

## GEOPOLITICAL ISSUE ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIA - UKRAINE WAR FROM AN INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ECONOMY PERSPECTIVE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR AUSTRALIA

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**Abstract:** The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has become a critical point of international discourse, significantly affecting global stability and reshaping regional security dynamics. This paper analyzes the conflict through a geopolitical lens, focusing on its historical context, strategic implications, and global impact, with particular attention to Australia. The study traces the complex Russia-Ukraine relationship from the Soviet era to the present, highlighting the historical factors that have shaped their actions, responses, and global consequences. The paper also explores the concept of hybrid warfare, examining Russia's use of conventional and unconventional tactics, such as cyber-attacks, propaganda, and proxy forces. Furthermore, the research investigates the economic dynamics within the energy sector involving Russia, Ukraine, and the European Union, analyzing shifts in energy dependence due to regional geopolitical changes and their implications for Australia's energy security. The economic impact of the conflict on global markets and supply chains, particularly concerning Australia, is also discussed. By employing geopolitical theory, the analysis delves into the motivations behind Russia's actions and the subsequent international response, including Australia's strategic positioning and defense considerations. The paper concludes that the Russia-Ukraine conflict marks a significant shift in global power dynamics, presents new challenges to traditional security frameworks, and underscores the need to reevaluate international norms and alliances. This study emphasizes the complexity of modern conflicts that intertwine military, economic, and information warfare, and advocates for a redefined international relations landscape to address the challenges of the 21st century, with a focus on Australia's role in these developments.

**Keywords:** Russia Ukraina War, Geopolitic, International Political Economy, Australia

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### INTRODUCTION

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia, which began on February 24, 2022, marks one of the most significant geopolitical events of the 21st century, drawing attention from around the world. This conflict has had profound implications for global security, economic stability, and regional power dynamics. The invasion disrupted the geopolitical balance

in Europe and raised critical questions about international norms, military strategy, and the future of global cooperation. What initially appeared as a regional dispute soon escalated into a broader global crisis, influencing energy markets, international relations, and defense strategies across the world. As Allison (2017) suggests, geopolitical ambitions often lead to widespread global tensions, and the Russia-Ukraine conflict is a prime example of how regional disputes can reverberate across the globe.

The importance of the Russia-Ukraine war lies in its far-reaching consequences, not only for Europe but for countries beyond the region, particularly Australia. Russia's significant role as one of the largest producers of natural gas, oil, and coal makes this conflict a central issue for global energy security. Russia is the world's third-largest oil producer and exporter, the second-largest natural gas exporter, and a dominant force in global coal markets (Charap & Colton, 2017). Additionally, Ukraine, a major exporter of agricultural products, especially wheat and sunflower oil, plays a vital role in the global food supply chain. The conflict has disrupted these markets, exacerbating food security concerns globally, including in the Asia-Pacific region. The war's economic impact, including skyrocketing energy prices and food shortages, is felt worldwide, creating ripples in global economies, including Australia's. According to Pirani et al. (2018), the conflict has significantly altered energy trade routes, leading to a diversification of energy supplies and a reevaluation of energy security strategies by nations dependent on Russian energy exports.

Beyond the economic implications, the conflict has profound geopolitical ramifications. Ukraine's position on the border between Russia and Western Europe places it at the center of a strategic competition between Russia and NATO. As Snyder (2018) explains, the Russia-Ukraine conflict is not just a regional war but a test of geopolitical strategies that affect the entire European continent. Furthermore, the conflict is reshaping security policies worldwide, prompting countries like Australia to reconsider their defense strategies and alliances. As noted by Medcalf and Brown (2024), the Russia-Ukraine war has raised alarms about regional stability, especially regarding the potential for aggressive actions by other authoritarian regimes, such as China. Australia, in response, has strengthened its defense posture, deepened military alliances like AUKUS, and reassessed its approach to regional security.

The problem at the heart of this research is to explore the geopolitical, economic, and security implications of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, focusing specifically on its impact on Australia. This study seeks to understand the motivations behind Russia's actions, the global response, and the consequences for countries outside Europe, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. While the conflict's impact on European security has been extensively discussed, there is a gap in understanding how such a crisis affects countries like Australia, which are geographically distant but strategically important. Australia's role in global security, as well as its economic dependence on global markets for energy

and agricultural products, places it in a unique position to assess the broader consequences of the war.

The objectives of this study are threefold: first, to analyze the historical, geopolitical, and economic factors that have contributed to the Russia-Ukraine conflict; second, to examine the broader implications of the conflict on global security, with a particular focus on the Asia-Pacific region; and third, to assess Australia's response to the crisis, including its military strategy, energy policy, and diplomatic efforts. By synthesizing historical context, geopolitical theories, and economic analyses, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the Russia-Ukraine conflict shapes global security and the strategic decisions of countries like Australia. The study will also explore how Australia can adapt its foreign policy and defense strategy to the evolving global security landscape, which is increasingly influenced by this ongoing conflict.

This research draws on existing literature to explore these themes. Lacoste (2012) emphasizes the connection between contemporary geopolitics and historical patterns of human life, which is evident in the current Russia-Ukraine conflict, where historical grievances and strategic interests continue to shape modern political dynamics. Mackinder's (1904) theory of the "Heartland" highlights Ukraine's strategic importance to Russia, as controlling this region is seen as key to securing dominance in Eurasia. Similarly, Mahan (1890) underscores the significance of maritime power, which is relevant to the ongoing contest for control over the Black Sea between Russia and Ukraine. These historical and geopolitical frameworks provide insight into the underlying motivations of Russia's actions and the broader strategic context in which the conflict is unfolding.

The concept of hybrid warfare, as outlined by Hoffman (2007), is another important lens through which to understand the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Hybrid warfare combines conventional military strategies with irregular tactics, including cyber-attacks, propaganda, and the use of non-state actors as proxies. Russia's use of hybrid warfare in Ukraine has been analyzed by Mazarr (2015), who argues that the aim is to achieve military objectives without triggering full-scale conflict. The tactics employed by Russia in Ukraine, including information warfare and cyber operations, are reflective of a broader shift in military strategies that emphasize non-traditional methods of warfare.

Energy security is also a central theme in this conflict, with Russia's dominance in the global energy market making the war a critical issue for global supply chains. As Goldman (2008) discusses, Russia has used its energy resources as a political tool to strengthen its bargaining position in Europe. The disruption of energy supplies as a result of the conflict has prompted countries, including Australia, to explore new avenues for energy security. This includes increasing reliance on alternative sources of energy and investing in infrastructure to reduce dependence on Russian supplies. According to Thompson et al. (2024), Australia has an opportunity to expand its role as a reliable energy supplier in

the Asia-Pacific region, particularly as the global energy landscape shifts in response to the Russia-Ukraine crisis.

This study aims to contribute to the understanding of the global implications of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, particularly for countries outside Europe. It will provide a new perspective on the intersection of global conflicts, energy security, and defense strategies, offering innovative insights into how Australia can navigate the changing geopolitical environment and ensure its long-term security and economic stability.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Geopolitics is the study of how geographical factors influence politics and international relations. The Russia-Ukraine conflict exemplifies the relevance of this field, where geographical positioning has a significant impact on national interests and global power dynamics. Lacoste (2012) asserts that contemporary geopolitics is deeply intertwined with historical human patterns, particularly in the case of Russia and Ukraine. The historical context of these two nations significantly shapes their current political dynamics and contributes to the tensions observed in the ongoing conflict.

Several key theoretical frameworks have been used to analyze the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Mackinder's (1904) Heartland Theory is fundamental in understanding the strategic importance of Ukraine for Russia. Mackinder posited that "whoever controls the heart of the world, controls the world," suggesting that controlling the region encompassing Ukraine gives a state significant geopolitical leverage. This theory remains relevant today, as Russia views Ukraine as a key part of its strategic sphere, with the control of Ukrainian territory providing access to vital resources and a buffer against Western influence. Additionally, Mahan's (1890) emphasis on the importance of sea power in geopolitics underscores the ongoing competition over the Black Sea, a region of critical importance to Russia's naval and economic interests. The contest for dominance in this maritime zone is a defining aspect of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

In addition to geopolitical theories, the Russia-Ukraine conflict involves significant energy security considerations. Goldman (2008) examines how Russia uses its energy resources as a political tool, particularly in its relations with Europe. This strategic use of energy as leverage is a key component of Russia's broader geopolitical strategy. Willrich (1978) defines energy security as the efforts a nation takes to ensure a stable energy supply, often through political or military means. This concept is crucial for understanding the Ukraine conflict, where energy trade routes are disrupted, and the European Union's increasing energy dependence on Russia is a central issue. The conflict has led Ukraine to diversify its energy sources and integrate more closely with the EU's energy market, a response to Russia's manipulation of energy supplies.

The Russia-Ukraine conflict is also a textbook example of hybrid warfare, a concept described by Hoffman (2007) as the combination of conventional military operations

with irregular tactics, cyber-attacks, and information warfare. Hybrid warfare allows states to achieve military objectives without fully engaging in traditional warfare. Mazarr (2015) explains that this type of warfare aims to achieve traditional military goals while avoiding full-scale combat. Russia's use of non-state actors as proxies, cyber-attacks, and disinformation campaigns has been central to its strategy in Ukraine, making it a key case study in hybrid warfare. Lanoszka (2016) analyzes how Russia's use of these tactics aligns with its geopolitical goals, illustrating how hybrid strategies can destabilize regions while avoiding direct military conflict.

Modern geopolitical theories emphasize the economic and technological dimensions of power, highlighting how global interconnectedness has shifted power dynamics away from purely territorial considerations. Bremmer (2013) discusses the absence of dominant global hegemonies and the shift towards a multipolar world order, where no single nation can exert uncontested control. This shift is evident in the context of globalization, which has interconnected global markets and redefined how power is distributed. Drezner (2007) highlights how the decisions of individual nation-states now have broader global repercussions, emphasizing the role of international regulatory regimes in managing a globalized economy. These perspectives are crucial in understanding the economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, as the war has affected global energy markets, trade routes, and international relations.

The economic implications of the conflict are significant, both for the countries involved and for the global economy. Charap and Colton (2017) explore the wider economic fallout of the Ukraine crisis, arguing that it has negative effects not only on Russia and Ukraine but also on the global economy. The disruption of energy supplies, coupled with the destabilization of a key European nation, has contributed to global economic uncertainty. Pirani et al. (2018) analyze the specific impact of the conflict on European gas markets, noting the central role of Ukraine as a key transit country for Russian gas exports to Europe. The war has also disrupted the global food supply, as both Russia and Ukraine are major exporters of wheat, sunflower oil, and other agricultural products.

Security implications are at the core of the debate surrounding the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Medcalf and Brown (2024) emphasize how the conflict has raised alarms about regional security, particularly regarding potential aggressive actions by other authoritarian regimes, such as China. This has led countries like Australia to reassess their defense strategies. Davies and Nicholson (2023) discuss the establishment of security pacts like AUKUS, which are seen as responses to the increasing security challenges posed by global power shifts and the resurgence of authoritarian states. Australia's defense posture has been directly influenced by these concerns, highlighting the need for stronger international alliances.

Australia's diplomatic responses to the conflict have also been a significant point of analysis. White (2024) argues that Australia's alignment with Western sanctions against

Russia is a reflection of its commitment to uphold international norms and support democratic governance, especially as authoritarian regimes rise globally. This diplomatic stance is crucial for maintaining Australia's credibility and influence in the Indo-Pacific region. White's (2024) research underscores the importance of Australia's involvement in multilateral forums, such as the United Nations and AUKUS, to address regional security and stability concerns.

Energy security has become a focal point in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Thompson et al. (2024) discuss how the disruption of Russian gas supplies to Europe presents opportunities for Australia to expand its role as a reliable energy supplier in the Asia-Pacific region. This shift aligns with global trends towards energy diversification and sustainability, positioning Australia as a potential key player in global energy markets. The need for strategic investments in energy infrastructure is emphasized as critical for enhancing Australia's energy resilience and securing its role as an energy exporter in a rapidly changing global energy landscape.

While existing research provides substantial insights into the Russia-Ukraine conflict, there remain gaps in understanding the full implications for countries outside Europe, particularly those in the Asia-Pacific region. Much of the current literature focuses on the European and global impacts of the conflict, with relatively little attention given to how the conflict affects nations like Australia. Furthermore, while the concept of hybrid warfare has been extensively studied, its broader implications for global security strategies and the evolving nature of international alliances remain underexplored. There is also limited research on how Australia's energy policies might evolve in response to the changing global energy landscape resulting from the conflict.

This study draws on several key theoretical frameworks to guide its analysis. Mackinder's Heartland Theory provides a foundational understanding of the strategic importance of Ukraine in global geopolitics. The hybrid warfare framework, as described by Hoffman (2007), helps in understanding the unconventional tactics employed by Russia in the conflict. Additionally, theories of energy security, such as those proposed by Willrich (1978) and Goldman (2008), are used to explore the conflict's impact on global energy markets and the strategic decisions of energy-dependent countries like Australia. Finally, the shift towards economic and technological dominance in modern geopolitics, as discussed by Bremmer (2013) and Drezner (2007), informs the study's examination of how the conflict reshapes global power dynamics.

## **METHOD**

This study adopts a qualitative research design with a descriptive-analytical approach to explore the geopolitical dimensions of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its implications for Australia. The qualitative design is particularly suited to understanding the complexities of the conflict, as it allows for a detailed analysis of historical, political, and economic



contexts. This approach facilitates an exploration of broader geopolitical issues and the implications for global security, especially regarding Australia's strategic position.

Data for this research were collected from a variety of sources, including academic literature, policy documents, international relations reports, government publications, and media reports. These sources were selected through purposive sampling to ensure they were directly relevant to the research questions. The review included foundational theories on geopolitics, such as Mackinder's Heartland Theory (1904) and Mahan's Sea Power Theory (1890), which provide essential frameworks for understanding global power dynamics. Additionally, contemporary studies, such as Bremmer's (2013) work on the absence of global hegemonies and Drezner's (2007) exploration of the role of economic globalization, were included to contextualize the modern-day implications of the conflict. The research also integrated the insights of Sulistyo Widayanto et al. (2023), who discuss the shift from traditional territorial geopolitics to economic and technological dominance, a critical theme in understanding the evolving nature of global power structures.

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify recurring themes related to the geopolitical, economic, and security aspects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The first step involved initial coding, in which themes such as hybrid warfare, energy security, and the role of international alliances were identified across the data sources. These themes were then categorized into sub-themes, such as Russia's military strategy, the influence of the EU and NATO, and the global security impact of the conflict. The final step involved synthesis, where these categories were integrated to offer broader insights about the geopolitical implications of the conflict, particularly its impact on Australia. The analysis draws on key theories from geopolitics, international relations, and security studies to interpret the findings. Hybrid warfare, as described by Hoffman (2007), is used to assess Russia's unconventional military tactics, while energy security theories help to evaluate the disruption of global energy markets and its effects on Australian energy policies.

Ethically, this research follows standard academic protocols. Since the study uses secondary data, ethical concerns such as informed consent and confidentiality do not apply. However, great care was taken to ensure that all sources were properly cited, respecting academic integrity and avoiding any misuse of data. This study does not engage in primary data collection, such as interviews or surveys, but instead synthesizes and analyzes existing publicly available literature.

The research process followed a structured timeline, beginning with an extensive literature review, followed by data collection from various academic and policy documents. Data analysis was carried out through thematic and content analysis, with key themes identified and synthesized into comprehensive findings. Finally, conclusions were drawn to assess the geopolitical and security implications of the conflict for Australia. The research employed NVivo software to assist in qualitative data analysis,

allowing for efficient management of large datasets and identification of meaningful patterns across the collected sources.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study highlight the profound impact of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict on global markets, with significant economic, security, diplomatic, and energy-related consequences, especially for countries like Australia. These interconnected domains illustrate how the conflict has reshaped geopolitical dynamics and global economic structures, affecting everything from energy prices to international trade relations.

### Economic Impact

The Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted global supply chains and caused severe economic repercussions, especially in commodity markets. Russia is the world's third-largest producer and exporter of oil, the second-largest exporter of natural gas, and the third-largest exporter of coal. Ukraine, on the other hand, is a major exporter of sunflower oil, corn, and wheat. Both countries play crucial roles in global markets, particularly in regions like Southeast Asia, where more than 37% of oil and gas imports are sourced. As Gregory (2000) highlights, the conflict has caused a significant increase in global oil prices, which has impacted Southeast Asia's economic stability. This has resulted in rising energy prices, leading to inflationary pressures on global markets, including Australia. As Wesley and Blaxland (2023) note, this disruption could affect global trade routes and raise commodity prices, which would likely increase inflation and the cost of living in Australia.

Social Darwinism provides a lens through which we can understand the wider impacts of such conflicts. As Leonard (2009) and Gregory (2000) argue, in times of conflict, the strong tend to increase their wealth and power, while the weak see a reduction in their wealth and power. This social Darwinist view underscores the global competition for resources, and how powerful countries may consolidate their power, while weaker states face setbacks. This dynamic is evident in the current war, where resource-rich countries, such as Russia, leverage their wealth, while nations dependent on external supplies, like Ukraine, experience significant vulnerability and challenges.

### Security Implications

From a security perspective, the war has heightened tensions in the Indo-Pacific region. The conflict has shown the potential for territorial disputes, particularly regarding control over strategic regions such as the Black Sea. Medcalf and Brown (2024) suggest that Russia's actions could embolden other authoritarian regimes to adopt similar tactics,



heightening security risks for Australia and its allies. This evolving geopolitical landscape necessitates that Australia reassess its defense strategy, as emphasized by Davies and Nicholson (2023). Strengthening military alliances, particularly through AUKUS, and investing in defense infrastructure are essential steps for Australia to ensure regional stability and safeguard its interests in the Indo-Pacific.

The AUKUS partnership, which involves Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, represents a significant response to these emerging threats. The partnership goes beyond the sharing of nuclear submarine technology to include broader military cooperation, intelligence-sharing, and addressing strategic challenges posed by China (Davies & Nicholson, 2023). This evolving defense strategy highlights the need for Australia to bolster its deterrence capabilities and maintain its position as a key player in regional security.

### **Diplomatic Responses**

Diplomatically, Australia's alignment with Western sanctions against Russia is a clear indication of its commitment to uphold international norms and support Ukraine's sovereignty. White (2024) argues that this stance is crucial for maintaining Australia's credibility on the global stage, especially as it navigates its relationship with China. The Australian government has intensified its diplomatic engagement in the Indo-Pacific, focusing on strengthening its relationships with ASEAN nations and other regional partners. Australia's participation in multilateral forums, such as the Quad (with the United States, Japan, and India), represents a strategic shift towards greater regional cooperation. These efforts aim to bolster collective security, address shared challenges, and enhance Australia's diplomatic leverage (White, 2024). This evolving diplomatic posture reflects Australia's growing role in shaping regional stability and its commitment to countering rising authoritarianism.

### **Energy Security**

Energy security has emerged as a focal point in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The disruption of Russian gas supplies to Europe has created an opportunity for Australia to expand its role as a reliable energy supplier, particularly through liquefied natural gas (LNG) exports. Thompson et al. (2024) emphasize that Australia is well-positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for LNG in Asian markets as countries seek to reduce their reliance on Russian energy supplies. By enhancing its LNG export capacity, Australia can solidify its position as a key energy provider in the region. The Australian government has been encouraged to invest in infrastructure that supports LNG exports, while also transitioning towards renewable energy sources. The Energy Security Board (2023) has outlined strategies to improve Australia's energy resilience, which include investments in renewable technologies and the modernization of the national energy grid.

### **Geopolitical Considerations**

The war also underscores the significant geopolitical considerations involved. From a geopolitical standpoint, the conflict has reinforced the importance of territorial control, resources, and influence in shaping national power. As discussed, Mackinder's Heartland Theory (1904) and Mahan's Sea Power Theory (1890) remain relevant in understanding Russia's strategies. Control over the Black Sea is strategically vital, and Russia's annexation of Crimea exemplifies the application of these theories. The competition for resources, both in terms of energy and territorial influence, reflects broader global power struggles.

Moreover, the conflict has ignited new discussions surrounding national identity and foreign policy. Alexander (2018) argues that international relations significantly influence a nation's identity, shaping its approach to diplomacy, defense, and policy-making. The Russia-Ukraine war exemplifies this dynamic, as Russia's assertive foreign policy, especially towards NATO expansion, reflects a quest to maintain and expand its territorial and political influence, while the West, led by NATO and the EU, seeks to counterbalance this power. The shift in Ukraine's foreign policy, as noted by Poroshenko (2016), in aligning more closely with the EU for energy security, is another key element of this geopolitical struggle.

### **Hybrid Warfare and Global Power Dynamics**

The war has also showcased hybrid warfare, a strategy that blends conventional and unconventional methods, including military force, cyber-attacks, economic sanctions, and information warfare. This approach is increasingly relevant in modern geopolitics, as Mazarr (2015) discusses, emphasizing that hybrid warfare enables states to pursue objectives without escalating to full-scale conflict. Russia's use of proxy warfare, cyber-attacks, and economic coercion against Ukraine illustrates how modern geopolitical strategies are evolving, with economic interdependencies and technological vulnerabilities being exploited to gain geopolitical leverage. The Russia-Ukraine conflict exemplifies this new form of warfare, where military actions are supported by economic and informational strategies to reshape global power dynamics.

In conclusion, the ongoing conflict is not just a regional issue but a global phenomenon with far-reaching implications. Australia's economic stability, security posture, and energy strategy are intricately linked to the outcomes of this conflict. As the conflict continues, Australia's role in reshaping regional alliances, enhancing energy security, and adapting to changing global power dynamics will be crucial for its long-term strategic interests.

## CONCLUSION

The findings of this study reveal that the Russia-Ukraine conflict has had significant geopolitical, economic, and security implications, with Australia inadvertently benefiting from the disruptions caused by the war. As global trade routes and supply chains were impacted, Australia stepped in as a key substitute supplier, particularly in the energy and agricultural sectors, leading to an improved economic outlook. This has strengthened Australia's position in global markets, as it capitalized on the shortages of commodities such as oil, gas, and agricultural products caused by the conflict.

Furthermore, the conflict highlighted the evolving nature of modern warfare, particularly the rise of hybrid warfare, which blends military and economic power. This shift demands that countries like Australia proactively reassess their geopolitical strategies to secure their interests and strengthen their resilience to such disruptions. Australia's ability to diversify trading partners, enhance energy security, and improve cyber capabilities will be crucial for maintaining its position as a stabilizing force in the Indo-Pacific and beyond. The Russia-Ukraine conflict also underscores the broader implications of geopolitical disputes, particularly the long-term effects on global power dynamics, energy markets, and international trade. For Australia, this provides an opportunity to assert its influence, not just in securing its national interests but in contributing to a more stable and orderly international system.

Future studies could further explore Australia's evolving role in global energy markets, examining the country's capacity to expand its LNG exports and its strategy for energy diversification in light of shifting geopolitical circumstances. Additionally, research into the impacts of hybrid warfare on global trade and cybersecurity will be crucial as nations adapt to new forms of conflict. Finally, investigating Australia's diplomatic strategies in the context of a multipolar world order could provide valuable insights into its role in shaping regional and global security. These developments will be vital in positioning Australia as a leading actor in a rapidly changing global landscape.

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