶ Furthermore, The Russian military's facilitation of Crimea's separation from Ukraine signaled a dramatic change in the region's political landscape. It is doubtful that Ukraine would revert to its pre-Euromaidan state, given the emergence of separatist ideologies and Russian military backing. But Crimea continues to be a source of contention for Russia, the West, and Ukraine.⁷ Most of the investigation about the conflict describes that a majority of Russians could not accept the breakdown of the Soviet Union and the independence of Ukraine. Russians are often more hostile to Ukraine than Ukrainians are to Russia. Polls in Russia have showed that whenever prominent Russian officials made extreme remarks or took severe steps against Ukraine, the opinion among the individuals examined toward Ukraine weakened.⁸

In the public announcement of this disagreement by Moscow regards Ukraine's independence as anomalous and transient. Putin chastised US President George W. Bush for not considering Ukraine a state, sparking a "Eurasianism" establish in which supporters claim an autonomous civilization and historical society on the borders of the former Russian Empire, extending the idea of "nation" to regions with prevailing Russian culture and language.

Armed conflict has substantial economic implications, according to literature, with two schools of thought: "war renewal," which contends that battle may decrease exceptional interests, innovate, and enhance efficiency, and "ruins of war," which contends that war is destructive with no economic advantages. Civil conflicts are more prone to occur in poor nations.⁹

According to the findings of Koubi's 2005 analysis focused on the influence of armed wars on significant nations' economic growth from 1960 to 1989, the postwar economic growth is positively connected with conflict intensity and duration, although its growth-promoting influence





fluctuates negatively depending on a country's degree of economic development

The article explores the causes of war, emphasizing that countries participate in conflicts to defend their resources or maintain regional power, while other countries maintain their rights. It emphasizes the difficulties in managing shared resources, colonial resources, legacy, and ideals. For example, Russia and Ukraine's conflict was intended to safeguard Russia's border and retain regional dominance in Eastern Europe. The Crimean dispute is examined in this essay along with its historical, demographic, legal, political, and military contexts, as well as its parallels and divergences with previous freezing disagreements, the roles played by the three main sides, its relationship to Ukrainian separatist movements, and its global consequences.¹⁰

Economically:

Russia and Ukraine's hybrid war, which began in March 2014, has military, diplomatic, information, cultural, and economic components the economic part of the war is inextricably linked to the overall conflict. The fundamental shift in Russia-Ukraine economic relations, with previous ties abruptly dissolved and stopped. These developments will have long-term implications for geopolitics and geo-economics in Eastern Europe. Embargoes, robbing and destroying opposing enterprises, and sanctions are the principal economic tools of war in the conflict between Russia and Ukraine the long-term effects of this economic conflict for Eastern European geopolitics and geo-economics.¹¹

Slukhai demonstrates in his paper that Embargoes have been used to apply economic pressure on Russia and Ukraine since Russia's hybrid conflict with Ukraine. Russia restricted Ukrainian imports of dairy goods, cheese, and alcoholic beverages in 2014, prompting a lawsuit. Russia banned the export of diesel fuel and LPG gas to Ukraine in 2015, alleging military reasons. Ukrainians have also banned Russian exports and boycotted Russian items.¹²

On the other view of the conflict, Russia is building new gas pipelines, such as Turkish Stream and Nord Stream 2, to avoid routing Russian gas via Ukraine, which now carries 80% of Russian gas to Europe. Turkish Stream's chances are uncertain, although Nord Stream 2 is expected to be successful. Previously, Russia reduced shipments to Ukraine, collecting adjustments. The EU was successful in negotiating a "winter package" for fighting gas theft.¹³

Moscow is seeking to aggravate Ukraine's financial situation and slow its economic recovery in order to undermine opposition and spark popular

instability. This plan attempts to visualize Ukraine, obstruct its integration with the EU and NATO, and demonstrate to Russian population that any effort to overthrow constitutional structures would end in trouble anarchy, and economic devastation. This message is intended to inform Russians that revolting against their own government is inappropriate.¹⁴

Geo-political:

As Samuel Huntington pointed out in his book "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of the World Order," the existence of Western civilization and Russian and Turanian culture affected the east-west distinctions in Europe. Huntington predicted that once the Cold War and the bipolar global order ended, cultural and theological divisions would define internal and international conflicts, resulting in an inescapable battle between Russia and the West, with Ukraine as one of its borders. The question is whether Ukraine belongs to a civilization and if it can talk of a civilizational rupture. The establishment of an independent Ukraine was unexpected, given that both Russia and the West frequently viewed it honestly and patronizingly.¹⁵

Ukrainians have proved their sovereignty and European heritage during the last 30 years, but Russian authorities continue to stress special linkages between Russia and Ukraine, ignoring their distinct cultural and ethnic aspects. Ukraine's distinctiveness was acknowledged by the Soviet federation, which transformed the previous Russian Empire into a federation of republics. Russia's activities against Ukraine have been ineffective, widening the gap between the two nations and solidifying Ukraine's national identity. The war's ramifications will be far-reaching, ushering in a new era in European history and humanitarian development.¹⁶

The consequences of Russian-Ukrainian war on Russia:

The most investigation about the consequence of nuclear power the global nuclear system and the European security architecture are both significantly impacted by the war in Ukraine. With more latitude to move because of its nuclear weapons, Russia may fight in NATO's neighborhood without worrying about outside involvement. The nuclear balance between Russia and the West permits a local conventional battle outside of NATO, underscoring the possibility of a nuclear-based confrontation and validating the stability-instability challenge.¹⁷

International attempts to maintain weapons control and non-proliferation are being undermined by both the war and Moscow's threats, in the sense that The crisis in Ukraine has harmed trust in nuclear doctrines, leading governments to depend less on Russia's and other nuclear powers'





pledges. As a result, there has been a loss of stability and progress toward non-proliferation. Regional states with nuclear ambitions, such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, are keeping a careful eye on the situation. Russia's reputation has also been harmed as a result of the invasion of Ukraine, making weapons control discussions improbable.¹⁸

Globally, the attention of this conflict goes over the possibility of nuclear coercion against other non-nuclear-weapon nations are raised by Russia's use of nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear Ukraine. This view increases the market value of nuclear weapons and may force a reassessment of security needs, particularly in adversarial relationships with nations possessing nuclear weapons. This increases the risk of nuclear coercion against more governments that do not possess nuclear weapons, which might result in the acquisition of nuclear weapons.¹⁹

On the other side Blank argued in his investigation that Russia's use of nuclear weapons in its conflict with Ukraine is provocative. By discouraging a nuclear first strike from the West, the deterrent mission seeks to liberate Russia for conventional warfare on its borders. Russian drills suggest that they are prepared to strike Western communication routes across the Atlantic. Russian drills make obvious the possibility of a nuclear danger in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea. Moscow's deterrent plan includes projecting force into the Levant and beyond in order to preserve the Black Sea as a Russian lake.²⁰

The United States and the European Union have slapped financial sanctions on Russia, targeting 70% of the Russian banking market and state-owned enterprises. The EU prohibited the listing of Russian state-owned enterprises' shares on EU trading platforms, barred deposits of more than €100,000 in EU banks, and restricted the sale of Euro-denominated securities to Russian consumers. Switzerland and Japan have frozen assets put in Swiss and Japanese banks by Russian people, and the United Kingdom has blocked funds deposited in UK institutions by Russian billionaires.²¹

The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on European Security.

The Russian-Ukrainian conflict in Eurasia is accelerating the civilizational conflict, with Ukraine serving as the ideal venue. This struggle is part of the political front of the clash of civilizations, with the United States and its European allies supporting liberal democracy in Eastern Europe via new democracies such as Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova. Russia seeks to preserve its geopolitical and geo-economics domain in the area, as well as control military capabilities, in order to prevent pro-Western political developments.²²



The Russian-Ukrainian war resurrected a Cold War-era security challenge, changing the European security picture. Previously, Europe concentrated on military security and associated challenges; however, the war altered this perspective and reintroduced comprehensive security issues in their broadest meaning. The battle transformed the character of European security challenges throughout the Cold War era, emphasizing the importance of a holistic approach to security. The establishment of a binary global order between the US and the USSR during the Cold War era in Europe was typified by the corruption of this system and the acceptance of a limited definition of security—military security. The emphasis on preserving a balance between national interests and global stability, as well as state security, defined this time period.²³

Since the conclusion of the Cold War, the European continent has not faced a real nuclear risk. The 1986 Chernobyl reactor disaster in Ukraine posed a civilian hazard, not a military one. As the conflict in Ukraine intensifies, Russia is under greater pressure from the US-led coalition. Russian President Vladimir Putin has activated Russian deterrent troops to discourage prospective strikes, citing NATO's provocative remarks. Putin has called the West's economic sanctions against Russia for its invasion of Ukraine illegitimate. Significant events in Central Europe were triggered by the end of the Cold War, such as the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the unification of Germany in October 1990, the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and the Warsaw Pact in April 1991. This signaled the start of the US-led "New World Order" under the Clinton administration.²⁴

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine exposed weaknesses in European security arrangements and emphasized the EU's function as a mediator between the security policies of its member nations. In order to address these concerns, the EU released two significant documents: the "Declaration of Versailles" and the "Strategic direction to strengthen the European Union in the fields of security and defense over the next decade."²⁵

The consequence of the war on globally

The global economy will be greatly impacted by the previously discussed economic sanctions as well as the unavoidable consequences from this invasion. These effects will be felt in a variety of areas, including the global supply chain, oil and gas prices, the international banking system, overall economic expansion and output, worldwide stock markets, international inflation, and other economic effects beyond living expenses.²⁶





The Russian-Ukrainian Crisis Causes and Consequences of the War



According to Miah's investigation The general consensus is that major international players like the USA, Canada, UK, and EU will suffer grave economic consequences from the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022. The war has caused sharp increases in the price of food, natural gas, and oil, which are already driving inflation in the majority of the world's economies. Experts anticipate higher uncertainty, unpredictable stock fluctuations, disruptions to the supply chain, a decline in household consumption, and higher utility costs. In the event that Russia chooses to limit its export of essential commodities to the world market, policymakers must find other ways to survive. Russia's economy has already suffered greatly as a result of the crisis, but its effects are also starting to be felt by the global economy.²⁷

The war between Russia and Ukraine is a humanitarian calamity that is generating destruction to economies all around the world. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused global pricing disruptions, particularly for natural gas and oil, as well as rising food prices. The war will have three major effects: higher commodity prices, interruptions in commerce, supply chains, and refugee flows, and weaker corporate and investor confidence. This could result in capital flight from emerging markets.²⁸

The Russian invasion of Ukraine caused worldwide gas prices to rise dramatically, emphasizing Russia's authority as the world's top gas and oil supplier. With the construction of a pipeline to the west, Moscow currently controls 25% of global gas exports, while the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia controls 12.3%. On the other side, based on data Germany, Italy, and Turkey are the three major importers of gas in Europe. Sanctions imposed on Russia, the Slovak Republic, the Netherlands, and Finland have an impact on Germany. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz said that the approval of the Russian-German gas pipeline project "Nord Stream 2" has been suspended as part of the sanctions. Russia accounts about 55% of German gas imports. In March 2022, gas futures contracts in Europe surged by 30%, hitting a record of \$2400 per thousand cubic meters (Horovitz, Russia's nuclear threats in the war against Ukraine: consequences for the international order, NATO and German, 2022)

In term of growth domestic production, Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 claimed a great deal of human lives, and the conflict cost \$1.5 trillion, or 1% of the world economy, in 2022. Because of its trading connections and dependence on Russian and Ukrainian energy and food supplies, Europe is the area most impacted. Europe's GDP is predicted to contract by more than 1% in 2022, with Germany, France, and Italy suffering the most. The GDP of "Developing Europe," of which Ukraine is the principal representation, is predicted to contract by thirty percent.

In addition, the conflict will raise global inflation in 2022 and 2023 by around 2% and 1%, respectively, over the NIESR's initial 2022 prediction.²⁹

The serious issued globally, Food prices and the PMI increased globally as a result of supply chain disruptions brought on by the sanctions placed on Russia. On the day of the invasion, the Euro Area Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index fell and stock markets plummeted. Gas prices in the Euro Area increased as a result of energy and fuel shortages, which also increased the transportation component of the consumer price index. More damage was done to Ukraine than to Russia or the whole Euro Area. There was a strong correlation between core consumer prices in Ukraine and the Euro Area and between food inflation in the Euro Area and Russia. Inflation and prices increased globally as a result of the conflict. Israel mediated a conclusion to the dispute, but the crisis's economic effects continued in many regions of Europe and beyond.³⁰

Conclusion:

The Russian-Ukrainian war significantly altered the German-European environment, shifting the focus from conventional military warfare to non-traditional security threats and comprehensive security. European countries view Russia's threat to European security, including its annexation of Crimea and invasion of Ukraine, as an internal European threat, necessitating a different approach to dealing with him, recognizing him as a necessity rather than an external threat. European security faces challenges such as the need for coordination and security arrangements, the threat of nuclear weapons, the energy crisis, and the emergence of mercenaries and foreign fighters, which will have long-term implications for the continent's security.

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The Russian-Ukrainian Crisis Causes and Consequences of the War



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