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A Systematic Literature Review (SLR): Impact of The Russian - Ukraine Conflict

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This study analyzes the impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on the Indonesian economy, with a focus on the SME sector. Through in-depth literature analysis, the research highlights the challenges faced by SMEs in dealing with disruptions in international supply chains, dependence on imports from Russia and Ukraine, and energy price fluctuations. The impact is evident through additional pressures on SMEs involved in international trade, both in terms of disrupted flow of goods and services and currency fluctuations. To address these challenges, SMEs need to adopt business strategies focusing on sustainability, supply chain risk management, and energy efficiency to minimize the negative effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and remain competitive in domestic and international markets.

1. Introduction

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia on February 24, 2022, sent shockwaves through the global economy, affecting various sectors including oil, agriculture, and financial markets. The conflict disrupted global oil and wheat supplies, leading to soaring prices which posed challenges for countries like Indonesia reliant on imports. Furthermore, rising commodity prices hindered global economic growth and disrupted supply chains. The possibility of sanctions on Russian commodities exacerbated the situation. Indonesia, heavily reliant on international trade, faced obstacles in its exports to Russia and Ukraine, as market uncertainty and higher prices affected trade flows. To address these challenges, the Indonesian government must adopt proactive measures such as market diversification and increased domestic production. Strengthening economic diplomacy and building relationships with alternative trading partners are also crucial. Collaboration among stakeholders is essential to mitigate the negative impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on Indonesia's economy and maintain stability. Pertamina, Indonesia's leading energy firm, plays a vital role in the nation's economy and energy supply chain, from exploration to product marketing. Effective risk management is crucial due to the sector's susceptibility to oil price fluctuations, political unrest in oil-producing regions, and environmental risks like spills. Pertamina must prioritize environmental stewardship, employing cleaner technologies and rigorous monitoring to mitigate pollution. Meanwhile, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has hit Indonesian MSMEs hard, straining their finances with soaring fuel costs and unpredictable energy prices. To navigate these challenges, MSMEs should focus on sustainability, supply chain resilience, and energy efficiency strategies to maintain competitiveness in global markets.

1.1. Research Questions

This research was conducted using a systematic literature review (SLR) approach. The main question that needs to be answered by this study is "How can the Russia-Ukraine War affect the world economy, including Indonesia?"

1.2. Research Objectives

This study aims to be able to investigate the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the global economy, especially focusing on oil prices, wheat prices, economic growth, and international trade. In addition, we will analyze the impact of the conflict specifically on Indonesia, including trade, exchange rates, and economic stability. Another objective is to highlight steps that the Indonesian government can take to address the economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and minimize its risks.

2. Theoretical Foundations

2.1. International Conflict

In Latin, the term conflict is called *confligere*, which means to attack together, both physically and morally. Conflict can refer to inconsistencies to certain movements, sentiments, claims, or entities, where resolution is inconsistent. Disagreements in conflicts can usually be resolved without violence, and sometimes result in a better situation for the parties involved. Conflict is an inherent part of human existence, and its resolution can bring improvements for all parties involved. The source of conflict often lies in a system of nation-states based on an attitude of "egocentrism," that is, the aspiration to maintain and increase state power in relation to other states.

According to James Dougherty and Robert Pfaltzgraff (2021), experts in International Relations, conflict can refer to conditions in which human groups that can be identified by ethnicity, ethnicity, linguistic, culture, religion, socioeconomics, politics, or other aspects, consciously resist one or another group because they are considered to have goals that seem incompatible. Louis Kriesberg (2017) defines conflict as a situation in which two or more actors, such as individuals, groups, or societies, have incompatible goals, including differences of opinion about the distribution, feasibility, and legitimacy of a particular object. Anjan K. Dahal (2017) also revealed that conflicts arise due to incompatible preferences or interests, although conflicts do not always have to lead to violence or war. Muhammad Shukri Shafeee, with a similar perspective, stated that conflict can occur as tension between two camps because they are faced with things that do not coincide.

Juliet Kaarbo and James Lee Ray (2017) classify international conflicts into two main categories, namely inter-state wars and internal wars. Conflict between states occurs as a dispute between two or more nation-states or a violation in an alliance of states. Meanwhile, internal conflicts or intra-state conflicts include conflicts between groups within a country, although their impact can involve relations between states. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is an example of an inter-state conflict. The aim of the invasion was to force change in Ukraine, specifically by wanting a pro-Moscow leadership. The impact of this attack involved many countries and international organizations involved in this conflict. Initially, the conflict involved only two countries, namely Russia and Ukraine, but over time, other countries and international organizations became involved. Many countries, including the United States, provided aid to Ukraine in response to the invasion. EU countries also helped. What's more, the US affirms its involvement under Article 5 of the NATO treaty, which expresses a collective

commitment to assist other NATO members in the face of an enemy threat or attack. This article reflects the principle of collective agreement that guarantees the use of the resources of all NATO members to protect member states that are under threat or attacked by an enemy.

2.2. History of the Russia–Ukraine Conflict

The conflict between Russia and Ukraine was triggered because Ukraine rejected Russian supremacy in 2005, and there are still several triggers that cause this conflict such as:

1. In 2013, Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich rejected an economic deal with the European Union and led Ukrainians to protest in the capital Kyiv.
2. In 2014, Russia took over Crimea on Ukrainian territory. And citizens from Crimea joined the Russian Federation at that time. Russian President Vladimir Putin explained at the time that his citizens needed protection and rights as Russian citizens, as a result of which a crisis ensued in which ethnic divisions occurred.
3. In 2015 there was a crash of a plane from Malaysia Airlines which crashed in a Ukrainian territory, then a Dutch investigator said that the crash of the Malaysia Airlines plane was caused by the firing of a ground missile from Russia.
4. In 2016, NATO sent 4 Alliance Army Battalions to eastern Europe to deter aggression by Russia, and the aftermath of the 2014 conflict that took Crimea from Ukraine, causing several problems such as cyberattacks, power outages, and cyber attacks on government and business computers in Ukraine. Fifth, in 2018 where the State of Ukraine joined NATO intended for large-scale Air Military Exercises and Ukraine exercises with NATO were carried out after 1 month of Russian Military Exercises (Katadata.co.id)

There are also several reasons that cause the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, namely History, Politics and Economics. During Putin's reign, he mentioned that Ukraine was an old part of Russia which at that time Russia had broken away from the Soviet Union, at first this initial intention was aimed at intervening in Ukrainian politics but when Russia claimed that the Crimea region became its territory, therefore these two countries had significant differences regarding politics. Secondly, the reason for this conflict is political, where Russia allows Ukraine to join NATO. Russia is worried that NATO will bring in Ukraine's weapons that are already in NATO, which Russia fears if Ukraine attacks the city

2.3. Russia-Ukraine Conflict on Indonesia's Economy

The invasion of Russia and Ukraine has shaken international markets and global politics and may create a new threat to international relations, the world economy will inevitably be affected for a long time as a result of the invasion of Russia and Ukraine. The invasion is a

global event that could affect all countries because Russia and Ukraine are the main suppliers of oil, gas, energy, and food, this crisis poses a significant threat to global markets. (Pakphan, 2022). This conflict also puts pressure on countries that have interests in these two countries, such as rising prices of oil, natural gas, and food commodities make countries that have interests in Russia and Ukraine will limit their policies related to this issue., Southeast Asia is one that depends on Russia and Ukraine with its oil and food imports.

In 2022, economies in all countries have not fully recovered due to Covid-19 cases, therefore the invasion carried out by Russia into Ukraine has had the same impact on the Global Economy and is difficult to recover. Since the invasion there have been several economic uncertainties in various sectors:

1. Threats to oil and gas availability for countries in Europe where Russia controls 40% of natural gas supplies and 25% of oil
2. Rising oil and gas prices will greatly affect activities that rely on oil and gas supplies as production materials, this price increase also deals a devastating blow because the world economy has not fully recovered as a result of Covid-19.
3. Political instability in Europe provides uncertainty to the world financial sector, where stock prices are declining and currency rates are weakening. As a result, neagar – a country that has interests is difficult to attract investors to invest in economic development and recovery due to Covid-19 coupled with the Russian Invasion of Ukraine.

3. Method

This research uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method which is divided into several stages. The first stage includes determining the research questions that have been described by the researcher in chapter 1. Furthermore, this research involves determining the sources of literature to be investigated, the process of searching for literature using certain keywords, and analysis of the data found. The data that has been analyzed is then summarized, and answers to the research questions asked in chapter 1 are sought through the results of the analysis.

3.1. Research Methods

The research method used in this study is Systematic Literature Review (SLR). SLR will be very useful for synthesizing various relevant research results, so that the facts presented become more comprehensive and balanced (Kitchenham, 2019). Systematic literature reviews answer specific research questions in a transparent and reproducible manner while attempting to

augment all published evidence on a particular topic and assess the quality of that evidence (Lame, 2019). The main purpose of systematic literature review is to increase transparency in each review process by relying on explicit processes. A systematic method that reduces bias in the selection and study input, assesses the quality of the study and summarizes it objectively (Thomé, Scavarda, & Scavarda, 2016).

The research method was carried out using publish or perish by searching for the keyword journal Impact of The War period from 2019, and conducting a scopus search and found as many as 200 journal data. Based on the search results, publications in the form of articles were obtained as many as 200 article titles. Data in the form of the number of publications per year contains articles about Impact of The War, authors, author origin, productivity, publishers analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2016. As for the development map of international publications in the field of applied mathematics, it is analyzed using the VOSViewer application because this application can create research clusters and free pay.

3.2. Literature Review Protocol

Systematic literature review has clear objectives, questions, approaches on how to search for studies, set criteria and produce qualitative research (Hadi, 2020). Systematic literature review has 6 stages in its methodology needed in writing Jesson (2011) following the stages of systematic literature review:

1. Determine research questions.
2. Design research planning.
3. Data collection.
4. Study quality assessment
5. Design data analysis.
6. Design data synthesis.

3.2.1. Keywords Literature Search

Researchers use the boolean method in writing keywords in each digital library. The boolean functions that researchers use are NOT and AND. The results of the search are then presented by the author into the concept table. In choosing articles, the keywords used are: "Russia" AND "Ukraine" AND "War".

3.2.2. Literature Search Sources

The determination of digital libraries in this study was influenced by the results of the initial literature identification process using Google Scholar. In this step, the sources that produce the most articles discussing the research topic become the main focus. The validity of the literature to be the object of research depends largely on how and where researchers search for the literature. This aspect is crucial because a systematic literature review requires collecting data from literature that is considered valid and recognized for its success and validity. Therefore, researchers use the following sources to search the literature:

1. Science Direct (www.sciencedirect.com)
2. Wiley Online Library (onlinelibrary.wiley.com)
3. ResearchGate (www.researchgate.net)
4. Springer Link (link.springer.com)
5. Semantic Scholar (www.semanticscholar.org)

3.2.3. Literature Inclusiveness Criteria

In the selection of literature for research on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the global economy and Indonesia, several criteria of inclusiveness can be applied. First, the literature should be directly or significantly related to the topic of study, focusing on the economic impact of the conflict. The publication time criteria become relevant, with preference for literature published within the current time frame, i.e. between 2010 and 2024, to ensure the novelty and relevance of the information. The credibility of a source becomes an important aspect, with primacy given to literature from academic sources, scientific journals, books, official reports, or publications of leading research institutions. In addition, the literature should conform to the conceptual framework of the study, contributing to the understanding of international conflicts, economic impacts, and government responses. Furthermore, the literature received should provide an in-depth analysis of the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, including aspects such as commodity prices, international trade, economic stability, and government responses. The involvement of literature from various disciplines, such as economics, political science, and international relations, is expected to provide a more comprehensive point of view. In this regard, literature from various geographies also needs to be considered to ensure the research covers global implications and a special focus on impacts for Indonesia. Finally, the literature used should be objective and impartial, and have good language accuracy and information presentation. The selection of literature that meets these criteria will support research to obtain relevant, reliable, and varied information, as well as enrich understanding of the economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine war.

3.2.4. Literature Search and Selection Process

The study was conducted in December 2023 and collected as many as 40 articles. Researchers found that there are 15 literatures that have the potential to answer research questions, and there are 12 literatures that can answer research questions.

3.2.5. Process of Mapping and Literature Analysis

In the process of literature analysis, researchers conduct an in-depth study of each available literature. After that, data from these literatures were collected using Microsoft Excel. The collected data is then grouped to obtain factors that can provide answers to research questions. The table created in Microsoft Excel includes information such as the year of the study, the name of the researcher, the name of the journal, the title of the study, the institution of the researcher, the country of origin of the researcher, and the success factors contained in the study.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Descriptive Analysis

4.1.1. Descriptive Analysis Based on Publication Source

Researchers found quite a lot of research from different sources that discuss the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. These studies are published in the form of journals, papers, or conferences. Some of the sources that researchers use are as follows: International Review of Financial Analysis , Economic Systems Energy Reports , Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship and other sources with 1 study each. Descriptive Analysis Based on Article Researchers.

Based on the articles collected, there were 43 researchers who conducted research with a total of 18 studies. Some researchers who conduct research consistently on the topics raised in this study are Marwan Izzeldin , Yaz Gülnur Murado glu , Vasileios Pappas , Athina Petropoulou and other researchers with a total of 1 study.

4.1.2. Descriptive Analysis Based on Related Institutions

Institutions related to research with the topics raised in this study are Indonesian Computer University Polytechnic STIA LAN University of Lampung Lancaster University Queen Mary University of London University of Kent SOAS University of London University of Westminster and other institutions with the number of institutions as much as 1 research. The number of institutions recorded is 29 institutions. Descriptive Analysis Based on the Researcher's Background Research on the conflict between Russia and Ukraine in general as well as on

Dominated by researchers with backgrounds in the field of education, which is 100%.

4.1.3. Descriptive Analysis Based on Publication Trends

The studies that the researchers found have a publication period between 2010-2024. Publications in 2024 are 1 study, in 2023 there are 9 studies, in 2022 there are 7 studies, in 2020 there is 1 study. It can be concluded that the most publications occur in 2023 with a percentage of 50%.

4.1.4. Descriptive Analysis by Related Country

Of the 29 institutions that research the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Indonesia has 12 institutions and 7 researchers. United Kingdom has 7 institutions and 7 researchers, Spain has 2 institutions and 2 researchers. China has 2 institutions and 2 researchers, Georgia has 1 institution and 1 researcher and 1 institution and 1 researcher.

4.2. Study Analysis Results

From the study that has been done, researchers found that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has become a major highlight in global politics, but its impact is not only felt at the international level. The economy of Indonesia, as a country involved in international trade and dependent on several countries, has not escaped the economic consequences generated by the conflict. In this regard, it is necessary to go into more detail regarding a number of microeconomic factors that play an important role in responding to and adapting to the economic changes induced by such conflicts.

First of all, the manufacturing sector in Indonesia faces significant challenges. Disruptions in international supply chains can slow production and result in limited availability of raw materials. Manufacturing industries that are heavily dependent on imports from Russia and Ukraine, both in the form of raw materials and special components, could see declining production and face higher cost pressures due to efforts to source substitutes. Rising energy prices will also put additional pressure on production costs, which in turn could reduce the competitiveness of Indonesian products in the international market. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Yudianto, Y., Supriyadi, D., & Kosasih, K. (2023), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023)

The agricultural sector was also affected. Obstacles in wheat imports from the two countries can cause instability in the supply of raw materials for the bread and flour industry in Indonesia. Farmers and businesses in the agricultural sector may face pressure to adjust to changes in international trade policies, and this can affect their output and income. In addition, rising energy prices will create additional costs for agricultural operations, from the use of machinery to transportation, which in turn can affect the selling price of agricultural products. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Priyanto, A., & Rachman, R. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Junaedi, J. (2022), Al-Saadi, N. (2023)

In the context of international trade, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) engaged in exports and imports with Russia and Ukraine will face significant challenges. Disruptions in the flow of goods and services can hamper their operations, and currency fluctuations associated with global economic uncertainty can exert additional pressure. SMEs that have a dependence on international markets will feel the impact more directly, and may need to evaluate their business strategies and look for alternative markets to maintain operational continuity. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Yudianto, Y., Supriyadi, D., & Kosasih, K. (2023), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Surya, A., Aditiany, S., Nurhalimah, S. E., & Ramdani, R. R. (2023), Prohorovs, A. (2022).

At the consumer level, rising food and energy prices will affect the cost of daily living. Consumers may face rising prices on certain goods, especially those related to imports from Russia and Ukraine. This can result in a decrease in purchasing power and trigger a change in consumption patterns, with consumers preferring more affordable local products. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Rachman, M. A. (2023), Dano, D. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Al-Saadi, N. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022).

Investment is also a critical factor in dealing with the impact of this conflict. Global uncertainty may hamper investment decisions by companies in Indonesia. The energy and mining sectors may experience a direct impact from fluctuations in global energy prices, which may affect investment projects in those sectors. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Yudianto, Y., Supriyadi, D., & Kosasih, K. (2023), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Trisnadewi, K. S., & Pradipa, N. A. (2023), Agustina, A., & Barus, A. C. (2023), Pattinussa, J. M. Y., Pratikno, R. V., & Nugroho, R. D. (2023), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Surya, A., Aditiany, S., Nurhalimah, S. E., & Ramdani, R. R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022).

The impact on employment also cannot be ignored. Industries that are directly exposed can face pressure to adjust production capacity, which can have an impact on employment levels. As demand in exports declines, jobs in related sectors could be threatened, and this entails efforts to create new job opportunities or provide skills training for affected workers. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Handayani, H., & Purba, C. O. (2022), Priyanto, A., & Rachman, R. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Surya, A., Aditiany, S., Nurhalimah, S. E., & Ramdani, R. R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022).

Finally, the financial sector can feel the impact of global financial market fluctuations. Currency volatility can affect the rupiah exchange rate, while a decrease in asset value can affect the investment portfolio of financial companies. In the face of these conditions, financial firms need to consider risk strategies and involve worst-case scenarios in their planning. Izzeldin, M., Muradoğlu, Y. G., Pappas, V., Petropoulou, A., & Sivaprasad, S. (2023), Tsutsunashvili, A., Aránega, A. Y., & Urueña, R. C. (2024), Osiichuk, M., & Shepotylo, O. (2020), Chen, Y., Jiang, J., Wang, L., & Wang, R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022), Prohorovs, A. (2022), Priyanto, A., & Rachman, R. (2022), Darmawan, A., Rakhmadi, R., & Atiqasani, G. (2023), Surya, A., Aditiany, S., Nurhalimah, S. E., & Ramdani, R. R. (2023), Khudaykulova, M., Yuanqiong, H., & Khudaykulov, A. (2022).

In overcoming the economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Indonesian government

needs to take strategic steps to protect national economic interests. This includes policies to increase economic resilience, diversify markets, and provide support to affected sectors. Along with that, companies and businesses in Indonesia also need to prepare for changes and evaluate their business strategies in order to adapt to uncertain economic conditions.

4.3. Impact of The War *Development Map*

Impact of the War *development mapping* is applied using VOSViewer 1.6.16. In selecting the type of data, researchers use Create a Map Based Text Data. Then in the data source using read data from reference manager files with supported file types RIS. Then the counting method uses Binary counting with minigeneral numbers of occurrences of term.

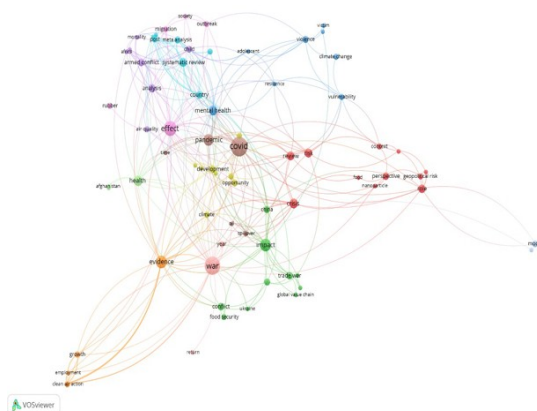


Figure 1. Impact of The War mapping results with Network Visualization display mode

There are 78 items divided into 12 clusters. Cluster 1 as many as 11 items consist of context, financial market, food, geopolitical risk, nanoparticle, perspective, review, risk, role. The cluster 2 as many as 10 items consist of China, Conflict, Food Security, Global Value Chain, Impact, Implication, Tariff, Trade Ware, Ukraine, Uncertainty. Cluster 3 as many as 8 items consist of adolescent, climate change, mental health, refugee, resilience, voctim, violence. Cluster 4 as many as 8 items consist of challenge, climate, development, long term effect, mechanism, opportunity, research, Vietnam. Cluster 5 as many as 7 items consisting of Africa, air quality, analysis, armed conflict, child, mortality, woman, Cluster 6 as many as 7 items consisting of country, global burden, meta analysis, post, posttraumatic stress disorder, stress disorder, systematic review. Cluster 7 as many as 6 items consist of clean air action, employment, evidence, rowth, has china, pollution. Cluster 8 as many as 6 items consist of covid, oil, pandemic, spill over, stock market, time. Cluster 9 as many as 5 items consist of effect, migration, outbreak, rubber, society. Cluster 10 of 4 items consists of antimicrobial restance, return, war, year. Cluster 11 as many as 3 items consist of Afghanistan, health, probiotics.

are not lit. Thus, there is an opportunity for renewable research by taking these items.

4.4. Implication

Amid the rumbling conflict between Russia and Ukraine, Indonesia, as a country intertwined in the global trade network, could not avoid the wave of impact that swept through its domestic economy. Through the lens of microeconomics, we can see how the complex dynamics of this conflict affect a number of key sectors in the country. The manufacturing sector, an important pillar in Indonesia's economic framework, is witnessing an unexpected wave of change. Disruptions in international supply chains put the industry in a difficult position. Dependence on imports of raw materials and components from Russia and Ukraine creates uncertainty that haunts smooth production. Some manufacturing companies may feel pressure on their production capacity, while rising energy prices will add to the burden of production costs. Efforts to find alternative sources for raw materials are a challenge that must be overcome, and business strategy adaptation is an urgent step.

The impact of this conflict not only hit the manufacturing sector, but also penetrated the agricultural sector. Restrictions on wheat imports from Russia and Ukraine brought a wave of uncertainty to Indonesia's bread and flour industry. Farmers and businesses in the agricultural sector may encounter obstacles in adjusting to changes in international trade policies. Rising energy prices are an additional burden, dealing a double economic blow to the sector. Meanwhile, small and medium-sized businesses that depend on exports and imports with Russia and Ukraine are feeling the impact directly. Disruptions to the flow of goods and services can hamper their operations, and currency fluctuations triggered by global economic uncertainty pose additional pressures. Adjusting business strategies and finding alternative markets are critical steps to maintain operational sustainability.

The socioeconomic implications are also felt at the consumer level. Rising food and energy prices haunt price stability in the domestic market, putting consumers in a situation of economic uncertainty. People's purchasing power takes a hit, and consumption patterns are likely to shift, with more preference towards more affordable local products. In the context of investment, global uncertainty plays a key role. Investment decisions by domestic and foreign companies may be delayed due to conflict-induced economic uncertainty. The energy and mining sectors, especially those related to fluctuations in global energy prices, can experience a direct impact on their investment projects.

Along with all these impacts, the Indonesian government is faced with the urgent task of

protecting national economic interests. Measurable policy measures, increased economic resilience, and support to affected sectors are key. Partnerships between governments, the private sector, and communities need to be strengthened to create effective and sustainable solutions. In an effort to overcome the economic impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Indonesia needs to carry out intensive economic diplomacy to maintain trade relations with other countries and seek new business opportunities. Changes in the dynamics of international trade require readiness in evaluating and adapting business strategies. Market diversification and efforts to increase economic independence can be the foundation for responding to these unexpected economic challenges. With awareness of the complexity of global conflicts and readiness to adapt, Indonesia can look to the future with adequate economic resilience. Collaboration and innovation will be key to shaping new economic narratives that can navigate global challenges intelligently and sustainably.

4.5. Limitation

Researchers understand that this study has its own limitations, such as the limited number of existing studies and the limitations of researchers in interpreting and searching for data.

5. Conclusion

The impact of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine on Indonesia's economy is intricate, spanning various crucial sectors. The manufacturing sector grapples with disruptions in global supply chains, exacerbated by reliance on imports from Russia and Ukraine and soaring energy prices. Similarly, the agricultural sector faces challenges due to barriers in wheat imports and heightened energy costs, while small and medium enterprises involved in international trade feel added pressure. Socioeconomic implications include dwindling consumer purchasing power, a shift towards more affordable local products, and employment ramifications. Furthermore, the investment and financial sectors contend with the ripple effects of global economic fluctuations and uncertainty. To address these challenges, it is imperative for the government to implement measurable economic policies, strengthen economic diplomacy efforts, foster collaboration among stakeholders, enhance economic self-sufficiency, empower small and medium enterprises through training programs, and bolster financial risk management strategies. These concerted efforts are essential for navigating the complexities of the current economic landscape and fostering sustainable growth.

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