التداعيات الاقتصادية للصراع الروسي الأوكراني على المنطقة العربية (2014-2024)

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الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة التداعيات الاقتصادية للصراع الروسي الأوكراني على المنطقة العربية (2014-2024). واستُخدمت مناهج صنع القرار والمؤسسية والنظمية. وتنبع أهمية الدراسة من سعيها إلى تسليط الضوء على التداعيات الاقتصادية للصراع الروسي الأوكراني، مع التركيز على تراجع الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر. وانطلقت الدراسة من فرضيات عدة: هناك علاقة مباشرة بين الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية ونمط توزيع القوة في العالم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك علاقة مباشرة بين تداعيات الحرب الروسية الأوكرانية وعدم استقرار العالم العربي اقتصاديًا، وسيزداد التراجع السلبي في دور ومكانة روسيا خلال فترة الدراسة

تناولت الدراسة الإطار العام للدراسة ومفاهيمها ونظرياتها، كما تناولت تأثير الحرب على مصادر الطاقة والغذاء في المنطقة العربية، ثم الخاتمة. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى النتائج التالية: تُعدّ منطقة أوكرانيا من المناطق الاستراتيجية، وساحة تنافس وصراع بين القوى العظمى. وقد غزت روسيا أوكرانيا لأسباب جيواستراتيجية، لتكون بمثابة دولة عازلة تحمي حدود موسكو من الغزو الغربي. وتُوصي الدراسة بضرورة البحث في تحقيق السيادة الغذائية على المدى المتوسط والطويل، والسعي إلى تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي من خلال الآخرين، في ظل خطورة تدهور حالة الأمن الغذائي عالميًا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التداعيات الاقتصادية، الصراع، روسيا وأوكرانيا، العرب، الحرب، المنطقة العربية، اضطراب سلسلة التوريد.

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Economic Repercussions of the Russia–Ukraine Conflict on the Arab Region (2014–2024)

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the economic repercussions of the Russia–Ukraine conflict on the Arab region (2014–2024). Decision-making approach, institutional approach and systems approach were used. The study is important because it seeks to shed light on the economic consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with the focus on the decline in FDI. The study proceeded from several hypotheses: There is a direct correlation between the Russian-Ukrainian war and the pattern of power distribution in the world. In addition, there is a direct relationship between the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war and the instability of the Arab World Economic, the negative decline in the role and status of Russia will increase during the study period.

The Study dealt with the framework, concepts and theories of the study, and dealt with the impact of war on energy and food sources in Arab Region, then the conclusion. The study reached the following results: The Ukraine region is one of the strategic regions and a field of competition and conflict between the great powers. Russia invaded Ukraine for geostrategic reasons so that Ukraine would be a buffer state to protect Moscow's borders from invasion from the West. It is recommended the necessity for researching the achievement of food sovereignty during the medium and long period and the search for self-sufficiency through others in light of the seriousness of the deteriorating food security situation around the world.

Keywords: Economic Repercussions, Conflict, Russia And Ukraine, Arab, War, The Arab Region, Supply Chain Disruption.

1-1 Introduction:

Currently, interest in economic factors and political factors and their role has increased due to the increasing interference of countries in foreign economic relations, and then these factors have become an integral part of the foreign policy of those countries. However, the increasing importance of economic interdependence alone does not explain the increasing importance of economic factors in politics. Foreign affairs, as the diminishing importance of the Cold War provides countries with the opportunity to shift their attention towards economic relations.

Through reading of the international reality, it was found that the United States of America is witnessing a clear decline in its previous dominance over the political scene in the world, and this is due to several reasons, including the emergence of a new greater powers such as China, and other countries, which has helped many other powers to create the position on the international scene, as active and influential forces are able to contesting the United States of America in this hegemony, perhaps the most prominent of those forces are Russia and China, since they are moving steadily towards confirming their position as effective forces in the international arena, with its capabilities and military and economic power capable of creating the required balance, and this has been clearly demonstrated in the crisis. The Syrian crisis and finally what are related to the Ukrainian crisis case (Kostoulis, D., 2023).

The security and strategic objectives also demonstrate the change in the new Russian military doctrine that was adopted by Russian President Vladimir Putin in theyear 2015, as Russia moved to strengthen the presence of its power in the Black Searegion, especially after Russia annexed the Crimean Peninsula in the year 2014, as the document stipulated that Russian President Putin signed for the need to ensure a continuous naval military presence for Russia in the

Mediterranean Sea , due to NATO's movements in this region against the backdrop of the Ukrainian crisis. (Sudyn, D., 2021).

Russia's approach s h o w s beyond doubt that the The Arab region region has become of clear importance to Russia, as the convergence of its interests with oil-exporting countries contributes greatly to maintain the stability of oil markets, ensuring a minimum level for oil prices by controlling the volume of production, and enhancing Russian investments in the oil sector in the Arab region through exploration, research, extraction, production development, and understandings about oil prices and issues of supply and demand in global markets.

Food is also one of the most important sources of human life, as it achieves stability, development and the ability to operate. Without its presence, economic, social, humanitarian, security and political problems increase. Therefore, food security is one of the basic axes of stability and economic and social development in the countries of the world. It is also one of the strategic goals that Countries are interested in achieving it because of its close connection to national security and political stability of countries, as well as the most prominent challenges facing many countries Abdel Halim, (2022).

Because the Arab region is not a single economic entity, the economic repercussions of the Russian war on Ukraine will differ from one country to another, according to the data that the war has produced on the global level, regarding various economic indicators.

1-2 Study Problem:

At its root, this study attempts to tackle the primary problem of understanding the economic consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, in Arab Region. The complex nature of this issue requires a thorough examination of how economic indicators have been influenced and how respective governments have dealt with the resulting challenges. The examination of differences in policy responses, as well as the extraction of broader lessons, seek to address the practical concerns of nations dealing with economic disruptions in conflict zones. In simple terms, the research problem sums up the need for extracting valuable insights from the specific case of Russia and Ukraine for broader application in a world surrounded by geopolitical uncertainty.

1-3 Questions of Study:

The problem of the study is summarized in answering the following main question:

What are the Economic Repercussions of the Russia–Ukraine Conflict on the Arab Region (2014–2024)?

In addition, come to answer the following sub-questions**:**

- What are the causes of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict?
- What is the trajectory of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict?
- How has the conflict affected the economic indicators of Russia and Ukraine, particularly in relation to Foreign direct investment (FDI) ?
- What specific economic indicators have shown the most significant Impact in the Arab Region?
- What lessons can be derived from the responses of Russia and Ukraine in Arab Region during the conflict and how might these lessons be applicable to other nations facing similar challenges?
- What are the expected scenarios for the Russian-Ukrainian war and their impact on the Arab world?

1-4 Objectives of Study:

The primary objective of this Study is to meticulously assess the economic consequences of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in Arab Region.

- To find out how the conflict affected the economic indicators of Russia and

Ukraine, particularly in relation to FDI.

- To learn how lessons can be derived from the responses of Russia and Ukraine in Arab Region decline during the conflict, and how might these lessons be applicable to other nations facing similar challenges.
- Explaining the expected scenarios for the Russian role regarding the Ukrainian crisis and its impact on the Arab world.

1-5 Significance of the Study:

The significance of the study is shown from both theoretical and practical perspectives:

First: theoretical significance :

The significance of the study from the theoretical point of view is shown by the following points:

1-To shed light on the nature of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict and its real causes and to determine the course of the war.

2-A statement of the long-term economic impacts of the two countries related to food and energy.

3-Focus on the economic impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the Arab region with a statement of the expected scenarios of that war.

Secondly: practical significance :

The practical significance of the study is highlighted by the potential for the following categories to benefit from it:

1-Researchers by making the present study a nucleus for other similar studies.

2-Those interested in the Russian-Ukrainian war and its economic repercussions on the Arab region to stand on the economic consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the Arab region .

1-6 Hypotheses:

1-There is a repulsive relationship between the continuation of the Russian-Ukrainian war and the increasing economic repercussions in the Arab region and the world.

2-The existence of a repulsive relationship between the economic repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war and stability in the Arab region.

3-The Russian-Ukrainian conflict can be resolved through diplomacy as the activation of negotiations between the two countries.

1-7 Correlation Study Variables:

Independent variable: Conflict between Russia and Ukraine

Dependent variable: Economy in Arab Region

The following is a terminological and procedural definition of each of the variables:

1. **Economic Repercussions:** The final effects or consequences of events in a country on the economy in terms of energy, food, security, etc (Sudyn, D., 2021).

It is operationally known as the economic consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

2. Political relations: The fluidity of interactions and communications between actors in the political field, whether they are states, international organizations, or even NGOs, and these relationships include various political, economic, social, and cultural aspects. Political relations aim to achieve certain goals, whether national or international interests, and can take many forms, from cooperation to competition and even conflict (Al-Kilani, 2020). , p. 12).

Operational Definition: It is Russia's political relations with the rest of the countries in the world that strengthen relations regarding the pattern of distribution of power, interests and military resources, economic resources, human resources and the degree of external interdependence.

3. International Crisis:

"A state of acute tension in interstate relations, characterized by a high probability of the eruption of a military conflict, and requiring a rapid and urgent response. An international crisis may involve a threat to the higher interests and values of the countries concerned" (Al-Khazraji, 2005, p. 12).

Operational Definition: It is the international crisis that has occurred between Russia and Ukraine since 2013 and until now and has led to the occurrence of war between them.

4. Russian intervention:

Intervention is a voluntary and organized act carried out by an international political unit (international, international organization, or a combination of the above) using political means of coercion, starting with the simplest forms of war,such as psychological warfare, passing through diplomacy, then economic, and finally military. Its purpose may be to bring about a partial or complete change in the structureof The authoritarian structure in this state, or diverting the course of an internal conflict ina state in favor of the internal authority or against it, or forcing the authority of those states to take positions, or preventing them from taking positions related to their internal affairs or some of their nationals, etc. in a way that serves the interests of the intervening states (Al-Qaisi and Tarawneh (2021, p. 106).

Operational Definition: It refers to a series of acts committed by Russia against Ukraine since 2014, including the 2014 occupation of Crimea, support for separatists in the Donbas region, and the all-out invasion of Ukraine in February 2022

1-8 Previous Studies:

Arabic Studies:

Ghanem and Atta's (2024) study titled: "The Immediate Effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War on the Global and Egyptian Economy"

The study aimed to reveal the economic impact of the Russian war on Ukraine on the world economy and the Egyptian economy. Egyptian as it caused a global recession, the study recommended the need for finding a quick solution to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Ali's (2024) study entitled: "Analysis of the Effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War on the Arab Economy"

The study aimed to reveal the effects of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the world economy, and to draw lessons from it. The descriptive and historical method was used, as well as inductive and deductive. Arab economy, and the study reached the necessity for intervention to resolve the Russian-Ukrainian conflict.

Bakir's study (2022) entitled: "Reviving the regional role between internal and external accounts" The study aimed to reveal how to revive Jordan's regional role between internal and external accounts. The strategic location of Jordan, the Arab crises surrounding it, the strategic partnership with the West, and the reasons for the decline of Jordan's regional role due to internal problems and external factors such as the relationship with Syria and the Arab gas project were discussed. The study concluded that The Kingdom's attempts to restore its regional role are linked to the success of regional initiatives.

Foreign studies:

Muhammad, et al (2025). Title: Impact of the Russia–Ukraine War on Small and Medium Sector in Southeast Asia and China: An Event Study-Based.

This study aimed to assess the short-term impact of the Russia–Ukraine conflict on SME stock market indices in Southeast Asia and China, measuring abnormal returns post-war outbreak. The study employs an event study methodology to analyze abnormal returns (ARs) of SME indices across 6 countries. It uses a 10-day estimation window and a 50-day event window post-invasion, applying both parametric and non-parametric tests for statistical significance. The research question of the study was How significantly did the Russia–Ukraine conflict influence stock market behavior in SME sectors of Southeast Asia and China? The study concluded that most markets showed a negative but statistically insignificant reaction, Government interventions and early policy responses were key buffers. The study recommended that Policymakers should proactively support SME sectors in times of geopolitical crisis through liquidity assistance and market stability mechanisms to minimize negative investor sentiment.

Ozili (2024) Study titled "Global Economic Consequences of Russian Invasion of Ukraine" aimed at investigating the global consequences of the Russian invasion on Ukraine on the global economy. The study used global data and data from the Euro Area.

The study reached that there was an increase in the world price of food and energy supply for the consumers of gasoline for transportation and industrial sectors.

Also, food inflation was highly correlated in the Euro Area. It is recommended that political leaders should put in effort to discourage conflicts due to its spillover effects to other countries.

Maurya, et al (2023). Title: Russia–Ukraine Conflict and Its Impact on Global Inflation: An Event Study-Based Approach.

The study-aimed to quantify the impact of the Russia–Ukraine war on inflationary pressures across different global regions. The study used the paper examines the monthly inflation data (CPI) from 60 countries between January 2020 and June 2022. It applies panel regression models controlling for country-specific fixed effects and global commodity price indexes. the study problem consisted of this question: did the Russian invasion of Ukraine significantly drive global inflation, and how did proximity and trade dependence with Russia/Ukraine shape this effect? The study concluded that Countries geographically closer to the conflict (particularly in Europe) experienced more severe inflation spikes. Inflation effects were more pronounced in nations heavily reliant on Russian energy supply or Ukrainian grain exports. The study recommended that Governments should diversify energy and food import sources and collaborate on global supply chain stability mechanisms to mitigate geopolitical price shocks.

1-9 Methodology:

The following approaches were used:

1.Decision-making approach: By explaining the role of the decision-maker in directing the foreign policy of Russia and Ukraine.

2.Institutional approach: This is to know the institutions that direct the foreign policy of the two countries.

3.Systems approach: to learn about the political system of both countries and the role of that in directing foreign policy.

Section One:

The theoretical framework, concepts and theories of the studyIntroduction:

Economy is one of the most important political tools that contribute to the prosperity of the state, as the high return of the economy is considered as a success for the state, but in the event of a total deficit of the state, it will suffer from poverty and dependency, and thus it needs support from other countries, and it will also be unable to build economic relations. With neighboring countries, which destroys the economic and social entity of the state. Therefore, the economic strength of the state is considered oneof the most important determinants of its entity, and it has a major impact on several aspects, such as: its military strength, its position among countries, the prosperity of investment projects, the elimination of poverty and unemployment, and the development and prosperity of the state.

First requirement: Study concepts:

The following is a presentation of the study concepts:

Food security:

Food is one of the most important sources of human life, and food to achieve stability, development and the ability to operate. Without its presence, economic, social, humanitarian, security and political problems increase. Therefore, food security is one of the basic axes of stability and economic and social development in the countries of the world. It is also considered as one of the strategic goals that Countries are interested to achieve it because of its close connection to national security and the political stability of countries. Therefore, this issue is considered as the most prominent challenge facing many countries, as food security is affected by related issues such as production and import, and is affected by many internal and external factors, but the ultimate goal of countries remains to achieve Food security for peoples (Tuwani, 2019, p. 20).

Food security is defined as: "the physical, social and economic opportunities available to all individuals at any time to obtain sufficient and safe food that can meet all food needs and nutritional prodcuts and ensure that individuals live in good health and well- being" (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2013, p. 18).

The researcher finds that food security: is the security linked to the adequacy of thestate's resources over a given period.

As for food security challenges: they are all challenges that can affect the food stock in a country (Mabrouk, 2005, p. 17).

Energy security: The existence of an unequal economic relationship between donor or provider countries and the need for any developing country for economic aid will influence the behavior of developing countries in terms of their foreign policy, as the relationship will become based on a partnership between economics and politics, as donor countries provide the economy to those countries through economic or financial aid. Military equipment in exchange for donor countries obtaining raw materials and energy and benefiting from the strategic location of those countries. Energy security is the link between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption as access to (relatively) cheap energy has become essential to the operation of modern economies (Zheng, 2012, 6).

It is to secure oil supplies at a time when some exporting countries stop production (Tawani, 2019, p. 34).

Political stability: It is a state of general agreement in opinion between the elite and the masses about the rules by which the political system operates and the extent to which thisis related to the concept of political legitimacy (Radwan, 2005, p. 75).

Political instability: opportunities for government collapse (Aisen and Veiga, 2013, p. 13).

Second requirement: The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on Food Security:

The concept of food security is one of the flexible concepts, and it has been the focus of interest for many researchers, as they have dealt with developing several definitions for it, each according to their point of view. There is no comprehensive and clear definition of food security, as this concept is developing rapidly, and its issues have become branching out and increasing at the technical level, the political level. Consultations took place on developing a comprehensive concept of food security before the World Food Summit was held in 1996, and a number of definitions of food security were adopted in the years 1974, 1996, in addition to the definitions mentioned by the official Food and Agriculture Organization and Bank documents. International in the 1980s, which shows the differences in definitions that dealt with this concept and which constitute the general framework for the concept of food security (Siyam, 2009: 3).

All of this led to the redefinition of the concept of food security at the Rome Conference (1974) as the availability of sufficient global food supplies of basic food stuffs at all times to maintain the steady expansion of food consumption and compensate for fluctuations in prices and production. Then the World Bank published in the year (1986) defined food security as: individuals' access at any given time to sufficient food for an active and healthy life (Abdel Salam, 2003: 60).

The concept of food security has two levels, the first of which means the production of food within any country equal to or greater than the local demand for food. This is a concept that has been subjected to many criticisms, as it deprives the country from the possibility of benefiting from international trade. The second level refers to the ability of any country or a group of countries must provide goods and food stuffs, in whole or in part, and guarantee a minimum of these needs on a regular basis. Hence, food security does not necessarily mean producing all basic food needs, but rather it means providing the necessary materials to provide these needs through products that the country enjoys. What is concerned with a comparative advantage over other countries, whether by entering food markets to exchange goods or international aid, and hence the relative concept of food security means securing food in cooperation with others (Belkacem, 2009: 22).

Third requirement: Options for the Russian-Ukrainian War on Food Security:

It is clear that the Ukrainian-Russian war resulted in significant disruption and damage to the food security situation, as well as disruption in the agricultural development sector in Ukraine, which affected global food security. Even before the Ukrainian-Russian war, the prices of food commodities had reached a high level, due to market conditions. And the rise in the prices of energy, fertilizers, and other agricultural services, as the conflict made the situation worse. According to the FAO Price Index, it was found that the prices of wheat and corn had reached a high global record, rising by 12.6%, and the peak rise in prices reached 15.8%.

Russia and Ukraine play the leading role in supplying global markets with wheat, corn, and sunflower oil, and the two countries' contributions to global production are of particular importance (Orhan, 2022, p143).

In 2020, Ukraine produced (27%) of the total wheat exports, and Russia's wheat exports reached 38.6 million tons, and from Ukraine 18.7 million tons (Bentley, A., Snder, Sida, & Govarets, 2022, 480).

The fertilizer shock is considered the most important driver of the agricultural food system, which has led to losses in the total national product and has a direct impact on agricultural production and its costs and on supply chains, while food price shocks have had a more direct impact because they raise the price of imported inputs (such as wheat grains, and flour, especially for developing countries, which raises interest about how the crisis will affect the poor world and the food insecure population.

If we look beyond the suffering and humanitarian crisis resulting from the Russian-Ukrainian war, it appears that the entire world will feel the effects of the slowdown in growth and the increase in the speed of inflation, through the rise in the prices of food commodities, which will push inflation towards a further rise, eroding the value of income. Weakening demand, accelerating disruptions in trade and supply chains, tightening financial conditions and the exit of capital flows from emerging markets.

Since Russia and Ukraine are among the largest countries producing food primary commodities, interruptions in supply chains have led to a sharp rise in global prices, and the costs of obtaining food have witnessed a jump in prices, as Ukraine and Russia each contribute 30% of exports. Global Wheat (Orhan, 2022:145).

If we look beyond the global repercussions, it becomes clear that the countries that will feel more pressure are those that have trade and tourism relations and direct financial exposure, while economies that depend on oil imports will record higher deficit rates in public finances and trade and witness greater inflationary pressures. Although higher prices may benefit some oil-exporting countries.

An increase in food prices will lead to greater risks of unrest in some areas, and food insecurity will likely increase in some parts of Africa and the The Arab region.

The region is likely to face severe ripple effects from the rise in food prices. In Egypt, for example, 80% of its wheat imports come from Russia and Ukraine, and the increase in prices may lead to increased social tensions in some countries.

There is no doubt that the jump in prices of essential commodities will make it more difficult to achieve a balance between containing inflation and supporting economic recovery from the Russian-Ukrainian war (Kamer, Azghur, and Zhang, 2020: 12).

The Russian-Ukrainian war quickly revealed a new global food crisis, given that the two warring countries contribute a large share to global production and exports of strategic food commodities, which contribute 28% of global production of wheat, 29% of barley, and 15%) of corn, and (75%) of the global production of sunflower oil. Russia is also considered as a major exporter of chemical fertilizers and controls the export of about (15%) of nitrogen fertilizers (the main food for plants, and the two countries together control the production of the largest share of food. Global production inputs, as Russia and Ukraine contribute about (36%) of the wheat trade, (27%) of the barley trade, (17%) of the yellow corn trade, which represents about (75%) of the components of plant feed for livestock and poultry, (73%). From sunflower oil trade Mbah & Wasum, 2022, 146).

Table (1)

Contribution of Russia and Ukraine Contribution of Russia and Ukraine Contribution of	65%) of wheat trade((56%) of barley trade (74%) of yellow corn trade (22%) of plant feed ingredients (28%) of sunflower oil trade (Al-Nimr, 2022, p. 77).

Source: Ali, Miftah (2024) Analyzing the Effects of the Russian-Ukrainian War on the Arab Economy, Bani Walid Journal of Humanities and Applied Sciences, 9(5): 15-45.

Table (2)

Monthly Real Food Price Indices (FAO), January 2020-June 2024 as a result of theRussian Ukrainian war:

Month	**Food price index**	**Meat price index**	**Dairy products prices**	**Grain prices**	**Oil prices**	**Sugar prices**
5555-57	756.3	754.2	705.5	757.1	751.1	11.0
5555-53	14.6	10.1	11.4	11.4	12.0	50.2
5555-75	751.1	10.1	775.4	772.3	765.3	11.7
5555-57	775.1	10.0	775.2	754.4	761.5	16.2
5555-53	754.3	775.7	771.6	751.3	703.1	752.5
5557-75	766.5	775.0	751.6	761.1	722.3	770.5
5555-57	765.2	751.2	751.1	762.3	717.1	775.5
5555-54	700.5	771.6	746.0	733.5	565.4	771.1
5555-50	704.0	755.5	745.1	731.1	554.6	772.1
5555-53	705.1	755.5	745.0	735.2	552.5	774.1

Source: FAO Food Price Index, https://www.fao.org/world/foodsituation/ csdb/ar/

The Russian-Ukrainian war also revealed the fragility of the food and agricultural system in Egypt, as food security or the right to food is considered one of the most basic rights that the state must provide to its citizens, as the food gap in 2020 is estimated at about (60%) of needs, as shown in the following table is based on the following data (FAO, April, 2024):

Table (3)

Contribution of Russia and Ukraine from wheat trade	%65
From the barley trade	%54
yellow corn	%77
Sunflower oils	%29
%41.9	for Ukraine
%56.9	for Russia

Source: Ghanem, Muhammad, and Atta, Atta (2024) The Anecdotal Implications of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the World and Egyptian Economies, The Economic Journal, 1(1): 1-42.

Table (4)

Self-sufficiency rate	Foodstuff
%09	Wheat
%52	yellow corn
%67	Local fava beans
%8	Oils
%9	Lentils
%04	White meat

This indicates the utmost importance of importing these goods from abroad to fill the food gap. Source: Muhammad, Islam, Pandow, Basharat (2025). Title: Impact of the Russia–Ukraine War on Small and Medium Sector in Southeast Asia and China: An Event Study-Based Approach, Journal of Comparative Economics and Finance in Transition Societies (JCEFTS) 1(1), 1-45.

Table (5)

At the level of importing strategic goods

Subject	Quantity	Its Value
Wheat in 2024	10 million tons	$2.9 billion
Yellow corn 2023-2024	12 million tons	$2.8 billion
Oils 2024	13 million tons	$1.7 billion

Source: Ozili, P. (2024). Global Economic Consequences of Russian Invasion of Ukraine, SSRN Electronic Journal, 42(2): 195-223. Wheat consumption reached 12.8 million tons in 2000, 20.6 million tons in 2022, with an average annual growth of (2.19%), while local production reached 6.30 million tons in 2000, 9.8 million tons in 2024, representing an increase of (1.99%), while imports recorded a growth rate. (2.75%) on an annual basis

Following the war, Egypt imported many food supplies from Russia and Ukraine, approximately 37% of the total import bill for food commodities, and Egypt's import of wheat from these two countries is estimated at approximately 81% of Egypt's total wheat imports, including 60% from Russia and 21% of Ukraine.

Table of options for food market stability in The Arab regionern countries

Option number	Option	Guaranteed
(7)	End of war (self-sufficiency scenario)	Engaging in the new geography that will reshape the major powers in the world and trying to integrate into the Silk Road project for gains related to foreign investment and eliminating the problem of supply chains and food dependency abroad, especially in light of the current agricultural potential, and imposing the return of the prices of fertilizers and basic seeds to decline, aiming for self-sufficiency.
(5)	Continuation of war (food security scenario through others)	Here, the state must secure a new market because the fluctuations that the trading partner, the European Union, may witness as a result of the war are the largest ever, which transmits the impact of the crisis in the form of imported inflation and increases the costs of living at the expense of social security.

Source: Carpenter, C (2022), and Gordon, Meghan, Feature: Qatar leverages its LNG goals with gas diplomacy amid war, S&P Global, https://cutt.ly/vFIsxTg.

Khachman and Mashash's study found that the rise in prices of basic commodities around the world had a direct impact on the rise in inflation rates in Algeria and the decline in purchasing power through a decline in the per capita share of real output, which threatens to deteriorate the social situation after two successive crises characterized by a state of stagflation. The Russian war against Ukraine is considered as the main factor behind fluctuations in the global food market due to the geography of distribution that links war zones to various centers of production, supply and logistics services. In addition, the scarcity in the global supply of food commodities is related to the imposed fears and expectations about the continuation of the war, which prompted exporting countries to stockpile instead of export in order to maintain their food security in the event of the continuation of the war. Thus, the impact related to stopping war countries' export of the basic wheat material to the consumer is considered weak (Khashan). and Mashash, 2022: 519).

The repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war on food security can be highlighted (Aliba, 2023: 8):

1-Russian and Ukrainian losses: Russia's intervention in Ukraine exposes it to economic losses due to Western sanctions, especially with regard to the export of grains and food, while isolating Russia from the international community, cutting offcommercial, cultural and political exchange, closing airspace to Russian aviation in many European countries, and banning the movement of Russian ships. From entering from many ports of the world, the losses of the Ukrainian economy have also magnified with the cessation of economic activities and damage to the infrastructure of roads, bridges and ports, despite the fact that Ukrainian cash reserves before the war amounted to (31) billion dollars in the year (2021).

2-Europe's economic losses: The Russian-Ukrainian war led to a slowdown in economicgrowth, a decrease in the volume of trade exchange, a threat to European investments and assets in Russia, exposing them to the risk of confiscation or insurance, and a threat to food security, as Russia and Ukraine provide more than a third of global grain exports and other resources such as oils and corn, and it also worsened. The Ukrainian refugee crisis, where more than (4) million Ukrainians have left since the start of the war, and the need for (30) billion dollars to meet the needs of the refugees. The aviation and tourism sector have also been damaged dueto the ban on flights between Russia and European countries.

Section Two:

Scenarios of the Russian-Ukrainian War on Energy Security:

Europe's dependence on Russian gas and oil has made Russia an essential partner for the European Union in the field of energy, sense it accounts for about (45%) of European imports of natural gas, (25%) of European imports of oil, and (40%) All of this made the Russian-Ukrainian war have an unprecedented impact on Europe's energy supplies in light of its position on the Russian-Ukrainian war, as most of them opposed the war, and also participated in imposing sanctions on Russia because of its war against Ukraine (Dunkley, 2022).

First requirement: Options for European Union Countries:

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has warned that oil prices have fallen below their current peak because markets are still pricing oil by assessing the likelihood of a diplomatic solution to the Russia-Ukraine war, and given current sanctions onRussia, the shortage in the supply of oil derivatives will play the major role in determining oil prices.

The Russian-Ukrainian war has greatly affected supply chains and energy prices, and because of the uncertainty regarding the duration of the war, this has affected energy prices and inflation levels in many countries of the world, and has relieved neighboring countries of the difficulty and cost of supplying them with energy sources.

Since Ukraine shares borders with many European countries, the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war was great, because of the geographical location of Ukraine, as well as on the energy that is transported from Russia via Ukraine, and because of the European countries' need for gas, oil, and electricity from Russia through Ukraine. This resulted in War and sanctions on Russia the increase in energy prices, this means the need for rapid research to follow the development of clean energy sources and alternative energy sources from Russia (Oliyide, Yaya, & Al-Faryan, 2022:12).

Since there is a need for alternative energy sources, it will be important to know how solar energy and other innovative energy sources such as energy through wind farmswill be developed, and what the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war will be on innovations in energy sources, because this conflict and this war provide the path to international business as well as opportunities to apply its knowledge to solve pressing social problems.

The Russian-Ukrainian war has created economic imbalances and fluctuations, which led many countries calling for an acceleration in transitions to energy sources, a transition that could move countries away from fuels that emit high pollution that are often dealt with by a few major producers. To low-carbon sources, such as turning to renewable energy, at least in European countries, where the effects of this war were felt sharply, as Russia has historically controlled exports of natural gas, oil and its derivativesand its supply to many European countries, but the relatively mild winter and demand The unexpected decline in natural gas made gas reserves relatively stable during the colder months of the year, helping to mitigate the impact of cutting off gas supplies from Russia (Aliba, 2023: 17).

However, it seems that the European Union countries will likely face challenges due to their need for approximately 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas. However, this gap and the risk of a shortage can be bridged by making greater efforts to improve energy effectiveness and efficiency, by ensuring the installation of heat pumps. and increasing gas imports (Biral, 2023).

In terms of fossil fuel prices, the Russian invasion of Ukraine was an economic shock that cost consumers or buyers of energy derivatives 2.85% of the annual gross domestic product before the invasion, equivalent to ($2.7 trillion) within five months, a third of the invasion.

Therefore, it can be expected that oil prices with the end of the Russian-Ukrainian war will represent a rate of decline, and that the decline in raw material prices could reduce the cost of production and use of weapons, which may increase and cause a worse outcome (Sun, 2022:3).

The Russia-Ukraine war has created a bad situation for energy markets, especially for energy markets in Europe and the Arab region countries, and it is necessary for oil and gas companies to work in concert with governments to mitigate potential disruptions of oil and gas imports from Russia. There are now many reasons for the lack of direct, practical solutions to bridge the gap, including the time it takes to increase capacity for alternative energy sources such as the use of renewable energy, nuclear energy and natural gas. While coal can be used to meet some energy needs, this use has negatively affects the industry and the global commitment to carbon reduction (Ashraf, 2022:10).

The researcher can present a number of expected scenarios in light of the continuation of the Russian-Ukrainian war and its impact on energy security:

The most likely scenario is "prolongation of the war." “We can reasonably rely on this scenario,” says Dumoulin, noting that “a gradual relaxation will begin to appear on the Western side, and therefore it will not be easier to support Ukraine.” This comes at a time when European countries must alleviate their people's dissatisfaction due to high energy and food prices.

Second scenario: One cannot rule out a scenario in which "Westerners continue to support Ukraine, and at some point, the balance between Russian and Ukrainian forces onthe ground will be adjusted in favor of Ukraine," even if it is the least likely scenario.

Second requirement: The Economic Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict on the Arab Region Economy:

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has disparate economic implications for the Arab region, with energy and food importing countries facing challenges, while energy exporting countries benefit from higher prices. In general, the war has led to higher food and oil prices globally, negatively affecting Arab countries that rely on imports to meet their basic needs, and has been one of the most prominent main impacts (Sun, 2022:3).

1-Rising food prices: Ukraine and Russia are two of the largest exporters of grain, and the war has caused supply chain disruptions and higher prices for wheat and vegetable oils, affecting food importing countries in the region.

2-Higher energy prices: The conflict caused oil and gas prices to rise, affecting energy-consuming countries, while energy-exporting countries benefited from higher prices and increased revenues.

3-Inflation: High food and energy prices have led to higher inflation in many Arab countries, affecting the purchasing power of citizens and increasing living burdens.

4- Supply chain disruptions: The war and the disruption of ports movements has led to disruptions in supply chains, affecting the availability of some goods and services in the region.

5-Effects on investment and tourism: Conflict-induced regional instability may lead to a decline in FDI and negatively impact the tourism sector in some countries.

6-Potential positive impacts: Increased revenues for energy exporting countries:

In summary, the Arab world faces economic challenges due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with variability in impacts between energy exporting and importing countries

The gains of the economies of the The Arab region countries in light of achieving one of the paths in the table are considered equal in light of the current developments. Partnership policies and agricultural policies must be reviewed, in addition to working to transform the abundance in oil and gas prices and new agreements that may expand production and market share in the world, and investment. (Arafat, 2022).

Table (6): Food market stability scenarios in The Arab regionern countries

Scenario number	**Scenario**	**Guaranteed**
(7)	End of war (self-sufficiency scenario)	Engaging in the new geography that will reshape the major powers in the world and trying to integrate into the Silk Road project for gains related to foreign investmentand eliminating the problem of supply chains and food dependency abroad, especially in light of the current agricultural potential, and imposing the return of the prices of Fertilizers and basic seeds to decline, aiming for self-sufficiency.
(5)	Continuation of war (food security scenario through others)	Here, the state must secure a new market because the fluctuations that the trading partner, the European Union, may witness as a result of the war are the largest ever, which transmits the impact of the crisis in the form of imported inflation and increases the costs of living at the expense of social security.

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

Third requirement: The economic impacts of the Russo Ukrainian war on both Russia, Ukraine and the world:

The Russian-Ukrainian war has caused widespread economic effects, with both Russia and Ukraine experiencing a contraction in GDP and damage to supply chains.

The war also led to a sharp rise in energy and food prices globally, affecting other economies, especially in Europe, and the The Arab region countries.

As for the effects of the war on the Russian economy, they were: GDP contraction: The Russian economy contracted by 2.1% in 2024, which is lower than initial expectations, Economic sanctions: Western sanctions led to the disruption of some economic sectors, and trade and impacts on the military budget: Russian military spending increased markedly, affecting the public budget, and Russian exports: Russian oil and gas exports were affected, but continued to flow into some markets (Arndt, , et al 2023).

As for the effects of the war on the Ukrainian economy: a sharp contraction in GDP: Ukraine's GDP declined by 29.1% in 2024, and the destruction of infrastructure: the war has caused widespread destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure, destruction of roads, prisons and Population: The war has led to the displacement of millions of residents, affecting the workforce and productivity, and the disruption of supply chains: Several Ukrainian supply chains have come to a standstill, affecting production and exports, and rising inflation: Inflation rates in Ukraine have risen sharply due to the war and disrupted pipelines Supply(Orhan, 2022:145) .

As for the effects of the war on the global economy: Rising energy and food prices: The war led to higher oil and natural gas prices, leading to higher energy costs around the world, disruption of supply chains: The war caused the disruption of global supply chains, affected rent and production and rising inflation: increases in energy and food prices led to higher inflation in several countries, changes in alliances and policies: the war reshaped the economic alliances and policies of countries, and fears of economic recession: the war raised fears of a global slowdown and recessionary limits Recession, increased military spending: Many countries increased their military spending due to rising security tensions, impacts on stock markets: Global stock markets were severely affected by the war, especially those linked to Russia and Ukraine, and impacts on food security: It has affected food security in many countries(Kamer, Azghur, and Zhang, 2020: 12).

Overall, the Russia-Ukraine war has caused a global economic shock, with negative effects on economic growth, inflation, financial markets, and food security.

Conclusion, Results and Recommendations:

The study addressed the economic impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the Arab region, and has answered the questions of the study, showing that there is an impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the economic indicators of the two countries, especially in relation to foreign investment, as indicators of economic indicators. The specific one that showed the greatest impact in the Arab region is in the field of energy and food, and also shows that there are lessons learned from the reactions of Russia and Ukraine in the Arab region during the ongoing conflict between the two countries, and that wars between countries must clearly affect the economy of these countries, as shown by the normalization of the two countries. The anticipation of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the Arab world, including finding a solution to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis through mediation and negotiation, and trying to find other sources of energy and food security for the Arab state.

Results:

The study reached a number of results, the most prominent of which are the following:

1.The study concluded that most markets showed a negative but statistically insignificant reaction, Government interventions and early policy responses were key buffers.

2.The study reached that Countries geographically closer to the conflict (particularly in Europe) experienced more severe inflation spikes. Inflation effects were more pronounced in nations heavily reliant on Russian energy or Ukrainian grain exports.

3.The Ukraine region is one of the strategic regions and a field of competition and conflict between the great powers.

4.Although the Russian-Ukrainian war is still raging, the real motives behind this war are still unknown.

5.The Russian – Ukraine war has a spillover global economic impact on Euro Area and on other countries regarding the increasing demand for oil and gas products, energy sources, food and security.

6.In addition to increase in prices of transportation, shipments of different vital products, and disruption of supply chains.

7.Russia found that it was necessary to restore its former status as an effective strategic power among the countries of the world, so that it would have an influential position in contrast to American hegemony.

8.The Russian-Ukrainian war affected the process of transporting goods and shipping and the exports of many products, especially oil, gas, grains and corn oil.

9.The West realized that there could be no solution in Ukraine except through the presence of Russia as a strong party in the equation, which would lead to finding an appropriate and acceptable solution to the Ukrainian issue.

Recommendations:

In light of the study results, the researcher recommends the following:

1.Countries in the The Arab region region must work to exploit the crisis between Russia and Ukraine and absorb its lessons in searching for economic opportunities for themselves.

2.The UN Security Council must intervene to issue a resolution to stop the Russian-Ukrainian war due to its negative effects, especially on the global economy.

3.It is recommended that policy makers and leaders should be careful when using economic sanctions during wars because geopolitical conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine War, can have wide- Reaching economic effects on other countries.

4..The necessity for issuing arrest warrants for all those who had a hand in the Russian-Ukrainian war.

5.The necessity of the parties to the conflict sitting at the negotiating table to discuss the outstanding issues and try to find solutions for them, and countries of the The Arab region region must work together and cooperate in order to strengthen the various trade ties between them to reduce imports costs and link Arab markets with each other.

6.The study recommended that Policymakers should proactively support SME sectors in times of geopolitical crisis through liquidity assistance and market stability mechanisms to minimize negative investor sentiment

7.Governments should diversify energy and food import sources and collaborate on global supply chain stability mechanisms to mitigate geopolitical price shocks.

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