



A Literature Review of the Impact of Russia Ukraine Conflict on the Global Economy and China's Countermeasures Under the Background of Agent Strategy

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Abstract. At present, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is getting worse and worse, and there is no easing situation. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine is obviously important for the agent war. The summary mainly elaborates the meaning, motivation and operation mode of the agent war, and systematically summarizes the various impacts of the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine on the global economy, which is helpful to study the development direction of the global economy under the agent war movement mode in the next step, and provide relevant basis for our country to comprehensively analyze agent war.

Keywords: Russia Ukraine conflict · Agent strategy · Global economy · Sport mode

1 Introduction

The outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is that hegemonic countries, faced with a serious crisis in the global financial system, in order to strive for more resources and wealth to maintain their global hegemony, use the form of proxy wars to curb the development of major countries and control the global economy [1].

In the relevant literature, it focuses on the profound impact of the Russian Ukrainian conflict on the world economy and trade. Some scholars believe that, to some extent, with the advent of economic globalization, people's thinking patterns and forms of war have not changed at all. The hegemonists led by the United States believe that they have a strong power to reshape the world. But we should see that the outbreak of the Russian Ukrainian conflict not only brings serious challenges to the economy of both sides, but also has an important impact on global economic development. Especially under the current global COVID-19, combined with the severe sanctions imposed by the United States and Europe and other western countries on Russia, the world economy has been severely hit, which is changing the competition pattern in the international economic field to some extent [2]. At the same time, the outbreak of the Russian Ukrainian conflict has had a huge impact on the global industrial chain, global energy and food. The EU countries have become the biggest losers, which has a profound impact on the global economy.

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2 Representation of Agent War in Russia Ukraine Conflict

Agent war means that a third party indirectly participates in and instigates the conflict between the other two actors for its own benefit and provides military, organizational, resource, political and other support to one of the conflicting parties [3]. The essence of proxy war is a strategic tool for capitalist powers to maintain their status as great powers and seek hegemony. For example, the United States only carried out air strikes against Qaddafi in the Libyan war, while ground strikes mainly relied on Libyan rebels, spending only about \$1 billion in the war, which is insignificant compared with the total amount of \$1.2 trillion in the Iraq war and the Afghanistan war, but also achieved a variety of strategic objectives such as selling arms, subverting the enemy regime and controlling strategic locations. When the United States is strong, it usually tends to launch direct war, and the use of proxy war can reduce war investment. After the Vietnam War, the Soviet Union began to launch an offensive against the world, which made the United States increase the use of proxy war to achieve the purpose of containing its opponents and expanding its own power.

In 2014, after Crimea was actually controlled by Russia, the United States put pressure on Russia. The EU friendly countries began to provide assistance to Ukraine, including the provision of advanced weapons and equipment, guiding Ukraine's armed forces to conduct tactical training, and timely sharing information on the situation between Russia and Ukraine. However, this intervention is more recessive, and both the US and Ukraine deliberately keep a low profile [4]. Since the second half of 2021, the United States has repeatedly warned Ukraine and the international community that Russia may launch military operations against Ukraine. Before the Russian Ukrainian conflict broke out on February 24, 2022. The United States directly exerts pressure on Russia to restrain its actions.

As the most powerful military power in the world, the United States has not adopted a direct conflict model in the process of maintaining hegemony. Especially since the 21st century, the United States has repeatedly used "agents" to deal with what it considers hostile forces. The outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is that Ukraine, the agent of the United States, took the lead and the United States secretly manipulated to achieve the suppression of Russia by the United States [5].

3 The Status Quo of the Global Economic Impact of the Russian Ukrainian Conflict and China's Countermeasures

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has triggered slow global economic growth and inflation. It is mainly manifested in three aspects: First, the price of food, energy and other commodities has risen to promote inflation. Second, the economies of countries adjacent to Russia and Ukraine were seriously affected, and a large number of refugees poured in. Third, the decline in corporate confidence and the increase in uncertainty among investors will exert great pressure on asset prices, leading to a tighter and tighter financing environment, which may stimulate capital outflows from emerging markets [6].

From the perspective of the impact of the Russian Ukrainian conflict on the global economy, the EU countries have been most seriously affected, especially with the escalation of the American agent strategy. The EU countries have to stand on the side of Ukraine to confront Russia, so that the EU related countries are involved in the Russian Ukrainian conflict, paying a heavy price in terms of economy, energy, human resources, etc.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine has affected the global economy by slowing growth and accelerating inflation. These impacts will be manifested mainly through three channels: first, the rising prices of food, energy and other commodities will further push up inflation, thereby devaluing income and affecting demand. Second, the economies adjacent to the two countries will be particularly affected by the disturbance of trade, supply chains and remittances, and experience a large-scale influx of refugees. Third, the decline in corporate confidence and the increase in investor uncertainty will put pressure on asset prices, lead to a tighter financing environment, and may stimulate capital outflows from emerging markets [2].

The United States used this conflict between Russia and Ukraine to force its Western allies to decouple from China while suppressing Russia, so as to curb China's rapid economic development.

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine not only impacted the above countries and regions, but also affected the whole world. The rising cost of many commodities caused by this conflict makes it difficult to estimate the balance between curbing inflation and economic development in some countries and regions [7].

We cannot ignore the attitude of many non western countries in Africa and Latin America towards the Russian Ukrainian conflict. These countries do not want the Russian Ukrainian conflict to involve their own countries. For China, the economic interests of both sides can be expanded by increasing trade and investment cooperation with these countries, and the cooperation with these countries can reach a new level. For example, through more bilateral trade and investment agreements, China can strengthen and develop its relations with these countries. China will continue to play its economic cooperation expertise to minimize the adverse impact of the Russian Ukrainian conflict on China's economy. China should further open up, give play to its own advantages, and get more development opportunities.

- (1) China and Russia maintain relative relations. As the conflict between Russia and Ukraine continues to heat up, the strategic intention of the United States has become increasingly clear, that is, to use proxy wars to consume and contain Russia as much as possible and to draw China into the water. In this proxy war, once the United States succeeds in its plot to defeat Russia, it can focus on China in the next step. Because the western countries led by the United States are constantly using the conflict situation between Russia and Ukraine to discredit and stigmatize China and try every way to alienate the relationship between China and Russia, China should always adhere to the principle of neutrality and continue to make corresponding efforts to ease the situation between Russia and Ukraine. At the national strategic level, China should carefully maintain its cooperative relationship with Russia.
- (2) We should avoid the EU turning to the United States and deepen China EU trade cooperation. China should continue to strengthen ties with the EU through multiple

channels and ways, and correctly establish cooperative relations with EU countries. First, China should further open its market, give EU enterprises more relaxed market access conditions, give more pre access national treatment, and relax more investment restrictions to increase the stickiness of EU enterprises to China. Second, we should strengthen cooperation in climate neutral and low-carbon transition, especially accelerate the convergence of China EU green classification standards, and launch negotiations on the harmonization of China EU green bond standards. Third, we should strengthen China EU cooperation in the digital economy and digital governance, and support the EU in its pursuit of digital autonomy. Fourth, promote the docking between the EU's "Global Networking Europe" strategy and the "the Belt and Road" initiative, and carry out infrastructure connectivity.

- (3) Expand new space for international cooperation and ensure energy and food security. In terms of energy: First, take the Russian Ukrainian conflict as an opportunity to accelerate negotiations with Russia, purchase more oil and natural gas at a more favorable price, significantly increase China's strategic reserves, and further expand China Russia and China Kazakhstan onshore oil and gas pipelines. Second, we should pay close attention to the situation in Central Asia to prevent the United States from infiltrating, causing political unrest and damaging the operation of oil and gas pipelines. Third, negotiate with Russia on agricultural cooperation, encourage Russia to further expand the planting area of soybeans and other crops that China lacks, and promise to conduct centralized procurement on the premise of ensuring quality, so as to reduce dependence on the United States. Fourth, in order to avoid high import costs and other countries' restrictions on grain exports, more land can be purchased or leased for large-scale grain production in eastern Russia and other overseas areas suitable for farming.

4 Conclusion

The escalation of the situation in Russia and Ukraine has further triggered the decline of European economy and other aspects, is tearing up the global industrial chain, energy and food crisis, leading to a more sluggish global economy, and more prominent traditional security risks. China should speed up the improvement of weak points in energy, food, industrial chain and other fields as soon as possible, adhere to the development of China's "the Belt and Road" strategy, comprehensively improve the new open pattern and new system, and win a stable environment for sustainable economic development of the country.

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