

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Russia Ukraine and its Impact on Egypt

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Abstract: The struggle among Russia and Ukraine, which started in 2022, Has had a significant and wide-ranging effect on world geopolitics, economy, and security. This study looks at the various ways that the war has affected Egypt, a nation that has been greatly impacted by the disruptions that the war has caused in international supply chains and economic networks. The study investigates how Egypt's vulnerabilities have been made worse by its economic reliance on energy and wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine, using Dependency Theory as the analytical framework. Due to the disruption of these vital supplies, there is now more food insecurity and higher energy costs, which has forced the Egyptian government to look for new trading partners and increase domestic production capabilities. The analysis also evaluates the geopolitical implications for Egypt's foreign policy, as well as the wider economic effects.

Keywords: Russia, Ukraine, Egypt, Economic Network, Foreign Policy

Introduction

Russia-Ukraine war is a growing global concern for the rest of the world. Started in 2022, Russia invade Ukraine with thirty-five thousand Russian casualties and more than ten thousand casualties of Ukraine. This initiated the proxy war between Russia and west. On 19 April; 2024 Russia attack Ukraine eastern Donetsk region and killed two. After three missiles struck the city center 78 were injured in Ukraine. Ukraine reported that Russia Dzhankoi airdrome in engaged Crimea injured four rockets launches, 3 detector positions and added gear (Abay et al., [2023](#)).

Five Ukrainian balloons were sighted by the defense ministry: two over the Belgorod region and three over the Voronezh region. These four balloons have GPS modules and are loaded with explosives. The attack on Ukraine's Russian-occupied Zaporizhzhia nuclear power station was reported by international atomic authorities. A man suspected of assassinating the president of Ukraine was taken into custody. Zachary Volodymyr. At a gathering of G7 foreign ministers, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg stated that Ukraine urgently needed air defense (Abay et al., [2022](#)).

Russia doesn't accept Ukraine as a separate political entity. But they see it as an essential part of the Russia national patrimony. Russia want Ukraine back as it lost it during soviet disintegration in1991. Europe post-cold war security architecture reinforce Putin aim to resist the eastward expansion of t6he North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to maintain Russia strategic depth. It reclaims its historical control over western borders. Russia fear European eastward expansion as a threat to its national sovereignty and security. Ukraine shared cultural, linguistic and ethnical bond with the Russia. Russia framed this as a war of necessity to protect its political, economic, social and technological interest against the west. Ukraine after disintegration from soviet viewed itself as a separate entity with political and economic autonomy. Ukraine wants complete political freedom. It shares deep cultural, political and economic connection with the Russia (Abay et al., [2023](#)).

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Since, Ukraine plead for NATO membership, Russia feel threat on its sovereignty. It attacked and Ukraine was badly in war. Europe support Ukraine in this war. UN held meeting and over 150+ countries voted for the Russian ceasefire on Ukraine. Russian counted for major oil contribution to the world. Ukraine counted for major wheat production. And Africa is the most affected region by Russia waged war. Global food supply chain is the most affected by all this. Oil market is crashing with high prices (Abay et al., [2022](#)).

Inflation hit the major economies of the world during covid-19 followed by the Russia Ukraine war. And Egypt is most affected country in the middle east (Al-Anani, 2022). After the Soviet Union broke up, Ukraine became an independent nation in 1991. Since then, Russia has consistently worked to maintain the country inside its sphere of influence. A separatist uprising began in 2014 in the Donetsk Basin, Ukraine's industrial heartland in the east. Russia also benefited from a naval edge in the region as a result of its invasion and annexation of Crimea. As a result, the EU and the US have publicly stated their support for maintaining Ukraine's territorial integrity. Russia asked Ukraine to become a member of the 2015-established free trade pact known as the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) (Arndt et al., [2022](#)).

Taking into account the economic significance of the nation. Ukraine's large market and advanced industrial and agricultural production were intended to make it a key participant. Ukraine, however, refused to sign the agreement. Russia has asked NATO for written security guarantees, arguing that the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has jeopardized its interests. NATO, under the direction of the US, plans to construct missile defense systems in eastern European countries like Poland and the Czech Republic to counter Russia's intercontinental missiles (Ben Hassen, & El Bilali, [2022](#)).

Russia has called for halting NATO's ongoing expansion to encompass countries that share borders, such as Georgia and Ukraine. Russia asked NATO to scale back its military footprint to that of the 1990s and cease stationing intermediate-range missiles in its border regions. Furthermore, Russia asked NATO to decrease its military interactions with former Soviet states, Egypt, a country that belongs to the Global South, has been modifying its foreign policy ever since the conflict between Russia and Ukraine began. This involves striking a balance not only with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, but also with the United States and Russia. This delicate balance between Egypt's interests and those of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states affects Egypt's foreign policy. Cairo thus presented itself as a neutral actor that favored Russia over Ukraine and its Western allies from the outset of the full-scale conflict that broke out in February 2022. particularly the United States, which may view this armed conflict in Eastern Europe as "proxy war" involving Moscow and Washington. Egypt therefore opposed Russia's invasion of Ukraine on the one hand, but it also chose not to support Western sanctions against Russia on the other. In addition to offering to mediate a settlement between Russia and Ukraine, the Egyptian government reaffirmed its commitment to a peaceful outcome. That did not alter Egypt's nuanced stance on the conflict in Ukraine. This is due to the nation's strong economic ties to Russia and growing reliance on it for the acquisition of imports of grain, investments, and military hardware. Cairo has thus attempted to find a middle ground in the early going of the conflict, as shown by its vote in support of a resolution passed by the UN General Assembly condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine (Bhattacharya, [2022](#)).

Russia Foreign Policy

Russian foreign policy towards the Ukraine. Russian interests were harmed by the abrupt break in the close relationship between Russia and Ukraine. Ukraine, the second-largest country in Europe, is primarily important due to its strategically important economic location on the Black Sea amid the; East in addition the; West serve in support of a resolution passed by the UN General Assembly condemning Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Russia proportion of European imports of natural gas was approximately 50% in 2005, accounting for 26% of the EU total gas consumption, and its proportion of European imports of oil was nearly 33%, representing 25% of the EU; s total oil consumption. More than 80 percent of Russians gas exports to the EU go through Ukraine. Starting with bilateral relations, Ukraine has aspired to be totally independent of Russia

since the fall of the Soviet Union; however, due to historical repercussions of this dependence, the upright-USSR disaster, a dearth of Western asset, and partisan trade, this has not been possible. Russia has been a vital ally after reintegrating it into its sphere of influence with other FSU countries. The policy of severing connections with Russia was reversed in 1993 because the cost of achieving economic independence was too expensive (Elsafty, & Mahmoud, [2022](#)).

According to Paul Aneurin. Russia reliance on Ukraine is still significant. Russia is the single biggest foreign trade partner of Ukraine, making up 40% of its imports and about 18% of its exports. The machinery-related goods that Ukraine exports to Russia Metallurgy, agriculture, and food processing are primarily low-tech industries that supplement Russian's production capabilities. Both bilateral and multilateral Russian economic strategy toward Ukraine could be viewed from the perspective of "economic" expansionism. Ukraine has long sought freedom from Russia, but Russia has been concentrating on increasing its influence and power in the economy. Due to the state significant involvement in the Russian economy, the Russian capital's presence in Ukraine has political as well as economic ramifications (Florensa, [2022](#)).

There are additional perspectives that could be used to explain Russian foreign policy. Relationship issues between Russia and Ukraine are a legacy of the past, as is Ukraine reliance on Russia, particularly in the energy sector. Following the Soviet divorce has not been fulfilled, and both nations still have work to do in order to learn to regard one another as independent states as opposed to sister nations. Russia finds it challenging to give up its historical dominance over Ukraine, while Ukraine continues to look to Russia for fraternal; benefits and rates for its economic services. Russia foreign perception is influenced by its internal policies. Due to the persistence of autocratic legacies in Russian domestic policies, such as the state stronghold over the country's sociopolitical and economic domains, and the ongoing challenges Russia faces in establishing its legitimacy as a democracy, the Western variety, whose impact on Ukraine is seen negatively (Bhattacharya, [2022](#)).

Ukraine Foreign and Diplomacy Relation Before or After War

Ukraine's foreign policy prior to the Russia-Ukraine war was typified by a delicate balancing act between forging strong ties with Russia and aligning with Western institutions. Significant political movements like the 2013–2014 Euromaidan protests, which called for EU integration, demonstrated Ukraine's desire for closer ties with the EU. Ukraine's economy remained highly dependent on Russia, especially for natural gas, despite these Western ambitions. Ukraine sought a middle ground in politics, announcing in 2010 that it would not be joining any military alliance, a move that reflected the country's fractured public opinion and complicated internal political environment.

Ukraine's foreign policy underwent a significant change when the crisis between Russia and Ukraine began in 2014. Following the war, Ukraine has firmly sided with the West, intensifying its efforts to become a candidate for membership in the EU in June 2022. Ukraine's bid to join NATO has also been reinvigorated by the war, as evidenced by a notable increase in the alliance's military cooperation and support. Following the breakup of diplomatic and commercial ties with Russia, Ukraine is working to diversify its energy sources in an effort to lessen its reliance on Russian natural gas. Prior to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Ukraine's diplomatic relations were defined by a calculated attempt to strike a balance between developing relationships with Western countries and keeping a cooperative relationship with Russia. With the goal of strengthening political and economic relations, Ukraine actively sought closer integration with the EU, which resulted in the signing of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement in 2014 (Hatab & Lagerkvist, [2024](#)).

Ukraine maintained strong diplomatic and economic ties with Russia despite these attempts at Western integration, partly because of historical ties and substantial economic dependence, especially in the energy sector. When Ukraine announced its non-alignment policy in 2010, it was attempting to steer clear of provoking Russia while investigating deeper connections with the West. The war started in 2014, and after

the 2022 escalation in particular, the diplomatic landscape in Ukraine changed significantly. The crisis in Eastern Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea caused relations between Russia and Ukraine to deteriorate dramatically, ultimately leading to the severing of diplomatic ties. Ukraine, on the other hand, greatly improved its ties with Western nations. NATO member states, the United States, and the European Union all increased their military, political, and economic support for Ukraine because of the conflict. June 2022: Ukraine achieved a significant milestone in its European integration efforts when it was granted candidate status for the EU. The nation has also stepped up its efforts to join NATO, though full membership is still pending (Kappel, [2022](#)).

Russia Ukrain War and Egypt

Egypt supports the objectives and tenets of the UN Charter and adopts a position on the Russian-Ukrainian War consistent with its moral attitude. Egypt refrains from threatening or using force in international affairs, respects the nation-state's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and works to resolve disputes amicably. Over the past seven decades, Egypt, a founding member of the United Nations, has consistently upheld these ideals inside the organization. Egypt wants to support international efforts to prevent a war from breaking out between Russia and Ukraine. The goal of Egypt's position on the Russian-Ukrainian crisis is to help cease the fighting and advance diplomatic talks between Russia and Ukraine and Ukraine before it escalates into a war (Kappel, [2022](#)). The goal of Egypt's position on the Russian-Ukrainian conflict is to help cease the fighting and encourage diplomatic talks between Russia and Ukraine. On February 24, 2022, Egypt's Foreign Ministry announced that it is keeping a careful eye on the latest events in Ukraine. In a statement, the ministry emphasized the importance of fostering dialogue and diplomatic channels to politically resolve the Russian-Ukrainian dispute. "Following a diplomatic path would lead to preserving international security and stability and preventing further escalation of the crisis, in addition to averting the aggravation of the humanitarian and economic conditions in the area and the world at large," said the statement. Egypt firmly believed in The United Nations Charter's ideals and goals, as well as the rules of international law, which led it to vote in favor of a resolution adopted on March 2, 2022, to end the conflict in Ukraine (Kitamura et al., [2022](#)).

The ministry stressed that dialogue and diplomatic channels must be the primary means by which the international community seeks a swift political resolution to the crisis. It also emphasized Egypt's categorical opposition to applying economic sanctions outside of the parameters set forth by the multilateral global order, particularly in view of their devastating humanitarian effects in previous instances. It also emphasized Egypt's categorical opposition to applying economic sanctions outside of the parameters set forth by the multilateral world order, particularly in view of their devastating humanitarian effects in previous instances. Egypt also restated its alert regarding the ongoing crisis's social and economic ramifications and its influence on the global economy, which is still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic's aftermath. Egypt also made for all parties to act responsibly, asking them to guarantee the unhindered delivery of humanitarian aid to everyone in need and to open the borders to all foreign citizens living in Ukraine (Kohnert, [2022](#)).

The ministry emphasised in its statement's conclusion that international multilateral mechanisms can only effectively address future difficulties and crises if they are handled in line with uniform, consistent standards that do not contradict the goals and tenets of the UN Charter. In April 2022, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi emphasized the impact of the coronavirus disaster and Ukraine conflict on the global economy. He emphasized the importance of ensuring factory capacity and efficiency in Egypt. Egypt's stance on the Ukrainian crisis is aimed at a ceasefire and diplomatic resolution (Kitamura et al., [2022](#)). Egypt supported denouncing Russian referendums to grab Ukrainian land on October 12, 2022, at the UN General Assembly. Egypt called for a peaceful resolution to the conflict, concentrating on everyone's issues and preventing conflict, devastation, and charitable effects. Egypt's role in the crisis is confirmed by US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken's visit to Egypt in January 2023 and Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry's diplomatic mission between the US and Russia (Lin et al., [2023](#)).

The Egyptian economy has faced numerous shocks since the January 2011 uprisings. In 2016, the Central Bank of Egypt liberalized the exchange rate, leading to a 59% loss in the EGP's value. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 further impacted Egypt's economy. The Russia-Ukraine crisis has had even more severe negative impacts on the global economy. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated global food prices, posing a significant risk to global food security. This crisis is particularly alarming for developing countries that heavily rely on food imports. The increase in food prices is particularly concerning for poor and vulnerable households. Egypt has been heavily affected by these global economic shocks, including the Russia-Ukraine crisis, which has led to trade exchange disruptions, rising inflation rates, and increased imports of essential goods (Liu, & Shu, [2023](#)).

Research Questions

- ▶ Q1. What is the impact of Russia Ukraine war on Egypt economy?
- ▶ Q2. how Russia Ukraine war affect the Egypt food supply?
- ▶ Q3. How does the Russia Ukraine war reshape the Egypt foreign policy?

Impact of Russia Ukraine War on Food Supply

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has created serious challenges to food security on a local and global scale. In addition to displacing millions of people, Russia's occupation of Ukraine has hindered trade and agricultural productivity in one of the world's major exporting regions. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is damaging international food markets and endangering global food security, in addition to the quick suffering of people and the loss of life and economic stability in Ukraine. Given the Black Sea region's increasing sway over global food supply systems, this is hardly surprising. Just 25 years ago, the Black Sea region was a net importer of food; today, it is a major supplier of oilseeds and grains (Němečková et al., [2021](#)).

Over the last many years, Ukraine and Russia have shipped out 73% of the sunflower oil that is marketed globally, 17% of the maize, and 34% of the wheat. In a similar vein, Russia and Ukraine together account for about 27 and 17 percent of global commerce in crops like barley and maize. These exports represent a significant percentage of global diets and consumption, accounting for about 12% of all calories exchanged globally. Furthermore, Russia is a major exporter of nitrogen and potash fertilizers, accounting for 15% of global trade in nitrogenous fertilizers and 33% of global exports of potash fertilizers. Furthermore, Russia is a significant energy exporter and supplier (gas and oil), which are necessary for the production, processing, and shipping of food products and fertilizers (Rauschendorfer, & Krivonos, [2022](#)). Due to their direct exposure to violence and poor wheat supplies, a number of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries, including Lebanon, Sudan, Yemen, and Mauritania (West Africa), are listed as having high degrees of vulnerability.

However, because of their direct exposure to violence, several Central Asian countries—like Egypt—are listed as having very high vulnerability. We note that while oil-importing countries like Egypt are incurring additional costs due to increased food and gasoline prices, certain MENA oil-exporting countries are profiting monetarily from higher fuel prices associated with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Except for wheat, Other essential agricultural items are supplied to the Middle East and North Africa by Russia and Ukraine (Němečková et al., [2021](#)). For instance, Ukraine supplies over 30% of Egypt's imports of corn. Two of Egypt's primary suppliers, Russia and Ukraine, provide about 85% of the nation's sunflower oil.

Impact on Egypt Food Chain or Economy

Wheat berry Importations into Egypt, the flora and fauna major wheat berry trader, are predicted toward reach 13 million tons in 2022–2023, a modest rise over 2021–2022, because of restocking Egypt's wheat supply. The Egyptian government has taken steps in the past few months to import wheat from new markets, such as the country of Argentina and India. Algeria is the 5th-major wheat importer in the flora and fauna

and the another-largest in Africa. It is anticipated that imports of Algerian wheat will increase marginally in 2022–2023 (Raga et al., [2024](#)).

Egypt's 105 million people are expected to grow at a rate of 1.9% annually, making them more and more reliant on imports to meet their food needs. Over the last three decades, imports of cereal crops have increased steadily at a faster rate than domestic manufacturing. The General Authority for Supply Commodities is one of the government organizations that primarily controls Egypt's wheat market (Olimat, [2023](#)).

(GASC) handling local and imported wheat. Despite efforts to diversify cereal imports, the majority comes from Ukraine and Russia. The primary sector is the peak period for Egyptian straw importations, and the war has led to cancellations of tenders. Egypt has enough supplies in its strategic reserve to last for five months, but the future is unclear due to Ukraine's port closure and sanctions against Russia (Tanchum, [2022](#)).

Due to the restricted surpluses from South American wheat producers, Egypt has few opportunities to increase its wheat supply. Ninety-five percent of the wheat grown in the US and the European Union is planted in the autumn. Wheat faces competition from other crops that are likewise seeing record high prices, such as cotton, soybeans, rapeseed, and maize. Kazakhstan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, and other countries in the Southern Hemisphere account for about 20% of global wheat exports (Zaki et al., [2023](#)).

On March 7, 2022, wheat prices worldwide surged to \$523 per ton, a 10-year high that threatened the Egyptian government's budget and the purchasing capacity of Egyptian consumers. Due to the conflict in Russia and Ukraine, wheat futures agreements have surged to more than 50%, which has resulted in export restrictions and disruptions in the exports from both countries. The price increase puts millions of people's access to subsidized bread at risk to the Egyptian government's Baladi bread subsidy programmes. Food prices in Egypt have also been impacted by the war; in February, annual inflation hit a 31-month high. Landowners in Egypt may profit from higher prices, even though customers remain anticipated to tolerate the effect of the increase in nutrition values (Tanchum, [2022](#)).

Since early 2022, the war has significantly raised the cost of food and fuel internationally. A large portion of this increase in food prices has been immediately reflected in domestic consumer prices in Egypt; however, domestic fuel prices have not increased as much as international levels because they are still subject to some degree of Egyptian government control and only adjust slowly. For instance, the CPI's fuel components, which are represented in the housing and transportation categories, rose 1.5% and 6.2%, respectively, between January and May 2022. However, the study that follows accounts for price increases in energy, food, and other household expenses.

Egypt had the greatest rate of inflation. Depending on their purchasing habits as well as where they live, households are affected differently by this high inflation. Due to the high calorie content of these grains per dollar spent, households in lower socioeconomic status levels are more likely to devour additional of them inside their nutrition funds and thus suffer the most. The lowest income groups spend two to three times. Compared to the wealthiest households, they spend a larger portion of their funds on necessities including dough, mueslis, cookery oils, honey, and root vegetable. In addition, households in cities and with higher incomes often spend a comparatively larger amount on gasoline and transportation. Thus, a thorough examination of the total difference in price of existing rises by revenue cluster and area of house is necessary (Raga et al., [2024](#)).

Egypt's rate of inflation in 2021 was comparatively low, averaging about 5% annually. The second half of 2021 saw a faster rate of increase in food prices, and by the conclusion of the time, nutrition and beverage price rises was slightly less than 10%. Global supply chains were severely disrupted in February 2022. disturbed in the midst of the struggle amid Ukraine and Russia.

There was a subsequent spike in values, especially for necessities like energy and food. From the end of 2019 to the start of 2022. According to USDA 2022, prices for soybeans have increased by 90%, corn and vegetable oil have increased by 140%, and wheat prices have increased by almost 110%. These price increases are passed through to domestic inflation. Food price inflation peaked in December 2022 at 38% (year over year), but overall, with inflation above 20%, households' ability to meet their basic needs would be severely impacted. The rising costs of commodities are contributing to the fiscal and current account imbalances of MENA countries that import oil (Zaki et al., [2023](#)).

Egypt's 1.9 percent annual population growth rate is making the country more and more dependent on food imports. Every year, the government spends \$3 billion on wheat imports, primarily for the 73% of households that use the Tamkeen ration card system.

Under these programs, up to 150 loaves of subsidized Baladi bread are given out each month, with the government paying 90% of the production costs.

In order to combat the COVID-19 crisis, Egypt's government is putting fiscal and monetary policies into action. The government forbade the export of staple foods and set a price cap on unsubsidized bread in March 2022. Additionally, the government expanded its procurement of wheat and established a strategic reserve. Additional fiscal initiatives include raising the pay of public employees, tax breaks for businesses, and the expansion of social security programmers (Zaki et al., [2023](#)).

Egypt Foreign Policy Reshaped

Egypt's foreign policy has been profoundly impacted by the Russia-Ukraine war, as it now has to negotiate a challenging geopolitical environment full of rival alliances and interdependent economies. Egypt has always taken a moderate stance, cultivating close relations with both Russia and Western nations. But the war has made a more nuanced approach more necessary. Egypt's economic dependence on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine has prompted it to explore new trade alliances and broaden its import portfolio in order to guarantee food security. In order to preserve its strategic interests and the stability of the region, Egypt has had to exercise caution in managing its diplomatic relations and refrain from openly aligning itself with any side. It must strike a balance between reiterating its commitment to regional peace and international norms and using diplomacy to lessen the economic effects of the conflict. Egypt's foreign policy has therefore changed to be more dynamic and flexible, emphasizing regional cooperation, strategic diplomacy, and resilience in the economy .

Theoretical Framework

According to my point of view the dependency theory is suitable for this research. And theoretical framework can understand your research. Dependency theory is suitable because there is an economic dependence on wheat import. Egypt is one of the biggest consumers of wheat, mainly importing it from Ukraine and Russia. Egypt's reliance on a small number of important suppliers makes it vulnerable as a consequence of the conflict's disturbance of these imports. The violence has caused significant disruptions to global supply systems (Florensa, [2022](#)), especially for commodities like wheat. Dependency theory clarifies how these disturbances affect Egypt's food security and cause price increases and unstable economic conditions. Another theory was applied is realism according to him they said that state is the primary actor and state act in national interest. This theory is applied because Egypt's national security is adversely impacted by its excessive reliance on straw importations from Ukraine and Russia. Due to the war's interruption of supply channels, Egypt is forced to look for alternate sources and tighten its controls over food security. Egypt's energy policy is influenced by the war's effects on the world economies of energy. Egypt has diversified its energy sources to maintain energy security, a move that may be explained by realism. Egypt is forced to implement measures targeted at achieving economic resilience due to the war's aftereffects, which include interruptions in

commerce and inflation. Realists emphasize the importance of these measures for preserving state stability and authority. Another theory was suitable is globalization this theory explains the interconnect ness and interdependence on the state (Hatab, & Lagerkvist, [2024](#)).

Here it was applied because the interconnection of global supply networks is emphasized by globalization theory, which holds those disturbances in one area—like the conflict in Ukraine— can have repercussions for economies all around the globe, including Egypt. The conflict has caused havoc on the world's commodities markets, impacting the cost and accessibility of necessities like electricity and wheat, which Egypt purchases from both Russia and Ukraine. The effects of these disruptions on Egypt's economy and supply of food are examined via the lens of globalization theory. Egypt's economic policies are influenced by the war's effects on world investment plans and foreign direct investment flows. In the face of international uncertainty, these dynamics influence Egypt's economic growth trajectory, which may be examined using globalization theory (Kappel, [2022](#)).

Conclusion

big consumer of wheat importer from both these two countries. Dependency theory is applied to explain this issue in better way that how Egypt is more vulnerable to outside shocks because of its reliance on goods from these fighting countries. Egypt was forced to rethink its approach in response, looking for other suppliers of vital imports and enhancing local production capacity to increase self-sufficiency. Egypt has also been pushed by the geopolitical complexity of the conflict to carefully manage its foreign policy, striking a balance between its connections with Russia and Western nations in order to preserve regional peace and protect its own interests. Broader lessons on the significance of economic resilience and strategic flexibility for developing countries in a dynamic international scene may be drawn from Egypt's experiences throughout this conflict.

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