

Russia-Ukraine War: Economic Implications for Pakistan

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Abstract

Russia attacked Ukraine on February 24, 2022, ostensibly for reasons of security. The war between Russia and Ukraine is undoubtedly going to result in serious problems, including economic repercussions for the parties involved and for the atomic nations of the globe. Serious sanctions imposed on a petro-state like Russia will have long-lasting impacts, one of which may be an increase in world oil prices. Regarding Russia, the economic effects of Putin's assault on Ukraine are mostly political. The interruptions in the supply of Brent crude oil and other Russian exports will depend on the economic penalties that Western politicians impose on Russia. While in regards to Ukraine, the disruptions in the supply of wheat, sunflower oil, and other exports would depend on the severity of the harm inflicted by Russian strikes on its infrastructure and agricultural land. The purpose of the research paper is to talk about the effects of the Russia-Ukraine situation especially on Pakistan. In summary, the prison and financial results of the Ukraine-Russia war are some distance-attaining. It has triggered countries to reassess their relationship and are searching for alternative assets of food and electricity. Cooperation among Pakistan and Europe can assist mitigate the bad effects of conflict via increasing alternate and cooperation in regions along with meals and generation.

Key Words: Great Power Politics, NATO, Pakistan, Russia-Ukraine War

Introduction

The The impact of the Russia-Ukraine war is not just economic but also has geopolitical and geostrategic consequences for Pakistan. Pakistan must come up with a solution to the conflict's impact on the country's grain supply and food security. Pakistan will become more economically vulnerable, further deteriorating, if it does not carefully assess its strategic options and global positioning amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict and make wise and responsible decisions that are essential for its geo-economic, political, and strategic survival. Its fiscal and current account balance puts further pressure on economic stagnation.

The effect of the Russian-Ukrainian war is double-edged for Pakistan since Islamabad relies on both nations for food supplies in addition to having commercial links to both. The conflict's persistence has grown to be a significant danger factor for Pakistan's promising economic prospects. The conflict has been identified as a significant risk factor for Pakistan's optimistic economic outlook because it could push up the price of food and oil internationally and obstruct trade by causing more supply disruptions that would affect imports, exports, and import taxes as well as put more pressure on inflation. Maintaining neutrality during the crisis and collaborating with the UN directly or indirectly to prevent any direct criticism from either side are equally crucial. It's also critical to avoid seeing oneself as a barrier and to look for other ways to address your food and energy problems.

In addition, if sanctions are placed on Russia, Pakistan will need to find a different way around them in order to minimise the impact on its economy and food imports like wheat. As supply lines are already disrupted and food and gasoline prices are rising in Pakistan, there will likely be an even greater effect from the conflict in Russia and Ukraine, according to the World Bank. Floods in Pakistan have

wreaked extensive havoc, disrupted current crops, and endangered future harvests and soil fertility in addition to the conflict's impact on the food and fuel crises. The \$2.5 billion gas pipeline project between Pakistan and Russia may be hampered by the ongoing fighting, which would worsen Pakistan's energy need. Additionally, institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are re-evaluating the potential for lending to nations who have trade deals with Russia. Therefore, if Pakistan wishes to get the loan, pressure might be applied on it to adopt a harder posture towards Russia based on the IMF's own position and voting percentage.

Following Russia's attack of Ukraine, Europe and the USA are urging Pakistan to alter its foreign policy. The visit of Pakistan's prime minister to Russia was seen by the West as support for Russia's hostile actions. He urged Pakistan to back and totally assist Ukraine. Political instability is now present in Pakistan as a consequence of the Ukraine problem. The internal affairs of Pakistan were adversely impacted by this. In order to prioritise and protect its national interests, Pakistan must pursue a foreign policy of neutrality. Pakistan need to support a diplomatic and conciliatory resolution to this conflict. It should remain impartial and avoid taking sides, just as it did throughout the Cold War. It has to balance its diplomatic ties with the EU, Russia, and the USA.

The repercussions of this conflict on Pakistan may be analysed from two perspectives: politically and economically. It would make you feel good to support Pakistan. Many sections of society are scrambling to join Russia in persuading the West that Pakistan is still crucial to the globe. You have to be cautious. However, may lead to an entirely different perspective of the situation. In a video obtained by Pakistani journalist Geo News, former Prime Minister Khan was heard addressing a Russian official What a moment I experienced so much emotion. The visit of the Pakistani prime minister took place as Russian troops moved closer to the Ukrainian border. The provided optics were seen as a Russian ally. Even though it seems like the visit did not happen overnight, many people saw it as Russian activity being confirmed. This visit had a poor reception in the USA. The bilateral issues between Pakistan and Russia have been overshadowed by this larger dilemma.

In February 2022, Russia launched a significant military offensive against Ukraine. The battle would be destructive to human life and probably have long-term effects on world commerce, notably the markets for energy and raw resources. Increased conflicts between Russia and Ukraine have already had significant economic repercussions in Pakistan. Domestically, prices for steel, food, raw materials, oil, and semiconductor chips are all rising dramatically. For Pakistan, where there is already high inflation, weak economic growth, and insecure political situations, this is not good news. Before the invasion, mounting tensions over Ukraine increased costs, but now the energy sector is experiencing the impact of the conflict. Prices in Europe, which imports more than 40% of its natural gas from Russia, have reached record highs in large part due to concerns over the safety of Russian natural gas supplies passing through Ukraine. However, this problem is significant from both a Pakistani and a worldwide standpoint.

Literature Review

The following are reviews of significant, pertinent literature reviews, which are a crucial component of research. These books and articles discuss the economic effects of the Russia-Ukraine War on Pakistan. On this study literature, there are books, newspapers, journals, published and unpublished articles, and reports that are pertinent.

"The traces of the war between Russia and Ukraine on the intraday (in) efficiency of energy markets: a multiracial analysis." (2023) By Aslam In this article, the author analyses how charge shocks have affected Pakistan's present day account deficit (CAD) and balance of payments as Pakistan is an internet importer of oil, LNG, edible oil and now wheat. . This should have an impact at the USA ability to develop its economy in financial yr. 2023. Compared to December 2021, the price of a barrel of oil rose by means of 59 percentage (\$118) in March 2022. It is anticipated that "while the conflict in Ukraine continues, oil prices will stay above \$a hundred in keeping with barrel, despite the fact that they may be toward \$ninety in step with barrel in October 2022. In 2022, fuel fees will growth via as a minimum 50%." Expected, especially in Europe, wherein maximum of them have improved. 2.5

instances within the last year because of their heavy dependence on Russian energy.' Palm oil and wheat fees multiplied in real terms by means of fifty six and a hundred percent, respectively, among June 2021 and April 2022. CAD increased from \$three.1 billion in FY2021 to \$17.7 billion in FY2022. Excluding the effects and suitable for eating oil, CAD ought to have fallen to around \$7.7 billion. The rise in controlled gas and strength expenses, in conjunction with the decline in wheat production, driven food inflation to twenty-eight.6 percentage in September 2022 from 16.6 percentage in September 2021. Percent. While the headline CPI improved from nine.0 to 23.2 percentage throughout the identical length. Pakistan's trade extent with Ukraine and Russia is growing. In the last 24 years, bilateral trade among Pakistan and Ukraine is 800 million, such as imports of \$739 million. In 2021 (1.3 percent of Pakistan's total imports), alternate with Russia become further \$711 million, along with imports of \$537 million in 2021 (Pakistan's 1.3 percentage of total imports).

"The Russia-Ukraine War and Climate Policy Expectations: Evidence from the Stock Market" (2022) by Deng the author discusses how the recent Russian invasion of Ukraine indicated a change in the global order, and now nations around the world must make difficult diplomatic decisions. The position is not at all pleasant for Pakistan, which seeks to strengthen its ties with Russia without endangering those it maintains with Western nations.

"Application of different modes of alternative dispute resolution to conflict situations: a case study of the war between Russia and Ukraine" (2022). By Rehman, in this newsletter, the author writes that whilst the coverage of neutrality is in tune with the changing geopolitics of the location and the interests of Pakistan as an entire, the USA administration have to understand that stability does no longer constantly last. Rather, it calls for ordinary movement. It was unexpected that the senior minister decided to cancel his trip to Russia, which included spending the day of the attack in Moscow and having a lengthy conversation with Putin about Russia's "unique military operation" in Ukraine was got into trouble. He held off on making a statement. The majority of Islamabad's present activities show a tilt towards Moscow rather than a neutral posture in a United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution calling for the withdrawal of Russian military. The justifications offered by the Pakistani government for these measures are echoes of Russian rhetoric accusing the West of being conflicted. It cannot be stabilized by a few words in favor of Ukraine's sovereignty and suggestions to Putin to resolve the matter diplomatically.

Naz makes the case for closer relations between Pakistan and the West in his article "Impact of Ukraine's War on Global Food and Energy Supply Chains: A Case Study from South Asia" (2022). It will necessitate a robust expansionary policy while maintaining genuine neutrality in the face of already tense relations with the USA.

"Economic vulnerability to the war between Russia and Ukraine." (2022) According to Raga, the alliance became additionally no longer taken into consideration to offer sizable guide to Pakistan from the West all through its wars with India and its nuclear improvement. After the Soviet-Afghan War, Pakistan resented being deserted because it fully supported the USA in its proxy warfare in Afghanistan and become no longer given enough credit for its role in the war on terrorism. . However, Pakistanis resent being abandoned due to the fact they supported America authorities, retaining in mind that balance does not ultimate. Rather, it calls for steady backward and forward motion. The warranty of neutrality is likewise steady with the geo-political and geo-economic truth of the location. By shifting towards a extra balanced dating with India and Pakistan, India is balancing its family members with the USA and Russia, and Pakistan has the capability to improve its familial relationship with Moscow without severing ties with Washington. While building more potent ties with Moscow is a strategic preoccupation for Islamabad, US support for India's army and nuclear force packages poses a protection predicament for Pakistan and puts it at odds with China. . And now it ends with Russia. Moreover, despite the fact that the USA is Pakistan's primary trading companion, its deteriorating monetary device requires more investment. In addition to important investments in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (which now bills for a huge part of Pakistan's foreign debt), Pakistan seeks economic ties with various local powers. Like Turkey and Russia.

"Love Thy Neighbours: Countering the Growing Impatience in International Politics-Ukraine-Russia Conflict" players (2022) According to By Qadir's analysis, Pakistan should take advantage of this opportunity to attract more Russian investment to help the country's flagging economy. On the other side, Russia also advocates for improved relations between the US and India. In an interview with Russian television, Prime Minister Imran Khan stressed that the goal of his visit was to conduct business with the bilateral financial family and all major economies, highlighting the economic aspect of the relationship.

"Evidence of multiple structural breaks in the oil price-stock price nexus during the Russia-Ukraine war in oil-importing Asian countries." Raifu's (2023) Checks that neither China nor Russia can improve US and EU to Pakistan's geo-financial appetite. Pakistan's long-term financial device isn't most effective unable to discover money for Western capital flight, but also relies upon on the help of global economic establishments run through these Western powers. A full-size extent of Pakistani exports visit the markets of the US (approximately 20 percent of total exports), the European Union (approximately 28 percent of general exports) and the UK (about 8 percent of overall exports). In the assessment, China's percentage of exports is less than 10 percent, even as Russian markets soak up best one percent of Pakistan's exports. More importantly, Russian army adventures in Ukraine reduce its economic and security splendor. In unique, it is fantastically probable that Western sanctions towards Russia will also put off the long-sought investment inside the Pakistan Stream pipeline. Therefore, the unusual method for Pakistan is to live within the proper books of the Western powers.

Although the Pakistani leadership frequently reiterates its policy of neutrality, the author of "Fifth Generation Warfare: Pakistan's New Challenges" (2022) writes that it generally does not maintain an impartial stance. Prime Minister Imran Khan was in Moscow on the day Russia attacked Ukraine despite obvious signs of a potential escalation of aggression. The prime minister was reportedly warned about the poor timing of the visit but decided not to call off the trip.

"India's quest for security and its neutrality in the Russia-Ukraine war". (2023) Accepting a policy of silence and stagnation by means of Verma, the Ministry of External Affairs not approached Western governments to regain lost self-assurance. In truth, even though Pakistan reached out for assist at the time, the authorities refused to reply. In an unusual flow, foreign ambassadors from most European Union countries and 22 nations, consisting of Japan, wrote a joint letter asking Pakistan to condemn Russia. Be more vocal about primary concepts of aggression and international law. By prematurely help for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, Pakistan should have issued a sturdy announcement near the Western event opposing Russian aggression, however it chose now not to respond to the letter. It's far. When the United Nations General Assembly defeated a decision condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine through 141 votes, Pakistan lost any other danger to its neutrality towards the West and become many of the 35 states that voted in opposition to it. Went. Abstained from vote casting.

Conceptual Framework

Following is a quick summary of the theories that support the study's argument in this study, which was partially supported by a number of international relations theories that either directly or indirectly support the research hypothesis.

Theory of Realism

Assuming that the State can only be sovereign when it possesses the aforementioned characteristics, the theory of realism came to the fore following World War II with the analysis of the consequences and factors that led the world to war and the role of Pragmatists are frequently pessimistic about the likelihood of radical fundamental change. Authenticity is a broad convention of the imagined that includes a wide range of aspects, the most particular of which are traditional authenticity and neo-authenticity. Realists believe that the state of unrest implies that the logic of universal global political issues regularly contrasts with that of local legislative issues, which are controlled by a sovereign power. (Al-Dala'ien, 2022)

Material and Methods

Even though the research is titled Economic Implications for Pakistan of the Russia-Ukraine War. Both primary and secondary data will produce a variety of information that was used in the study. The yearly report and news releases of a government, the remarks made by heads of state during their speeches and press conferences, and their statements are significant in this context. The data was acquired from a number of sources, including books, journal articles, newspapers, public records, government reports, and online sites. Analytical and descriptive research are used. There has been a qualitative method utilized. The technique and clinical technique followed for studies is known as research method. To acquire, analyze, and conduct information to answer studies questions, researchers use a ramification of procedures and tactics. Research strategies consist of experiments, surveys, investigations, ethnography and different studies strategies. The essential cause of research technique is to ensure that the observe is performed in a systematic, reliable and valid manner. To plan research, acquire records, and examine outcomes, researchers use a selection of strategies and tools. They also adhere to ethical ideas and hints to assure that their studies are carried out in a responsible and moral manner.

An Analysis of Russian Ukraine War

As a result of Russia's assault on Ukraine, Europe and America are placing stress on Pakistan on their overseas policy. Pakistan's first go to Russia turned into interpreted as Western approval of Russian interference. He insisted that Pakistan need to help Ukraine unconditionally. They have been seeking to decide our overseas coverage. As an end result of the Ukraine disaster, political unrest has unfold in Pakistan. It has had a great effect at the internal problems of Pakistan. Russia's assault on Ukraine is trying out Pakistan's diplomatic skills. So some distance it has remained neutral, refusing to help Ukraine or outright condemn the Russian navy offensive. Being a non-NATO best friend of the USA, Pakistan did now not take part inside the vote casting on the resolution exceeded via the United Nations General Assembly condemning the Russian attack on its neighboring USA. Additionally, 34 different countries additionally finished, 3 of which might be in South Asia: Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India. The decision did now not address Russian security worries, in line with Munir Akram, Pakistan's representative to the United Nations, who explained why his USA. Abstained. "Neutral international locations like Pakistan are in a role to play a beneficial function in ending hostilities and strengthening efforts for a diplomatic answer." Khan said this in a smartphone communique with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky. The Prime Minister expressed his difficulty over the contemporary armed battle with Zelenskiy and reiterated Pakistan's unequivocal guide for an immediate give up to hostilities and a diplomatic way to the disaster. (Biswas, S. 2023)

International Views

There are worldwide views One is that Russian intervention is arbitrary and closer to international law. Second, NATO enlargement is illegal and a contravention of what the USA gave to Russia. Since all neighboring states have joined NATO, Ukraine is the simplest possible accomplice for Russia in Europe. So Russia goes loopy approximately its safety. Most developing international locations are unwilling to accede to Western demands that they condemn Russia's energy import targets. (Eetayib, M. 2022) In 2020, Russia accounted for 39% of EU gas intake, 23% of oil imports and 46% of coal imports. Imports from India, France, China, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia improved, and India have become the most important importer of Russian oil, shopping for 18 percent of US exports. The simplest way out of this crisis is to forestall enmity. Negotiations will must be held to repair the definition of bilateral agreements, stop NATO expansion and abandon Russian interference in European affairs.

Russian Viewpoint

Putin feels that America and NATO have repeatedly damaged guarantees made inside the early 1990s that they could no longer make bigger the alliance to consist of the previous Soviet bloc. It has crossed the crimson line and the Russian invasion is a flow to prevent NATO enlargement at the Russian

border. Russia also feels that a political transition is important where the Russian-speaking human beings want succession and the advent of a buffer area inside the Japanese Ukraine is important to ensure Russia's safety. Putin also fears that Ukraine will hold to adapt to a present, Western-style democracy with a purpose to necessarily undermine his rule in Russia and his plans to rebuild a Russian-led sphere of affect in Eastern Europe. . According to analysts, Putin wants to deliver Russia again to the top. (Forough, M. 2022) He additionally believes that through annexing Crimea in 2014, Russia consolidated its manage over a strategic role inside the Black Sea. With a big and complex military presence there, Russia should behaviour deep-strength missions within the Mediterranean, the Middle East and North Africa, areas it has historically restrained.

Financial Sanctions

Being aware of the monetary sanctions intended to restrict Russian financial institutions' global operations and prevent Russia from accessing international funds. Most significantly, sanctions have been placed on the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (BCR) by the United States, the European Union, and numerous other international organizations. They prevent you from gaining access to foreign currency reserves held by organizations with locations in nations that the Russian government has allowed or whose liquidation necessitates admission into an economic instrument at a foreign location that the Russian government has approved. She carries it out. As of mid-February 2022, this effectively freezes almost half of Russia's \$643 billion in global reserves. About half of the latter reserves are made up of real gold stored in Russia. Without access to G10 forex clearing, it is exceedingly challenging for CBR to properly monetize gold because the G7 forbids cowl trades to dump gold holdings. Yuan precisely accommodates the majority of people with balanced property. Russia thus has stringent regulations regarding its capacity to stabilize the ruble through intervention in foreign exchange markets or to supply dollar or euro liquidity to the local banking system. Similar procedures have been taken in relation to the National Wealth Fund and the Russian Ministry of Finance. (Laborde, Lakatos, and Martin, 2019)

Along with VTB, seven Russian banks had been decreased with the aid of the SWIFT monetary messaging machine. Other first rate banks (inclusive of Sberbank, Russia's largest economic group) face direct restrictions, starting from constrained get admission to relevant banking networks to all transactions with institutions in approved global places. It is completely banned. Including blockading. These restrictions have made most of the worldwide exchange of permitted global locations impossible. SWIFT provides a worldwide network for monetary entities which could talk really throughout borders, so outages prevent worldwide transactions. It is vital to say that exceptions are reserved in the framework of tremendous sanctions to permit sure styles of transactions. (World Bank 2022b).

Trade Sanctions

Export limitations to Russia concentrate on 'dual-use' technologies, including semiconductors, aerospace, aviation, the production of oil and gasoline, and consumer goods. The dual-purpose technology can be used for both civil and military purposes. The remaining oil and gasoline multinationals may voluntarily leave Russia, which would worsen the effects of import restrictions on oil and gas on Russia's extractive industries. Given that a big number of aircraft are now prohibited in Russia, aviation constraints could cause Russia's business jet fleet to depreciate faster as the plane maker concentrates on China's products in a small number of global destinations. Relates to worldwide destination lessees who might be forced by the sanctions to break their contracts with Russian Airways. What will happen to these initiatives is uncertain. It should be harder for Russia to deliver a wide range of industrial and consumer-grade systems if semiconductor shipments to Russia are prohibited. (World Bank 2022b)

Economic Implications of Russian Ukraine War on Pakistan

Pakistan must find a way to address the grain supply and food security crisis caused by the conflict. If Pakistan does not carefully evaluate its strategic options and global positioning amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict and make informed and mature decisions that are critical for its geo-economic,

political, and strategic interests, it will face geopolitical and geostrategic repercussions. The effect of the Russian-Ukrainian war is double-edged for Pakistan since Islamabad depends on both nations for food supplies in addition to having commercial links to both. The conflict's persistence has grown to be a serious danger to Pakistan's promising economic prospects. (Lakhal, 2022)

The conflict has been identified as a significant risk factor for Pakistan's optimistic economic outlook because it could drive up the price of food and oil internationally, obstruct global trade by causing more supply disruptions that affect imports, exports, and import taxes, and increase inflationary pressures. It is crucial to avoid associating itself with a bloc and strive to find an alternative solution to its food and energy constraint. It is also crucial to keep a neutral ground throughout the war and cooperate with the UN directly or indirectly to prevent any aggressive criticism from either side. Additionally, Pakistan will need to find a different means to get past sanctions in the event that they are imposed on Russia in order to minimise the impact on its economy and food imports like wheat. (Mezouri, E. 2022) As supply lines are already disrupted and food and gasoline prices are rising in Pakistan, the World Bank predicts that the conflict in Russia and Ukraine would further exacerbate the country's already serious economic problems. Floods in Pakistan have wreaked havoc and threatened not just the current crop but also future harvests and the fertility of the soil, in addition to the food and fuel crises brought on by the war.

The \$2.5 billion natural gas pipeline project between Pakistan and Russia may be hampered by the fighting, which would worsen Pakistan's energy shortfall. Furthermore, organisations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are rethinking lending to nations that uphold trade agreements with Russia; as a result, depending on the IMF's stance and the share of votes, pressure may be applied to Pakistan to take a more aggressive stance towards Russia if it wants to secure the loan.

Implications for Pakistan

The conflict escalated into an all-out struggle among the Ukrainian authorities and Russian-sponsored rebels inside the eastern provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk in 2014 after Russia seized Crimea from Ukraine. Economic sanctions imposed on Russia by means of Western states will also decide the disruption of the delivery of Brent crude oil and different exports from Russia. While Ukraine, which is the largest producer of wheat, is likewise the largest exporter of oil, the war has prompted severe problems, inclusive of monetary implications for the events worried and in particular For nuclear states, one in every of that's the sector Oil charges (Mhlanga, D. 2022). This crisis can have most important financial and political results at the whole international consisting of Pakistan. Rising international oil costs, disruptions inside the supply of agricultural merchandise and reduced overseas investment can cause serious financial troubles for those nations. The conflict has already accelerated tensions between Russia and NATO and is likely to destabilize the complete location.

The struggle in Ukraine ought to disrupt the go with the flow of wheat, sunflower oil and other agricultural products, potentially main to price increases and food shortages in Pakistan. Additionally, the disaster might also bring about a decline in foreign investment in Pakistan as traders become wary of making an investment in politically risky international locations. The modern-day crisis can also have large political implications for Pakistan as properly. For example, the crisis has already resulted within the suspension of the Pakistan-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement. (Mican, 2022) Russia's blockade of Ukrainian ports has exacerbated the state of affairs by stopping Ukrainian exports from achieving many countries, making international locations including Pakistan dependent on opportunity providers of commodities which includes wheat. The pressure is directly to discover. As a end result, food shortages had been reported in many nations, which includes Pakistan, because of the non-stop disruption of exports from Russia and Ukraine.

Rising costs of raw materials like oil, wheat and steel will now not handiest have an effect on the industrial area however additionally affect different sectors of the economic system along with the development enterprise. Russia and Ukraine have had a sizeable impact on Pakistan's economic system. There has been a gap inside the call for and supply of other commodities that is causing concern among Pakistani industrialists. The Pakistani government must take steps to mitigate the capability impact of

the struggle, consisting of diversifying alternate family members with other international locations and finding opportunity assets of vital commodities. Governments also can take movement to aid industries that can be immediately tormented by conflict, inclusive of the construction industry, to make sure that the monetary impact of battle is mitigated. The state of affairs of Pakistani students and citizens inside the conflict-affected region is likewise a cause for concern. Evacuation is ongoing, but the disruption to education and employment possibilities may want to have a long-lasting effect at the affected human beings and the Pakistani economic system. Pakistan also imports defence device from Ukraine and the ongoing warfare should disrupt this deliver chain, which might be unfavourable to Pakistan's protection. (Naz, 2022)

Economic

The dispute without delay influences Ukraine's wheat imports from Pakistan, which accounted for 39 percentage of the total wheat imported inside the remaining financial year. This does not bode properly for Pakistan, which is already plagued by using hyperinflation, low economic increase and political instability. Over the past 24 years, Pakistan's exports to Ukraine have grown from \$18.1 million in 1996 to \$573 million in 2020 at an annual fee of 15.5%, whilst Ukraine's exports to Pakistan have stepped forward with the aid of \$2 at a price of 14.8 percent. Due to sanctions on Russia in 2020, strength fees have extended, affecting Pakistan's modern account deficit, as Pakistan imports almost all of its electricity desires. In the remaining 24 years, Pakistan's exports to Russia have grown at an annual rate of 13.6 percentage, from \$13.1 million in 1996 to \$279 million in 2020, at the same time as Russia's exports to Pakistan have grown at an annual price of 10.2 percentage. But have grown rom \$67.6 million in 1996. 669 million dollars in 2020. In 2021, Pakistan's trade with Russia definitely amounted to \$711 million, which includes \$537 million in Russian imports. Trade with Ukraine reached \$800 million, in conjunction with imports of \$739 million. To date, Pakistan has had a pleasant, if modest, exchange of own family contributors with Ukraine, one in every of its primary worries being the agricultural zone, especially wheat. In current years, Pakistan and Russia have agreed to promote bilateral cooperation in all regions including exchange, appreciation, financial structures and power. This battle has the capacity to trade a modern-day strategic axis of Pakistan's geo-financial system. (Ozili, 2022)

Conclusion

The presidents' objectives and thought processes are abundantly obvious from the extracts from their respective remarks. However, it goes without saying that Putin of Russia, Zelensky of Ukraine, and Biden and Johnson of the West could have realized that their ideology-driven and provocative etherisation of Russia can escalate tensions in the region and provoke Putin if they had chosen a wise strategy to reduce security risks. Pakistan could no longer afford to support the Russian camp at a time when world politics is once again returning to a bloc-based structure. It is in Pakistan's best interests to avoid rekindling the ancient competition between the Great Powers and to maintain its independence. Pakistan can do without this additional pressure since losing its neutrality will put it in a difficult situation. The need of using diplomatic ways to end the problem must be emphasized. Strong penalties against Moscow are expected to disrupt the commerce, tourism, economic development, connectivity, energy security, currency generation, and military modernization strategies of South Asian governments. The discussions over the usefulness of spheres of influence, reliance on geo-economics for security, chances for neutrality, alliances, and the capacities of the West have also been stirred and reignited by this crisis. It would be more difficult for these governments to adapt to these changes and difficulties than to take a position against Russia and its aggressiveness. The situation between Russia and Ukraine has worsened and now poses a serious danger to international peace. It wouldn't be simple to solve. But it ought to be resolved quickly. As time goes on, this problem doesn't appear to be solved easily. The swift diplomatic resolution between Russia and the West will also approximate consistency in oil and other commodity prices that are available globally.

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