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**The Impact of the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine Conflicts on
 International Relations and Regional Interaction: An Analysis of the
 Interplay Between Two Complex Conflicts**

Evelina Lusha¹

Abstract: This study looks to liken and sound out the geopolitical and sociopolitical after-effects of the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine disputes, judging their fallout on global safety, economic links, and local calm. **Past Work:** Using what has been said in international ties and fight studies, this paper checks how old marks and current forces mold world and regional actions. **Method:** A comparative quality approach is used; case studies, old data checks, and geopolitical forms help look into how these fights mix with global plans. **Findings:** The Ukraine-Russia clash has hurt EU-NATO ties, pushed changes in energy plans and tested Western unions; while the Israel-Palestine strife shapes Mideast geopolitics, Arab-Israeli links US policy abroad, and global human rights talk, all these fights boost regional conflict, making diplomacy near impossible. **The results** bear importance for academics, policymakers, and local actors interested in understanding the broader impacts of protracted disputes on global governance and regional stability. This work presents a new comparative perspective on two major disputes, highlighting their interconnected ramifications for international relations and suggesting lessons for future conflict-resolution approaches. **Further study** should probe these disputes' long-term socioeconomic and environmental impacts, dealing primarily with global migration, resource distribution, and regional governance issues.

Keywords: Geopolitical conflicts; international relations; regional stability; global alliances; conflict resolution

JEL Classification: F50; F51; F52; F53; F54

1. Introduction

The Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts have significantly widened the divide in international relations, which now forces regional players to consolidate with global power strategies. Therefore, this paper attempts to analyze how changing structures of global power influence regional conflicts and, in turn, provides an understanding that may help prevent further escalation. Filling observed gaps in the

¹ Dr., Department of Integrated Studies with Practice: Tourism Management, Management Small and Medium Enterprises, Faculty of Professional Studies. “Aleksandër Moisiu” University of Durrës, Albania, Address: Neighborhood, 1, Currilave Street, Durres, 2001, Albania, Corresponding author: evelinalusha@uamd.edu.al.



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increasingly bulging body of international relations literature, it accounts for the interlocking dynamics of these conflicts and their transformative impacts on both global and regional interactions. These two wars, steeped in complex histories and legacies, have a wide array of geopolitical and socioeconomic influences that play out very profoundly at both international and regional levels. This paper thus undertakes to trace the Israel-Palestine conflict and the Ukraine-Russia confrontation to see how they converge to impinge on aspects of diplomacy concerning stability and economic and security dimensions within a region. The historical traces of each conflict that stands contoured are identified herein as means through which past legacies work towards inflaming present tensions. It further assesses the functions of key players (the United States, Russia, NATO and the European Union) and global platforms in developing diplomatic trends. Also, this paper contrasts the ways these disputes impact foreign relations to find commonalities and divergences. This puts together a complete picture of understanding its wider effects. Through this review, this study tries to add to academic and policy talks on how to solve conflicts and promote regional unity.

2. The Roots of where the Ukraine-Russia Conflict Began

The Ukraine-Russia conflict is a national story, a narrative of historical relationship and ethnic ties gone wrong. In reality, it resulted from long-standing impingements over the issues of identity and sovereignty. Formally defined in relationships of dominance and defiance, both countries were embroiled in larger geopolitical conflicts involving Russia and other powers throughout most of the 20th century.(Kılıçer & Ali Demircioğlu, 2023). Some parts of Ukraine practiced exclusive nationalism and excluded other nationalities, such as Jews and Poles. The present Russian propaganda conveniently uses these selectively formed memories to prove that modern Ukraine is just a continuation of those anti-Soviet elements hiding behind independence. This story has been made to match Russian nationalist beliefs, which see Ukraine as unchangeably part of Russia's past and cultural legacy.(V. I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, Ukraine, Kyiv et al., 2023) Such historical changes explain Russia's present political claims and the ongoing troubles from the area's past that continue to influence the current conflict.(*Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*, 2003)(*International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War*, 2000)

2.1. The Role of Past Events in the Growing Tension between Ukraine and Russia

The Ukraine-Russia conflict can only be adequately understood by examining Ukraine's tortuous history. For decades of Russian rule, the ties between Russia and Ukraine have sown conflicting feelings that last to this day. Soviet-era policies of forced collectivization, followed by a famine in the 1930s, eventually laid blame on Moscow's policies, igniting feelings of resentment among Ukrainians.(Kaiser, 1968) These policies accelerated a split national identity between a Ukrainian-speaking, Catholic West and a Russian-speaking, Orthodox East. In some cases, other foreign rules also accentuated this dichotomy, especially in Eastern Ukraine, which easily fell under Russian rule; this decision helped establish the current regional dynamics.(*The Unintended Consequences of Interregionalism: Effects on Regional Actors, Societies and Structures*, 2021) Such historical divides again came starkly to the fore during key moments in the country's history involving international elections. These divisions were brought out, clearly showing how deep-seated they are and highlighting the battle for independence that had been ongoing within the country. Hence, these same historical legacies continue to inform trajectories of conflicts regarding domestic policymaking and international relations.(*International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War*, 2000)

2.2. How Crimea's Role Stirred Up the Conflict

The Crimea annexation of 2014 became a watershed moment in the Ukraine-Russia dispute, deeply embedded in geopolitical consequences. It constituted the first instance of border change by force in Europe after World War II, flouting international rules and simultaneously providing impetus for the armed hostilities that broke out in eastern Ukraine's Donbas region soon thereafter. (Charap & Colton, 2018) Taking advantage of the political vacuum created by this government crisis in Ukraine, Russian President Vladimir Putin thus stepped up his war in Donbas as much as Russia's strategic interests were served to demonstrate firmness against any possible integration of Ukraine into Western institutions. Such an integration would be seen by him as a direct challenge to Russian influence in the region. The annexation also used very bold military measures like blocking Ukrainian forces at Perevalne, which would later go on to prove Russia's commitment toward expanding its territory. (Plokyh, 2023) While the immediate human cost of the annexation was enormous, its larger impacts, because of Putin's positioning about Western resolve, have made it more likely for instability to happen in the region later. (Kaldor, 2012) These events show Crimea's key part in worsening the struggle and changing world relations.

3. Historical Background of the Israel-Palestine Conflict

The modern development of Zionism, more precisely, the birth of modern Zionism, was ideologically and politically framed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Zionist movement was based on secular nationalism, and it guaranteed a Palestinian Jewish state; thus, the homeland's exclusive rights were placed above independence anywhere else. (Tessler, 2009) The plans of the Zionists were also to be held in 1897 with the setting up of the World Zionist Organization. Later, I gathered considerable backing from European administrations to advance strategic interests in the Middle East without encouraging thoughts of self-rule. This aim, however, contradicted vague commitments toward Arab self-rule, creating tension with the area's indigenous Arab population. Increasing Jewish immigration, plus land sales conducted by absentee landlords, provoked Arab worries regarding their nationalist aspirations, exacerbated by strains brought about by the Balfour Declaration issued in 1917, which promised to help facilitate a "national home for Jewish people" in Palestine. (Finkelstein, 2003) These historical fault lines created by the colonial assumptions of European powers laid the groundwork for conflict to arise between Jewish and Palestinian communities as they grappled with nationalist ideologies. (Bao, 2018) The genesis of the conflict thus embodies not just the contesting national aspirations but also the long-lasting effects of colonialism and political interventions abroad, which tore at the region's social and political tapestry. (Mansab, 2024)

4. Understanding Regional Influences Shapes how We View the History of the Israel-Palestine Conflict

The history of the Israel-Palestine conflict has long been overdetermined by Middle East regional dynamics, themselves shaped by fluctuating imperial interests and the development of ethnic nationalisms within the imperial metropolises. The division of the Ottoman territories by British and French hands after World War I, which came to be described as the British Mandate over Palestine, led to fundamental changes in the geopolitical landscape of the area. (Kim & Barnett, 2007) The dismantling of a single Ottoman citizenship between Jews and Palestinians fostered exclusionary nationalist

movements, which prepared the competing identity claims that would come into conflict. It is reported that limited-resource management over Palestine by British authorities inadvertently escalated tensions between Jewish and Palestinian communities, a divide-and-rule strategy that fanned intercommunal violence. (Matthews, 2014) These policies, marked by selective aid and at times violent acts sponsored by the state, broke a past time of more or less peaceful living, enabling the growth of deep suspicion. While both groups tried to achieve their national dreams against a backdrop of regional turmoil, these forces made stronger a story of what appeared to be unmovable strife, with lasting effects on regional and world ties. (Maulana, 2024b)

5. Impact of the Global Community on the Israel-Palestine Conflict History

The historical path of the Israel-Palestine conflict was, for the most part, determined by the actions of international players; as such, their efforts, which balanced diplomacy against long-sustained hostilities, came to a somewhat mixed cocktail. The Sykes-Picot Agreement plus the Balfour Declaration laid the groundwork for a fight in the first part of this century by cutting British plus French circles of power and adding Jewish hopes in Palestine. (Hassan & Mustafa, 2024); while vague promises to safeguard the wants of non-Jewish groups. These colonial policies turned sowing discord into an art practiced for years. Later, initiatives like the Madrid Conference (1991) would take away all doubt, which again was co-sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union, about how regional volatility could be reduced through international cooperation in the post-Cold War era. But troubles arose when Israeli refusals confined Palestinian participation to a joint Palestinian-Jordanian team, not openly linking with the PLO (The Palestine Liberation Organization), showing the deep political sensitivities faced by global players. These efforts underline the dual way of international engagement that has helped converse and made tensions higher, shaping the conflict's lasting dynamics and influencing bigger regional actions. (Signorino, 1999)

6. Methodology

This article uses a qualitative comparative method to examine the geopolitical and sociopolitical effects of the Ukraine–Russia and Israel–Palestine conflicts. The technique rests on three parts: (1) case studies that follow the historical beginnings and current dynamics of both conflicts; (2) analysis of historical data to find important events and what part international players had; and (3) a geopolitical framework, which includes regional integration theory network analysis, for checking global as well as regional connections. The materials used come from books, reports of global groups (UNHCR, 2025; United Nations, 2025), and open data about military and aid given to help people. These wars were picked for how much they changed the world and their impact on policies. The side-by-side review looks at how the starts vary and are alike, the worldwide actions taken, and local aftereffects, which give insight into ways to solve fights.

7. Analyzing Regional and Global Dynamics

Diplomatic international relations are influenced by protracted hostilities between Ukraine and Russia and the Israel-Palestine conflicts; therefore, conflict analysis is considered fundamental in studying international relations. (Greenberg, 1966) Conflict analysis is essential for understanding systematically the root causes, dynamics, and possible future paths of any dispute so that one might recognize openings for a peaceful settlement. (Matthews, 2014) Decomposing each conflict into its parts allows analysts to

explain how different actors are connected through their actions and processes in creating dynamic conflicts.(Aggestam, 2014). Factors seriously complicating matters for management are not only at a multilateral level, but also because such conflicts have spillover effects on international strategies designed to deal with them.(Mellahi, 2021)Network analytic tools make it possible to map out structural patterns of these dyadic relations, which serve multilateral cooperation under diplomatic initiatives.(*The Costs of Conflict: Prevention and Cure in the Global Arena*, 1999). Viewed this way, the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts shed essential light on the factors that drive actions and decisions of states and leaders in the world arena, adding to larger conversations about conflict resolution and global stability.(Millard, 2020).

Table 1. Comparative Aspects of the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine Conflicts

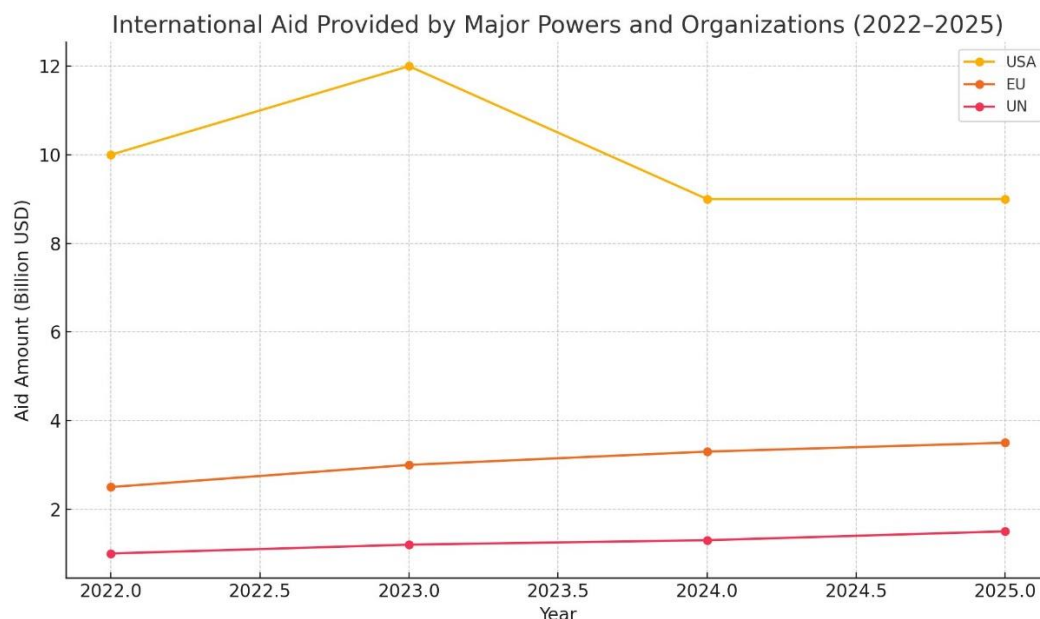
Aspect	Ukraine–Russia	Israel–Palestine
Historical Origin	Identity-based divisions of Zionism	Zionism, British Mandate
Key Actors	Russia, Ukraine, NATO, European Union	Israel, Palestine, United States, United Nations
International Involvement	Sanctions, military aid, UN resolutions;	UN resolutions, military aid to Israel

This table compares and contrasts structural features of the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts. Although both have decades, if not centuries, of history in their development, international involvement is usually attributed to different geopolitical outcomes: territorial annexation in the case of Ukraine and formulation of national identity through ideologism and colonialism in Palestine. The United States, European Union, and Russia are leading powers involved in both conflicts; however, the nature of intervention differs significantly: sanctions and military support in the case of Ukraine, as opposed to diplomacy-driven Israel-Palestine conflict resolution, along with bilateral military aid(A. Yu. Krymskyi Institute of Oriental Studies, NAS of Ukraine. 4, Hrushevskoho Str., Kyiv, 01001, Ukraine & Pylypchuk, 2013). Such an overview demonstrates how differently driven forces offer paths for conflict evolution with divergent global repercussions(Zarina Alimuddin et al., 2023).

7.1. Interconnectedness of the Conflicts

As protracted conflicts between Ukraine and Russia, as well as Israel and Palestine, unfold, major international powers articulate divergent responses. This calls for a structured conflict analysis that brings to the fore the conflict's causes, actors, and possible resolutions.(Nadkarni et al., 2024)This also means that the United States and its NATO allies are extending Ukraine an unprecedented degree of military and economic assistance in the Ukraine-Russia conflict.(*Peacemaking in International Conflict: Methods & Techniques*, 2007). Aid surpassing \$40 billion annually since 2022 is a massive help in supporting Ukraine to defend itself against the Russian invasion (NATO, 2025). The former also included diplomatic initiatives such as proposing a ceasefire for March 2025, where terms only included the Russian condition of Ukrainian surrender (U.S. Department of State, 2025). The European Union has provided lethal aid to a third country amounting to €11.1 billion via its European Peace Facility, an unprecedented history (House of Commons Library, 2025). China has, on the other hand, avoided joining the game of giving direct military supplies to Russia, but has deepened economic relations with it(Liu, 2023). This indicates its strategic interest in countering Western influence (USCC, 2025). While the U.S. has unconditionally supported Israel with military assistance and diplomatic maneuvers, China and Russia have put forward proposals for de-escalation and mediation; this aligns with their geopolitical narratives on a larger scale (Hassan & Mustafa, 2024)Conflict theory analyzes conflicts involving

leaders of states and international bodies. This conflict demonstrates the contradictions that make it necessary to continue diplomatic efforts to resolve rivalries that feed both disputes. (Starr, 2008).



Here's that same chart with the aid offerings from the USA, EU, and UN to Ukraine and Palestine between 2022 and 2025. This chart shows the transition of international assistance from 2022 to 2025; it bears out the unceasing leadership mainly by the United States in providing considerable financial assistance to Ukraine. Although meager compared to the U.S., there is an increasing trend in the contribution of the European Union over the years to reflect its growing commitment towards open-handedness and its geopolitical roles. The United Nations, on its part, continues with modest but ever-increasing levels of support geared at fierce humanitarian crises in both Ukraine and Palestine.

7.2. Responses from International Actors

International organizations have varied their approaches toward the conflicts of Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine, using the tool of systematic conflict analysis to wade through otherwise very complicated dynamics (Zartman & Kremenjuk, 2007). As indicated in Table 1, since 2022, the United Nations has been at the forefront of humanitarian assistance with a fund of \$5 billion for Ukraine and Gaza through UNRWA; besides this, it is also issuing condemnations like A/RES/77/229 against Russia's actions and support resolutions for Israel-Palestine as in A/RES73/89. While NATO has enhanced its military posture in Eastern Europe by providing arms to Ukraine, the European Union has extended broad sanctions on Russia, along with €11.1 billion in military aid to Ukraine and humanitarian assistance to Palestine (NATO, 2025; House of Commons Library, 2025). The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) observed ceasefire violations within Donbas; this, too, contributed to de-escalation measures taken later on (OSCE, 2025). Using methods like social network analysis, conflict analysis allows these bodies to examine the interaction of actors and dynamics and spot paths for joint actions. It also brings theoretical models close to empirical realities, forming well-informed strategies to end these long-standing rivalries and achieve regional stability. (Galtung, 2011).

Table 2. Responses of International Organizations to the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine Conflicts

Organization	Ukraine–Russia	Israel–Palestine
UN	\$5 billion humanitarian aid (2022-2025); A/RES/77/229 condemning Russia	A/RES73/89 supporting two-state solution; humanitarian aid Gaza
NATO	Increased military presence in Eastern Europe; military aid to Ukraine	No direct intervention
EU	€11.1 billion military aid; sanctions on Russia	Humanitarian aid to Palestine, support for a two-state solution
OSCE	Monitoring the ceasefire in Donbas	No direct intervention

This table captures the strategic responses of major international organizations towards the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts. In both instances, the United Nations has actively engaged in humanitarian services and diplomacy by adopting resolutions and providing large amounts of aid. NATO has stressed military deterrence in Eastern Europe, which shows its obligations of collective defense; it thus remains uninvolved in this particular conflict between Israel and Palestine. The EU's unprecedented military support to Ukraine contrasts with its more humanitarian measures concerning Palestine. While the OSCE has engaged in monitoring activities for Ukraine, it does not show any sign of involvement concerning the Middle East. These variations highlight the fact that institutional mandates and geopolitical priorities determine organizational engagement across conflicts on a global stage.

8. Different Regions of Interaction between them

The Ukraine-Russia conflict, along with the Israel-Palestine conflict, has spilled over dynamically-economically, humanitarian-wise, and in terms of security across their regions (Maulana, 2024a). Besides clearly threatening stability with the obstruction of free trade and movement of goods and services among people, which should ideally create a barrier to regional integration, but instead foster cooperation (Brenner & Schiller, 2019b). Economic sanctions against Russia are bound to impact the economies of Eastern European countries that share borders with Belarus and Moldova. The other dimension is that financial sanctions are affecting conditions in the Middle East since the Israel-Palestine conflict is increasing humanitarian crises in Lebanon, Jordan, and other places containing more than 1.5 million Palestinian refugees (UNHCR, 2025). Existing theories on regional integration hardly apply to such complex political realities defined by conflicts; hence, their limited predictive power (Chase-Dunn & Jorgenson, 2003). Conflict disrupts social networks as well as patterns of economic interaction; external effects thus diffuse from immediate neighboring impacts into a global system (Jedlicka et al., 2019). Therefore, regional policies have dramatically shifted towards the twin priorities of security and economic resilience. Strengthening defense cooperation in Eastern Europe and assisting Ukraine's post-conflict recovery are examples of action taken by the European Union, while the latter is trying to build cooperative frameworks among Middle Eastern states to mitigate instability (Lustick, 2019). Regional integration is essential for recovery and development because it allows capital, resources, and ideas to flow, underlining contemporary international relations' interconnectedness (Brenner & Schiller, 2019a).

8.1. How the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine Conflicts Connect and Affect each other

Of all the processes currently reshaping regional interaction, alliance, stability, and geopolitical game in the region, the Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts are primarily determining. (*Regional Integration and Social Cohesion: Perspectives from the Developing World*, 2013). These conflicts grind economic and humanitarian flows at best, stressing neighbors like Belarus and Moldova in Eastern Europe, complicating matters further by intensifying refugee crises over 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan. (Hamid Tarad Lafta Omairi, Asst. Prof. Dr., 2025) Barriers to the free movement of goods and people create within-theory challenges to the theoretical model, which often fail to predict complex outcomes. (Chase-Dunn & Jorgenson, 2003). Infrastructure serves as an institution that, if shared, increases cooperation among allies. For instance, shared infrastructure is an ally that increases cooperation among allies. An example can be found in the EU, which shares defense coordination due to a crisis with Ukraine's defense. This also promotes economic interdependence, while conflict reduces risks. (Vedby Rasmussen & Københavns Universitet., 2014). At the same time, the wars shape each other: Ukrainian sympathy for Israel, based on shared experiences of fighting against aggression, comes together with a limited understanding of the problems facing the Palestinians. (*Elections in the Middle East: What Do They Mean?*, 2004) This is complicated by Russia's pro-Palestinian position when it tries to get Israel to agree to sanctions and assist Ukraine. These dislocations and interactions indicate a demand for careful regional integration that can help offset such externalities and move toward stabilizing an enduring international order. (Jedlicka et al., 2019).

8.2. How do these Conflicts Shape International Relations Similarly and Differently?

The Ukraine-Russia and Israel-Palestine conflicts fundamentally shape international relations. They produce multiple similarities and differences in challenges for the global order (Cabrera et al., 1992). They also continue to undermine diplomatic relations, intensifying geopolitical divisions while testing the effectiveness of international norms over two sets of major powers: the United States and Russia (Allison, 2017). While the Ukraine-Russia conflict creates solidarity across borders owing to a clear-cut violation of Ukrainian sovereignty by Russia that brings Western allies militarily through NATO and sanctioning their separate ways against Russia, the former allies of Moscow, like China, maintain strategic ties (Alexander, 2022). The latter conflict is one of Israel-Palestine; it remains highly contentious because it plays out in diverging regional coalitions and divergent strategic interests from U.S. support for Israel to Russian support for Palestinian aspirations, which further complicate the prospect of a two-state solution (Evron et al., 2025). These differences come from the conflicts' unique contexts in Ukraine, where there was a blatant breach of international law, while the Middle East has long-standing land disputes. Still, they both highlight the intricate part geopolitical forces play in forming international reactions and destabilizing the world (Fukuyama, 2018).

9. Results and Discussion

The paper analyzed the Ukraine–Russia and Israel–Palestine conflicts, which are critical in determining their geopolitical and sociopolitical impacts on international relations and regional stability. The Ukraine–Russia conflict has, in turn, strained EU–NATO alliances, which have led to sanctions uniformity and military assistance (Table 1, Section 6.2), also used to illustrate how this divergence is used to demonstrate how the West is divided from its allies in Russia, such as China. The Israel–Palestine conflict nonetheless divides global powers; the United States supports Israel while Russia offers support to Palestinian aspirations. This division prevents a two-state solution. Both disputes have

deepened humanitarian crises, now involving 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, and Moldova faces greater economic strains as a result (UNHCR, 2025). These observations are consistent with theories of regional integration, which argue that conflict is a barrier to economic and security cooperation within regions. The interlinkages of these conflicts (as elaborated in Section 7.3) give an optimistic view that resolution in one would bring positive spillover in another; however, actual forecasting capability is severely hampered due to restrictions on real-time data availability. To construct informed peacebuilding strategies, better analysis should be done for the long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts.

9.1. Conclusion

The Ukraine-Russia conflict lies at the heart of a deeply split national identity between a Russian-speaking east and a Ukrainian-speaking west. At the same time, the ideologies and politics of the late 19th to early 20th centuries have been firmly anchored in Palestinian-Israeli territorial disputes, thereby deeply destabilizing the Middle East. They represent how historical legacies interact with regional and global dynamics affecting international relations and regional stability. The humanitarian crises they create due to their failure to integrate regions are best seen by refugee flows into Lebanon or economic pressures in Moldova; victims are always found when conflicts like these interrupt neighboring economies. The linkage is that anything in Ukraine will change security dynamics in the Middle East. Equally important is that any change in Israel-Palestine relations will alter how Western powers deal with Ukraine. Conflict, as seen in crises that border on disputes, hence the need for coordinated efforts (see Table 1, Section 6.2). The paper presents geopolitical factors playing a dynamic role. Limitations regarding the availability of data on the impacts of resolutions suggest further investigation in future research to develop predictive models regarding conflict interdependencies to improve peacekeeping.

10. Recommendations

- **Strengthen Regional Blocs for Peacebuilding:** Regional organizations, like the European Union and the Arab League, should take leading roles in conflict resolution efforts and spillover effect coordination, respectively. Context-specific solutions from regional alliances effectively address security, trade, and humanitarian challenges, thus fostering stability.
- **Promote Economic Resilience:** Economies of conflict-affected countries should be diversified. Diversification reduces vulnerabilities to sanctions and trade disruptions. Thus, it is reasonable to believe that it would enhance regional stability.
- **Develop Conflict Early-Warning Systems.** Create early-warning systems through cooperation between scholars and practitioners from several countries to monitor conflict indicators. Using already available resources, such as universities, makes a timely diplomatic intervention that can help reduce the risks of escalation.
- **Support Refugees and IDPs:** Develop strong frameworks for the safe passage, resettlement, and integration of refugees and IDPs. Good displacement management avoids causes of regional tension; it is precisely what had occurred in the Palestinian refugee crisis in Jordan (UNHCR, 2025).
- **Improve Great Power Coordination.** Urge major powers to have a strategic conversation that aligns their efforts in conflict resolution. A coordinated policy diminishes geopolitical rivalries and paves the way for resolution in Ukraine and the Middle East.

- **Fight Media Misinformation** Social media should be controlled, and an agreement with media houses should be made to ensure responsible journalism and counter-misinformation. Correct reporting helps ease public tension and backs peace efforts by stopping misinformation-driven escalation.

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