

The Emerging Geo Political Disorder Post Russia Ukraine War (2022-2025 AD)

Dr. Zahid Faqir¹

Abstract

The Russo-Ukraine War, which began in 2022 and is now in its fourth year, has devastated both countries. Human rights violations against ethnic Russians and the Ukrainian military's relationship with NATO prompted Putin to portray the operation as a unique military operation aimed at demilitarizing and de-Nazifying Ukraine. All of this was rejected by Europe, which was under the impression that the war would limit European political and economic independence. Central Asian states have taken a cautious, neutral stance on the Ukraine war, avoiding direct support for Russia while upholding Ukraine's sovereignty. Kazakhstan has been the most vocal, refusing to recognize Russian annexations, while Uzbekistan has also stressed territorial integrity. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan remain more reserved due to economic and security ties with Russia. Across the region, countries are diversifying partnerships with China, Turkey, and the West to reduce dependence on Moscow. China remains neutral but leans toward Russia, increasing trade while calling for peace. The Arab world is divided: Gulf States stay neutral, Syria supports Russia, and others balance ties with both sides. Pakistan initially tried neutrality but slightly strengthened its diplomatic interaction with Russia while selling some ammunition to Ukraine as well. According to some critics, the United States under Biden actually pushed Zelenskyy into war by promising an all-out moral, financial, and armament support while keeping Europe by their side. It resulted in aggravated war temperature. Under Trump, the stance seems to be completely changing. Trump blamed Zelenskyy for war and is forcing him to disengage while accepting a displaced geopolitical order. The US has started reassessing military aid. A tense meeting with Zelenskyy on 28 Feb 2025 (Baker, 2025) has disturbed all alignments. The U.S. has also restricted intelligence sharing (Lillis et al. 2025) with Ukraine, raising concerns about its defense. With or without America, European allies are stepping up efforts to support Zelenskyy (Politico, 2025) and to present a unified peace plan. There is an emerging geopolitical disorder due to such changes in stances and positions of key players, most prominently the United States. It surely is a perfect case study to explore what all could be reasons on the hind side for such change of stances, what are the possibilities of reaching

¹ HSE Lead, Fauji Foundation, Rawalpindi – Pakistan

to a peaceful conclusion and how would this war impact Europe and the rest of the world in coming years.

Keywords: De-Nazify, War Temperature, Under Current, Geo Political Disorder, peaceful conclusion, ethnic Russians, seismic waves, orange revolution, democratic partner

Introduction

Russian Ukraine war has started transforming the way the world should perceive alliances, (The White House, 2025) wars, diplomacy, and geopolitics in coming decades. With Trump, “a businessman” coming into power, every new decision is being taken with a focus on the American Economy (Kyiv Post, 2023). So much so, the spending on the Ukraine war by the US in the last couple of years is now being considered a waste. Instead of continuing support, the US has started asking Zelenskyy to sign economic deals for sharing valuable minerals, more precisely, lithium reserves (Marples et.al. 2015). to the United States in exchange for money, earlier provided by the US to support Ukraine. The situation for Ukraine has become even more precarious as a result of this. Russia and the US, longtime Cold War adversaries, seem to have secretly agreed to take pleasure in seeing war-torn Ukraine. The European Union is surprised by these changes.

There are seismic waves reshaping the whole geopolitical system. Days and weeks passed before hostilities broke out. Many factors were at work in Russia for about a decade prior to the conflict, ever since Putin solidified his grip on the country.

Beginning in March and continuing through April of 2021, then again from October of the same year until February of 2022, Russia and Belarus were both subject to a massive military buildup near the border. There has never been any plan to invade Ukraine, according to the Russian leadership. Numerous interrelated political, historical, and security issues have contributed to the escalation of tensions between Russia and Ukraine. Since Russia views NATO's eastward expansion as a serious threat to its territory, the country's opposition to the alliance's expansion has remained prominent. This stance is constantly expressed in Russian foreign policy papers and in remarks made by President Putin. The indisputable cultural and historical links between Russia and Ukraine have turned into a contentious issue outside of NATO. Ukraine claims the right to choose its own destiny, while Russia uses the common history and huge Russian-speaking population as reasons to

intervene. It is also impossible to ignore Russia's determination to preserve its regional area of influence. The Orange Revolution (OHCHR, 2016) in 2004 and the Euromaidan Revolution in 2014 (Kofman, 2017), which ousted pro-Russian leaders in Ukraine, were perceived by Moscow as Western-backed attempts to undermine its regional dominance. As noted in "The Sources of Russian Conduct" by X (George Kennan) in *Foreign Affairs* (1947), understanding Russia's historical patterns of behavior is crucial to interpreting its current actions. An important element was the concentration of ethnic Russians in eastern and southern parts of Ukraine, particularly in Donetsk, Luhansk, and Kharkiv, as well as Crimea and Odessa. According to the 2010 census, they comprised around 17% of Ukraine's population prior to the conflict. A small but vocal minority of ethnic Russians in Ukraine oppose the Russian invasion and instead support Ukraine's independence. A full-scale invasion by Russia is planned for 2022, and the Donbas War broke out in 2014 when ethnic Russians in Donetsk and Luhansk established pro-Russian militias. Support for Russia's 2014 invasion of Crimea came from ethnic Russians living there. While opinions on historical connection with Russia differ by location, the vast majority of ethnic Russians speak Russian, have Russian relatives, and believe in the country's unity. The European leaders' united and forceful responses to Russia's invasion of Ukraine show their shared denunciation of Russia's behavior and their determination to stand by Ukraine's independence and territorial integrity.

Whether or whether the US meant to undercut Russia via the war is a divisive issue. Some analysts claim that Russia was compelled to become involved because of a security concern resulting from NATO's expansionist aspirations, which the US has aided to generate. Strong evidence in favor of this point of view is supplied in John Mearsheimer's "Why the Ukraine Crisis Is the West's Fault" essay (*Foreign Affairs*, 2014). According to him, Russia's basic geopolitical objectives have directly collided with the West's quest of liberal supremacy in Eastern Europe. Conversely, others contend that Russia's operations are driven by Putin's dictatorial tendencies and Russia's quest of great power status. This point of view implies that Russia would have acted apart from Western politics. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has produced several books exploring these opposing points of view.

Unquestionably, the personalities of Vladimir Putin and Volodymyr Zelenskyy have shaped the path of the dispute. Putin's leadership approach is defined by a strongman image, aggressive foreign policy, and a propensity to take risks, all of which have been absolutely vital in launching and directing Russia's war effort.

Putin has presented the conflict as a necessary action in safeguarding Russian interests against Western attack in all of his public remarks. Zelenskyy, on the other hand, has motivated the Ukrainian people and won over the international community with his bold leadership and uncompromising resistance to the Russian attack. His convincing lectures, which he has given to audiences both domestically and internationally, have helped the Ukrainian people much as they have David Reynolds's study in "Leadership in War" (2018) claims that the decisions and actions of particular leaders have a major influence on how wars turn out; so, the choices made by leaders greatly influence the path of battles.

When Putin was trying to consolidate Russia in Unison, Zelenskyy was unable to read the undercurrents and developments in Ukrainian cities bordering Russia (Sky News, 2025). His romance with NATO served as the last nail in the coffin. Even if he had read, the way other central Asian states were surviving through careful neutrality, he could have avoided the Russian invasion.

When compared, Putin is more composed, cool, and calm than Zelenskyy. Putin had served for 15 years in the KGB, out of which six to seven years were in Eastern Europe. He knew exactly how Eastern Europe was building relations with Ukraine and others to meet their energy needs. In 1975, he graduated as a law student from Leningrad State University, with Anatoly Sobchak as his inspiration and teacher. In 1990, after his retirement from KGB as Lieutenant Colonel, he became pro-rector of Leningrad State University and advisor to the newly elected mayor Sobchak, who was so impressed by his management skills that he made him deputy mayor by 1994. By 1996, he moved to Moscow and joined the federal government, and within two years, he was made Director of Federal Security Services (Domestic Successor of KGB). He grew as a crisis manager and turned into a strategic planner, a rare mix.

Originally starting in February 2022, the war between Russia and Ukraine has evolved into a lengthy and complicated battle with far-reaching effects worldwide. Starting a "special military operation" in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin started significant military activities in the nation. Despite early hope of a quick triumph, Russian soldiers faced stiff opposition, especially in the Kyiv region, and had to cautiously leave the capital area by March 29, 2022.

The April 2022 discovery of mass graves and evidence of atrocities in Bucha, a Kyiv suburb, set out international indignation and increased global investigation of

Russian military operations. After months of intense fighting that had destroyed the city and killed and maimed many residents, Russian soldiers at last seized the strategically significant port city of Mariupol on May 20, 2022. Among the many geopolitical developments resulting from the conflict was Sweden's and Finland's admission to NATO on May 18, 2022, a turning point in the alliance's history. After fall 2022 saw significant casualties, the course of the conflict was altered when Ukrainian forces launched a successful counteroffensive near Kharkiv. President Putin declared a partial military mobilization as a kind of revenge on September 21, 2022, therefore increasing Russian troops by means of reserve deployment. Reacting to what the rest of the world viewed as fake referendums, Russia seized four areas in Ukraine on September 30, 2022: Donetsk, Kherson, Luhansk, and Zaporizhzhia. Following an explosion on the Kerch Strait Bridge, which connected Crimea and Russia, Russian missile strikes against Ukrainian infrastructure accelerated on October 8, 2022, escalating the war even further. A turning moment in the conflict and a great victory was the liberation of Kherson by Ukrainian forces in November 2022. Among the worldwide legal actions implemented was the International Criminal Court's March 17, 2023 arrest order for President Putin. The warrant stemmed from charges of war crimes related to the abduction of Ukrainian children. The fighting continued until 2023, with changing front lines and continuous clashes. The war has resulted in a great number of civilian deaths and displacements, with major humanitarian consequences. As of March 2025, the conflict is still unresolved, as ongoing diplomatic and military operations cannot generate a sustainable peace agreement.

The war between Russia and Ukraine has deep historical roots and has far-reaching consequences for all parties involved, including Europe and the international system at large. A united statement denouncing Russia's large-scale military attack against Ukraine was made by the leaders of the Group of Seven (G7), which comprises key European states, on February 24, 2022. The strike was, as they put it, "unprovoked and completely unjustifiable," and a "serious violation of international law and a grave breach of the United Nations Charter." The G7 leaders encouraged the globe in a united statement to help Ukraine by means of "severe and coordinated economic and financial sanctions" in unison. Emphasizing firmly against the risk posed by Russia's activities, Emmanuel Macron is the president of France Macron said in a March 5, 2025, broadcast speech that Russian aggression "knows no borders" and directly threatens Europe. He stressed the necessity for Europe to prepare for scenarios where the United States might withdraw its support, stating

that Europe must continue aiding Ukraine until a solid peace can be negotiated and cautioning against conceding to Russia (Le Monde, 2023). Macron also mentioned the possibility of extending France's nuclear deterrence to other European countries, underscoring the gravity of the situation. President Macron has also emphasized the need for Europe to bolster its own defense capabilities. He asserted that Europe's destiny should not be decided in "Washington or Moscow," highlighting the importance of European autonomy in security matters. Macron suggested that France might extend its nuclear deterrent to protect Europe from Russian aggression, reflecting a significant shift toward European self-reliance in defense (Reuters, 2023). The United Kingdom has aligned with European partners in condemning Russia's invasion and supporting Ukraine. While specific statements from UK leaders were not available in the provided sources, the UK's participation in G7 statements and its actions in imposing sanctions and providing aid (Swanson, 2022) to Ukraine demonstrate its commitment to countering Russian aggression. Within the European Union, there have been discussions about defense spending and the need for a unified response to the crisis. President Macron's advocacy for increased defense budgets and the potential extension of nuclear deterrence reflect ongoing efforts to strengthen Europe's security framework. These discussions are set to continue in upcoming EU summits, where leaders will address defense strategies and support for Ukraine. The media landscape in Europe has largely supported the stance of European leaders, emphasizing the importance of standing up to Russian aggression. For instance, Fox News's Brian Kilmeade, known for his support of President Trump, publicly criticized Trump's stance on Ukraine, urging recognition of Putin as the aggressor. This reflects a broader media narrative that aligns with European leaders' condemnation of Russia's actions.

It is a complicated and delicate task to determine who has benefited most from the conflict. Russia may have gained some ground in southern and eastern Ukraine, but it has paid a heavy price for it. The sanctions imposed by the West have had a devastating effect on Russia's economy and image abroad. The purchase of Russian oil was halted by several nations.

The United States has arguably benefited from the war by strengthening its alliances, particularly within NATO, and by increasing its influence in Europe. The war has also provided a boost to the US defense industry. However, the US also faces significant challenges, including the economic costs of supporting Ukraine, the risk of escalation, and the need to manage relations with a hostile Russia.

The losses are already huge. Russia has suffered 189,500 to 223,000 casualties, while Ukraine's losses range from 124,500 to 131,000, with over 10,500 civilian deaths confirmed. Ukraine's economy has taken a \$152 billion hit, while Russia's economy shrank 2.1% in 2022, though military spending and exports helped stabilize it.

The war has also disrupted global markets (Swanson, A. 2022), causing inflation and food insecurity (Reuters, 2022) worldwide. Determining who has gained the most from the war is complex. While Russia may have gained some territorial control, it has also suffered significant economic and reputational damage. Even Russia continues to suffer as companies started shutting (Towey, H., et. al, 2022) their business operations in Russia (Yale School of Management, 2023). It is reported that more than one thousand companies have completely suspended or closed their businesses (The Guardian, 2022).

Whatever gains or losses as of today, if Ukraine were to fall completely under Russian control, the consequences for Europe would be dire. It would represent a fundamental shift in the European security landscape, emboldening Russia to pursue further territorial ambitions and undermining the credibility of NATO. The Baltic States, Poland, and other countries bordering Russia would feel increasingly threatened, potentially leading to a new arms race and increased military tensions. Furthermore, the loss of Ukraine would have significant economic consequences for Europe, disrupting trade, energy supplies, and investment flows. A Russian victory in Ukraine would have far-reaching and negative consequences for Europe, affecting its food security, energy security, geopolitical stability, economy, and values.

Following may be few of the repercussions

Agriculture and Food Security. Ukraine is a major global exporter of grains, especially wheat, corn, and sunflower oil (VOA News, 2022). A Russian takeover would disrupt these exports, leading to higher food prices and potential shortages in Europe and globally. Many European countries rely on Ukraine for a significant portion of their grain imports. Before the invasion, Ukraine was the fourth-largest exporter of wheat and corn. It was also the largest exporter of sunflower oil in the world. Together, Russia and Ukraine used to contribute 27% of the world's wheat and 53% of the world's sunflowers and seeds export. Ukraine accounted for 10% of world wheat, and since the war started, all these crop exports have dropped

significantly. Africa and even the rest of the world (VOA News, 2022) seem threatened (Temple, J.,2022).

Energy Security. Ukraine is a transit country for Russian natural gas to Europe. While the Nord Stream pipelines have changed the dynamics, Ukraine's pipeline network still plays a role. A Russian-controlled Ukraine could lead to further manipulation of gas supplies, increasing Europe's energy vulnerability and potentially driving up prices. It has become almost impossible for Ukraine to restore electricity in most of the war trodden cities and towns (BBC News., 2022).

Review of the Literature

❖ Geopolitical Stability

A Russian victory would destabilize the entire Eastern European region. It could embolden Russia to pursue further territorial ambitions, potentially threatening NATO members like the Baltic States and Poland. This would force Europe to increase its defense spending and potentially lead to a new arms race.

❖ Refugee Crisis

A full-scale Russian occupation could trigger a new wave of refugees fleeing Ukraine, placing a strain on European countries that have already taken in millions of Ukrainian refugees. This could create social and political tensions within Europe.

❖ Economic Impact

Beyond energy and food, a Russian takeover would disrupt trade and investment flows between Ukraine and Europe. European businesses with investments in Ukraine would suffer losses, and the overall economic impact on Europe could be significant. Russia faced sanctions (BBC News., 2022).

❖ Decaying of International Law

A successful Russian conquest would undermine the principles of international law and territorial integrity, potentially encouraging other countries to pursue aggressive foreign policies. This would create a more unstable and dangerous world for Europe. In response to sanctions, Russians continue to take revenge wherever they can by seizing whatever they can and this has started a new chapter of violation of international law (IMF & World Bank, 2022).

❖ **Loss of a Democratic Partner**

Ukraine has been moving towards closer integration with Europe and has been striving to implement democratic reforms. A Russian takeover would reverse this process and deprive Europe of a valuable partner in the region.

Apart from impact on European Economy, (Bedi, R., 2022) this war has dragged USA military masters once again to Europe after World War II (1939-45). It has starting affecting America. The war is increasing defense spending, reinforcing alliances, and highlighting the importance of deterring aggression. However, it has also created challenges related to inflation, energy security, and managing relations with Russia. The US has provided significant military and financial assistance to Ukraine, which has strained the US budget and contributed to inflation. The war has also led to increased energy prices and disruptions to global supply chains.

Positively, the conflict underlined the need to prevent aggression and did initially enhance US ties, especially within NATO. It also gave the US military sector some impetus. The United States has spent around \$175 billion in reaction to Russia's invasion of Ukraine as of March 2025. In total, over \$106 billion has been allocated as direct aid to Ukraine, including military, financial, and humanitarian support. The remaining \$69 billion has been used within the United States to assist homegrown businesses, especially in defense production, thereby helping to restock military hardware and improve U.S. military preparedness.

In order to understand the US Support, the following may be helpful

❖ **Military Assistance**

The U.S. has provided approximately \$67.3 billion in military aid, including advanced weaponry, training, and intelligence support. This assistance has been pivotal in strengthening Ukraine's defense capabilities. In addition, it is not just the USA; many other countries, especially the Giants manufacturing arms and ammunition, started using this war as an opportunity to enhance their armament industry (The Independent, 2025).

❖ **Financial Support**

Around \$49 billion has been allocated to support Ukraine's government functions, such as paying the salaries of civilian employees, healthcare workers, and first

responders. This financial aid has been essential in maintaining governmental operations during the conflict.

Analysis and Discussion

Humanitarian Aid. Approximately \$3.6 billion has been dedicated to humanitarian efforts, addressing the needs of displaced populations and providing essential services amidst the ongoing conflict.

❖ Domestic Economic Impact

The \$69 billion spent within the U.S. has significantly affected the domestic economy by supporting defense contractors and associated industries. This expenditure has led to job creation and economic stimulation in various sectors, particularly in defense manufacturing.

❖ Comparative Contributions

While the U.S. has been a major contributor, European nations collectively have provided approximately \$138 billion in direct support to Ukraine, surpassing the U.S. contribution. This collective effort underscores the global response to the conflict and the shared commitment to supporting Ukraine. Half of the weapons being used by Ukraine are supplied by United States (Quinn, M., 2025).

With such massive engagement, the Trump administration started worrying about how long they could support Ukraine. The new government expects to reduce all their foreign expenses, especially those seen as unjustified by most Americans. Realizing this, Trump tried playing intelligently by engaging Russia first (Doherty, E., & Saric, I., 2022). On the pretext that if he convinces Zelenskyy to accept Russian control over the Ethnic Russian states of Ukraine, Russia will enter into a war-ending truce. In parallel, he persuaded Zelenskyy to not only accept such a deal but also allow America to invest in mineral extraction in Ukraine so it can get back at least some returns on the money injected into Ukraine to resist Russia. However, the meeting with Zelenskyy turned into a diplomatic accident, leading to intermittent distancing between the USA & Ukraine. Europe seems worried about such a shift in policy by the USA. The chances are that the USA will still try to push Ukraine to accept things the way they are offered to finish war. For Ukraine as a country, it would be yet another disaster, like a hunted by two hunters at one time. If the United States significantly reduces or withdraws its support for Ukraine, the

consequences could be catastrophic. Ukraine's exclusive capability to resist Russian aggression would be severely weakened, potentially leading to a Russian victory. This would not only have devastating consequences for the Ukrainian people but would also send a dangerous signal to other authoritarian regimes around the world, emboldening them to pursue their own aggressive agendas.

It is not inevitable that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine will escalate into a third global war, but it is a very real risk. The presence of NATO, which has offered Ukraine both military and financial aid, heightens the possibility of escalation. At one point, the United States was on the verge of sending soldiers to Ukraine. Russia and NATO might start a larger war if they engage in a direct military clash. Although neither side has directly attacked the other, they have so far refrained from doing so. Russia might be pushed to use nuclear weapons by NATO or even by harsher economic penalties, which would lead to a retaliation from other nuclear powers, like the United Nations and France, as well as certain undeclared nuclear nations. The West is putting ever-increasing economic pressure on Russia. Predicting the likely end to the war is a difficult task, as the situation on the ground is constantly evolving. Several potential scenarios exist. One possibility is a negotiated settlement, which could involve territorial concessions by Ukraine in exchange for a ceasefire and security guarantees. A protracted standoff when no side can claim a clear win is another possibility. A third scenario is a Russian triumph that may entail a total takeover of Ukraine. The military condition on the ground, the readiness of both parties to talk, and the degree of worldwide support for Ukraine will all influence the result of the conflict.

As the conflict entered its fourth year, the crisis transformed into a bigger crisis. There could be several potential developments in the coming month, i.e.

❖ **Prolonged Conflict**

Western intelligence assessments suggest that hostilities may continue for at least another two years, with some projections extending up to five years. This indicates a protracted period of instability in the region. An attempt shall be made to exhaust Russia more. However, Europe will be on the front as far as Funding NATO is concerned, and this time, America will be on the back foot. Ukraine is and will be used as a proxy state to exhaust Russia and get exhausted to the limit so American Construction, Engineering, and Mining Companies can be more easily injected or involved later.

❖ **Economic Strain on Russia**

Experts warn that Russia's economy is under significant pressure due to sustained military expenditures. Without a resolution to the conflict by 2025, Russia could face severe economic challenges, potentially influencing its strategic decisions. It may be a miscalculation, but surely, Russia has also begun to realize that they have already taken over ethnic Russian majority areas and further engagements would only disturb or destroy their own economy. The stress has already begun to pour in, especially due to a massive drop down in their oil returns.

❖ **Shifts in International Support**

Recent pauses in U.S. military aid to Ukraine have emboldened Russian officials to intensify military operations. Although these suspensions are expected to be temporary, they highlight the critical role of sustained international support for Ukraine's defense capabilities.

❖ **Escalation Risks**

Aggressive rhetoric from Russian officials, including threats against Western nations considering deploying peacekeepers, underscores the potential for broader escalation. Such statements reflect heightened tensions and the possibility of the conflict expanding beyond its current scope.

❖ **Foreign Military Involvement**

Reports indicate that North Korea has deployed approximately 10,000 soldiers to support Russian forces, signaling an internationalization of the conflict and complicating diplomatic resolution efforts.

❖ **Ukrainian Counteroffensives**

Ukrainian forces are anticipated to continue their counteroffensive operations, particularly aiming to reclaim territories in the Donbas region. The success of these efforts will depend on various factors, including the availability of Western military aid and the resilience of Ukrainian forces.

❖ **Economic Projections**

The International Monetary Fund forecasts that the war will persist through at least the end of 2025, with significant economic implications for Ukraine and the broader region.

Refugees Crisis. Almost 1.5 million Ukrainians (Doherty, E., & Saric, I., 2022) had to migrate from their hometowns and have become a continuous liability to the administrations of the areas they moved into. Even the EU and UNHCR have to manage them, and it has a cost. According to the UNHCR, more than 3.3 million refugees moved to Poland, about 1 million to Romania, about 0.5 million each to Hungary, Moldova, and Slovakia, 390K to Czechoslovakia, 58K to Turkey, and 27K to Belarus (Klimešová et.al. 2022). Even Russia reported it had received over 800,104 refugees. If Russia captures Ukraine, many of these refugees will not return due to fear of genocide, and this may lead to yet another humanitarian crisis.

Eurasia being the battleground and the risks of third world war is keeping Asian Countries also concerned and worried. Especially the states that sought freedom from the Soviet Union. They consider the Russia- Ukraine War as the revival of Russian Imperialism. Some of the states are already dependent on Russia to manage their economies and markets, so they are either trying to be silent or supporting Russia. China, North Korea, and Iran serve as supporters to Russia because of varying reasons but largely considering Russia as an American adversary. It is not easy for many Regional Powers to distance from Russia completely despite US and UN sanctions for one or the other reason.

Pakistan cannot afford to lose either Russia or the United States. Russia, because it sometimes serves as the balancer. USA because it can affect Pakistan's Nuclear Program as well as the financial freedom of the government. Staying neutral could have been the best option, but even that was not possible. Interestingly, Pakistan Russia trade enhanced after 1922. By May 2023, trade between Pakistan and Russia had surged by nearly 50%, reaching approximately \$760 million. Both countries have expanded the range of traded goods. Pakistan's exports to Russia include citrus fruits, leather apparel, ready-made garments, potatoes, home textiles, and surgical instruments. Russia, on the other hand, ships wheat, dry beans, bituminous coal, and other solid fuels to Pakistan. This expansion is a result of the strong economic cooperation between the two countries. Russian LLC Astarta Agrotrading and Pakistani companies Meskey & Femtee Trading Company and National Fruit Processing Factory inked a historic barter deal in October 2024. A new age of commercial cooperation began with this treaty, which allowed for the interchange of items such as red lentils, chickpeas, rice, mandarins, and potatoes. Russia and Pakistan have been in talks on possible grain and crude oil shipments from Russia to Pakistan, as well as cooperation in refining and offshore oil and gas development.

There seems to be an agreement on the need for further cooperation in the energy industry based on these discussions. Trade between Russia and Pakistan has expanded substantially during the last three years, both in terms of volume and variety of commodities traded. Regular imports of cereals and wheat have been halted, even to Ukraine, with the exception of a small number of weapons. To sum up, Pakistan's economy has felt the effects of the Russia- Ukraine conflict. Due to its status as an import-dependent developing country, Pakistan has felt the full force of the conflict-induced spike in global oil and food prices. Inflationary pressures and financial strain have been intensified as a result of supply chain disruptions, which have already severely impacted the economy. India is still friendly with the US and a secret Russian ally.

Conclusion

Both Russia and Ukraine contribute almost 25-30% of the world's Food and Oil supplies, and if they continue to stay in war, the world will soon be more affected by the food and energy crisis, especially the third-world countries that would not be able to buy the same at high prices amidst scarcity. Europe is dependent almost completely on the oil and gas supplies plus the food supplies from Russia, Ukraine, and, to some extent, states around them. The European Leaders and parliaments have begun worrying about the impact of war, translating into a food and energy crisis in Europe. With Russia taking charge of Ukraine, Europe is likely to suffer more. In summary, the Russia- Ukraine conflict is poised to continue in the coming months, characterized by sustained military engagements, economic pressures, fluctuating international support, and the potential for further escalation. The situation remains highly fluid, necessitating close monitoring and adaptive policy responses from the international community.

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Correspondence:

Dr. Zahid Faqir

zahid.faqir@fauji.org.pk
