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THE IMPACT OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN UKRAINE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY

ВПЛИВ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ АГРЕСІЇ В УКРАЇНІ НА МІЖНАРОДНУ ЕКОНОМІЧНУ БЕЗПЕКУ

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The article examines the large-scale consequences of Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine for the system of international economic security. It is noted that Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022 led to profound destabilization of global economic processes, particularly in the energy, food, and financial sectors. The disruption of supply chains, rising energy prices, growing inflation, and the worsening food crisis in vulnerable regions of the world are analyzed. The article also explores the impact of sanctions imposed on Russia, including their effects on financial markets, inflation, and the rising cost of credit, especially for developing countries. The international response to the crisis is considered, including military, humanitarian, financial, and political support for Ukraine. The need to establish a new security architecture focused on resilience, resource diversification, and strengthening global solidarity through the coordination of international institutions is emphasized.

Keywords: international economic security international food security, international energy security, international financial security, international investment security, principles of economic security, international markets, global supply chains.

У статті досліджено масштабні наслідки російської збройної агресії проти України для системи міжнародної економічної безпеки. Зазначено, що повномасштабне вторгнення Росії у 2022 році призвело до глибокої дестабілізації глобальних економічних процесів, особливо в енергетичному, продовольчому та фінансовому секторах. Особлива увага приділена аналізу порушення логістичних ланцюгів, зростанню цін на енергоносії, збільшенню інфляції та посиленню продовольчої кризи в уразливих регіонах світу. Війна спричинила масштабні руйнування інфраструктури, зниження виробничих потужностей, порушення логістичних ланцюгів і зовнішньої торгівлі. Особливу увагу приділено енергетичній кризі, спричиненій скороченням постачання російських енергоносіїв, що вплинуло на європейські ринки та пришвидшило перехід до альтернативної енергетики. У статті також проаналізовано санкційний тиск на Росію як інструмент міжнародного економічного впливу та його зворотний ефект на світову економіку. Війна також загострила гуманітарну кризу, спричинивши масове переміщення людей і посиливши тиск на приймаючі країни. Порушення експорту українських зернових культур викликало загрозу глобальній продовольчій безпеці, особливо в країнах Африки та Азії. Розглянуто вплив санкцій проти РФ на фінансові ринки, інфляцію та зростання вартості кредитів, зокрема для країн, що розвиваються. Проаналізовано міжнародну реакцію на кризу, а саме: військову, гуманітарну, фінансову та політичну підтримку України. Підкреслено необхідність створення нової архітектури безпеки, орієнтованої на стійкість, диверсифікацію ресурсів, та зміцнення глобальної солідарності за рахунок координації дій міжнародних інституцій. У висновках окреслено стратегічні можливості, що відкриваються перед світом: диверсифікація енергетики, перегляд глобальних ланцюгів постачання, розвиток нових фінансових механізмів і продовольчих альянсів. Матеріали статті можуть бути корисними для фахівців з міжнародної економіки, безпеки та стратегічного планування в умовах глобальної нестабільності.

Ключові слова: міжнародна економічна безпека, міжнародна продовольча безпека, міжнародна енергетична безпека, міжнародна фінансова безпека, міжнародна інвестиційна безпека, принципи економічної безпеки, міжнародні ринки, глобальні ланцюги постачання.

Problem statement. Russian aggression against Ukraine, which began in 2014 with the illegal annexation of Crimea and the instigation of war in the east of the country, and escalated into a full-scale invasion in 2022, has had catastrophic consequences not only for Ukraine's economy but also for global economic security as a whole. Ukraine, being an important participant in global markets in the fields of agriculture, energy, and resource transit, has faced large-scale destruction of infrastructure, losses of industrial capacity, a decline in investment attractiveness, and a rise in socio-economic problems.

For the world, this war has become one of the greatest challenges of our time, as its consequences are felt far beyond Ukraine's borders. Armed aggression has led to the destabilization of international energy markets, a sharp increase in food prices, disruption of supply chains, and intensified inflationary processes in many countries. In addition, new risks have emerged for international trade, forcing states to reconsider their approaches to economic security, energy independence, and supply diversification.

Thus, the Russian-Ukrainian war has not only destroyed traditional mechanisms of economic interaction but has also created fundamentally new challenges to global stability. It has made urgent the need to build more resilient economic models, strengthen the protection of global markets against external shocks, and seek collective mechanisms for ensuring economic security.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Sokhatskyi O. in his article examined the economic consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the overall European security system and its two main participants: Russia as the aggressor and Ukraine as the victim of aggression. The withdrawal of European businesses from Russia, the refusal to use its energy resources, and the influx of refugees from Ukraine have had a significant impact on the economy, particularly on the welfare of Europeans. The United States and Western countries, including the EU, after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, imposed unprecedented sanctions on Russia, which were intended to significantly limit its financial capacity to conduct the war [1].

Oleksandr Demenev devoted his publication to the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on Ukraine's military-economic security during the period 2014–2024. He identified the main factors that destabilized the national economy,

including the annexation of Crimea, the war in Donbas, and the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 [2]. Skryl V. studied the impact of Russia's military aggression on Ukraine's financial security [3].

Shchyhelska H., in her work, revealed the main aspects of the impact of the new stage of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the global economy, the scale of already existing consequences, as well as the assessments and forecasts of international organizations, consulting companies, and leading experts regarding the dynamics of global economic development and growing security risks in wartime. She emphasized that the multifaceted nature and rapid growth of global risks caused by the war require the world community not only to minimize them but also to unite in a joint effort against Russian aggression, which poses a threat to international stability, the economy, and security [4].

Yakubova L. analyzed the transformation of Russia's policy toward Ukraine and the evolution of the "Ukrainian question" in the context of the revival of imperial resentment and Russia's transformation into a totalitarian system [5].

In the publication by Yarmolenko V., the content, goals, and mechanisms of implementing the Ukraine–EU Association Agenda are analyzed, outlining an expert perspective on the execution of its provisions and its impact on Ukraine's integration into European structures [6]. In the publication by Yas O., the dynamics and historical crossroads of the modern Russian-Ukrainian war are studied, highlighting its temporal aspects and its impact on the development of Ukrainian and global history [7].

Thus, the topic of the impact of Russian aggression in Ukraine on international economic security is actively researched in Ukrainian academic circles, especially in the context of economic and geopolitical changes caused by the conflict. It is also worth noting that this topic is the subject of numerous scientific studies, publications, and reports by foreign experts in international journals.

Identification of previously unresolved parts of the general problem. Despite a significant number of studies related to the impact of the war on the economy of Ukraine and the world, many aspects remain insufficiently explored. In particular, there is a lack of comprehensive analysis of the long-term consequences of the war for global energy security. The issue of the resilience of international food markets in the event of prolonged armed conflicts has not

been adequately addressed. Further research is required on the impact of sanctions policy on the transformation of the global financial system. Changes in strategic economic alliances formed during the war also remain underexplored. Overall, an urgent task is to identify new threats to international economic security and to develop effective tools to overcome them.

Formulation of the article's goals (task setting). To study the impact of Russian aggression in Ukraine on international economic security, identify key threats to global energy, food, financial, and trade processes, and substantiate prospective directions for strengthening the resilience of the world economic system under conditions of instability.

Presentation of the main research material. Let us consider the consequences of Russian aggression in Ukraine and its impact on international economic security.

One of the most obvious consequences of the aggression was the destruction of Ukrainian infrastructure, which caused enormous economic losses. Damage to residential, industrial, and transportation facilities, disruption of supply chains and energy networks, as well as the emigration of millions of citizens, led to a sharp decline in production capacities and a deterioration of the economic situation [1; 2; 3]. At the same time, the war severely complicated Ukraine's foreign trade. The blockade of seaports, destruction of logistics routes, and interference in international economic processes led to a significant reduction in exports and shortages of critical resources such as energy supplies and food products [1; 4].

It is also important to highlight the energy crisis and global supply issues. One of the most serious consequences of the aggression was the disruption of energy resource supplies. Russia, being a major supplier of gas and oil to Europe, drastically reduced these supplies, which triggered an energy crisis in the EU and forced countries to seek alternative energy sources [1; 8; 9]. In Ukraine, numerous energy facilities were damaged, affecting the stability of the energy market [1; 3; 7].

The humanitarian crisis caused by the war has had a large-scale impact both regionally and globally. The military conflict led to the mass displacement of millions of people, exacerbating existing migration and refugee problems [1; 2; 4].

The international community faced the challenge of simultaneously meeting urgent

humanitarian needs and addressing the long-term consequences for global migration processes [6; 7]. An important issue is ensuring effective and coordinated international response. Despite significant support for Ukrainian refugees by many countries, especially in Europe, the scale of the crisis puts great pressure on host states, which require resources to provide housing, medical care, and education.

At the same time, the war highlighted the necessity to address the root causes of migration – conflicts, poverty, and environmental degradation. Alongside immediate responses, the international community must focus on creating more resilient and inclusive migration management systems that take into account both current and future challenges [6; 7].

Particularly negative is the impact of Russian aggression on international food security. Ukraine is one of the world's largest exporters of wheat, corn, and other agricultural products. The war led to the blockade of Ukrainian ports, halting the export of these goods and creating shortages in international markets. This, in turn, caused food price increases in many countries, especially in Africa and Asia, where dependence on Ukrainian supplies was significant [10].

The war in Ukraine has significantly affected food security, highlighting the close interconnection of global markets and the urgent need for coordinated international measures to eliminate supply disruptions [4; 9]. This raised serious concerns about the long-term sustainability of global food systems, especially considering the increasing impacts of climate change and other environmental challenges. Ensuring food security in the future will require a comprehensive approach that combines short-term measures to overcome immediate deficits with long-term strategies to build more resilient and adaptive food systems [9; 11].

The main challenges to food security during the war in Ukraine are illustrated in Figure 1.

A negative consequence of the aggression in Ukraine has been inflation and financial instability. International sanctions against Russia, along with disruptions in the supply of goods and services, have contributed to rising inflation worldwide [8; 11; 12]. Central banks in many countries, including the European Union and the United States, have been forced to raise interest rates, which has further intensified global financial instability [11; 12]. For developing countries, these changes have led to increased borrowing costs and financial uncertainty [12; 13].

The main challenges to food security during the war in Ukraine
Disruption of supply logistics chains
Destruction of agricultural infrastructure
Increase in food prices
Intensification of climate risks
Need for international coordination

Figure 1. Key Challenges to food security during the war in Ukraine

Source: developed by the author

The war has also resulted in sanctions and financial restrictions against the aggressor country. International sanctions against Russia have become a key element of the global economic strategy in response to its aggression [11; 12]. They cover the financial sector, energy industry, and dual-use goods trade, disrupting the usual mechanisms of international economic security. This also creates challenges for global financial markets and forces countries to seek new methods of trade and financing.

Another important aspect of the conflict remains the future accession of Ukraine to NATO and the European Union. Russia consistently seeks to prevent Ukraine's integration into Western security and political structures [5; 6]. In this context, mediation efforts by Turkey and Israel aimed at achieving a ceasefire have encountered deep mistrust between the parties and contradictions in Russia's strategic goals. The involvement of external players—particularly NATO countries that provide military support to Ukraine, and Russia seeking allies in China and Iran—complicates the negotiation process [13].

There is a need to create a new security framework that would consider the interests of both Ukraine and Russia, while respecting Ukraine's sovereignty. One of the priorities should be the development of a new European security architecture that includes measures to build trust, such as demilitarized zones, neutral observers, or guarantees regarding future NATO enlargement in certain regions. However, implementing such proposals will require significant compromises, which currently seem unlikely.

Beyond the immediate combat operations, the war in Ukraine will have long-term consequences for the country's recovery process and its integration into European and international structures.

Thus, summarizing the above, it is important to highlight the main directions for the development of international support for Ukraine (Fig. 2), as well as to illustrate the relationship between the war, the humanitarian crisis, and international assistance (Fig. 3).

The destruction of infrastructure, displacement of millions of people, and destruction of entire cities create enormous challenges. Rebuilding Ukraine will require significant international investments and aid, and the reconstruction process may stretch over decades. The European Union has already expressed its readiness to support this process by proposing a "Marshall Plan" for Ukraine – a large-scale program of financial aid and loans for the restoration of the economy and infrastructure.

The success of this initiative will depend on Ukraine's ability to carry out reforms aimed at combating corruption, improving governance quality, and strengthening institutions responsible for project oversight and implementation. Also promising is Ukraine's accession to the EU's internal digital market, which involves harmonizing legislation in the fields of electronic communications, cybersecurity, and personal data protection. Expanding digital cooperation opens up access for Ukrainian businesses to EU digital platforms, stimulates innovation and startups, and creates new jobs. In turn, integration into the EU transport system will enable fuller realization of Ukraine's transit potential, strengthen logistics chains, and increase mobility for both people and goods.

An equally important area is environmental partnership, which aims not only at adapting environmental legislation to EU standards but also at jointly overcoming the environmental consequences of the war, developing sustainable agriculture, and managing waste. The development of these sectors is key both

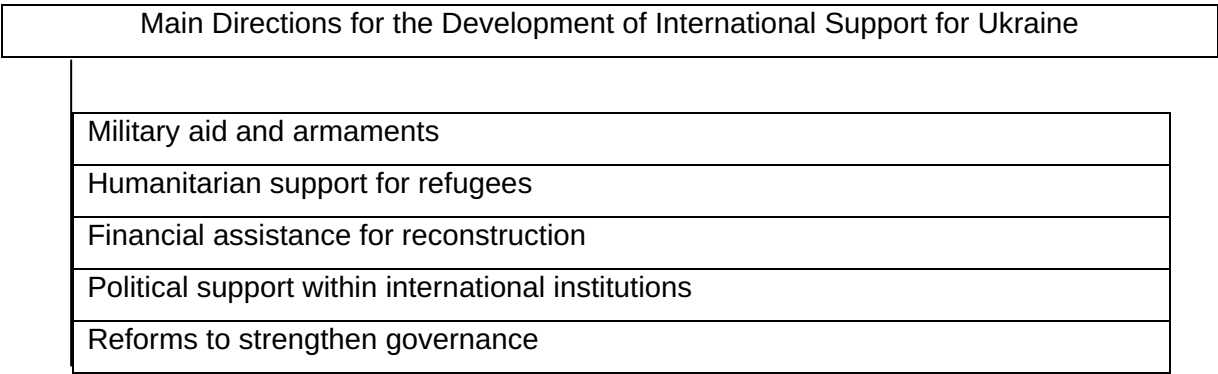


Figure 2. Main directions for the development of international support for Ukraine

Source: developed by the author

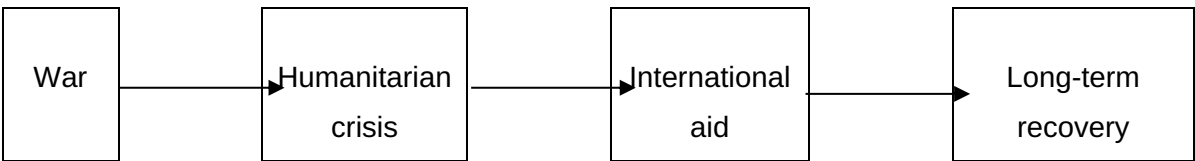


Figure 3. The relationship between war, humanitarian crisis, and international support

Source: developed by the author

for Ukraine's internal transformation and for its gradual integration into the EU's single economic and regulatory space.

Besides economic reconstruction, Ukraine's integration into the EU and NATO will remain a key focus after the war. Although the path to EU membership may be lengthy, the war has significantly accelerated Ukraine's alignment with European standards and norms. At the same time, NATO membership remains a complex issue due to tensions in the alliance's relations with Russia and some member states' reluctance to provoke further escalation.

As of 2025, the consequences of Russia's massive attacks on Ukraine's critical infrastructure between 2022 and 2025 continue to have a long-term impact on the country's energy security. During this period, about 40% of energy facilities suffered serious damage, including transformer substations of NEC "Ukrenergo" and equipment at thermal power plants, which led to prolonged emergency outages and temporary suspension of electricity exports to EU countries. Although much of the infrastructure has been restored, the energy system remains vulnerable to new threats.

In this context, the following key directions are proposed for the development and reconstruction of Ukraine's energy sector:

- Completion of modernization of the high-voltage network and strategic facilities

- of "Ukrenergo" with the support of the EU and international financial institutions, implementing modern protection and dispatching technologies;
- Creation of a resilient decentralization of the energy system by expanding the use of renewable energy sources (solar, wind, bioenergy) at the local level, with a particular focus on ensuring energy independence of communities;
- Expansion of energy partnership with the EU, including through long-term contracts and supplying Ukrainian electricity to EU member states, as well as the construction of new transnational power lines;
- Enhancing the cyber resilience of energy systems, involving comprehensive digital protection measures and integration into European cybersecurity platforms in the energy sector;
- Implementation of joint EU investment projects in green energy, including the creation of energy hubs based on hydrogen and battery technologies.

Accordingly, Ukraine's integration into the EU energy space in 2025 should become not only a factor of stability and security but also a catalyst for technological renewal of the sector, contributing to increased energy independence and sustainable development. A key task for the coming years is strengthening the internal resilience of Ukraine's energy system.

This requires the implementation of modern energy management systems (Smart Grid), automation of monitoring and response, as well as development of new forms of energy storage, particularly by scaling up battery capacities. The development of human resources is also crucial, with training specialists in digital energy, energy efficiency, and renewable energy becoming part of the state strategy.

Thus, the Russia-Ukraine war has become one of the most significant challenges to the global economic security system of the 21st century. It has revealed significant limitations of existing security mechanisms and raised important questions about the future of international economic relations amid hybrid conflicts and geopolitical transformations.

Conclusions. The economic dimension of international security is acquiring new significance, as the war in Ukraine has caused restructuring of global supply chains, energy routes, and financial interconnections. Despite serious threats related to Russian aggression,

there are also opportunities to strengthen international economic security in the long term, including:

1. Diversification of energy supply sources. Western countries are actively seeking alternatives to reduce dependence on Russia, increasing investments in green energy and renewables.

2. Restructuring global supply chains. Countries and companies are reviewing their supply chains to reduce dependence on unstable regions, enhancing resilience to global crises.

3. Strengthening global financial cooperation. In response to sanctions and financial shocks, countries have increased cooperation within new financial instruments such as alternative payment systems and cryptocurrencies.

4. Development of food alliances. New mechanisms of cooperation between countries and international organizations are emerging to ensure sustainable food supply amid global crises.

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