

## **GEOPOLITICAL AND MILITARY-STRATEGIC ASPECTS OF RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR**

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**Abstract.** The article shows the growing importance of the Black Sea-Caspian region with the historical development of human civilization and outlines the history of the struggle of the leading world powers, whose geostrategic interests intersected in this region. An assessment is made of the geopolitical rivalry between modern emerging geostrategic centers in the Black Sea-Caspian basin for the right to control the situation in it. The article analyzes military-political events in the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, revealing its geopolitical and military-strategic aspects. The purpose of the study is to assess the geopolitical sphere and methods of geopolitical struggle for control over oil and gas pipelines passing through the region, transport corridors and communication lines. In the course of studying this problem, the main responsibilities were the analysis of the geopolitical processes taking place in the Black Sea-Caspian region and its historical aspects, the main goals of the rivalry between the leading world powers in the Russian-Ukrainian war. The article used historical, chronological and comparative research methods to reveal the problem posed. In the final part of the article, it is predicted that the Russian-Ukrainian war, acting as a factor in the formation of a new world order, will allow the balance of forces to be distributed between geopolitical centers.

**Keywords:** modern world order, regional security, natural resources, socio-political system

### **Introduction**

At the end of the 20th century, with the collapse of the USSR, a number of changes occurred in the world. With the end of the Cold War, the main centers of power in international relations decided to adapt their activities to existing conditions, based on new geopolitical realities and, along with the collapse of the old system of international relations, they began to create the foundations of a new world order. These transnational processes, as in other post-Soviet republics, have confronted the Ukrainian state with the task of formulating, creating and implementing a general strategy for its own national development and security policy. However, the Russian-Ukrainian war changed the global geopolitical landscape, political geography and ideological foundations of the world order, and due to all its indicators and cumulative nature, increased the risk of this conflict moving into the phase of the Third World War [1].

Russia's military intervention in Ukraine, which began on February 24, 2022, is considered the largest war that occurred in Europe after World War II and caused major changes in the global and regional war security system [2]. This war was very comprehensive as it affected everything from economics to politics, from security to energy. This has been one of the most common moments of systemic crisis, as many countries, including China, the UK, Europe, the USA and Turkey, reassess their global positions and try to adapt to the new situation [3]. At the same time, the Russian-Ukrainian war put on the agenda the creation of a new international security system.

In addition, this war intensified the geopolitical struggle of world powers for control of the Black Sea-Caspian basin and its heartland, Ukraine. The current situation in Ukraine is considered a period of “transition to a new world order” [4].

Considering the importance of the geostrategic position of the Black Sea-Caspian region for Russia, as well as for Western countries and the processes taking place there, the topic under discussion is of great interest from the point of view of relevance.

### **1. The Black Sea-Caspian basin and geopolitical aspects of the Russian-Ukrainian war**

An analysis of the military-political events that took place in Ukraine in antiquity and the Middle Ages shows that the historical fate of the peoples living in these territories has always been connected with the Black Sea. As before, Ukraine, due to its geographical location and natural resources, is considered one of the main participants in the center of geopolitical processes in Central Eurasia, especially in the Black Sea-Caspian basin.

Formed on the basis of basic geopolitical principles, “telluric dualism” (land power), “thalassocracy” (sea power) and the centuries-long West-East conflict continued in a military-political form. As a result of this, two types of cultural and historical civilization arose - democracy and ideocracy. One of the main centers of this conflict was and remains the Black Sea-Caspian basin. According to the theory of H. Mackinder, a dynamic historical process of development manifests itself around the “Pivot Area” and the HEARTLAND or continental internal Eurasian space, which includes the basins of the Arctic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea [5].

An analysis of events in Central Eurasia showed that the process of continuous expansion and contraction of this huge monolith as a geopolitical space occurred over the course of centuries. The clash between the geopolitical forces of East and West had varying degrees of success. World history has recorded the experience of “military-civilizational” aggression of the West on this mega-region. In the last centuries of the first millennium BC, the thalassocratic West, although unsuccessfully, tried to overcome the ethnic and religious isolation of the tellurocratic East by “Hellenizing” it.

This region, which has a strong geopolitical space called the “Heart of Eurasia”, as before, due to its geographical location, inexhaustible natural resources and demographic potential, is subject to a clash of geostrategic interests of world powers such as Russia and the United States.

According to Z. Brzezinski, the geostrategic importance of this region, which is part of the “Eurasian Balkans,” has increased even more. During the XX–XXI centuries, the region again became one of the important geopolitical factors due to its rich reserves and natural resources, trade and transport routes passing through it, as well as strategic communications” [6].

Thus, after the collapse of the USSR, the Black Sea-Caspian basin and Ukraine in particular were considered the sphere of influence of Russia, but the processes taking place here recently have led to a change in the geopolitical balance. Ukraine was one of the active participants in the geopolitical struggle in the region. Along with the main leading world powers – the West (USA, Great Britain and the European Union) and the East (Russia and China), the countries of the region - Turkey, Iran and others - also took part in this competition.

As mentioned above, the growing interest of neighboring countries in this region, along with many centers of power, is associated not only with the presence in the region of a wide transit route, road communications and rich natural resources, but also with the geospatial role of the region in the struggle of regional forces [6]. The geopolitical conflict between states is gradually moving from Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean basin to the Black Sea-Caspian basin, and from there to the Caucasus-Caspian region, the Central Asian region and China. Under these conditions, the geopolitical imperatives of NATO, on the one hand, and China, Russia and Iran, on the other, came to the fore.

One of the most pressing problems for both Ukraine and neighboring countries (Georgia, Moldova, etc.) has become the replacement of transit routes for the transportation of natural resources imported with the help of Russian and Western companies into the Black Sea-Caspian basin.

Russian analysts talk about the geostrategic importance of this basin and consider attempts by British-American transnational companies to control the strategic highways and natural resources passing through it as one of the most pressing geopolitical problems for Russia. Thus, according to the famous Russian ideologist A. Dugin, “Full control over the entire Black Sea-Caspian basin is one of the

strategic goals of the global conflict between Atlanticism and Eurasianism” [7]. A. Dugin believes that “the main task facing Moscow is, first of all, to achieve its centuries-old geostrategic goal by forming the Moscow-Tehran axis, that is, to break the “anaconda ring”, gaining access to warm seas” [5].

Currently, Iran, which is anti-American, anti-Atlantic, geopolitically active and coincides with Russia's interests in many issues, has also strengthened its efforts to penetrate this region. Thus, in the Moscow-Tehran axis that was formed, Armenia was considered to be an important strategic link that completed the union of Russia with Iran and separated Turkey from the intra-continental Eurasian space, taking the path of military conflict with Azerbaijan. However, since 2014, Russia's military operations in Ukraine have changed the geopolitical environment in the Caspian-Black Sea basin and the implementation of new projects in the region, including the "lifeway" connecting the Mediterranean, Caspian and Black Sea basins via Nakhchivan (Baku-Tbilisi-Kars transport future connection of the road line with the Zangezur corridor, etc.) promised new development prospects. Azerbaijan's victory in the 44-day war with Armenia had an impact on the balance of forces in the military and political spheres in the Caucasus-Caspian region. Azerbaijan actually changed the line of confrontation on the geopolitical level and increased the importance of the Black Sea-Caspian basin [8].

In such a global scenario, Azerbaijan did not ensure the interests of either the West or Russia, but stood guard over its own national interests. It played the role of a middle, unifying force between the West and Russia and was distinguished by its impartial position in relation to world powers. In addition to the fact that Azerbaijan took a decisive and tough position to ensure its economic and political independence and territorial integrity, Azerbaijan, as the leader of the South Caucasus region, created new geopolitical realities, implemented projects of global significance in its geography, and tried to strengthen its place among the winning states in the emerging world order of the future. Currently, Azerbaijan continues to attach great importance to the restoration of all economic and transport ties, strategic communications and corridors in the region.

It should be noted that corridors, in addition to being of great importance, are considered the most sensitive point of states. Ambitious states sometimes did not even hesitate to use force to control these corridors. The struggle for corridors passing through the Black Sea-Caspian basin is taking on a more fierce form. From this point of view, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict is considered a clear factor in the struggle for the corridors.

At the same time, the importance of the corridors is increasing day by day against the backdrop of sanctions imposed by the West against Moscow as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian war. These sanctions have limited Russia's effectiveness in overland trade relations between the European Union and China. In this context, the Middle Corridor (Trans-Caspian International Transport Route) has begun to attract the attention of Chinese, EU and regional governments as a potential alternative route for rail trade.

Since the beginning of the war, the volume of traffic in the Middle Corridor has increased dramatically. During January-March 2022, 266.3 thousand tons of cargo passed along this route, which is 123 percent more than during the same period in 2021. Container turnover amounted to 584,720-foot container equivalent units (TEU), which is 19 percent more than in January-March 2021. Currently, the Middle Corridor accounts for 3-5 percent of total China-EU rail freight traffic. Arousing great interest, it is expected that, in the future, about 10 percent of this volume can be easily transported along this corridor [9].

Despite the increasing importance of the Middle Corridor as a potential route to compensate for the relatively significant losses of the Northern Corridor through Russian territory, various problems have prevented the effective use of the alternative passage. Problems on the Central Asian section of the route, especially at the China-Kazakhstan border, have led to delays and increased shipping costs, reducing the route's reliability.

Another serious dilemma was related to the Black Sea and Caspian sections of the route. Limited port capacity and ferry services have proven to be the most significant challenges causing delays and making it difficult to accurately manage delivery times. The latest problem was transport issues related

to the railway route and the part of the corridor passing through Turkey. Limited capacity in the Istanbul region, especially at Halkalı station, prevented efficient transportation in bottlenecks, as well as great uncertainty in setting delivery times. As a result, national governments and local companies have come together to address these challenges and effectively optimize transportation along the Middle Corridor, while also demonstrating their commitment to creating a secure environment in parts of the Black Sea-Caspian Basin.

It can be said that the intense geopolitical competition between the newly formed geostrategic centers around the Black Sea-Caspian basin has been expanding for almost a century. To help the horizontal consolidation of the states of the Black Sea, Central Asia and the South Caucasus, the West decided to create a new main communication artery bypassing Russia according to the Turkey-Ukraine-Moldova-Georgia-Azerbaijan scheme. This plan included a number of Central Asian states. Examples include the successful implementation of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, the TANAP and TAP projects, the commissioning of the strategic route Baku-Tbilisi-Kars, the restoration of the Great Silk Road, the opening of the international transport trans-Caspian route, the Turkish project “New Asia” [10] and so on. The Russian side responds to this by forming a vertical axis of Russian-Armenian-Iranian states. This, in turn, created real prospects for the transformation of the Black Sea-Caspian basin into a decisive “arena of military operations” in the Atlantic-Eurasian geopolitical conflict of the 21st century. The first military conflict occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century in Karabakh (1991–1994), South Ossetia (1991–1992), Abkhazia (1992–1993), Chechnya (1995–1996), and in 2008 it broke out again in South Ossetia. As a continuation of these processes, we can name the Armenian-Azerbaijani war in 2020 (September 27–November 10), the First Russian-Ukrainian War in 2014 and the Second Russian-Ukrainian War in 2022 [5].

In general, the Black Sea-Caspian basin, located at the center of the geopolitical turning point of the Central Eurasian post-Soviet space, has since the 1990s become an integral part of the “great geostrategic game”, conducted according to the classical rules of geopolitics in world politics. In addition to the fact that the Black Sea-Caspian space is considered the most unstable, conflict-ridden, but at the same time the most important geopolitical space on Earth, the geopolitical, geo-economic and military-geostrategic interests of the countries of the world, various civilizations, religious denominations, cultures and ethnic interests are taken into account here. This region has become the hottest line where the interests of Russia and the West collide. Ukraine, which for centuries has been one of the important links in geopolitical relations in Central Eurasia, has found itself at the center of international geostrategic competition in the Caspian-Black Sea basin. As a result of the ongoing geopolitical struggle, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict has led to a redefinition of the future foreign policy contours of Ukraine, with the military-power factor becoming the determining factor in this geopolitical competition.

## **2. Military-strategic aspects of the Russian-Ukrainian war**

Events in Ukraine have strengthened the geopolitical significance of NATO and Eastern Europe in the region and their influence on the policies of these states, causing a new qualitative change in the balance of power. The country, which exercises control over the Black Sea-Caspian basin, is open to roads leading to Europe, the Caucasus-Caspian region and Central Asia. Russia’s inclusion of Crimea and Sevastopol into the constituent entities of the federation on March 18, 2014, and on April 7 of the same year, pro-Russian separatists proclaimed the unrecognized “Donetsk People’s Republic” and “Luhansk People’s Republic” in Eastern Ukraine, with the support of Russia, created the basis for the policy neo-Eurasianism and led to increased power of Russia in this region [11].

Both participants in the war pursue radically different goals. Russia assesses its actions as a special military operation aimed at protecting its national security, while Ukraine’s goal is the withdrawal of Russian troops from its territory (Crimea, Donbass and regions that the Russian Armed Forces entered after February 24).

At the same time, the main reason for Russia’s war against Ukraine was the destruction of the development model that was growing in its cultural geography and was considered dangerous from the

point of view of its internal politics. This model was seen as a new socio-economic structure of society, where one could be culturally Slavic and Orthodox, but politically and economically Western. Although Russia tried to block the development of this model in Ukraine in 2014, Moscow backed down after demonstrations in Kyiv. Then Russia unjustly annexed Crimea and Sevastopol. Although Russia seems to have won, increasing its influence in Donetsk and Lugansk, it was unable to put an end to this political and social model, which is deepening day by day in Ukraine. Russia's main idea was related to the threat of the influence of this model on the economic and political order in Russia, as well as the desire and determination of Ukraine to join the NATO alliance [12]. To prevent this, from 2021 Russia began to deploy its military forces near the border with Ukraine, including in neighboring Belarus. Russian President Vladimir Putin has criticized NATO expansion and opposed Ukraine's joining the military alliance, questioning Ukraine's right to exist and its independent activities.

To protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine, from attempts by the strong to forcefully keep the weak under their influence, the West and many countries of the world showed solidarity with Ukraine and mobilized all of Europe against Russia. Even during the Cold War, Russia was not subject to such large-scale sanctions. European air and sea ports were closed to Russian planes and ships, huge Western companies and brands left the Russian market, and most large companies ceased trade and cooperation with Moscow. The war in Ukraine has reached the climax of confrontation between Russia and the West.

Since February 24, 2022, Ukraine's stubborn struggle to restore its territorial integrity and ensure its future as an independent state [13] led to tough measures from Russia: according to the results of pseudo-referendums held on September 23-27 in Donetsk, Lugansk, Zaporozhye and Kherson, these territories were recognized as part of Russia (they covered 15% of the territory of Ukraine), and in 7 months a total of more than 108,800 km<sup>2</sup> of Ukrainian territory (for example, as much as Cuba alone, or slightly less than Bulgaria) was occupied by Russia. Thus, Ukraine's actual membership in NATO, although not formalized de jure, upset the balance, and persistent efforts towards the West led to the annexation of four regions to Russia [14].

Both the United States and Russia, seeking to secure their core national interests, gave priority to pursuing offensive policies to protect these interests. In particular, Russia's interventions in neighboring states have been shaped by the military threat posed by NATO's eastward expansion and by Russia's historical view of this geography as part of its territory.

To maintain its influence over the architectural, historical and cultural structure of its cultural geography in Ukraine, Russia has announced the possibility of stationing and using nuclear weapons in its only ally in Eastern Europe, Belarus. This was seen as a new step in the nuclear weapons threat from Moscow, which opposes Western countries sending heavy weapons to Kyiv. When asked about the possibility of using these weapons, Putin replied: "Why should we threaten the whole world? I have already said that if there is a danger to the Russian state, then we can resort to extreme measures" [15].

Russia, which threatened the West and Ukraine with the deployment of huge forces, actually demonstrated the idea of forcing the Kyiv administration to surrender, and Western countries to reduce aid and keep the situation as it is.

The analysis showed that real politics is shaped by the relations between alliances created by the Big Five states: Russia founded the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Eurasian Economic Union, the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in its geography of interests, China created the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, France and Germany founded the European Union, and The USA and Great Britain created NATO. However, over the 30-year period from the 90s to the 2020s, tectonic cracks formed inside these blocks. Disunities and ruptures moved the rocks of the international order, laying the groundwork for events that led to a new world order in the struggle for new bases and new zones of economic and political influence.

As a natural result of these factors, Ukraine prepared its army according to NATO standards, providing it with modern equipment, ensuring a number of victories on the battlefield, and also created the conditions for the formation of a new geopolitical configuration in the region [16]. Tensions between

Russia and Ukraine will continue until the end of this year, and after Ukraine receives sufficient support from Western countries, the war will reach a military-strategic level. Russia, mobilizing its resources, will further increase defense spending and try to modernize its army. The conduct of Russia's military strategy serves to achieve control over the main strategic communications and corridors located in the Black Sea-Caspian basin, especially to control the lands in the east and south of Ukraine [17], as well as to destroy the economy and infrastructure of Ukraine, by strengthening the blockade of sea ports [18]. This strategy would involve forcing Kyiv to end the war and cede control of some of its territories to Russia. Various means will be used to achieve this, including creating political and economic instability, increasing poverty in Ukraine, and reducing popular support for the war. Russia's new tactics and missile attacks will prolong the war and lead to increased military spending and resource use.

This is aimed at forcing Ukraine to make concessions and, with more support from Western countries, push it into an endless war and increase its own military spending to show its European neighbors that Russia remains a serious threat to the continent. The current situation will force Russia to continue its tactics of destroying infrastructure with the threat of using tactical nuclear weapons.

This conflict between Russia and the West will escalate into political and economic wars, followed by a race to modernize and reconfigure all aspects of their military, including advanced and nuclear equipment, to ensure deterrence.

Despite limited public opposition to the war in Russia and sanctions against it, Moscow is likely to continue the war. Despite the fact that the Russian-Ukrainian war has been going on for more than two years, the West will continue to support Ukraine's position both morally and militarily until the end of the war [19].

### **3. Military-political aspects of the Russian-Ukrainian war in 2024**

The course of recent events in the Russian-Ukrainian war shows that the main strategic plans of the United States and the West are aimed at defeating Russia in this war. However, one cannot ignore that in the West there are certain contradictions regarding the models of Russia's defeat. This is largely due to the acute clash of interests in the West regarding the new world order. At the same time, representatives of some Western countries, including the United States, believe that a quick defeat of Russia may allow it to gather strength and later make plans for revenge. Therefore, the West seeks to condemn Russia to a protracted war, gradually weakening it and preventing it from gaining strength again. This clearly demonstrates that the complete depletion of Russia's military-economic potential and resources is included in the long-term strategic plans of the West [20].

Recently, despite weakening support for Ukraine from Western countries and declining interest in the Russian-Ukrainian war due to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, NATO countries' agenda for 2024 still predicts that this war will still continue. Because with the military occupation of Ukraine, there is a possibility that European countries could become a direct target of Russia. Trying to bring this factor to the fore, some military and political circles in the Ukrainian government are trying to intensify attacks on the positions of the Russian army. It is emphasized that it is impossible to reach peace negotiations in the context of such intense hostilities. Because in order to sit down at the truce table, it is first necessary to create calm in the combat zone. On the other hand, the Russian side believes that as a result of a long war, the resources in the Ukrainian army's arsenal will be completely exhausted. It is assumed that if this happens, a Russian military victory will be inevitable and the Kremlin will not enter into negotiations on a peace agreement with the collective West.

According to available data, Russia has already begun to think about the prospect of annexing not part of, but the entire territory of Ukraine to Russia. If this happens, Russia will also try to dictate its geopolitical terms to the United States and the West. The current situation forces the collective West to resume military support for Ukraine with the same intensity in 2024 and change the strategy of the United States and European countries towards Ukraine. The reasons for the need for a new strategy include the failure of Ukraine's counter-offensive in 2023 and weakening support for Ukraine in the US Congress [21]. In December 2023, Pentagon chief Lloyd Austin, at a joint press conference in the United

States with Ukrainian President Vladimir Zelensky, assured that the United States would help Ukraine create Armed Forces capable of containing Russia.

Russia's large-scale military intervention in Ukraine has changed the security environment in Europe and forced continental states to reconsider their military-political strategies. Thus, in the Strategic Concept adopted by NATO in 2022 and 2023, it is possible to show the implementation of the policy of increasing military power both by the North Atlantic bloc and by individual members of the bloc.

At the same time, the United States and its European allies are “slowly changing their strategy” towards Ukraine and are discussing a transition to a defensive posture in the east of the country. Wherein, NATO emphasizes the strengthening of Ukraine's air defense systems, the construction of fortifications, anti-tank barriers and trenches along the northern border with Belarus, as well as the intention to help Ukraine quickly restore its military-industrial complex to produce the necessary weapons. During 2024, it is considered necessary to maintain the defenses and current positions of the Ukrainian side, increase reserves of forces and weapons, intensify attacks on Russian bases in Crimea, and create conditions for the war to transfer to Russian territory. This Ukrainian strategy is designed to prevent any new attack from Russia. The goal is to create a credible threat and force Russia to agree to peace talks. Among other things, the main goal of the strategy of the Ukrainian military command is to weaken Russia's offensive tactics through attacks on Russian arms factories, weapons and ammunition depots, and transport railways. Such long-range attacks on Russian bases in Crimea could disrupt its dominance in the Black Sea and help Ukraine win at sea.

Thus, an analysis of events shows that tensions between Russia and Ukraine will continue until the end of this year, and it is predicted that the war will reach a military-strategic level after Ukraine receives sufficient support from Western countries.

### Conclusion

Thus, the Russian-Ukrainian war is predicted to determine the balance of power between the main military-political centers of power in the world, and will also become the main factor in the formation of a new world order. It is likely that after the war in Ukraine, Russia's use of existing corridors in the Black Sea-Caspian basin will be limited, including the suspension of the transportation of natural resources and the export of hydrocarbon resources from the territory of Ukraine, which will definitely lead to a weakening of the world order and the single-center economic and financial structure. As a result, the foundation will be laid for global restructuring and the beginning of a new multipolar order.

Unfortunately, in this competition, Ukraine took on the role of an international testing ground. The main military-strategic plans of the United States and the West are based on the goal of defeating Russia. However, the West sees certain positional contradictions around the models of Russia's defeat in the war. This is largely due to the acute clash of interests in the West regarding the new world order. At the same time, some countries of the West and East, led by the United States, are not positive about Russia's quick defeat. On the contrary, representatives of this pole believe that a quick defeat of Russia may allow the Kremlin to make plans for revenge in the future. Therefore, Russia should be doomed to a long war, gradually weakened and not given a chance to strengthen again. That is, military-strategic plans are being formed aimed at completely exhausting the military-economic potential and resources of Russia.

All this will raise the geopolitical risk index to high values in the Black Sea-Caspian basin and adjacent regions, and world powers will enter a new phase of geopolitical competition.

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**Xülasə**

**Rusiya–Ukrayna müharibəsinin geosiyasi və hərbi-strateji aspektləri**

**Nurulla Əliyev, Anar Musayev**

Məqalədə bəşər sivilizasiyasının tarixi inkişafı ilə Qara dəniz–Xəzər regionunun artan əhəmiyyəti və bu regionda geostrateji maraqları kəşifən aparıcı dünya dövlətlərinin mübarizə tarixi göstərilir. Qara dəniz–Xəzər hövzəsində vəziyyətə nəzarət hüququ uğrunda formalaşan müasir geostrateji mərkəzlər arasında geosiyasi rəqabət dəyərləndirilir. Məqalədə Rusiya–Ukrayna müharibəsi şəraitində hərbi-siyasi hadisələr təhlil edilir, onun geosiyasi və hərbi-strateji aspektləri üzə çıxarılır. Tədqiqatın məqsədi regiondan keçən neft-qaz kəmərlərinə, nəqliyyat dəhlizlərinə və kommunikasiya xətlərinə nəzarət uğrunda geosiyasi sferanı və geosiyasi mübarizə üsullarını qiymətləndirməkdir. Bu problemin öyrənilməsi zamanı əsas vəzifələr Qara dəniz–Xəzər regionunda baş verən geosiyasi proseslərin və onun tarixi aspektlərinin təhlili, Rusiya–Ukrayna müharibəsində aparıcı dünya dövlətləri arasında rəqabətin əsas məqsədləri olmuşdur. Məqalədə qoyulan problemi üzə çıxarmaq üçün tarixi, xronoloji və müqayisəli tədqiqat metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir. Məqalənin yekun hissəsində yeni dünya düzəninə formalaşmasında amil kimi çıxış edən Rusiya–Ukrayna müharibəsinin qüvvələr balansının geosiyasi mərkəzlər arasında bölüşdürülməsinə imkan verəcəyi proqnozlaşdırılır. Güman edilir ki, müharibədən sonra Rusiyanın mövcud nəqliyyat dəhlizlərinə çıxışı məhdudlaşdırılacaq, təbii və karbohidrogen ehtiyatlarının Ukrayna ərazisindən daşınması dayandırılacaqdır. Bu da mərkəzləşdirilmiş iqtisadi və maliyyə sisteminin zəifləməsinə gətirib çıxaracaq, eləcə də qlobal restrukturizasiya və dünya nizamının yeni çoxqütblü sisteminin formalaşması üçün əsas yaradacaqdır.

**Açar sözlər:** müasir dünya nizamı, regional təhlükəsizlik, təbii sərvətlər, ictimai-siyasi sistem

**Аннотация**

**Геополитические и военно-стратегические аспекты**

**Российско-Украинской войны**

**Нурулла Алиев, Анар Мусаев**

В статье показано возрастающее значение Черноморско–Каспийского региона по мере исторического развития человеческой цивилизации, изложена история борьбы ведущих мировых держав, геостратегические интересы которых пересекались в этом регионе. Дана оценка геополитического соперничества между современными формирующимися геостратегическими центрами в Черноморско-Каспийском бассейне за право контролировать ситуацию в нём. В статье проведён анализ военно-политических событий в условиях Российско-Украинской войны, раскрывается его геополитические и военно-стратегические аспекты. Цель исследования является оценка геополитической сферы и методы геополитической борьбы за обладанием контроля над проходящими в регионе нефтегазовыми трубопроводами, транспортными коридорами и коммуникационными линиями. В ходе исследования данной проблемы основными обязанностями были анализ происходящих в Черноморско-Каспийском регионе геополитических процессов и его исторические аспекты, основные цели соперничества ведущих мировых держав в Российско-Украинской войне. В статье для раскрытия поставленной проблемы использовались историко-хронологический и сравнительный методы исследования. В заключительной части статьи прогнозируется, что Российско-Украинская война, выступая как фактор формирования нового мирового порядка позволит распределить соотношение сил между геополитическими центрами. Предполагается, что после войны доступ России к существующим транспортным коридорам будет ограничено, в том числе приостановка использования украинской территории для транспортировки природных и карбогидрогенных ресурсов приведёт к ослаблению централизованной системы экономическо-финансовой структуры, а также глобальной реструктуризации и основы для формирования новой многополярной системы миропорядка.

**Ключевые слова:** современный миропорядок, региональная безопасность, природные ресурсы, общественно-политическая система

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