



The Impact of Extreme International Political Conflicts on the Household Consumption Based on Big Data Analysis

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Abstract. In 2022, the globe has not been peaceful, as various disputes, political negotiations, and even furious wars have disturbed the political stability. Most significantly, the Russian-Ukraine war directly break the normal life for citizens in these countries. For the indirect impact, citizens' consumptions around the whole world have been fluctuated due to the relevance of international trade. To further understand the impact of the brutal wars on citizens, especially changes in household consumption, this paper summarizes and analyzes specific data. During the research, firstly, I chose major countries in different categories which can act as best representatives. Going further, the paper collects data from both the macro-economy and micro-economy to have a complete and precise conclusion. Among that, GDP and CPI are considered since they are the best demonstrations about overall human consumption; export and import are also part of that due to the close relationship between resident costs and national costs; be more specifically, prices of all kinds of products are also analyzed, since these detailed data are the most intuitive and convincing representations of people's consumption in the context of war. After the whole analysis, there are several conclusions derived from it. In the first place, for Russian and Ukraine, their dramatic influence is undoubtable, but Russian is easier to recover to original peace compared to Ukraine since the original profound bases. Additionally, US citizens experienced the most for the products' prize fluctuation; China, UK and France also underwent impacts, but these consequences are limited to specific products' catalogs. Finally, overall, in the context of Russian-Ukraine war, the impact is not so dramatic that most countries restore the stability of household consumption in three months or so, which also circumvents unnecessary anxiety among people around the world. In general, this study focuses on the topic of Russian-Ukraine political conflict and war that people are most concerned about recently and emphasizes on the topic of household consumption that is most relevant to people's life. At the same time, through multi-dimensional data and various types of investigation, the conclusion of the research is also more convincing and credible.

Keywords: International political conflicts · household consumption · data analysis

1 Introduction

With the progress and changes of the times, every country has made efforts for its own development and expansion of power. In order to maximize their own interests, various countries hold a lot of conferences, negotiations and alliances etc. However, in the process of political confrontation, conflicts will inevitably exist. Both sides suggest that their rights have been damaged and neither side is willing to make concessions. Thus, gradually things get worse, which leads to international political conflict. At the same time, since World War II, the economic system is no longer confined to countries. Money and transactions flowed across countries, and the global economic system was formed and perfected. As a result, any change in the economic model of one country will affect many other countries, causing a series of chain reactions. Hence, global conflicts must be a catalyst of the turmoil of the international economy which leads me to deduce the relationship between these two factors. Household consumption explains the market value of all products and services purchased by households. As a result, it is not only the economic model most closely related to citizens but also a major component of these economic influences. By exploring the impact on household economy under the background of political conflicts, urban development can be helped in many aspects. At the national level, they are acutely aware of the impact of international conflict on the lives of ordinary people and social stability. At the citizen level, they can understand the real situation and find ways to deal with it. For researchers, by summarizing past experience and lessons, they can limit the influence of political confrontation on economic conditions to the greatest extent.

The drastic international trade conflict led to the decrease of average global GDP around 1.96%; many countries will experience resources redistribution; a large amount of labor displacement [1]. The new international political economy relationship with oil over past decades due to different social background [2]. Shape of violent conflict under economy and interest purpose from 1990–2000 [3]. Prediction on future global conflict to help people prepare in advance to prevent the dramatic impact on citizens' normal life [4]. The extent and range of Covid-19 pandemic and oil price influence on increasing polarization across political parties in the US [5]. An analysis of the most severe economic crises in different European democracies following severe social conflicts between 2013 and 2017 [6]. An estimate of post-conflict commodity index in Syria and an analysis of the overall retreat of economy [6]. Analysis of the impact of HIV prevalence on conflict and economic power using data from 137 countries [7]. Summarize and discuss the global conflict risk index to estimate the probability of political conflict risk in the next four years, in order to facilitate the modeling of prevention measures by scholars and governments [8]. Investors' global assessment of the green energy transition after the Russia-Ukraine war [9]. The economic influence of Russian-Ukraine war on the other major countries in both trade and commodity service [10]. The imposed international sanction on Russian both influence economy stability of Russia and the disruption of global supplied chain [11]. As the major supplier of oil and coal, Russia-Ukraine war destroyed the collaboration of this necessary commodity chain which has a disruption on a bunch of European countries [12]. Food insecurity, as one of the possible results of Russia-Ukraine war may cause the vulnerability of food policies and price stock in MENA countries, also the increase of food price around the whole world [13].

The interrelationship of energies and resources between Russia and Ukraine both before and after the war. Due to the competition between these potential energies, there are a large influence on their country's economy stability [14].

Instead of society's economy influence, this paper will focus on the impact of extreme international political conflict on household consumptions. Based on the furious Russia-Ukraine war, it is hard to get the cumulative costs among the war with the long war and the unpredictable consumptions. Thus, representative commodity prices in several major world countries will be collected in this research to represent the economic status after the war. In addition, through data analysis, it can get a closer examination to the relationship between household consumption fluctuation and international situation under the impact of political struggle by obtaining perspectives from both macro and micro way. In addition, by a series of analogies, this example of event is used to foreshadow upcoming conflict. For citizens, it introduces the fact of increasing consumptions during the period of conflict; For the government, it reminds them of the necessity for enough preparation to handle the social disturbance. This paper is organized in following steps. In section two, the data about GDP and CPI will be collected on analyzing the situation in a macroscopic view. And then, section three will concern the inter-relationship between each country's trading system by observing export and import. In addition, the passage will choose four typical products in a specific period to go deeper about the influence of the political conflict. The last part will explore the correlation among products' price, countries, and conflict period for a cross-sectional analysis.

2 Data Comparison of GDP and CPI in Major Countries Under Russian-Ukraine War

This section is intended to give a general idea of the overall economic situation of each country under political conflict, specifically the Russian-Ukraine war. The data about GDP and CPI, which are the two most significant economic index indicators, will be collected on analyzing the situation in a macroscopic view. Following content will use concrete data about changing rates in GDP and CPI before and over the war to make the comparison. It is useful to present the most direct impact of war on different countries.

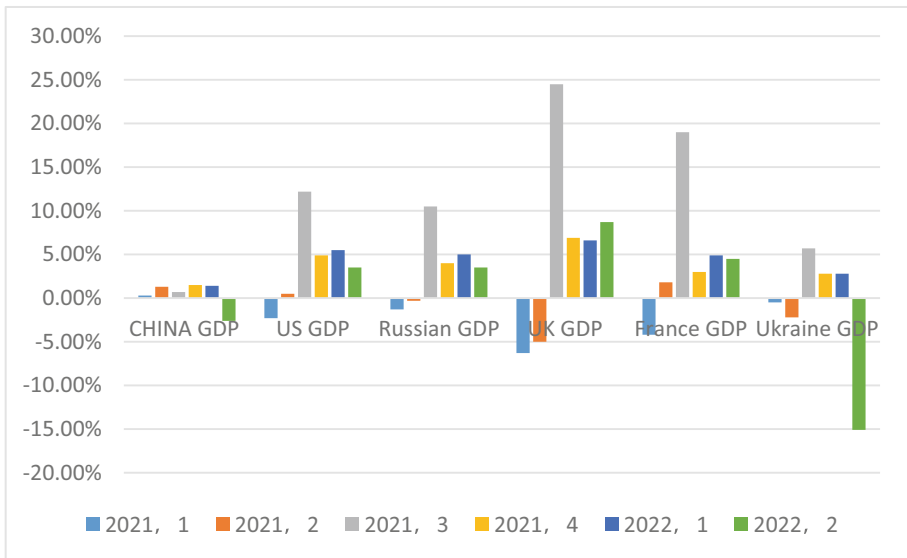
2.1 GDP Analysis

GDP is an important measurement to test the value of products for a specific country in a given period. It can represent a broad and overall economic consumption trend in different countries. The following data is about GDP changing rate quarter over quarter from 6 countries from 2021 to 2022. The data was obtained through official records in China, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine, which are presented in Table 1 and Fig. 1.

Through Table 1 and Fig. 1, the fluctuation of GDP is apparent in all exemplified countries. From second quarter to third quarter, the GDP of all the countries except China increased dramatically. Through the data from first quarter to the second quarter of 2022, it is noticeable that almost all of countries experienced decreasing in GDP to some extent. Especially in Ukraine and China. For US, Russia, and France, although

Table 1. GDP change rate of 6 countries

	CHINA GDP	US GDP	Russian GDP	UK GDP	France GDP	Ukraine GDP
2021, 1	0.30%	-2.30%	-1.30%	-6.30%	-4.20%	-0.50%
2021, 2	1.30%	0.50%	-0.30%	-5%	1.80%	-2.20%
2021, 3	0.70%	12.20%	10.50%	24.50%	19%	5.70%
2021, 4	1.50%	4.90%	4%	6.90%	3%	2.80%
2022, 1	1.40%	5.50%	5%	6.60%	4.90%	2.80%
2022, 2	-2.60%	3.50%	3.50%	8.70%	4.50%	-15.10%

**Fig. 1.** GDP change rate of 6 countries.

their GDP shrink, it doesn't have some major influence for their overall GDP. For UK, its GDP is stable and even increased a little bit which is special among these data.

2.2 CPI Analysis

CPI means the Price index for all urban consumers. It is a crucial indicator for the measurement of the inflation and deflation in each country which is a common factor to test the economy health. Here are the data from China, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records from July 2021 to July 2022. To represent these data clearly, Table 2 and Fig. 2.

As can be seen from Table 2 and Fig. 2, CPI remains stable in most countries. There was a slight increase, but it was negligible. Therefore, the state form and economic status of these countries are stable without much influence. However, for Russia and Ukraine,

Table 2. CPI of 6 countries

	China	US	Russian	UK	France	Ukraine
21.7.	100.5	273.003	199.8	111.3	106.4	317.9
21.8.	100.6	273.567	200.1	112.1	107.05	317.2
21.9.	100.6	274.31	201.3	112.4	106.81	321
21.10.	101.3	276.589	203.5	113.6	107.25	323.9
21.11.	101.7	277.948	205.5	114.5	107.64	326.5
21.12.	101.4	278.802	207.2	115.1	107.85	328.5
22.1.	101.9	281.148	209.2	114.9	108.12	332.8
22.2.	102.5	283.716	211.7	115.8	108.94	338.1
22.3.	102.5	287.504	227.8	117.1	110.49	353.3
22.4.	102.9	289.109	231.4	120	110.97	364.2
22.5.	102.7	292.298	231.7	120.8	111.72	374.1
22.6.	102.7	296.311	230.8	N/A	112.55	N/A

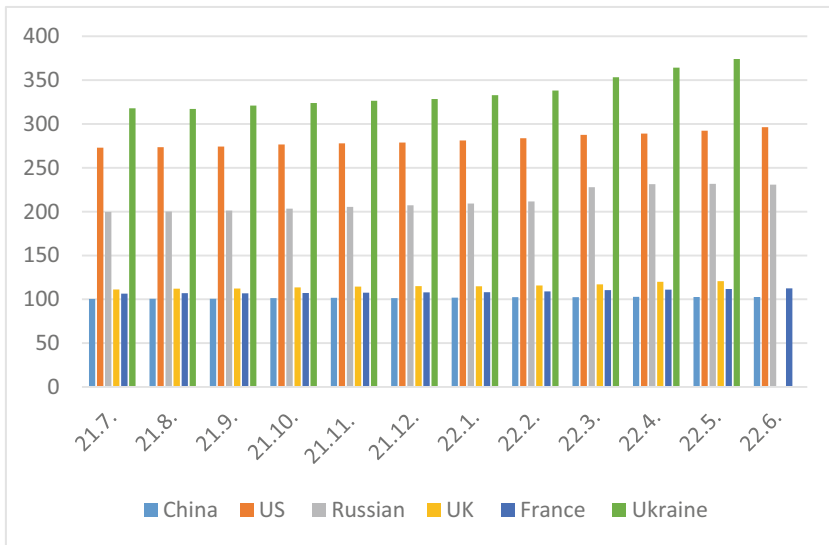


Fig. 2. CPI of 6 Countries

since the beginning of the war, their CPI has greatly increased. It represents that regional factor has a big influence on cpi. It also demonstrates that the war had a great impact on their products' prices and household daily consumption price.

Table 3. Export of 6 countries

Export	China(b)	US (b)	Russian (b)	UK (b)	France (b)	Ukraine
21.7.	282.31	214	44.7	51.1	41	5603.2
21.8.	294.01	216	42.9	50.5	42.6	6297.9
21.9.	305.31	211	45.3	50.8	42.4	6394.5
21.10.	299.72	226	46.6	56.4	43.6	6264.1
21.11.	324.81	229	48.9	56.7	44.2	6793.3
21.12.	340.4	233	57.4	56.05	44.3	6808.5
22.1.	327.29	228	45.9	52.3	47.7	6011.4
22.2.	217.42	233	N/A	55.3	45.9	5380.2
22.3.	276.08	245	N/A	56.08	45.9	2647.2
22.4.	273.62	252	N/A	58.7	47.1	2673.6
22.5.	308.25	255.9	N/A	61.1	47.8	N/A

3 Export and Import Data Analysis

This section will dive into more specific data for a further and explicit analysis of the impact of political conflict. To be more specific, this chapter will focus on the export and import. When we consider the impact of international conflict on economy, the global trade market will definitely be influenced since the chaos in the social order. Thus, the comparison between export and import values over the war is the best representations to show the influence.

3.1 Export Data Analysis

Export is a typical method for countries to interact with other nations. It includes selling goods and services in all categories, which are significant for global trading.

Here are the exact data about export value for China, US, Russian, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records. The unit of money for the first five cities is billion dollars, while the unit for Ukraine is dollars.

From Table 3, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4, it can be clearly reflected that the export of all countries had a precipitous decline in February and then began to gradually recover and stabilize after March. This situation shows that in the early stage of the war, the impact on international transactions was significant. In contrast, due to the relatively stable economic situation around the world, countries could quickly adjust and restore stability. To sum up, the political conflict has some influences on the export within a short period of time.

3.2 Import Data Analysis

Import is a conventional way for countries to get products produced by others to make up for their material deficiencies or show their economic strength. Here are the exact

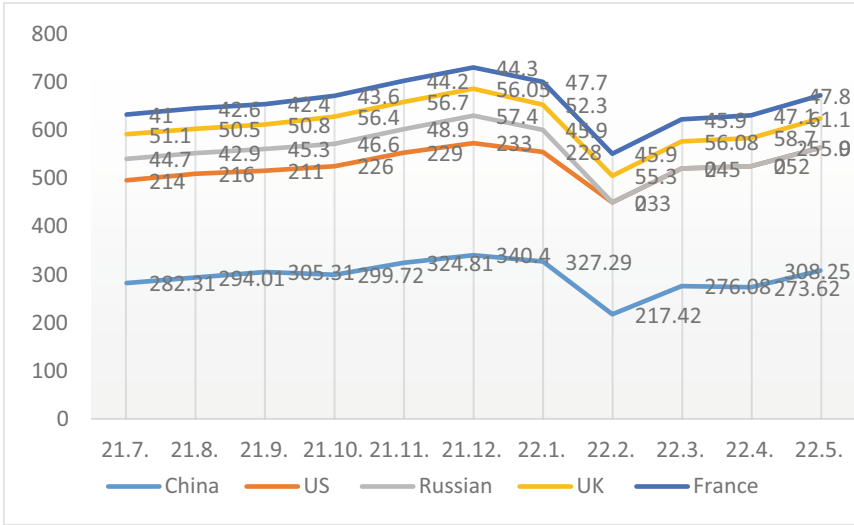


Fig. 3. Export of 5 countries



Fig. 4. Export of Ukraine

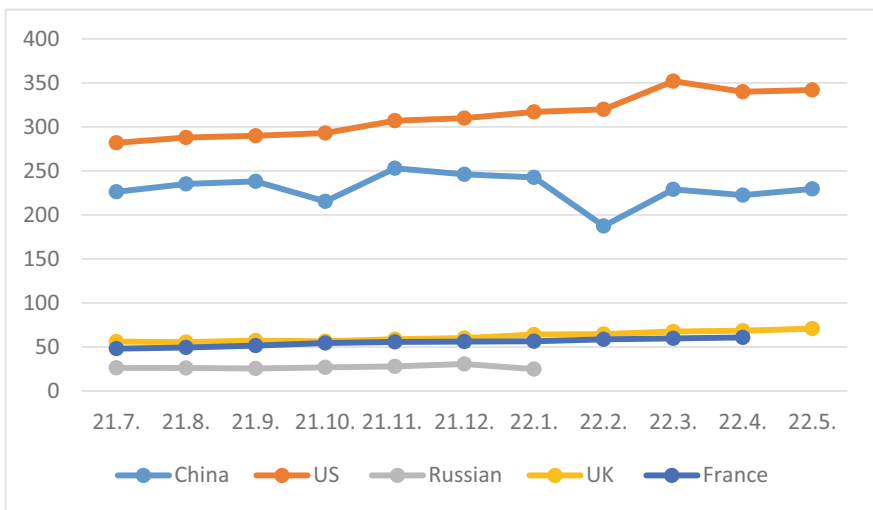
data about import value for China, US, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records. The unit of money for the first five cities is billion dollars while the unit for Ukraine is dollars.

It can be seen in these Table 4, Fig. 5, and Fig. 6 that there are differences in import of different countries. For Britain and France, they continue to hold steady. For China, there was some increase in import between February and March; For the United States, imports produced a relatively large reduction; But they all stabilized quickly, so the impact wasn't that big. But for Ukraine, since the beginning of the war, their import had a huge impact which is a rapid decline. In my opinion, as a relatively backward country, Ukraine is not able to solve its own economic fluctuations immediately since the unstable basis. However, for other power countries, the impact on them is insignificant and easily controlled, which results in these import gaps between different nations.

Conclusively, by observing trends in the images of import and export table, it is obvious to notice some changes to some extent. According to the export, there is a dramatic decrease in February 2022 for all countries. In contrast, the import change is not so extensive except in China and Ukraine. These two countries have a period of

Table 4. Import of 6 countries

	China (b)	US (b)	Russian (b)	UK (b)	France (b)	Ukraine
21.7.	226.36	282	26.29	56.1	48.1	6230.4
21.8.	235.27	288	26.01	55.6	49.3	6339.3
21.9.	238.14	290	25.5	57.2	51.5	6763.2
21.10.	215.32	293	26.8	56.5	54.4	6691.4
21.11.	253.05	307	27.9	58.8	55.8	7737.2
21.12.	246.16	310	30.67	60.1	56.1	7944
22.1.	242.65	317	24.75	64.1	56.5	6192.1
22.2.	187.34	320		64.6	58.6	6188.3
22.3.	228.94	352		67.6	59.8	1754.4
22.4.	222.5	340		68.5	60.8	2607.2
22.5.	229.49	342		70.9		

**Fig. 5.** Import of 6 countries

reduction of import in February 2022 while the others almost keep the same or increase a little bit.

4 Price Impact Data Analysis of Typical Consumer Goods

In this section, in order to point out more clearly the specific price changes and the impact, in the paper, gasoline, meat, vegetables and grains are selected for detailed analysis. Firstly, I choose gasoline because Russia is a big oil country and oil is their



Fig. 6. Import of 6 countries

biggest industry. Thus, I predict that the war between Russia and Ukraine may have some effect on oil prices around the whole world. Secondly, meat, vegetables and grains are primary food categories people need to consume for enough nutrients, which are closely related to normal life. As a result, the price of these products can draw more people’s attention.

4.1 Gasoline Price Analysis

With the progress of society, cars are gradually becoming the mode of travel for most people. Because of this, gasoline consumption is essential for citizens’ everyday life, and people’s concern for their prices has increased dramatically. In addition, since Russia is the major provider of gasoline, the ongoing war bounds to have some impact on the gasoline market. Thus, it is a necessary product to be considered.

The following table and graphs are the data about gasoline price for China, US, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine in unit dollar through their official released monthly economic records.

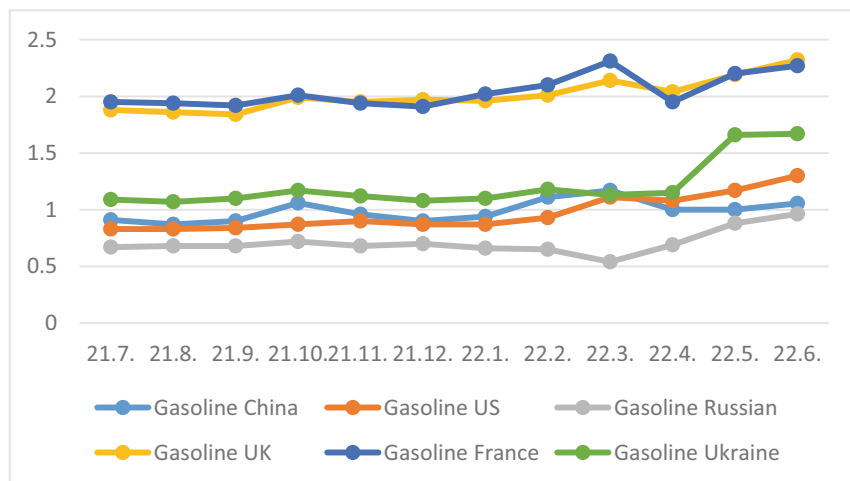
Through Table 5 and Fig. 7, the gasoline prices keep constant from July 21 to February 22. From February to March, countries except for Russia and Ukraine all increased their gasoline price. Russian gasoline price decreases the most while Ukraine gasoline price decreases a little bit. This influence might be due to the Russian-Ukraine war. Since fierce wars in these two countries, they are less likely to drive in cities, so the price of oil goes down. However, in other countries because Russia is the largest gasoline provider, it is hard to trade with Russia during the period of war which makes these countries get insufficient gasoline. Thus, the decrease in the total amount of gasolines has further led to an increase in their prices.

4.2 Meat Price Analysis

Food is an indispensable presence in human life, and meat, as the main food, provides the necessary nutrition for human growth - protein. Additionally, it is the most common consumer product in the schedule life, and that is the reason for this commodity as the object of the research. Here is the data about meat price changing rate month to month for

Table 5. Gasoline price of 6 countries

	China	US	Russian	UK	France	Ukraine
21.7.	0.91	0.83	0.67	1.88	1.95	1.09
21.8.	0.87	0.83	0.68	1.86	1.94	1.07
21.9.	0.9	0.84	0.68	1.84	1.92	1.1
21.10.	1.06	0.87	0.72	1.99	2.01	1.17
21.11.	0.96	0.9	0.68	1.95	1.94	1.12
21.12.	0.9	0.87	0.7	1.97	1.91	1.08
22.1.	0.94	0.87	0.66	1.96	2.02	1.1
22.2.	1.11	0.93	0.65	2.01	2.1	1.18
22.3.	1.17	1.11	0.54	2.14	2.31	1.13
22.4.	1	1.08	0.69	2.04	1.95	1.15
22.5.	1	1.17	0.88	2.19	2.2	1.66
22.6.	1.055	1.3	0.962	2.32	2.27	1.67

**Fig. 7.** Gasoline price of 6 countries

China, US, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records.

According to Table 6 and Fig. 8, the price of meat in China continuously decreases from January to March, especially dramatic in March. And then, it gradually increases, which catches up to the normal price. The meat price in US continuously increases, especially during March. In the end, the price of meat in Russia decreases most of time but increases from March to April. Through these, it is easy to notice that the price of

Table 6. Meat price changing rate of 6 countries

	China	US	Russia
2022, 1	-0.8	0.9	-0.2
2022, 2	-1.5	1	-1.3
2022, 3	-4.9	5.1	-1
2022, 4	0.4	2.1	1.2
2022, 5	1.9	0.65	-0.8
2022, 6	1	0.02	-1.4

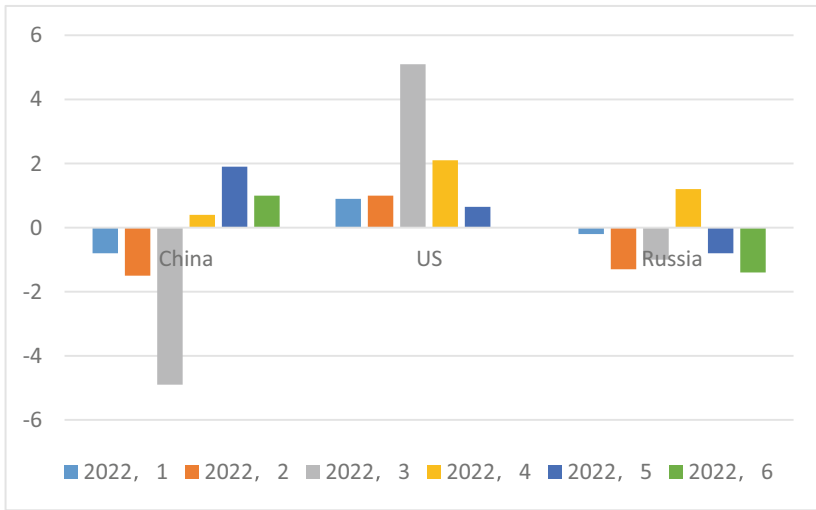


Fig. 8. Meat price changing rate of 6 countries

meat is still influenced by the war, and it decreased in China while increasing in US and Russia.

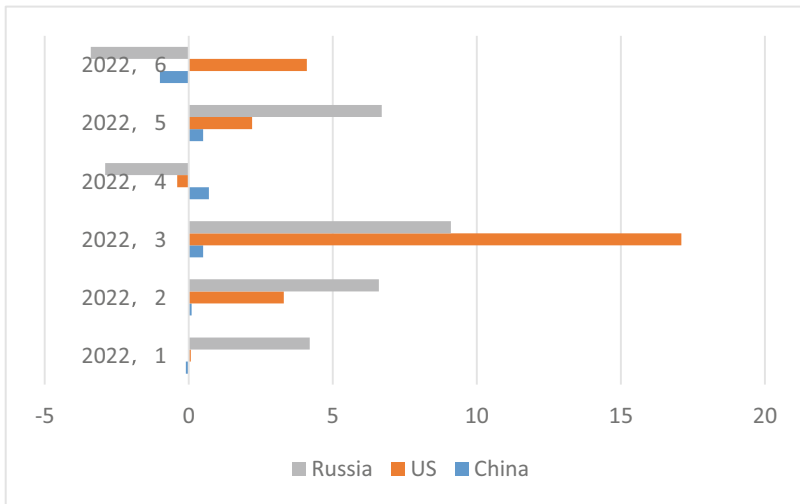
4.3 Cereal Price Analysis

Just like meat, cereal is the essential intake of nutrition for people. As a daily staple, people have a great demand for cereal. Therefore, when we discuss the stability of the economic market, the price fluctuation of this most daily commodity can be a good indicator. This is the data about cereal price changing rate month to month for China, US, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records.

According to Table 7, Fig. 9, the price of grains in China almost keeps the same which is steady. For both America and Russia, grain price increases noticeably during

Table 7. Cereal price changing rate of 6 countries

	China	US	Russia
2022, 1	-0.1	0.07	4.2
2022, 2	0.1	3.3	6.6
2022, 3	0.5	17.1	9.1
2022, 4	0.7	-0.4	-2.9
2022, 5	0.5	2.2	6.7
2022, 6	-1	4.1	-3.4

**Fig. 9.** Cereal price changing rate of 6 countries

February and March and then drops back to normal one. It might cause by the war that influences the price of import. Thus, the price of grains increased during that time.

4.4 Vegetable Price Analysis

Vegetables are also a representative commodity for similar reasons. Because of differences in the number of vegetables grown in different countries, some countries make money by exporting, others by importing vegetables to meet their market demand. Now because of the war, there may be some impact on their market as well, and that is the reason for us to explore it. This is the data about cereal price changing rate month to month for China, US, Russia, United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine through their official released monthly economic records.

According to Table 8 and Fig. 10, for all three countries, vegetable prices rose significantly in the first three months, followed by a gradual recovery in the next three

Table 8. Vegetable price changing rate of 6 countries

	China	US	Russia
2022, 1	3.1	3.7	4.7
2022, 2	6	7.9	4.8
2022, 3	0.4	24.8	4.7
2022, 4	-3.5	-6.8	1.6
2022, 5	-15	-3.4	-1.2
2022, 6	-9.2	-7.8	-3.7

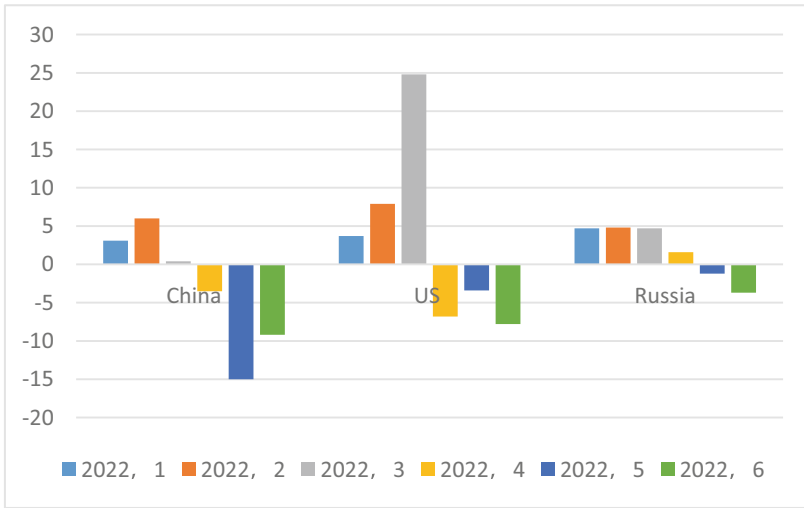


Fig. 10. Vegetable price changing rate of 6 countries

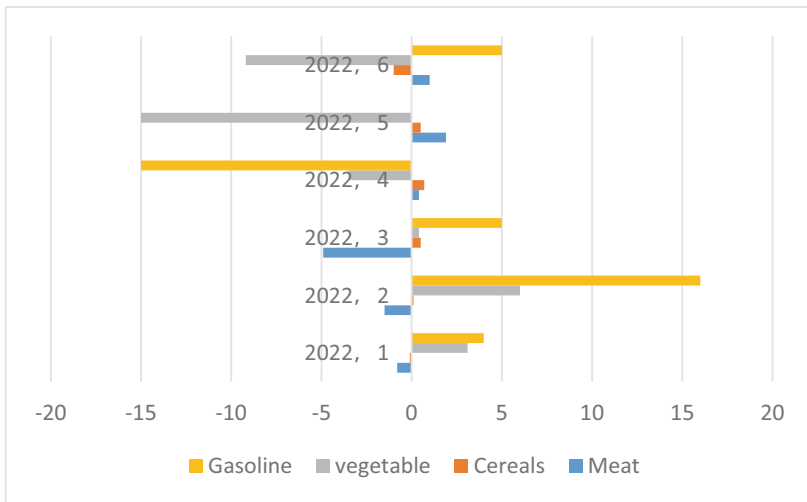
months. Notably, vegetable prices in the United States rose sharply in March, presumably as an indirect effect of the war on them. Because they have to import vegetables from other countries, they have a shortage of vegetables, which leads to the increase in vegetable prices.

5 Correlation Analysis Among Products' Price, Countries and Conflict Period

In the following analysis, three factors are considered: country, time, and commodity-specific changing rate. A cross-sectional comparison of the price trends of each product in different countries leads to certain conclusions about the degree of response of different commodities under the influence of political conflicts and the timing. Hence, the time period chosen here is the six months before and after the Russia-Ukraine war; the countries selected are the participating countries Russia, developed countries the United

Table 9. Different products' changing rate in China

	Meat	Cereals	vegetable	Gasoline
2022, 1	-0.8	-0.1	3.1	4
2022, 2	-1.5	0.1	6	16
2022, 3	-4.9	0.5	0.4	5
2022, 4	0.4	0.7	-3.5	-15
2022, 5	1.9	0.5	-15	0
2022, 6	1	-1	-9.2	5

**Fig. 11.** Different products' changing rate in China

States, and the developing countries China. Their impact trends can be better represented through these different representatives.

Equation:

A: last month's price for the commodity

B: this month's price for the commodity

Equation: $(B - A)/A * 100\%$

5.1 China Products Analysis

According to the table and Table 9 and Fig. 11, it can be noticed that the price of cereal in China keeps a comparatively stable increasing rate from February to June. The price of vegetable and gasoline increased dramatically during the conflict but soon went back to stable. Conversely, the price of meet drop during the Russian-Ukraine war but increase to the original price after the most intense period of the conflict.

Table 10. Different products' changing rate in US

	Meat	Cereals	vegetable	Gasoline
2022, 1	0.9	0.07	3.7	0
2022, 2	1	3.3	7.9	7
2022, 3	5.1	17.1	24.8	19
2022, 4	2.1	-0.4	-6.8	-2
2022, 5	0.65	2.2	-3.4	8
2022, 6	0.02	4.1	-7.8	11

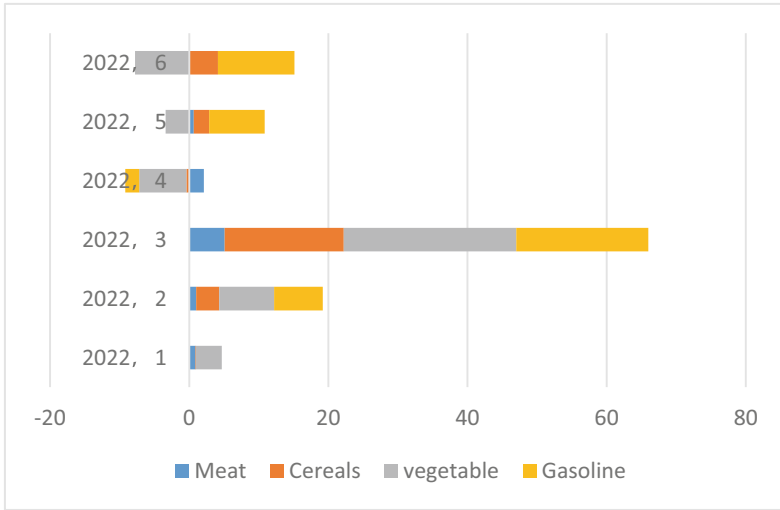


Fig. 12. Different products' changing rate in US.

5.2 US Products' Analysis

Based on the Table 10 and Fig. 12, it is noticeable that the price for all these four categories' commodities increase extensively. Especially for meet, cereal and gasoline. For vegetable, it soon went back to the original price after the sudden increase. However, for cereals and gasoline, although there are some decreases during March, their complete prices are still increasing later.

5.3 Russian Products' Analysis

Based on Table 11 and Fig. 13, the price of cereals and vegetables increased in a large extent during the most intensive war and then went back to the original like most other countries. For meat, its price decreases at the beginning and then keeps back later, which almost keeps stable. Most noticeably, the price of gasoline decreases dramatically in

Table 11. Different products' changing rate in Russian

	Meat	Cereals	vegetable	Gasoline
2022, 1	-0.2	4.2	4.7	0
2022, 2	-1.3	6.6	4.8	-2
2022, 3	-1	9.1	4.7	-16
2022, 4	1.2	-2.9	1.6	17
2022, 5	-0.8	6.7	-1.2	2
2022, 6	-1.4	-3.4	-3.7	9

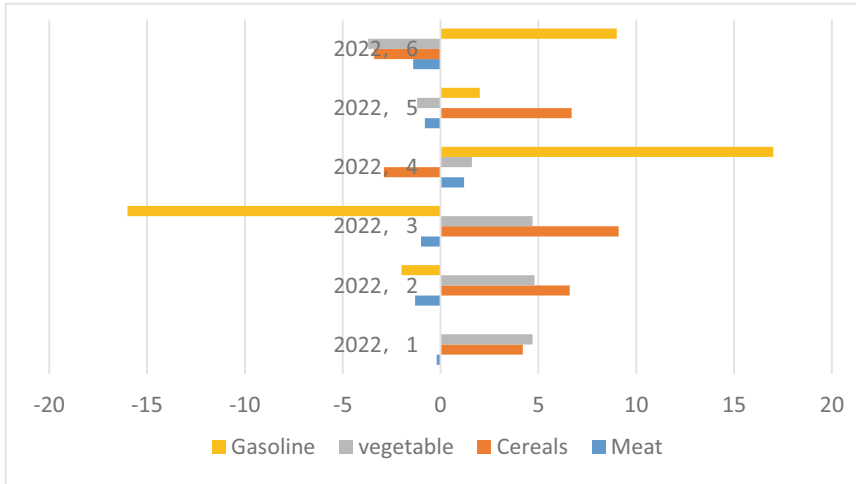


Fig. 13. Different products' changing rate in Russian

Russian during the political conflict, but also comes back to a stable price just in a month.

5.4 Comparison and Conclusion

All these products perform differently under the conflict background. According to these three brief analyses, there are some conclusions derived from them.

Firstly, gasoline appears to be the most influential product during the Russian-Ukraine war. It is reasonable to explain that due to Russia playing a significant role in the world gasoline market, the conflict disturbs their inner order, which further disturbs the global market supply. Thus, with the lack of gasoline resources, the price of it outside Russia increases dramatically. Although, after the furious months, it changes back to the stability somehow, the price of gasoline still maintains higher than before.

Secondly, price trend for cereals seems different in China compared to US and Russia. It is reasonable to infer that most cereals in China are self-supplied. As a result,

the global disturbance will not interrupt their own supplement and can almost keep the original order. However, in US and Russia, their cereal supply is derived from imports. As a result, the global chaos had some impact on their import chains since the instability of the global economy. Thus, during February and March, the price of cereals in these two countries show a large increase. During February, there are still some stocks for cereals. In contrast, in March, the stock is not so sufficient with the sudden war. Thus, the price increment is more dramatic during this period.

Thirdly, the meat price trend is surprising. It appears so diversely in different countries. In China, it is the only product that decreases the value during the period of war and then recovers back to the original price later. In US, the price of meat increases a lot during February and March which is influenced by the war. In Russia, the price of meat also decreases during the war, even after the conflict. Thus, three different categories of countries present different characteristics of the meat price during the war, which shows the instability of meat.

Lastly, the vegetable, all these three countries indicate an intensive increment in the price of vegetables during the period of conflict and then changes back to the original price for three months. This increment is also the most dramatic one among all four products. Thus, it implies that vegetable prices can be subject to great volatility under international conflicts. Their prices can increase significantly at the most chaotic times, but at the same time they can also regain stability within a certain short period.

6 Conclusion

Through the above data collection and analysis, I insist that international political conflict indeed has some influence over the global economic system. In a broad view, the GDP has fallen in most countries while CPI inflates a lot in Russia and Ukraine, and almost keeps stable with little increase over other countries. It implies that the Russian-Ukraine war has an undoubted impact on the exhibiting countries, but it is rather less obvious for other countries. Although some trading routes are confined, and part of commodity supplies are obstructed, their influences are not so detrimental that they can almost disturb global stability. Considering the international economic ties, most countries have been affected, and global transactions have been decreased a lot. For Russia and Ukraine, their exports and imports reached the lowest point during the war, which indirectly influenced the other countries' trading. Noticeably, United States' import and export rates fluctuate most significantly, which you can see that under a political conflict such as war, both developing and developed countries will be implicated in some way. In the end, when we are getting closer to the commodities, it shows that different countries have different commodity demands. Since this is a war between Ukraine and Russia, the lack of gasoline is extremely significant in all countries. In addition, vegetables are also in short supply in various countries, so national governments can prepare in advance. Finally, the United States' large demand for import to the impact of their prices being particularly large when the international economy is unstable due to international conflicts. To sum up, it is especially critical for the U.S. government to be prepared in advance for any eventuality. For the citizens, household consumption will not be influenced on such a large scale, but it is still vital to prepare enough supplies in advance. Also, inevitable

defects in supplies will allow the price of goods to be raised, and consumer spending will also rise, but these effects can also be restored to the original in a short period of time. Thus, apart from making enough preparation, the most important thing to ensure own safety.

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