

The Impact of Contemporary International Wars on International Security - A Case Russia's War on Ukraine and Israel's War on Gaza

Nawfal Abbas Hassan¹ and Shamal Mustafa²

Abstract

The conflict between states since the dawn of history is natural because of the existence of scruples and motives in the structure of human existence. The methods of this conflict evolve with the development of technologies, political systems and the nature of interests. Therefore, the wars directly and indirectly affect various aspects of life, especially peace and community security, regionally the internationally. This happens in particular in light of the globalization of the world and mutual relations and common interests, and the development in the means of communication and technology. Thus, distant parties suffer from the effects and consequences of wars and conflicts in other regions because relations and the need for waterways or economic aspects may be affected by conflict or wars. From here the international interest in the issue of security and peace from the countries arose. Especially the Security Council and the United Nations worked to prevent conflicts on the one hand, stop them or minimize their effects. Many conflicts and wars have erupted in the region, some of which have lasted for years, and others return in each period to arise under what justification. Many wars affected in another way on energy sources, and on the national security of countries and the interests of countries, but some countries have ambitions, strategies and rules, and this study. It deals with examples of wars that posed a threat and caused effects on the international security system, which is the Russian war - Ukrainian, and the Israeli war on Gaza in 2023. This study seeks to show the impact of contemporary wars on international security, societal stability, the development process and building a global peace and security and identifying motives and effects and ways to address them.

Keywords: Conflict, Effects, War, Economy and International Security

INTRODUCTION

What Is National Security and Its Components?

Security in general is one of the requirements of life for humanity, whether at the level of the individual, society, state or region or the largest ocean, which is the whole world, and there is a relationship between security and development, and each country seeks to build its security.

All countries of the world and international organizations are working to achieve security worldwide (Osama, 2020).

With the development of conflict and international relations on the one hand and technical development and globalization, this evolved at different levels.

Robert McNamara is the most prominent of the link between the concept of security and development and said security means development. In his book (The Essence of Security), he believed that security is achieved through comprehensive national development and not military equipment. Although it does include it, nor conventional military activity, although it may be covered (Nahar, 2021).

The concept of security has caused a major concern for intellectuals and decision-makers alike, as ensuring survival and security has been a major concern for intellectuals and decision-makers.

It continued to be a priority for domestic and foreign policy,

He discussed the role of law and order in achieving security without focusing on the diabetes aspect - as reported to us.

¹ Near East University International Relations department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosa, Türkiye E-mail: nofel0665@gmail.com, (Corresponding Author)

² Near East University International Relations department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosa, Türkiye. E-mail: shamal.mustafa@neu.edu.tr

Strategic School - if security includes something, it includes a minimum amount of order and stability and achieve them through military force only becomes impossible, he adds: without development, there is no security(McNamara).

International security or global security is a set of measures taken by States and international organizations - United Nations, European Union etc -for ensuring continued security and mutual peace.

"International security of the state" often in the Charter of the United Nations, resolutions of the General Assembly and the UN Security, Decisions of the International Court of Justice, Documents of International Organizations and Bilateral Conventions and multilateralism is between states, legal documents and doctrine of international law. Yet, no the whole concept is in international documents, and there is no clear and universally recognized definition of this concept in the doctrine(Al-Taweel, 2012).

Based on Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, Article 1: "The maintenance of international peace and security. So, the Commission takes effective joint measures for the prevention and elimination of threats to the peace, and suppresses aggression and other breaches of the peace, and invokes peaceful means, based on justice and international law, for resolving international disputes breaching the peace or to their settlement". So the founding States have affirmed to the United Nations that international security (such as peace) is a certain state of international relations, that is, it is a state that exists already from objective reality. The frequent use of these in the Charter of the United Nations indicates that international peace is a state of international relations with no war, and is different from international security, security International is international relations with only peace is guaranteed with disputes resolved peacefully(United Nations Resolution on the central role of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security and promoting coooperation).

National and international security are becoming increasingly intertwined, which in turn determines the need for states for application comprehensively.

Cooperative to the issue of international security, threats to peace and security in the twenty-first century do not include wars and international conflicts only, however violence against civilians, organized crime, terrorism and mass destruction weapons, poverty, deadly infectious illness and degradation of the environment.

All the threats lead to people's death or reduce their chances of survival.

Life in large areas, and each of these threats can undermine the state as the international system basic unit.

It is natural that there is international and regional economic cooperation that seeks to achieve integration and trade exchange in a way that contributes to stability and providing the requirements of living, and this means working to secure the food security system that plays in securing

The elements of sovereignty and freedom of decision, from here many countries seek to break the will of any must by violating food security and going to the industry of hunger and thus subjugating the people and bringing them to their knees under the necessity of bread and basic requirements for the sustainability of life.

War is a phenomenon, whatever its causes and geographical limitations, the parties to the conflict or its legitimacy and is not without impact.

Especially when it is between parties or countries that constitute a food center or a source of goods and services.

Wars also affect economic process which shows international relations or the economic and political system.

Thus, the phenomenon of international conflict is very complex and intertwined, and the conflict over natural resources can be considered

The contradiction of thought, ideologies, ethnic and racial conflicts, the struggle for international status, and technological progresses is the most significant cause of international conflict. Also several methods of managing international conflict can be relied upon including the diplomatic method, the judicial method, the method of economic sanctions, the method of using force, or threat.

The form of international conflict, wars, invasion, imposition of blockade between countries and obstruction of the movement of exchange inevitably is reflected on the economic system and social stability, but rather affect savings, investment and development movement. Also, many wars and battles caused a problem for the food crisis and economic stability, and even reached the point of famine and killing.

People are different and countries are brought to their knees, and history deals with many wars, the circles of influence on humanity differ in different shapes(Mawla, 2022).

Second: The Russian-Ukrainian War: Motives and Effects

After the Soviet Union dissolution in 1989 and the accompanying some countries independence, the reality was rearranged.

The Russian, and the exclusivity of the American pole in managing the world, and then the emergence of other military and economic poles appeared.

Russia is involved in the struggle for influence, especially in neighboring countries, of which it was a part, and which have become a threat.

But in this century, the world has been shaken and the economy has been affected by a chronic international conflict between Russia and Russia and Ukraine, where Russia has tried to invade and fabricate repeated wars for control and weaken Ukrainian power especially after entering NATO or it poses a source of danger to Russian security. This was after Russia regains its influence under Putin and shares influence with America and China(Khalid & al-Mahdi, 2018).

Here, Ukraine represented one of the important countries in the former Soviet Union, and it was among the strategy if republics for this established industries and bases and granted privacy, funding and strengthening being one of the fronts of power against NATO. This is after the collapse of the Union and the independence of some of the countries and republics that the Russians could not restore because of the presence of an external force or the fact that it has the ability to defend its power or the strategy of its position. Here the Russians became in Dilemma and embarrassment because Ukraine is an arsenal of weapons and a stronghold of Soviet power, and the West is dependent on its support. Then, it was included in the European group in the NATO alliance and this means that NATO has become very close to the Russians.

National security requirements, hence Russia worked to co-opt Ukraine through diplomatic means or on

Contrary to from it and there was an agreement that Russia believes that NATO does not approach its borders. It has the Republic or Krana constituting a crisis in Russia's security strategy and a source of concern, as well as the presence of cities and regions.

Most of its people are of Russian origin, hence Russia with its various rulers, especially Putin, did not leave a chance except he used it to control some land from or Kranya under the pretext of defending the community or weakening Ukrainian. More than one war and battle since the secession and independence of Ukraine until the last war 2022 appeared(Abboud, 2022).

2014 Russo-Ukrainian War

In November 2014, the Ukrainian army declared an intensive Russian troops deployment and equipment towards areas controlled by separatists in the eastern part of Ukraine. According to the Associated Press news agency, 08 military unknown vehicles moved in rebel-held areas in early August 1502. The monitoring unit noticed

that more than 21 vehicles carry the Russian military symbol of soldiers killed in battle. Based on the

Moscow Times, Russia threatened and silenced human rights workers dealing with the issue of

Russian soldiers killed in the ongoing conflicts. The Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE) has repeatedly announced that its monitors have been prevented from entry into territory controlled by Russian forces along with separatist forces.

In October 2015, according to the Washington Post, Russia had transferred some troops.

There were elite from Ukraine to Syria to support Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. In December 2014, the Russian President

According to Putin, some Russian military intelligence officers were working in Ukraine".

Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014

Days after President Yanukovich fled Kiev in late February 2014, armed men opposed the European Square control Crimea.

"On April 15, the Verkhovna Rada declared Crimea a territory temporarily occupied by Russia. increased the Russian government since the annexation of Crimea, of its military presence in the region, where the Russian president Vladimir Putin said that a Russian military task force would be formed there. In December 2014, the service of the guard announced

Ukrainian border that Russian troops began to withdraw from the Kherson Oblast regions. Russian troops occupied parts of the sandy areas of Arbat and the islands surrounding Sivas which are geographical parts of Crimea and the administrative part of Kherson Oblast districts.

Andrey Ilarionov, former adviser to Vladimir Putin, said in a speech on May 31, 2014, that some techniques of the South Ossetian War were exploited again in Ukraine". According to him, since the process began (Al-Bahi).

Russian military in Crimea on February 20, 2014, Russian propaganda could not claim that Russian aggression was the result of the European Square movement. The war in Ukraine did not happen "suddenly", but planned it in advance and preparations began in 2014. Later, Ilarionov stated that one of the Russian plans to wage war with Ukraine in 2015 after the presidential election, but the field precipitated the confrontation (Rasoul, 2018).

Renewed Conflict in 2016

On August 8, 2014, Ukraine stated Russia had raised its military on the Crimean border line. Then, Border crossings closed. Two days later, Russia claimed the killing of two soldiers and 10 wounded (Crimea) on August.

2018 Kerch Strait Incident

On November 25, near the Russian-controlled Kerch Strait, Russian navals attacked three Ukrainian ships: the B-175 Berdyansk and the Gyurza-M small armoured boat series (B)176 in Nikopol and boat (A947) Yanni Kapu (Al-Zaidi & Hassan, 2023). A day later, on November 26, 2014, legislators supported in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine overwhelmingly impose martial law in Ukrainian coastal regions and on the border responding to Russia's firing on Ukrainian naval vessels and seizing them near the Crimea a day before. Some 276 lawmakers in Kiev supported the measure on 28 November 2014 expiring in 03 days.

War in Donbass or (East and Ukraine War)

In Donbas region of Ukraine and part of the Ukrainian-Russian War broke in early March 2014, shortly after protests by anti-government separatist groups.

Russia in the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts supported it and collectively named the Donbas region.

This followed the Ukrainian revolution and the European Square movement in 2014. By late 2017,

Current war - Russian invasion of Ukraine 2022

Ukrainian-Russian Crisis 2021—2022

The war began with a large military build-up, initially in March 2021, then in October 2021 in February 2022.

On February 21, 2022, after recognizing the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics, Putin ordered the dispatch of Russian troops (including heavy machinery) to Donbass, in a "peacekeeping mission" according to Russia.

The Russian military said it had killed five of what it described as "Ukrainian saboteurs" crossing the border into Russia denied by Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba (Atef, 2023).

Later, independent media confirmed that Russian troops had actually entered the Donbass.

US President Joe Biden stated on February 22, 2022 that "the Russian invasion of Ukraine" had begun.

NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said that "more invasion" has happened. Ukrainian Foreign Minister Kuleba stated: There is no such thing as a small or medium invasion or big. An invasion is an invasion," said the EU's foreign policy chief, Josep Borrell. Russian troops arrived in Ukrainian territory in what was not a complete invasion (Amin, 2022).

The Russian invasion of 2022 marked a turning point in international conflict, the division of influence and the restructuring of accountability is not limited in impact, but has expanded and diversified in various countries of the world. The fact that the two countries are a source of the main sources of energy, gas and food sources.

Hence, the war affected the food security system and was affected prices, which led to imbalances and confusion of the economies of different countries (Abboud, 2022).

It is natural that this war is not limited to a region or a remote spot, but reality shows the size, type and impact of

The Russian war on global security through the following (Fahd, 2021):

1. Imbalance and aggression against independent states and deduction of parts thereof,
2. The economic security of many countries that depend on the import of grain from Ukraine has been affected, and this is inevitably.

It will reflect on the food security of the countries, especially the neediest countries that do not have strategic storage of grain.

Strategic and Global Repercussions of The Crisis

The repercussions and effects of the Russian war on Ukraine varied and can be crystallized in the following directions (Amin, 2022):

Economic repercussions: With the escalation of the crisis in Ukraine, many fears have emerged on the increasing effects of a wave

Russia and Ukraine, the parties to the conflict, are of great importance to the world economy in the fields of inflation.

Energy and food in particular, it goes without saying Russia's position in relation to the global energy market, and Russia is

The fifth largest exporter of wheat in the world, and the two countries are among the top five cereal exporters globally.

Political repercussions: This crisis may have political repercussions that not only affect the state parties to the conflict, but also

In the form of the distribution of power in the international system, the Russian decision was to start the military operation in Ukraine

All threats and strange warnings - from our point of view - a declaration of polarity decline.

The unilateralism that the world has experienced since the end of the Cold War with the dissolution of the Soviets in 1991. When Moscow attacked a country of economic, strategic and political importance to the West was a strong and tangible reaction.

On the side of Washington, the leader of the Western camp, this is tantamount to announcing the Western retreat at the top of the international system

Military repercussions: Following the Ukrainian crisis, the German Minister of Finance came out to announce that his country is seeking to be one of the strongest armies in Europe, if not the best armed.

His country and his goal are also commensurate with the responsibilities and importance of Germany in Uria.

The Israeli Aggression on Gaza and Its Impact on International Security

The Arab-Zionist conflict took the forms of images and went through stages that made the region unstable and even affected its stability

and its security. The continuous struggle of the Palestinian people and the armed struggle, which achieved many victories despite

Sacrifices and history recorded a lot of situations, and Gaza is one of the areas and cities that formed a struggle

Against the Zionist enemy, that's why Israel relied on its siege by all means and working to starve them and rob them of all rights recognized by laws. The world jumped on a brave attack called the Flood of Jerusalem on October 7, /2023.

The results were astonishing, and Hamas and the mujahideen achieved a victory by breaching the Israeli barriers and capabilities, and the reason for them is your opinion.

Security and killed more than 0001 Zionists and captured more than 300 military and civilians. When did the events of Gaza start 2023

At approximately 6:30 a.m. Israeli daylight saving time (UTC3) on October 7

2023, Hamas announced the start of what it called "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood", and announced that it had launched more than 0005

A rocket from the Gaza Strip to Israel within 02 minutes. Israeli sources reported that at least one of the

About 3,000 shells from Gaza.

When did the 2023 Gaza War Begin?

The 2023 Gaza war began on October 7, 2023 by the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades.

Many wonder to know what is the name of the war on Gaza 2023, and it is worth mentioning that it bore the name of the Al-Aqsa flood.

The Palestinian side, while bearing the name of iron swords by the occupation army, and as for the causes of the Gaza war 2023, most notably the response to the repeated occupation attacks on Al-Aqsa Mosque was according to the audio recording Muhammad Deif, commander-in-chief of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades.

There is already a war in Gaza 2023, a war that has caused a large number of casualties on both sides in the

operation Al-Aqsa Flood, or the Palestinian-Israeli War or the Hamas-Israel War and in Israel Operation

Iron Swords, as some sources refer to them as the third Intifada or the Gaza massacre, is an ongoing armed conflict.

It started on October 7, 2023 between the Palestinian armed groups led by Hamas on the one hand and the army

Israelis on the other hand (Youssef, 2023).

There is already a war in Gaza 2302, a war that has seen a large number of casualties on both sides.

The 2023 Gaza war began during the early morning hours suddenly.

Before the Palestinian resistance, its beginning was as follows:

Rocket bombardment: The rocket bombardment was the first step of the last war between the resistance Palestinians in Gaza and the Israeli occupation army, and this bombardment was able to cover the infiltration of resistance fighters into the territories controlled by the occupation.

Use of gliders: In conjunction with the rocket barrage, the air force soldiers from the Izz al-Din Brigades Qassam using gliders to move to the other side of the border between the occupation and the Gaza Strip

Securing the territory: Upon reaching the other side of the border, the Air Force soldiers from battalions Qassam is to secure the border, so that other teams can carry out their work to penetrate deep into the cities surrounding Gaza.

Storming the border: After securing the separation border, the elite forces of the Qassam Brigades used explosives

and others, to get rid of the electronic and concrete wall that separates the Gaza Strip from the occupied cities, to begin the process of large-scale military.

Widening the gaps in the borders: after storming the borders and blowing up part of them while securing them; bulldozers by the Palestinian resistance to widen the gaps and allow the entry of larger numbers of resistance.

Attacking the communications unit: The elite forces of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades attacked the headquarters of the occupation army in the surrounding area and jamming with communications, in addition to preventing the occupation army forces from communicating with each other.

How Many Gazans Were Killed in The Last War?

As of noon on Tuesday, October 10, 2023, the number of victims of the side reached Palestinian from the last Gaza war to nearly 00 martyrs, as well as a large number of injuries as a result of the heavy bombardment launched by the Israeli occupation army aircraft, and it is worth mentioning that the number of injured reached Approximately 0,005 infected as of October 12, 2023.

Is the death toll of the occupation in the last Gaza war significant?

Unlike previous wars, the death toll on the Israeli side was very high in the 2023 Gaza war;

At least 0,120 dead as of Tuesday, October 01

2023, which means that it is more than the number of Palestinian victims in the Gaza Strip, and the number of injured exceeded 0003 injured also according to the results of the 2023 Gaza war known to the present, which indicates the ferocity of War, due to these losses. American support was sought for Israel in Gaza.

When did the occupation announce cutting off supplies to Gaza?

Israel announced that it had cut off all supplies to the Gaza Strip during its last freedom, and that was on Monday.

Corresponding to October 9, 2023 as part of the occupation steps to apply the siege on

sector, in response to the surprise attack of the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades two days before the adoption of this decision, included this cut off the supply of food, water and electricity to everyone in the Gaza Strip, including the population, and imposed a blockade of the crossings, which significantly reduced the number of displaced people in Gaza in 2023 abroad.

Was a new air defense system introduced in the recent Gaza war?

In the 2023 Gaza war, the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, which is one of the most prominent participants in the Gaza war, announced that the weapons it will serve, a homemade system, have been dubbed Mutabr 1.

New air defense within this system aims to confront the occupation aircraft, which bomb many sites inside the Gaza Strip.

This system could increase Israel's losses in the recent war on Gaza.

How many Gazans were killed in the last war?

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Palestinians from the last Gaza war to nearly 11,001 martyrs, in addition to a large number of injuries as a result of the heavy bombardment launched by the Israeli occupation army aircraft, it is worth mentioning that the number of injured reached approximately 0,005 infected as of October 12, 2023.

Is the death toll of the occupation in the last Gaza war significant?

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At least 0,012 dead as of Tuesday, October 1, 2012. So, there are more Palestinian casualties in the Gaza Strip, and the number of injured has exceeded 0003 according to the results of the 2023 Gaza war known to date, which indicates the ferocity of war, due to these losses, American support was sought for Israel in Gaza.

Has Israel declared a state of war in the recent Gaza war?

After the events that took place during the first two days of the Gaza War 23()2, which is the last war that has passed on Gaza so far – Israel has officially declared a state of war, the first time this has been activated.

Law since the war of October 6, 1973, although it has done much military operations since that time, and the following are some details of the law of war and its operation:

Commencement of war by decision of the government: The Basic Law of the Government of the occupying Power stipulates that the start of war.

It is permissible only by a decision of the Government, unlike military actions that can be carried out in defense of the State without activating the state of war.

- Notification of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee: The Basic Law of the Occupying Power requires notification of a decision

The government to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee as soon as possible, one of the Knesset committees in the state

Occupation. Putting the state's capabilities at the service of the army: the protocol for declaring war in the occupying power grants the government

The capabilities of the state are at the disposal of the army, so that it can carry out major military operations

Put all against the enemy.

Gaza has been under partial blockade by both Israel and Egypt since 2023, and there are several border crossings from Gaza along the Israel-Egypt border. The announcement of the total blockade was on 9 October 2023 the first on which such a blockade is imposed.

The announcement of a total blockade on October 9, 2023 is the first time such a blockade has been imposed.

On October 7, 2023, fighters from the Palestinian resistance factions managed to cross the Israel-Gaza checkpoint to Gaza perimeter zone, in addition to firing rockets into Israel.

Israel imposed a comprehensive blockade on the Gaza Strip on October 9, 2023, two days after the beginning of The Al-Aqsa flood launched by the Palestinian resistance factions, which included preventing the entry of food, water and medicine.

Israel has said the lifting of the blockade on Gaza will only take place after the return of the hostages who Hamas peacefully kidnapped them to their homeland.

A comprehensive blockade of Gaza was declared on 9 October 2023 by the Israeli Minister of Defense, Yoav Gallant declared: "We are imposing a total siege on Gaza. No electricity, no food, no water, no gas. every "We are fighting human animals and acting accordingly," said the spokesman for the Minister of Energy Israeli Israeli, Israeli-Katz, said Katz ordered the interruption of water supplies to Gaza, with immediate effect. Israeli tanks and drones guarded the openings in the border fence between Gaza and Israel to impose Siege. As a result of the blockade, the only power plant in the Gaza Strip ran out of fuel on 11 October. At two o'clock in the afternoon, this led to a power outage in Gaza.

On October 12, 2023, Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Yisrael Katz stated that the lifting of the blockade on Gaza will not take place until the prisoners taken by Hamas return safely to their homeland

On 21 October 2023, only 2 trucks of medical aid were allowed to enter through the Rafah crossing without permission.

Until the moment, fuel and water entered the Gaza Strip.

On 24 October 2023, a 4-day extendable humanitarian truce was agreed during which prisoners would be exchanged between Palestine, Israel and aids were Allowed in.

On 7 December 2023, the Ministry of Health in Gaza announced that the death toll from Israeli shelling had risen to 17,177 victims, about (7%) of whom were women and children under 18 years of age.

On December 2023, the Israeli army tightened its grip on southern Gaza, and Israeli tanks were crushed.

Its way to the center of Khan Yunis in a major new incursion into the heart of the largest city in the Gaza Strip

On 11 December 2023, the Gaza Ministry of Health said that at least 18,205 people were killed and injured.

49,645 others in Israeli raids on the Gaza Strip

On December 13, 2023, the Palestinian Ministry of Health in the Gaza Strip announced that children were running out of vaccinations in all throughout the sector.

On 28 December 2023, UNRWA said that Israel was causing continuous forced displacement of more than 15,000 people.

A person from Gaza due to an evacuation order from the central Gaza Strip.

On January 2, 2024, the Israeli Defense Minister announced that the Israeli army would remain in Gaza for a period of time if "The war will end when Hamas no longer becomes the ruler in Gaza.

The recent Gaza war witnessed many unprecedented events, including a large number of deaths among the settlers and military personnel, and this war has also witnessed large numbers of casualties on the Palestinian side

Also, inside the Gaza Strip, in addition to the destruction of many buildings in the Gaza Strip directly by the occupation.

United Nations

UN High Commissioner for Human Rights: The blockade measures that endanger the lives of citizens

by cutting off access to essential goods prohibited under international humanitarian law,

Unjustified from the point of view of military necessity, it is an example of collective punishment

UN Special Rapporteur Francesca Albanese expressed concern that "the actions taken, including the bombing of the Rafah crossing indicates an intention to starve and kill innocent people inside the Gaza Strip," she said, saying that there is fear among Palestinians in Gaza from » a second Nakba.

UN Secretary-General stated that "citizens in the Gaza Strip are in dire need of medical equipment and food."

It called on all parties concerned to provide the necessary conditions to facilitate the delivery of relief materials and essential supplies to Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council, stated that collective punishment is a violation of the international law.

If this leads to the death of injured children in hospitals due to lack of power, electricity and supplies, it amounts to a war crime.

European Union On 1 October 2023, EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs Josep said

Borrell said: "Cutting off water, cutting off electricity, cutting off food to a mass of civilian populations is against the international law.

On December 13, 2023, the United Nations General Assembly voted in favor of a draft resolution calling for an immediate moratorium for shooting in the Gaza Strip for humanitarian reasons.

On 15 December 2023, the Secretary-General of the United Nations confirmed that the scale of the Israeli military campaign on the Gaza Strip, the scale of death and destruction is unprecedented.

On 17 December 2023, WFP said that with the people of Gaza increasingly desperate, and nowhere to go.

They go to him and there is no food, the need for an immediate ceasefire is urgent moral failure of society

On 19 December 2023, the International Red Cross said that the conflict in Gaza represented and urged all parties to reach a new agreement to stop the fighting.

On December 21, 2023, the Director-General of the World Health Organization described the death of about 20,000 and the injury of more than 52.

Two thousand more in Gaza within 3 months as horrific, and demanded an end to what he described as a massacre and a ceasefire on December 24, 2023, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said: So that aid reaches those in need, and release hostages, avoid further displacement and, above all, stop the heavy loss of life.

A humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza is the only way forward.

On December 27, 2023, the United Nations warned that the task of providing aid to the Gaza Strip had become difficult.

Israeli shelling and clashes in the Gaza Strip increased with the continuation.

On 5 January 2024, Martin Griffiths, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Relief Coordinator, said: In emergencies, Gaza has become a place of death and despair, he said, stressing that it is time to put the war. He also noted that the besieged enclave is "simply uninhabitable.

What are the most prominent weapons used by the resistance in the Gaza wars?

The last Gaza war was not the only war on the Strip, but the occupation fought other wars against the movements

The Palestinian resistance, and the following are some of the most prominent weapons used by the resistance during these wars:

Qassam rockets: Qassam 1, Qassam 2 and Qassam 3 rockets were used by the Izz al-Din Brigades

Al-Qassam during the Furqan War in 2008-2009 to bomb the occupation.

Grad rockets Grad rockets were among the rockets used by the Palestinian resistance in its wars against the occupation army, and that was in the battle of the eaten storm, as well as in the war of shale stones. Mortar: Palestinian resistance movements include the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades and Saraya Jerusalem - Mortar shells during its wars with Israel, and these shells were used during the Gaza war 2023 too.

Drones: The Palestinian resistance movements were able to develop many drones that were used during its wars from Gaza with the occupation army, including the Shehab aircraft that appeared in the war Sword of Jerusalem.

Sniper Weapons: Sniper weapons were used to eliminate the soldiers of the occupation army in some battles and wars.

Palestinian resistance in Gaza includes the use of snipers to kill 53 Israeli soldiers in the Furqan War According to some sources.

What rockets does the Qassam Brigades use in the Gaza wars?

Many know what wars have passed on Gaza in addition to knowing the weapons and rockets that have been Used during these wars, including the Gaza 23(0)2 war by the Qassam Brigades.

A number of types of short- and long-range missiles in their wars against the occupation, including: Qassam I rocket and rocket Qassam 2 and Qassam 3 missile, in addition to the M75 missile, RI6O missile, Attar missile and 80L rocket,

The Ayyash 250 missile, which is one of the latest long-range resistance missiles.

What were the highlights of the first day of the latest Gaza war?

The first day of the war witnessed several important milestones that included the participants in the 2023 Gaza war from both sides.

As a result, American support was requested for Israel in Gaza, and the following are some of the most prominent of these stations:

Penetrating the atmosphere of occupation: with the early hours of Saturday, October 7, 2023

Al-Qassam Brigades forces penetrated the occupation borders with gliders, then the elite forces infiltrated after securing the borders and penetrate it.

- Declaring a large barrage of rockets: Al-Qassam Brigades Chief of Staff Mohad Al-Deif - announced the start of Operation Flood

Al-Aqsa, and the battalions authorized the launch of a barrage of 5,000 rockets with the beginning of this process.

- Declaration of a state of emergency: On the first day of the war, the Israeli Minister of Defense declared a state of emergency, which included

State of Emergency Areas up to 8 km from the Gaza Strip border due to the consequences of the Gaza war 2023.

Air traffic disruption at Ben Gurion Airport: During the first day of the last Gaza war, navigation was disrupted Air force from Ben Gurion Airport inside the occupied territories, due to the war in Israel.

- The number of casualties and deaths has increased: Since the first day of the last Gaza war, Israel has witnessed hundreds of deaths.

This means that Israel's losses in the last war on Gaza were very large.

- The capture of a large number of soldiers: since the first day of the Palestinian resistance war against the occupation state, the resistance to capture a large number of soldiers, and it also captured many officers with the killing of the commander of the Nahal Brigade during the first day as well.

CONCLUSIONS

From this presentation we can find that war, whatever its nature and motives, will inevitably affect the security human and societal system depending on its location and geostrategy, the sphere of influence expands, especially when weapons are used.

With comprehensive destruction, the duration increases, and the circle of war expands, then security is in the region, then the region, and then international security, because there is economic and political interdependence.

Regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war, there is a global crisis related to energy resources and food security requirements, trade exchange, the cessation of relations, or the entry of the Russian-Western relationship into global tension, and foreign support is not hidden. All scenarios lead to Russia losing or a dishonorable exit and weakening its influence by a number of countries, including the Middle East.

We can say that the current crisis is one of the most dangerous crises in the history of Europe and even in the history of the world.

Altogether, given the weight of its two sides and the possibility of its expansion in a way that threatens Europe's entry into a major war, it has not witnessed the end of World War II. It is a crisis that can be compared to the famous Cuban crisis, but the difference was the speed with which it ended.

Because both parties realize how close they were to a catastrophe that would erase human existence, it seems that the current crisis has.

It lasts a little in light of mutual stubbornness and insistence between the two main parties to the crisis in not accepting the demands of the other party.

The other is due to how vital Ukraine is for each of them, which threatens to have more negative effects.

For example, the economic impact will be reflected on the entire world, not to mention the political and perhaps also military effects it may have.

Its effects also on the historical image of the system, which is already on the verge of change, and from here we have.

We presented the crisis historically, clarifying both Russian and foreign interests in the crisis, as well as addressing the repercussions

The political, military and economic crisis affecting the world in general and the two sides of the conflict in particular, and we concluded the paper

Research with a forward-looking vision about the future of the international system in which we concluded that the international system is currently in a state of recognition

The interregnum is no longer monolithic, but it has not yet evolved into a new form with clear features

The Russian-Ukrainian war is the most dangerous geopolitical conflict since World War III and will have global repercussions and consequences dangerous than the attacks of September 11, 2011. They were

the beginning of the Russian special operation in Ukraine on February 24, 2022 which marked the end of a historical period for more than half century. Also, the relations between Russia and the West have returned to the Cold War once again, and the impact of this war on Strategic stability. 18

The Ukrainian problem, sooner or later, will be resolved peacefully, no matter how difficult it is. After this outcome now or even in the process of moving towards peace and the possible resumption of dialogue between Russia and the United States on reducing armaments: The events in Ukraine constituted a turning point in the development of European and global policy over the past century was the period when an unprecedented détente between Russia and the West began to flourish and then collapse.

In the end, we note that the world will change dramatically even if it avoids the worst scenario for the development of events - escalation

The Ukrainian conflict could lead to a nuclear war, but even under a more favorable scenario it is very likely that it would lead to a military conflict and international crisis to military technology.

Given the current realities of world politics, one can predict the deterioration of international relations and the complexity of the situation geopolitically regarding Russia. Western leaders declared comprehensive economic freedom against it to undermine its economic sovereignty

The sanctions announced by the United States aim to destroy Russia's financial system, and for this purpose of Gold and foreign currency assets of the central bank and the United States was able to unite Europe on the basis.

The peculiarity of the modern confrontation is evident in its hybrid nature, that is, the combination of violent means and peace, combining conventional warfare, large-scale information, psychological influence, and special operations use.

Here we can say that the first and main obstacle is the risk of the outbreak of a large-scale war.

Other NATO countries are attracted to this, as NATO provides such a volume of assistance to Ukraine.

For us to talk about it as an unofficial member of NATO, it is noted here that Ukraine is not ready yet. In order to complete the alliance, it is necessary to meet certain political, economic and military criteria, and some may conflict with each other NATO countries, such as Hungary, and Ukraine not joining the alliance, as Hungary and Ukraine differ over the status of the speaking minority in Hungarian on Ukrainian territory, on the other hand, Ukraine's accession to NATO may be seen as a victory.

18 Riyad Mahdi Al-Zaidi and Lama Mutair Hassan, Dimensions and Repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian War has an impact on the International System.

Al-Hashemi University Bookstore, Iraq - Baghdad, 2023

My propaganda for President Vladimir Putin constantly criticized NATO's expansion towards Eastern Europe and said that it constituted threats to the security of Russia.

As for the Gaza war, the region has entered into an armed conflict and the restructuring of some areas, and Israel.

It will work to drag the region into a comprehensive war in order to export its problems, increase support for the West, and strengthen control over each other especially in light of the participation of the resistance countries under any justification or opportunity they find to eliminate Hamas, weakening Palestinian and Arab capabilities, and creating a reality of normalization with countries.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, warned of an imminent complete collapse of public order in the Gaza Strip which is subjected to constant Israeli bombing, and Guterres wrote for the first time since he assumed the General Secretariat in

17 (2) to Article 99 of the Charter of the international organization allows to draw the attention of the council to a situation that could endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.” The United Nations has been warning over the past weeks.

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