

# Unveiling the Impacts of the Russia Ukraine War on International Trade: A Systematic Literature Review

Russia Ukraine War  
on International  
Trade

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## ABSTRACT

*This literature review examines the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on international trade and global economic stability, identifying key findings and research gaps. Using a systematic approach, the review analyzes relevant studies published between 2022 and 2023, employing bibliometric analysis techniques and the Scopus database. The war disrupts food and energy supply chains, posing challenges to food security and availability, while significantly affecting European consumption patterns and energy resources. Existing studies lack a comprehensive analysis of the war's impact on international trade. The findings provide insights into the complex relationship between the war and trade, offering guidance for policymakers. Further research is recommended for conducting in-depth analysis of the war's impact on specific trade sectors, enabling a better understanding of changes in trade patterns and their implications for the global economy.*

**Keywords:** International Trade, Russia-Ukraine War, Trade Disruptions, Economic Stability, Supply Chain Disruption

## ABSTRAK

*Tinjauan literatur ini mengkaji dampak perang Rusia-Ukraina terhadap perdagangan internasional dan stabilitas ekonomi global, serta mengidentifikasi temuan-temuan utama dan kesenjangan penelitian. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan sistematis, tinjauan ini menganalisis studi relevan yang diterbitkan antara tahun 2022 dan 2023, menggunakan teknik analisis bibliometrik dan database Scopus. Perang ini mengganggu rantai pasokan pangan dan energi, menimbulkan tantangan terhadap ketahanan dan ketersediaan pangan, serta secara signifikan mempengaruhi pola konsumsi dan sumber daya energi Eropa. Penelitian yang ada saat ini kurang memberikan analisis komprehensif mengenai dampak perang terhadap perdagangan internasional. Temuan ini memberikan wawasan tentang hubungan kompleks antara perang dan perdagangan, serta memberikan panduan bagi para pembuat kebijakan. Penelitian lebih lanjut disarankan untuk melakukan analisis mendalam mengenai dampak perang terhadap sektor perdagangan tertentu, sehingga memungkinkan pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai perubahan pola perdagangan dan implikasinya terhadap perekonomian global.*

**Kata kunci:** Perdagangan Internasional, Perang Rusia-Ukraina, Gangguan Perdagangan, Stabilitas Ekonomi, Gangguan Rantai Pasokan

## **INTRODUCTION**

International trade, which refers to the exchange of goods and services across national borders, plays a crucial role in global economic development and prosperity (Lee & Gereffi, 2015). One significant event that has shaped the context of this study is the phenomenon of the Russia invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. This invasion has had far-reaching consequences, not only on the geopolitical landscape but also on international trade (Aliu et al., 2023). The conflict has resulted in nominal trade disruptions, which have adversely affected trade flows and economic stability in the region (Markus, 2022).

One of the notable effects of the war is the disruption in the supply chains of food and energy resources (Srai et al., 2023). The consequences of the conflict have led to challenges concerning food security and the availability of essential energy supplies (Hellegers, 2022). These disruptions have significant implications for both importing and exporting countries, as they face constraints in meeting their domestic needs and fulfilling international trade obligations (Lewicka et al., 2022).

In an effort to comprehend the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on international commerce, one study has utilized the standard trade model. These studies have shed light on several key findings. Firstly, it has been observed that Europe has experienced a reduction in consumption from Russia because of the conflict (Tajoli, 2022). Additionally, the war has had significant effects on food security, as evidenced by research conducted by Hellegers (2022), Zhou et al. (2023), Brownlie (2023), Mendez (2022), Braun et al. (2022), Shahini et al. (2022), and Čábelková et al. (2022). Furthermore, studies by Zakeri et al. (2022), McWilliams et al. (2023), Chen et al. (2023), Braun et al. (2022), Astrov et al. (2022), and Hubatka et al. (2022) have highlighted the impact of the war on energy resources.

Despite the existence of various research efforts employing different models, a comprehensive overview of the factors affecting international trade in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war has not yet been conducted (Chumachenko et al., 2023). Thus, there is a pressing need for a systematic review focusing on the relationship between international trade and the Russia-Ukraine war. Such a comprehensive study is crucial for understanding the existing literature and deepening our knowledge of related topics. Furthermore, it contributes to future research endeavors by identifying gaps in the current body of literature.

To address these objectives, the authors of this study conducted a review of relevant studies related to international trade and the Russia-Ukraine war. The literature search was performed using the Scopus database, covering the period from 2022 to 2023. This study aims to accomplish several key research objectives: firstly, to identify the general characteristics of previous studies conducted on international trade in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war; secondly, to analyze the patterns of article usage in subsequent research conducted by other scholars; thirdly, to identify the major keywords used in the selected studies and explore their relationships; and finally, to examine the impact of different independent variables on international trade in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The research focuses on a systematic review of articles concerning the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on international trade. The purpose of this study is to analyze Scopus articles published between 2022 and 2023, with a particular focus on English-language business, social science, and economics papers. Various terms, including invasion, aggression, and conflict, are used to refer to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, whereas global trade and cross-border trade are used to refer to international trade.

In this research, relevant articles for analysis were identified using a systematic approach. Utilizing the Scopus database, a search was conducted for papers published between 2022 and 2023. The search queries included phrases such as "Russia-Ukraine conflict," "Russia-Ukraine invasion," "Russia-Ukraine war," and "Russia-Ukraine

aggression." In addition, terms associated with global trade and international trade, including "global trade," "international trade," and "cross-border trade," were included. These concepts were combined using the Boolean operator OR to ensure a comprehensive search. The search included article titles, abstracts, and keywords to retrieve as many relevant papers as possible. This rigorous procedure was conducted in June 2023, and the initial search of the Scopus database yielded a total of 61 articles. To ensure the content and relevance of the selected articles, several exclusion criteria were implemented.

The analysis did not include articles lacking technical information such as author, year, or abstract. Also excluded were studies that did not pertain to business, social sciences, economics, econometrics, management, or finance. The titles, abstracts, and introductions of the articles were scrutinized to determine their acceptability. Articles that met at least one exclusion criterion were eliminated from the sample. In cases where there was uncertainty as to whether an article should be included or excluded, the full text was read. This exhaustive evaluation procedure yielded a final sample size of 27 papers that satisfied the inclusion criteria. Due to its dependability and extensive coverage, the Scopus database was chosen as the optimal resource for conducting the bibliometric analysis. By adhering to this methodical procedure, the selection of high-quality articles pertinent to the research aims was ensured.

In conducting the bibliometric analysis, VOSViewer software, specifically version 1.6.19, was utilized. This tool allowed for the employment of two key techniques: bibliographic coupling and keyword co-occurrence analysis. Through bibliographic coupling, the degree of similarity between articles was determined based on the number of shared references. Clusters formed through bibliographic coupling represented distinct research fronts, as they consisted of articles with common references. Additionally, keyword co-occurrence analysis was employed to identify the frequency and associations of terms within the literature. This analysis grouped terms based on their level of association, thereby revealing the subjects covered during the examined period. By analyzing the frequency of keyword co-occurrence and the occurrence of distinct keywords together in various works, insights into thematic relationships were obtained.

To visualize the interactions resulting from these techniques, network maps were generated. Each map was calculated by measuring the strength of interaction between terms, considering the number of links connecting them. In these graphical representations, nodes represented articles or keywords, including terms such as "Russia-Ukraine conflict," "Russia-Ukraine invasion," "Russia-Ukraine war," "Russia-Ukraine aggression," "global trade," "international trade," and "cross-border trade." The size of the nodes indicated their relevance, with larger nodes denoting more significant terms. The links between nodes, along with their distance, indicated the degree of relatedness between them, whereby closer nodes represented stronger associations.

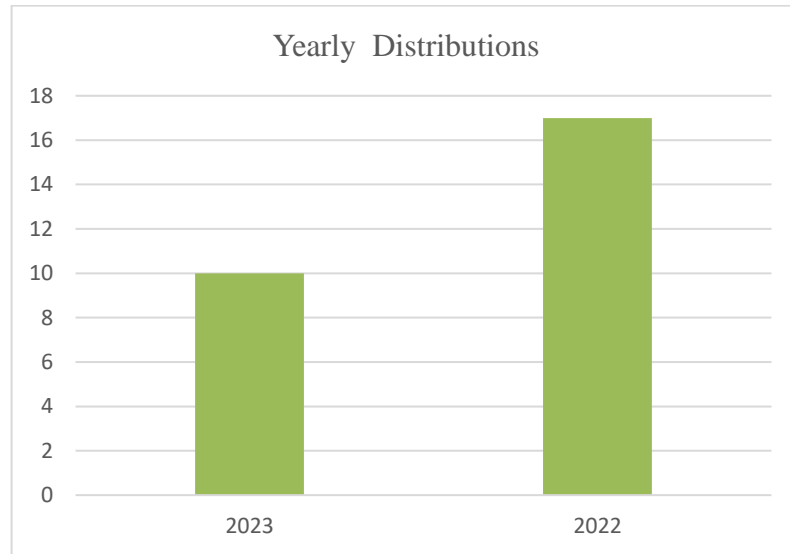
## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Descriptive overview**

Various analyses have been conducted to gain insight into the overall features of the selected studies. These analyses encompassed the distribution of studies by year, across different journals, and among various regions. Additionally, an examination of the research methodologies employed in these studies was carried out. Graph 1 illustrates the correlation between articles related to the Russia-Ukraine war and international trade from 2022 to 2023. The findings indicate a notable difference in the number of publications between the two years. In 2022, a total of 17 studies were published, whereas only 10 were published in 2023. This divergence in publication output suggests a potential shift in research focus or declining interest in exploring the connection between the Russia-Ukraine conflict and international trade. The increased number of published studies in 2022 suggests a rise in scholarly activity during that year, indicating that the Russia-Ukraine conflict was a hotly debated and extensively researched topic at the time.

It is crucial to analyze the distribution of these studies across different journals to gain a deeper understanding of the academic landscape surrounding this topic. Examining the

journals that have published research on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and international trade can provide valuable insights into the academic disciplines and communities involved in this research domain. Additionally, analyzing the geographical distribution of the chosen studies can shed light on the regions that have made substantial contributions to our understanding of this topic. This analysis can reveal whether certain regions or countries have been more active than others in producing research on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on international trade. Lastly, investigating the research methodologies utilized in these studies can unveil the methodological approaches employed to investigate the topic. This analysis can disclose the prevailing methodologies and techniques used, such as qualitative or quantitative analyses, case studies, or econometric modeling.



Source: Processed by the author

Figure 1. Number of Journal Per Year

In conducting the systematic literature review, a total of 27 articles were selected from various journals published in developing countries worldwide. The articles were sourced from the Scopus database, ensuring a comprehensive and reliable selection process. Table 1 provides an overview of the journals from which the articles were obtained. The selected articles were derived from 27 different journals, each contributing to the breadth and diversity of the literature review. Among these journals, Energy Policy, Asian Business and Management, and Journal of Policy Modelling stood out with two articles each. Additionally, several other journals were represented by a single article, including Energies, Resources, Conservation and Recycling, International Economics and Economic Policy, European Planning Studies, Scientific Horizons, International Review of Financial Analysis, Journal of Industrial and Business Economics, Energy Reports, Research in International Business and Finance, Economics Letters, Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, Asian Survey, Mathematics, Sustainability (Switzerland), Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations, World Economy, DETUROPE, Journal of World Trade, and Journal of Risk and Financial Management.

By incorporating articles from diverse journals, this systematic literature review encompassed a wide range of perspectives, research topics, and methodologies. This approach enhanced the richness and depth of the review by including studies from various disciplines and regions. The utilization of the Scopus database ensured the inclusion of high-quality and reputable articles, contributing to the reliability and validity of the literature review. This comprehensive selection process aimed to capture a holistic view of the topic under investigation, drawing upon studies from developing countries globally. Overall, the systematic literature review drew upon 27 articles sourced from a multitude of journals, providing a well-rounded and nuanced examination of the research area. The

diversity of journals represented in this review added breadth and depth to the analysis, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of the topic and its implications across different contexts and disciplines."

**Table 1.** Publications per Journal

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Source Title</b>
Zakeri et al (2022)	Pandemic, War, and Global Energy Transitions	<i>Energies</i>
Zhou et al (2023)	Influence of Russia-Ukraine War on the Global Energy and Food Security	<i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i>
Astrov et al (2022)	Russia's invasion of Ukraine: assessment of the humanitarian, economic, and financial impact in the short and medium term	<i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i>
Estrada & Koutronas (2022)	The impact of the Russian Aggression against Ukraine on the Russia-EU Trade	<i>Journal of Policy Modelling</i>
Mardones (2023)	Economic effects of isolating Russia from international trade due to its 'special military operation' in Ukraine	<i>European Planning Studies</i>
Shahini et al (2022)	The Supply Shock in Organic Fertilizers for Agriculture Caused by the Effect of Russia-Ukraine War	<i>Scientific Horizons</i>
Mendez et al (2022)	Russia-Ukraine crisis: China's Belt Road Initiative at the crossroads	<i>Asian Business and Management</i>
Cui & Maghyereh (2023)	Higher-order moment risk connectedness and optimal investment strategies between international oil and commodity futures markets: Insights from the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine conflict	<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>
Tajoli (2022)	Too much of a good thing? Russia-EU international trade relations at times of war	<i>Journal of Industrial and Business Economics</i>
Overland & Sabyrbekov (2022)	Know your opponent: Which countries might fight the European carbon border adjustment mechanism?	<i>Energy Policy</i>
Chen et al (2023)	Impact assessment of energy sanctions in geo-conflict: Russian-Ukrainian war	<i>Energy Reports</i>
Sedrakyan (2022)	Ukraine war-induced sanctions against Russia: Consequences on transition economies	<i>Journal of Policy Modelling</i>
Silva et al (2023)	Trade matters except to war neighbors: The international stock market reaction to 2022 Russia's invasion of Ukraine	<i>Research in International Business and Finance</i>
Steinbach (2023)	The Russia-Ukraine war and global trade reallocations	<i>Economics Letters</i>
Brownlie et al (2023)	Phosphorus price spikes: A wake-up call for phosphorus resilience	<i>Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems</i>
Warren & Ganguly (2022)	India-Russia Relations after Ukraine	<i>Asian Survey</i>
Nakandala et al (2022)	An Industrial Blockchain-Based Multi-Criteria Decision Framework for Global Freight Management in Agricultural Supply Chains	<i>Mathematics</i>
Čábelková et al (2022)	The Sustainability of International Trade: The Impact of Ongoing Military Conflicts, Infrastructure, Common Language, and Economic Wellbeing in Post-Soviet Region	<i>Sustainability (Switzerland)</i>
Kassab (2022)	Trading Human Rights for Cheap Products: The Rise of China and the End of the Liberal World Order in the Context of the Russia-Ukraine War	<i>Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations</i>
Braun (2023)	Exposure to trade disruptions in case of the Russia-Ukraine conflict: A product network approach	<i>World Economy</i>
Tamás Sikos et al (2022)	Crisis Challenges for Customers and Retailers in Hungary	<i>Deturope</i>
Latipov et al (2023)	Quantifying the Impact of the Latest US Tariff Sanctions on Russia: A Sectoral Analysis	<i>Journal of World Trade</i>
Sultonov (2022)	Regional Economic and Financial Interconnectedness and the Impact of Sanctions: The Case of the Commonwealth of Independent States	<i>Journal of Risk and Financial Management</i>
Hubatka et al (2022)	Impact Of Russia-Ukraine War on European Steel Production	<i>31st International Conference on Metallurgy and Materials, METAL 2022</i>
Hellegers (2022)	Food security vulnerability due to trade dependencies on Russia and Ukraine	<i>Food Security</i>
Markus (2022)	Long-term business implications of Russia's war in Ukraine	<i>Asian Business and Management</i>
McWilliams et al (2023)	How would the European Union fare without Russian energy?	<i>Energy Policy</i>

*Source: Processed by the author*

The publications of articles in several parts of the world as shown in Table 3. Most of the studies were done in Europe (55.56%) followed by America (29.63%) and Asia

(14.81%). Likewise, in country-wise publication, most of the studies were done in USA (6) followed by Germany, UK, Italy, Hungary, China (2) and Austria, Poland, Albania, Norway, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, Japan, Chile, Brazil with 1 paper each. Different research methods applied in the selected papers are presented in Figure 3. In the study of 27 different articles related to Russia-Ukraine war and international trade, it was found that most followed method was quantitative analysis which was used in 19 articles whereas qualitative analysis was applied in eight articles.

**Table 2.** Publication per Journal

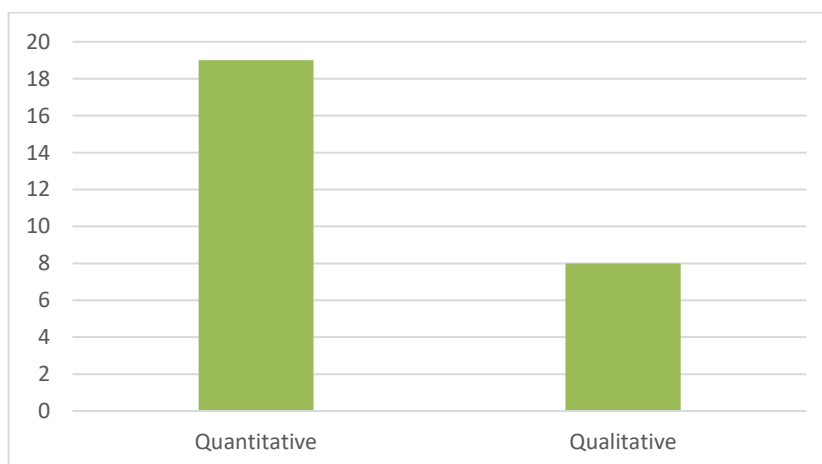
Journal	Frequencies	Percent
<i>Journal of Policy Modelling</i>	2	7.14%
<i>Asian Business and Management</i>	2	7.14%
<i>Energy Policy</i>	2	7.14%
<i>Energies</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i>	1	3.57%
<i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i>	1	3.57%
<i>European Planning Studies</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Scientific Horizons</i>	1	3.57%
<i>International Review of Financial Analysis</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Journal of Industrial and Business Economics</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Energy Reports</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Research in International Business and Finance</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Economics Letters</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Asian Survey</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Mathematics</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Sustainability (Switzerland)</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations</i>	1	3.57%
<i>World Economy</i>	1	3.57%
<i>DETUROPE</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Journal of World Trade</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Journal of Risk and Financial Management</i>	1	3.57%
<i>31st International Conference on Metallurgy and Materials, METAL 2022</i>	1	3.57%
<i>Food Security</i>	1	3.57%

Source: Processed by the author

**Table 3.** Region Wise Distribution

Region	No of Articles	No of Countries	Percent	Name of countries
Europe	15	12	55.56%	Austria (1), Germany (2), Poland (1), Albania (1), UK (2), Italy (2), Norway (1), Czech Republic (1), Hungary (2), Slovakia (1), Netherlands (1), Belgium (1)
Asia	4	3	14.81%	China (2), Australia (1), Japan (1)
America	8	3	29.63%	USA (6), Chile (1), Brazil (1)
Total	27	18	100%	

Source: Processed by the author



Source: Processed by the author

**Figure 2.** Number of articles by research method

## Citation Analysis

Citation analysis provides valuable insights into the impact and influence of authors, documents, and journals within a specific timeframe. In this study, an examination of citation counts was conducted, encompassing citations by documents, citations by country, and citations by journals. Table 4 was created to demonstrate the citations of the selected articles for analysis, considering only those with a minimum citation count of 5 times. Out of the initial pool of 27 articles, only 9 articles met this criterion, indicating their relative prominence within the research community. Notably, one article authored by Zakeri et al. (2022) obtained the highest number of citations, totalling 58. This was followed by three other articles: one by Zhou et al. (2023) with 22 citations, another by Hellegers (2022) with 17 citations, and finally, an article by Astrov et al. (2022), which received 3 citations. These findings highlight the varying degrees of impact and recognition that these scholarly works have achieved within the academic community. The citation analysis provides a quantitative measure of their influence and helps researchers assess the significance of specific publications in their respective fields.

**Table 4.** Citations by Documents

Authors	Citations
Zakeri et al (2022)	58
Zhou et al (2023)	22
Hellegers (2022)	17
Astrov et al (2022)	13
Estrada & Koutronas (2022)	12
Markus (2022)	8
Mardones (2023)	8
Shahini et al (2022)	7
Mendez et al (2022)	5

*Source: Processed by the author*

Table 5 presented in this study provides an insightful overview of the citations received by the analyzed documents by country. Among the countries included, Austria emerged as the frontrunner with the highest number of citations, amassing an impressive count of 58. This indicates the significant impact and recognition obtained by Austrian researchers within the scholarly community. Following closely behind Austria in terms of citations are China, the Netherlands, and Germany. These countries have also made noteworthy contributions, with citation counts of 22, 17, and 13, respectively. The inclusion of these countries in Table 5 highlights their active involvement in producing valuable research and their influence on the global academic landscape. To ensure a comprehensive analysis, the table only includes countries that have received a minimum of 10 citations.

This approach allows for a focused examination of countries that have attained a considerable level of citation recognition for their scholarly output. By following this standard, Table 5 presents a concise and meaningful representation of the countries that have made notable contributions to the field under study. The country-wise citation data presented in Table 5 sheds light on the international reach and influence of the documents examined. It underscores the collaborative nature of research and the global exchange of knowledge. These findings not only acknowledge the achievements of researchers in specific countries but also provide valuable insights for future collaborations and identify potential research trends across different regions.

**Table 5.** Citations by Country

Region Wise	Total	Citations
Austria	1	58
China	2	22
Netherlands	1	17
Germany	1	13
Poland	1	12

*Source: Processed by the author*





occurrences), which exhibited co-occurrences with six other keywords. These variables provided valuable insights into the effects and relationships between the Russia-Ukraine war and international trade. By examining the co-occurrence of these keywords, this study has contributed to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics and interconnectedness between the Russia-Ukraine war and international trade. The identified keywords serve as essential building blocks for further research and analysis in this field, facilitating a comprehensive examination of the various factors at play in this geopolitical conflict.

The relationship between the independent variables used in the selected articles and their impact on international trade is examined. The effects are categorized as positive, negative, not significant (NS), or significant factors. Table 8 presents the associations between independent variables and international trade. A total of 15 independent variables, as listed in Table 8, were extracted from previous studies used to explain the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on international trade. The most frequently used variables to explain the Russia-Ukraine war and its effect on international trade were food security, global energy, influence, crisis, consumption, necessity, and risk. In most cases, these variables had a positive effect on international trade, while in some cases, they were found to be insignificant.

**Table 7.** Relationship between independent variables and international trade

S. N	Independent Variables	Influence IDV on International Trade			
		Positive	Negative	Not Significant	Significant
1	Food Security	9			
2	Global Energy	8			
3	Influence	7		2	
4	Crisis	6			
5	Consumption	5			1
6	Need	4			
7	Risk	4			1

*Source: Processed by the author*

## CONCLUSION

In response to the impact of the war between Russia and Ukraine on international trade, this study conducts an analysis of existing academic literature focusing on the Russia-Ukraine war and its relationship with international trade from 2022 to 2023. The study categorizes the articles based on the year, journal, region, and research methods employed in the studies. Additionally, a citation analysis is performed, independent variables are identified, and the relationship between these variables and international trade as the dependent variable is examined. The findings of this study indicate an increasing trend in research related to the Russia-Ukraine war and international trade, particularly within Europe. Moreover, most of the research was conducted in the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and China, with a predominant use of quantitative research methods. The study identifies food security, global energy, influence, crisis, consumption, necessity, and risk as the most significant variables that positively impact international trade.

However, several gaps were identified in the existing literature. Firstly, the studies related to the Russia-Ukraine war and international trade were limited to a few countries, and qualitative research methods were underutilized. Furthermore, this study has certain limitations. Data collection was restricted to the Scopus database for the period of 2022 to 2023, and only articles written in the English language from disciplines such as business, social sciences, economics, econometrics, management, and finance were considered. To advance research in the field of the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on international trade, future studies should be conducted, particularly in developing countries. Moreover, further research is recommended to conduct an in-depth analysis of the war's impact on specific trade sectors, enabling a better understanding of changes in trade patterns and their implications for the global economy. These studies could help

address the identified gaps and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the war and international trade dynamics.

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