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Executive Summary:

The present publication is the result of Strategy International's *Call for Papers on International Crisis Affairs*. The aim of the call is to promote original research by young scholars specializing in international relations. Submissions were reviewed based on their relevance, originality, analytical depth and their potential to drive forward discussions on key geopolitical issues. The articles represent the authors' opinions and are not necessarily endorsed or represent Strategy International.

Introductory Remarks

In an era marked by mounting geopolitical uncertainty and rapid global change, the need for clear, thoughtful analyses of international affairs is paramount. This edition seeks to contribute meaningfully to that end by offering fresh perspectives on current conflicts and shifting global dynamics.

The first paper featured in this edition provides a comprehensive overview of the Russo-Ukrainian war. It approaches the subject from various analytical perspectives and offers a long-term vision of the conflict, helping to frame it within broader geopolitical trends.

The second paper examines China's evolving role in the Middle East, with particular attention to the strategic implications for India. It sheds light on the risks and opportunities presented by China's deepening engagement in the region, offering valuable insights into regional realignments and their global significance.

We extend our sincere thanks to all the participants involved in this edition and we hope you find the papers selected for publication both insightful and thought-provoking. Congratulations to both authors!

Russo-Ukrainian War: A Drawn-Out Conflict

By Viktor Merkuri

The Russo-Ukrainian War, which began with Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, has become one of the most pivotal conflicts of the 21st century. Beyond the immense human suffering it has caused, the war has disrupted geopolitics, reshaped global economies, and underscored the growing significance of cyber warfare. This analysis delves into the origins of the conflict, the international response, its profound impact on Europe, and the ongoing challenges to achieving peace.

Origins and Escalation

The roots of the Russo-Ukrainian War stretch back to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. When Ukraine declared independence, it not only marked the end of Soviet dominance but also created a profound challenge for Russia. For Ukraine, independence represented a chance to chart its own course. For Moscow, it signified a loss of influence in Eastern Europe and the erosion of its traditional sphere of power.

Tensions simmered for decades, but they boiled over in 2014 with Russia's annexation of Crimea. Citing the need to protect Russian-speaking populations, Moscow staged a referendum in Crimea that was widely condemned as illegitimate. In response, the United Nations affirmed Ukraine's sovereignty, while the West imposed sanctions on Russia. This marked the beginning of a fraught period in Russo-Ukrainian relations, with separatist movements in Donetsk and Luhansk escalating the conflict further.

The situation took a dramatic turn in February 2022. Russian forces launched a large-scale invasion, targeting major Ukrainian cities and infrastructure. Moscow claimed it was conducting a "special military operation" to protect Russian-speaking communities and remove so-called "Nazi elements" from Ukraine. These claims were dismissed by most of the world as baseless propaganda. Instead, many viewed the invasion as an effort to reassert Russian dominance and prevent Ukraine's alignment with NATO and the European Union. The consequences were catastrophic: cities like Mariupol and Kherson turned into battle zones, millions of Ukrainians fled their homes, and Ukraine's economy suffered significant losses.

Global Responses and Geopolitical Fallout

The international reaction to the invasion was swift and polarized. Western nations, led by the United States and the European Union, imposed severe sanctions on Russia. These measures targeted key sectors such as banking, energy, and technology, aiming to cripple Moscow's ability to sustain its war effort. Russian banks were removed from the SWIFT international payment system, and export controls on high-tech goods severely limited Russia's access to critical components.

While these sanctions placed significant pressure on the Russian economy, they also had far-reaching effects on global markets. Europe, heavily reliant on Russian gas, faced skyrocketing energy prices. To counteract this, the EU diversified its energy sources, increasing imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and investing in renewable energy.

At the same time, Ukraine received unprecedented levels of military and financial aid. The United States led these efforts, supplying advanced weaponry such as HIMARS rocket systems and Patriot missile batteries. NATO, meanwhile, reinforced its eastern flank and welcomed Finland and Sweden into the alliance—a historic expansion triggered by the conflict.

However, global unity in Ukraine was far from unanimous. Countries like China and India avoided taking sides, emphasizing dialogue and continuing to trade with Russia. Moscow also cultivated support from states like Iran, which supplied drones, and North Korea, which reportedly sent arms. These developments underscored the complexity of modern geopolitics, where traditional alliances and rivalries are increasingly blurred.

Impact on Europe and the Role of Cyber Warfare

The war has left an indelible mark on Europe. Before the conflict, the continent relied on Russia for nearly 40% of its natural gas. This dependency proved a significant vulnerability, as Russia reduced supplies, weaponizing energy as a tool of leverage. The resulting energy crisis prompted the EU to diversify its imports, boost LNG infrastructure, and accelerate its shift toward renewable energy. By 2023, Europe had significantly reduced its reliance on Russian gas, marking a decisive turning point in its energy policies.

The humanitarian consequences have been equally profound. Over 8.5 million Ukrainians have sought refuge across Europe, with countries like Poland, Germany, and the Czech Republic absorbing the largest numbers. This influx has strained housing, healthcare, and education systems, yet many European nations have risen to the challenge, demonstrating solidarity with Ukraine through aid and resettlement programs.

Cyber warfare has emerged as another defining element of this conflict. Russia has conducted cyberattacks targeting Ukrainian infrastructure, including power grids and government systems. These attacks often coincided with military operations, disrupting essential services and spreading disinformation. In response, Ukraine, supported by NATO and private companies like Microsoft, launched counterattacks. The creation of Ukraine's "IT Army," a volunteer force of cyber experts, has been instrumental in disrupting Russian operations and exposing propaganda. Social media platforms have also played a pivotal role, with Ukraine leveraging them to rally international support and document war crimes.

Challenges to Resolution and Broader Implications

Resolving the conflict remains an uphill battle. The primary obstacle lies in the territorial disputes. Russia demands recognition of its annexation of Crimea and its control over parts of Donetsk and Luhansk. Ukraine, on the other hand, insists on the restoration of its territorial sovereignty. These irreconcilable positions have stalled diplomatic efforts, despite mediation attempts by Turkey and the United Nations.

The war has also exposed significant weaknesses in the global security framework. The United Nations Security Council, paralyzed by Russia's veto power, has been unable to take meaningful action. This failure has reignited calls for reforming the Council to make it more effective in addressing modern conflicts.

The economic repercussions of the war extend far beyond Europe. Ukraine, often referred to as the "breadbasket of Europe," has faced disruptions in its grain exports, exacerbating food insecurity in Africa and the Middle East. Meanwhile, rising energy prices have contributed to inflation globally, straining economies already reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic.

As the war drags on, questions about sustainability loom large. Ukraine's resilience has been remarkable, but the prolonged nature of the conflict raises concerns about its ability to maintain resistance. Similarly, Western nations, while committed to supporting Ukraine, face the challenge of addressing domestic pressures and war fatigue among their populations.

Conclusion

The Russo-Ukrainian War is a stark reminder of the enduring impact of unresolved geopolitical tensions. It has reshaped global alliances, exposed vulnerabilities in international systems, and demonstrated the far-reaching consequences of modern conflict. As the war continues, the international community faces the dual challenge of supporting Ukraine while addressing the broader implications for global stability. The path to peace will require careful diplomacy, sustained support, and a willingness to address the complex realities of a changing world.

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Navigating Shifts: China's Role in Middle East Mediation and its Strategic Implications for India

By Puja Singh

Introduction

China's evolving role in Middle East mediation marks a significant shift from its traditional focus on economic and energy interests to a more active engagement in political and security matters, as evidenced by its successful mediation between Iran and Saudi Arabia, leading to the normalization of their diplomatic relations.[1] This strategic involvement is part of China's broader diplomatic initiative to expand its influence in a region historically dominated by the United States, which has maintained its presence through military and economic connections. China's mediation diplomacy in the Middle East is characterized by a nuanced approach that balances its national interests, international expectations, and the complexities of conflict resolution, allowing it to adopt various forms of involvement, from in-depth participation to limited arbitration.[2] This approach aligns with China's policy of constructive involvement, which emphasizes objective neutrality and adherence to international law, distinguishing it from traditional Western intervention methods.[3] By acting as a neutral and respected mediator, China not only enhances its diplomatic and economic ties in the region but also positions itself as a responsible global power capable of facilitating peace and stability.[4] This shift in China's Middle East strategy has significant implications for India, which must navigate the changing geopolitical landscape and reassess its strategic interests in the region.

China's Evolving Role in Middle East Mediation

China's evolving role in Middle East mediation, particularly in facilitating the Iran-Saudi Arabia rapprochement, underscores its strategic diplomatic initiatives aimed at enhancing regional stability and economic prosperity. Historically, the rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran has significantly influenced Middle Eastern geopolitics, with their competition manifesting in various regional conflicts and sectarian divides.[5] China's mediation in the March 2023 agreement to restore diplomatic relations between these two nations marks a pivotal shift, reflecting its growing influence as a neutral and effective mediator in the region.[6] This diplomatic success is attributed to China's strategic approach, which emphasizes non-interference and the sovereignty of states, contrasting with the historically interventionist policies of the United States.[7] By fostering reconciliation, China aims to bolster its economic interests, such as the Belt and Road Initiative, and secure support from Middle Eastern and North African countries in international forums.[8] The rapprochement also has broader implications, potentially easing tensions in conflict zones like Yemen and Syria and altering the political landscape by softening alliances previously polarized along Saudi-Iranian lines.[9] China's diplomatic efforts, exemplified by President Xi Jinping's high-profile

visits and engagements, signify its commitment to deepening ties with Middle Eastern countries, thereby challenging the United States' traditional dominance in the region.[10]

China's Mediation: Impacts on Regional Geopolitics and Power Dynamics

China's mediation in the Middle East is transforming regional alliances as it emerges as a key player. This transformation is motivated by China's strategic interests such as energy security and economic growth, altering traditional geopolitical dynamics and challenging U.S. dominance.[11] China's "quasi-mediation diplomacy" prioritizes its interests and promotes conflict de-escalation over resolution.[12] This method facilitates diverse interventions, exemplified by its involvement in the Iranian nuclear issue and the Syrian crisis.[13] As China's influence expands, regional powers are engaging in "strategic hedging" to forge new economic and technological partnerships.[14] This realignment is further complicated by China's governance model, which may enhance authoritarianism in the region.[15] Consequently, the U.S. and other Western nations are encouraged to cultivate strategic partnerships that prioritize global connectivity and sustainability, moving beyond zero-sum perspectives.[16] Ultimately, China's mediation is reshaping power dynamics in the Middle East and prompting a reassessment of alliances and rivalries amidst a complex geopolitical landscape.

India's Strategic Interests in the Middle East

India's strategic interests in the Middle East are primarily influenced by energy security, trade, and the Indian expatriate community. Energy security is pivotal to India's foreign policy, with over 65% of its oil imports sourced from the Middle East.[17] This reliance emphasizes the necessity for stable relations with key Persian Gulf nations, central to India's energy strategy.[18] Trade relations are essential as India aims to diversify economic ties and harness regional economic potential.[19] The Modi administration has actively engaged with major Middle Eastern countries, shifting towards economic and strategic partnerships.[20] Moreover, the Indian expatriate community, especially in Saudi Arabia and the UAE, significantly impacts bilateral relations through remittances and cultural connections. These expatriates enhance economic ties and facilitate diplomatic and cultural exchanges, reinforcing India's strategic interests. Overall, India's Middle East policy intricately weaves together energy requirements, economic goals, and the cultural influence of its diaspora, essential for bolstering its strategic presence in the region.

Challenges to India's Influence in the Region: India's influence in the Middle East is challenged by power shifts and competition with China, impacting its alliances. The rise of China, particularly through the Belt and Road Initiative, necessitates a recalibration of India's foreign policy to safeguard its interests amid increased Chinese engagement. Historically, India has benefitted from longstanding ties in the region, yet the intertwined economic and geopolitical interests of India and China have created a complex environment of both cooperation and rivalry.[21] India's foreign policy exemplifies a balancing act, maintaining relationships with Israel and Iran to negotiate

the post-Cold War geopolitical landscape influenced by the United States.[22] Additionally, the strategic interplay involving Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Pakistan, against the backdrop of China-USA competition, complicates India's efforts to assert its influence and promote regional stability. These factors require India to adopt a nuanced strategy to preserve traditional alliances and adapt to the changing power dynamics in the Middle East.[23]

Opportunities for India Amid China's Growing Presence: India can leverage historical ties, economic collaboration, and regional stability to counter China's influence in the Middle East. India's longstanding relationship with the region supports comprehensive economic and diplomatic initiatives.[24] The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEEC) provides a crucial platform for enhancing trade and investment, harnessing the Middle East's energy resources for mutual benefit.[25] The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) offers lucrative partnerships for India, enhancing energy interdependence and fostering South-South cooperation.[26] India's deep-rooted connections with the Middle East afford a strategic advantage over China, contributing to regional stability and maritime security, vital for oil transport. Despite China's Belt and Road Initiative, India's cultural connections and strategic partnerships can bolster its soft power and diplomatic influence in the region.[27] By focusing on these aspects, India can effectively maneuver through geopolitical complexities and strengthen its position in the Middle East amidst China's rise.

Strategies for India to Safeguard Strategic Autonomy: To maintain strategic autonomy and balance cooperation with China in the Middle East, India must utilize a multifaceted strategy based on its geopolitical and historical context. India's approach under Modi exemplifies a blend of accommodation and competition to address its rivalry with China. This strategy includes multilateral cooperation, such as participation in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, while opposing unilateral Chinese initiatives and maintaining deterrence in key regions.[28] Additionally, India's transition from non-alignment to strategic autonomy facilitates engagement with major powers and supports a multipolar Asia.[29] In the Middle East, India has shifted from US reliance to a strategy of partial soft balancing, engaging regional players responding to changing dynamics.[30] The intricate Sino-Indian relationship shapes India's strategy as it balances economic and military factors while acting as both a partner and competitor to China. By integrating these approaches, India can maintain strategic autonomy and enhance its influence in the Middle East.

Conclusion

China's evolving role in Middle East mediation and its increasing regional influence present both challenges and opportunities for India. As China positions itself as a mediator capable of balancing conflicting interests, India must adapt its strategies to safeguard its energy security, deepen trade relations, and reinforce the socio-cultural ties with the Middle East. By proactively engaging with regional powers and fostering

strategic autonomy, India can navigate the changing geopolitical landscape and secure its foothold in the region amidst China's growing presence.

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