

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR EFFECTS AT THE ECONOMIC LEVEL

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Abstract: *An international conflict leaves its mark on infrastructure and construction, manufacturing and production, agriculture and food supply, healthcare and Public Services, financial markets and investments, energy and utilities, government policies and intervention.*

Conflicts and geopolitical tensions can create uncertainty and instability in financial markets, influencing investor behavior and impacting various sectors and asset classes.

We have to follow, to intervene with regard fiscal measures, monetary policy, currency stabilization, trade policies, diplomatic and political measures.

These sectors can face significant challenges and disruptions during wartime, impacting the economy, daily life, and the well-being of people living in conflict zones.

When a conflict arises on the international stage, it can have significant impacts on the global economy.

Uncertainty often leads to fluctuations in financial markets. Stock markets might experience increased volatility as investors react to geopolitical tensions. Currency values can also fluctuate, impacting trade and investments.

International conflicts can lead to trade disruptions, tariffs, or embargoes between countries involved. This can hinder the flow of goods and services, affecting businesses reliant on global trade networks.

Companies that rely on parts or resources from countries involved in a conflict may face supply chain disruptions. This can result in production delays, increased costs, or even shortages of certain products.

Investor confidence can decline during times of conflict. Foreign direct investment may decrease as investors become cautious about putting money into uncertain geopolitical climates.

If a conflict involves regions rich in resources like oil or minerals, the prices of these commodities can fluctuate, impacting industries reliant on these resources and potentially causing inflation.

The exact impact varies depending on the scale and nature of the conflict, the countries involved, and the interconnectedness of the global economy. Governments, businesses, and international organizations often closely monitor and strategize around these potential economic repercussions during times of conflict.

Key words: *Tax burden, fiscal policy, monetary policy, diplomatic and political measures, tax refunds, tax progressivity, tax breakdown, tax principles.*

JEL Classification Codes: H21, H22, H30, H71.

1. INTRODUCTION

Many sectors of the economy could see financial gains during war, it's essential to remember the ethical and humanitarian aspects of conflict. Focusing solely on financial gain



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during such times can overlook the immense human suffering and broader societal impacts that wars bring.

2. APPLIED METHODS

The study was conducted through the following methods: *analysis* of data and information from books and specialized materials, the comparison between the doctrines, *deduction*, drawing conclusions based on the study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The economic effects of a world war/ international conflict, are profound and far-reaching. Here are some key impacts:

Destruction of Infrastructure: World war/ international conflict, result in widespread destruction of infrastructure, including buildings, roads, factories, and utilities. The cost of rebuilding can be enormous and can take years or even decades to recover.

Disruption of Trade and Production: World wars disrupt global trade and production as countries focus on war efforts, leading to shortages of goods and services. This can cause inflation, scarcity, and economic instability.

Human Capital Loss:The loss of lives and skilled labor during wars can significantly impact a country's workforce and its potential for economic growth. It takes time to replenish and recover from such losses.

Mounting Debt and Financial Strain: Financing a war often leads to increased government borrowing and debt. This can strain national budgets and hinder long-term economic stability.

Inflation and Economic Stagnation: Wars/ international conflict, often lead to increased government spending, which can trigger inflation. Additionally, economic activity might stagnate due to the diversion of resources towards military needs rather than productive sectors.

Global Economic Repercussions: World wars international conflict, can have a domino effect on the global economy, impacting trade, investment, and financial markets worldwide.

Technological Advancements: Despite the devastation, wars can also drive technological advancements, as countries invest in military technology and innovation that may later be repurposed for civilian use.

Overall, the economic effects of a world war/ international conflict, are severe, causing widespread damage to economies, industries, and societies, with long-lasting repercussions that extend well beyond the end of the conflict.

It's important to note that talking about profiting or getting wealthy during a war/ international conflict, can be ethically sensitive and doesn't consider the human suffering and devastation that wars bring. However, historically, certain sectors or activities have seen financial gains during wartime:

Arms Industry: Companies involved in producing weapons, ammunition, and military equipment often see increased demand and profitability during wartime.

Commodities and Resources: Industries related to commodities like oil, metals, and agriculture might experience price surges due to disruptions in global trade and increased demand for essential resources.

Infrastructure Reconstruction:After the war, there's a significant need for rebuilding infrastructure. Construction, engineering, and related industries can benefit from contracts and projects for reconstruction.

Technology and Innovation: Wars often drive technological advancements, and companies involved in developing military technology may later benefit from their innovations in civilian markets.

Speculation and Investments: Some individuals or entities may profit from speculation or investments in industries perceived to be resilient or profitable during wartime.

There wasn't a global-scale war ongoing. However, in the unfortunate scenario of an ongoing conflict, certain sectors are typically heavily impacted:

Infrastructure and Construction: Infrastructure such as roads, buildings, and utilities are often heavily damaged during wartime, affecting the construction and engineering sectors.

Manufacturing and Production: Industries involved in manufacturing and production face disruptions due to supply chain interruptions, reduced workforce, or destruction of facilities.

Agriculture and Food Supply: Conflicts can disrupt agricultural activities, leading to food shortages and affecting the availability and distribution of food supplies.

Healthcare and Public Services: Healthcare services, essential public services, and social welfare systems might struggle due to increased demand, lack of resources, or damage to facilities.

Financial Markets and Investments: Uncertainty and instability caused by war can impact financial markets, leading to volatility in investments and economic uncertainty.

Energy and Utilities: War can disrupt energy supplies, affecting utilities such as electricity, water, and gas, leading to shortages and impacting daily life.

Humanitarian and Aid Organizations: Organizations providing aid and humanitarian assistance often face immense challenges due to increased demand and restricted access to affected areas.

These sectors can face significant challenges and disruptions during wartime, impacting the economy, daily life, and the well-being of people living in conflict zones.

Wars/ international conflict, can significantly impact financial markets and investments in several ways:

Market Volatility: Uncertainty caused by conflict can lead to increased market volatility. Stock markets may experience fluctuations, and investors might react to geopolitical tensions by buying or selling assets, causing rapid price changes.

Currency Instability: Geopolitical unrest can lead to fluctuations in currency values. Investors might seek refuge in stable currencies, causing fluctuations in exchange rates.

Commodity Price Swings: Prices of commodities like oil, gold, and agricultural products can be highly sensitive to geopolitical tensions. Wars can disrupt supply chains, impacting commodity prices.

Flight to Safety: During conflicts, investors often seek safer assets like government bonds, gold, or other stable investments, leading to shifts in investment preferences.

Impact on Specific Sectors: Certain industries, such as defense, might see increased investment due to wartime demands, while others, like tourism or international trade, might experience declines.

Investor Confidence: Heightened geopolitical tensions can erode investor confidence. Long-term investment decisions may be postponed due to uncertainty about future economic and political stability.

Impact on Global Markets: Conflict in one region can have a ripple effect on global markets and economies. Supply chain disruptions or shifts in geopolitical alliances can impact international trade and investments worldwide.

Government Policies and Intervention: Governments might implement economic policies or interventions to stabilize financial markets during wartime, which can impact investor sentiment and market dynamics.

In essence, conflicts and geopolitical tensions can create uncertainty and instability in financial markets, influencing investor behavior and impacting various sectors and asset classes.

During international conflicts, governments often implement various policies and interventions to manage the economic impact and ensure stability:

Fiscal Measures: Governments may increase spending on defense and security-related activities. This increased spending can boost specific sectors like defense manufacturing but can strain public finances, leading to higher deficits or increased borrowing.

Monetary Policy: Central banks might adjust interest rates or implement unconventional monetary policies to stabilize financial markets and manage inflation or deflation risks caused by the conflict.

Currency Stabilization: Central banks may intervene in foreign exchange markets to stabilize their currency's value, especially if there's excessive volatility due to geopolitical tensions.

Trade Policies: Governments might impose trade restrictions or tariffs on certain goods, particularly those related to national security or as a response to other nations' actions during the conflict.

Regulatory Changes: Governments can enact regulatory changes to manage specific industries affected by the conflict, providing support or implementing measures to stabilize these sectors.

Humanitarian Aid and Support: Governments may allocate funds or resources to support affected populations, both domestically and internationally, through humanitarian aid or other relief efforts.

Diplomatic and Political Measures: Efforts to negotiate peace or stabilize regions affected by conflict can be part of government policies, aiming to reduce economic uncertainty and foster stability.

These government interventions during conflicts aim to mitigate the economic disruptions caused by the situation, stabilize financial markets, ensure essential services, and support affected sectors and populations.

During international conflicts, several measures can be taken to maintain a country's economy involved in the conflict:

Diversification of Economy: Focusing on diversifying the economy can reduce dependence on sectors heavily impacted by conflict, ensuring more resilience against economic shocks.

Investment in Essential Industries: Prioritize investments in essential industries like healthcare, agriculture, and infrastructure to maintain basic services and stability during conflict.

International Relations and Trade Diversification: Strengthen ties with neutral or friendly countries to sustain trade and investment flows, compensating for disruptions caused by conflict.

Support for Small Businesses: Provide support and incentives for small businesses to ensure their survival and contribution to the economy despite the conflict's challenges.

Resource Management and Conservation: Efficiently manage resources and reserves to ensure their availability for essential needs during conflict times.

Focus on Innovation and Technology: Encourage innovation and technological advancements to improve productivity and efficiency, mitigating the economic impact of conflict.

Maintaining a Skilled Workforce: Invest in education and training to maintain a skilled workforce, ensuring the country's capability to rebuild and recover post-conflict.

Humanitarian and Social Support: Provide robust social support systems and humanitarian aid to mitigate the impact of conflict on vulnerable populations, ensuring social stability.

These measures aim to preserve economic stability, support essential sectors, and lay the groundwork for recovery once the conflict subsides.

While it might seem counterintuitive, some argue that in certain historical contexts, war has led to short-term economic growth due to increased government spending, job creation in

defense-related industries, and technological advancements driven by wartime necessities. This phenomenon is known as the "war economy."

However, it's crucial to note that any economic growth resulting from war often comes at a considerable human and social cost. The destruction of infrastructure, loss of lives, displacement of populations, and long-term societal impacts outweigh the immediate economic gains. War is fundamentally destructive and poses significant challenges to sustainable economic development.

Moreover, any short-term economic growth during war is often artificial and unsustainable. The resources allocated to war efforts detract from investments in other critical sectors like education, healthcare, and infrastructure, hindering long-term growth prospects.

The evolution of a country's economy after a war follows a complex trajectory influenced by various factors:

Reconstruction and Rebuilding: Post-war periods involve significant efforts in rebuilding infrastructure, homes, and industries that were destroyed during the conflict. This often leads to a surge in economic activity, job creation, and investment in construction and related sectors.

Foreign Aid and Investment: Countries affected by war often receive foreign aid and investment for reconstruction efforts, which can contribute to economic recovery.

Economic Stimulus Programs: Governments may implement economic stimulus programs to jumpstart the economy, offering incentives for investment, infrastructure development, and job creation.

Social and Economic Reintegration: Efforts to reintegrate displaced populations and rehabilitate affected communities contribute to restoring economic stability.

Long-Term Challenges: Post-war economies face long-term challenges, such as high unemployment rates, disruptions in essential services, and psychological trauma, which can hinder immediate recovery efforts.

Debt and Financial Burden: Financing wartime expenditures often leads to high levels of debt, which can constrain the country's economic growth and development post-war.

Political Stability and Reforms: Political stability and effective governance are crucial for economic recovery. Post-conflict nations often undergo political reforms aimed at fostering stability, which can positively impact economic prospects.

International Relations and Trade: Rebuilding international relations and reestablishing trade ties are vital for economic growth, as access to global markets and foreign investments can bolster recovery efforts.

During and after a war/international conflict, certain sectors of the economy might experience growth or receive increased attention due to specific demands or circumstances:

Defense and Arms Industry: The defense sector sees substantial growth during wartime as governments increase spending on defense-related equipment, weapons, and technologies.

Infrastructure and Construction: Reconstruction efforts post-war lead to increased demand in the construction industry as damaged infrastructure, buildings, and facilities need rebuilding.

Healthcare and Medical Services: During conflicts, there is often a surge in demand for healthcare services due to casualties and injuries. Post-war, there might be investments in healthcare infrastructure to address these needs.

Humanitarian Aid and NGOs: Humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations become more active during and after conflicts, providing essential aid, relief, and support to affected populations.

Technology and Innovation: Advances in technology often occur during wartime due to the necessity for new weaponry, communication systems, and other innovations, which can later be adapted for civilian use.

Security and Private Military Contractors: Private security firms and military contractors might see increased demand during conflicts for services such as security, logistics, and support.

Commodities and Resources: Demand for specific commodities like oil, metals, and agricultural products can fluctuate due to disruptions in supply chains and increased demand for essential resources during wartime.

4. CONCLUSIONS

It's important to note that while certain sectors might experience growth during or after a war, the overall impact of conflict on the economy is often negative due to the destruction of infrastructure, loss of lives, and long-term societal and economic challenges.

Overall, while some may argue that war can spur short-term economic activity, its detrimental effects on human welfare, societal stability, and long-term economic development far outweigh any perceived benefits. The real cost of war goes beyond economic measures and has profound and lasting impacts on societies and individuals.

In summary, post-war or international conflict, economies go through a complex process of recovery and reconstruction that involves a combination of domestic reforms, international support, and efforts to address social, political, and economic challenges resulting from the conflict.

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