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The size of Bretton Woods' GDP is not the victor on the battlefield

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the changes in the size of GDP during the war and the availability of GDP under Bretton Woods, depending on the central bank's management and the price controls of raw materials. The Western elite struggled to control the Russian economy during the war due to the dollar ban. The Russian economy is production-orientated and relies on non-renewable resources. Geopolitics has a significant impact on the economy, and the decline of the industrial sector is a negative factor. Sanctions imposed on inaccurate hydrocarbon export forecasts highlight the limitations of measuring the economy using GDP alone. On the battlefield, the outcome depends on one side's ability to maintain a continuous supply of ammunition and financial resources. Similarly, a country's economic strength is determined by its capacity to provide essential goods, industrial products, and energy; engage in international trade; ensure reliable supply chains; and sustain itself in isolation.

KEYWORDS:Bretton Woods GDP, size of Bretton Woods' GDP , geopolitics, non-renewable resources, War mode
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Introduction. According to the understanding of Anglo-Saxon economists, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the global economy is the economic power determinant. English-speaking economists say that the size of the world economy's gross domestic product (GDP) shows how powerful it is. Based on this idea, the economies of Anglo-Saxon countries are the main forces that drive the world economy. Due to the regular reporting of annual economic performance by international organizations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the global community has adopted the psychological belief that these outcomes reflect the economic strength of each nation. Prior to the conflict between the West and Russia in Ukraine, the Pentagon resolved not to engage in negotiations with Russia, addressing the red line issue and the enhancement of NATO infrastructure in Ukraine before the conclusion of 2021.So, it looks like Western and US security agencies are figuring out that GDP can sometimes reflect how happy people are, but the global scene cares more about resources and credibility. The economic sanctions aimed at dropping the ruble to around 120 rubles per dollar might just lead to a serious economic crisis and even famine in Russia, which could stir up some unrest and push for a new government to take over from the pro-Western one. Interestingly, since the sanctions kicked in, the ongoing military operation in Ukraine has turned into a bit of a boost for the Russian economy. Energy exports are a source of funding for the Russian economy, which is independent of the global economy. The real indicator of a country's growth is its share of global GDP. On the other hand, it has never been shown that smaller countries are less able to fight or resist the unipolar world order of the United States. The Russian economy can still provide strategic support for the war and the West. In the current situation, the United States wants to survive and be the winner, so it agrees to negotiate an end to the war with Russia and reduce its status to accept Russia's proposals. The question is, does the size of GDP when entering war mode depend on the survival of the state and the preparation of forces to gain superiority over the opponent? This article aims to analyse the change in the size of GDP when entering war mode and the preparation to enter war mode.

Methodology

1.The main way to compare statistical data is by showing differences or advantages using numbers related to different items, which helps identify the traits of the object being studied. The most important elements that can be compared are recognized as specific techniques that allow one to identify characteristics that are inherent to a particular object of statistical observation. The actual size of the object, event, or process being studied in its real-life context and how it changes over time in the social framework being used(Karmanov et al.,2023,p.68). The ideas from the Anglo-Saxon school and Russian economics are compared to help identify different production sectors, measure national economic strength, use comparative analysis, and examine various parts of the production and service sectors in the national economy, including currency, production volume, and other characteristics of the top countries' economies, as well as how they maintain their leading position in the economic system.

2. Taking into account production statistics, commodity prices, the proportion of the economic structure,the meaning and consideration of vague concepts, basic rules and principles, problems, methods, origins, and understanding of the topic under study, dialectical and genetic approaches help to explain what something means and how it fits in the rules. Infrastructure helps other pursuits, including transportation, logistics, etc.

The following are the two categories of data sources:

1. Data collected from international agencies with global GDP data, such as the United States, China, Japan, Germany, Russia, and India, is compared between manufacturing and services sectors from 2022

to 2025.
2. Details gathered from books, articles, and other written works related to the problems being looked into, along with statistical studies of the arguments of manufacturing and service labour for the creation of value-added, economic statistics, and other factors.

Literature review

The evolution of the GDP concept as it appears in academic economics literature can be divided into two categories based on the work of classical political economists and the Bretton Woods financial system.

Table1.

Comparison of classical GDP and Bretton Woods GDP concepts.

Classic GDP	Bretton Woods GDP
Individual wealth determines a country's social status and economic potential. People assume that the amount of wealth and goods an individual accumulates determines their assessment of an individual's well-being(Anikin, 1979).	The volume of virtual economy-generated GDP is increasing, with capital shifting to areas yielding high returns. The transition from the gold standard to the paper dollar standard establishes a substantial financial market(Katasonov, 2018).
Adam Smith posited that the annual income, net income, and goods produced annually by individuals are indicative of their consumer preferences; this is the activity that generates the annual product of labour and land(Stolyarova, 1993 ,pp.231-232).	The Bretton Woods system, established after the Cold War, made the dollar a reserve currency without commodities or gold backing and used it to measure GDP in dollars. It created funds, stock markets, and money circulation technology but focused on production and finance. Central bank interest rates controlled the value of money but did nothing to stimulate global growth(Suwan-achariya,2025).
Marx(1987) The creation of tangible goods and services for personal and business use contributes to economic growth and diversity, as well as the integration of people, goods and services, labour resources, the workforce, and the ways in which people interact with each other and the economy.	Virtualization of the economy replaces real production with pictures, titles, and simulations. This changes real production by creating fake capital in the form of shares and other derivative financial instruments that Marx, Engels, Hilferding, and Keynes came up with(Sazhina ,2012).

Classic GDP	Bretton Woods GDP
Kuznets proposed that GDP is a tool for macroeconomic analysis, focusing on the improvement of industries and the creation of differential value-added— the nationality of the factors of production used to determine the market value of all final goods and services produced(Gargola ,2019).	The financial economy enables the economy, particularly the US economy, to function in an environment of constant demand, resulting in a system of goods that consumers desire. This creates a "distortion" in which a significant portion of the economy exists by stimulating demand and printing large amounts of money with no effect on the economy(Kremen & Ilyin, 2009).
GDP measures economic development, with violations affecting profits and industrial sectors. Economic types include increasing and decreasing returns, with commercial success influenced by technological advancement(Reinert, 2011, p.38, 109).	The real economy suffers from the virtual economy's production of virtual goods, causing global financial market turmoil. The United States, the primary hub for virtual processes, distributes real goods from the periphery to the centre(Ryazanov,2016)

Note. Summary based on the author's comprehension

The GDP table shows how the presentation of economic size is moving towards a financial sector consistent with the Bretton Woods model. The financial sector stimulates growth in Western economies, so GDP calculations do not focus on the value of labour in production or tangible goods, especially non-substitutable ones, but rather on the value of goods and services. Of course, we cannot calculate the total labour cost for each step in the production process. Russkova et al.(2022,pp.8–9) points out that the calculation of costs for the middle and downstream parts of the product supply chain for producing final goods to meet social needs is rather uncertain. How might the size of GDP from the Bretton Woods system affect the transformation of a country's economy into a war economy, and what does the state's power during a war depend on? There is not much research on this topic.

Results

1)Change the size of the GDP when going into war mode.

The annual statistical reports from international groups like the World Bank and the IMF are used to compare the sizes of the GDPs of Western countries. The West often uses reasoning such as claiming their GDP constitutes 60% of the world's total, compared to Russia's 1.5%.The world's GDP is 40 times that of the Western world. Russia is no match for us because we are 40 times stronger (Vechernyaya Moskva, 2024). Andrew Liliko told a skewed story about how big Russia's military might be when he said that Russia's economy is only 85% the size of Italy's and that the country has 140 million people.The case relies on the GDP figures, although these figures frequently serve as propaganda or present an overly narrow perspective(Bosnic,2024).

Table2.

Size of GDP in countries

GDP Ranking by Country (nominal)			GDP Ranking by Country (PPP) (Billions)			Global GDP(%Share,2024)
Rank	**Country**	**2**	**Rank**	**Country**	**2**	
1	United States	$25.43 trillion	1	China	41,303.81	19.6
2	China	$14.72 trillion	2	USA	26,888.91	12.7
3	Japan	$4.25 trillion	3	India	20,547.42	9.7
4	Germany	$3.85 trillion	4	Russia	7,581.82	3.6
5	India	$3.41 trillion	5	Japan	6,310.33	3.0
6	United Kingdom	$2.67 trillion	6	Indonesia	5,920.25	2.8
7	France	$2.63 trillion	7	Germany	5,762.32	2.7
8	Russia	$2.24 trillion	8	Brazil	5,479.48	2.6
9	Canada	$2.16 trillion	9	France	4,415.58	2.1
10	Italy	$2.04 trillion	10	United Kingdom	4,4146.90	2.0

Note.From *GDP Rankings:2024* (https://www.worldeconomics.com/Rankings/Economies-By-Size.aspx) and *Top 15 Countries by GDP in 2024*(https://globalpeoservices.com/top-15-countries-by-gdp-in-2024/).In the public domain.

In the market value of dollars, the US and Western countries' GDP is much larger than Russia's due to its focus on consumption and access to direct consumption in all sectors of the economy. Domestic and international transactions depend on the dollar, but geopolitical conflicts make quantity calculations difficult.China,India,and Russia have an advantage in GDP based on purchasing power parity.The supply chain's repeated calculations limit the volume of transactions and overestimate dollar value compared to local currencies.More product parts increase costs and GDP.Effectively, GDP only shows payments.Russia constitutes 3.6% of global GDP,representing 35% of the GDP of the United States. Despite being only 35% of the US GDP,Russia's potential for producing physical goods in a confrontation with the US is significant.Russia's economic output is half that of the US, including its sizeable shadow economy,which accounts for thirty percent of Russia's GDP.The US now accounts for less than 15% of world GDP.Most previous Western studies have primarily concentrated on consulting and financial services,which are intangible assets that contribute only a small portion of the overall economy.These studies have ignored the source of GDP figures and implicitly relied on Western data agencies.

Geopolitical conflict forces one to rethink supply chains and negotiating power; thus, it is like a crust cracking of the earth. With more than 70%, the West rules the service industry; the digital economy is starting to take center stage in the post-industrial era. Developed countries concentrate on information flow covering manufacturing,collecting,sorting,accumulation, transmission,storage,and transportation.With China and Russia helping greatly to GDP,the digital age will alter upbringing and education.Individuals psychology and way of thinking have to change with the digital economy.Although industrial production—which China and Russia both excel at—accounts for more than 30% of GDP,drilling,oil,gas,coal, metallurgy,defence,and food mostly contribute to Russia's GDP. Western countries prioritise the service sector, which accounts for 60-70% of GDP,while the industrial sector is secondary.Oil- producing countries,such as Europe,see the service sector as an international division of labour.The United States possesses a substantial service and financial sector,with a GDP inferior to that of China and Russia.Russians perceive and denounce the Russian economy as feeble, notwithstanding its industrial output.Industrial production involves the production of components, parts, and semi-finished products using specialised tools and labour. European elites consider the country's economy to be dependent on industry or proc essing as backward and unprogressive.

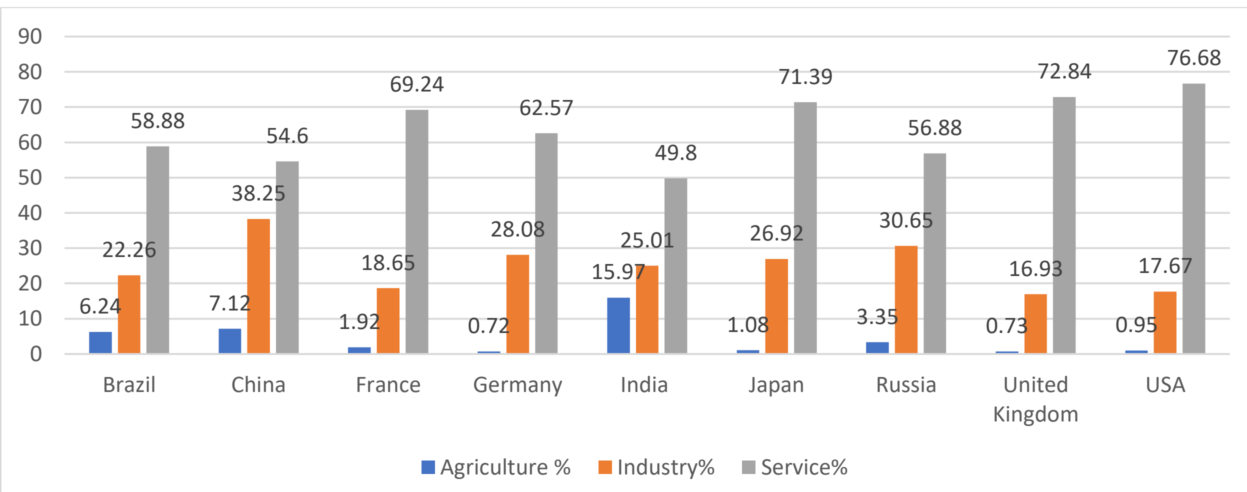

Figure 1.

Proportions of economic sectors in the gross domestic product (GDP) in selected countries in 2023

Note. From "*Proportions of economic sectors in GDP in selected countries 2023,*"by Aaron O'Neill (2025),https://www.statista.com/statistics/264653/proportions-of-economic-sectors-in-gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-selected-countries/. In the public domain.

Table3.

The significant contribution of the Russian economy to global GDP

Draws attention to the upstream and midstream supply chain connectivity of food sourcing and products.	Over 30% of the "fertilizer basket" in Europe comes from Russian fertilizer exports.
It is the only country that can supply petroleum, gas, tungsten, titanium, aluminium, uranium, and rare earth minerals to any other country.	Approximately 19.5% of global grain exports are under Russian control.
Russian gas is essential to the survival of European industry. It is an important player in the world of raw materials, and countries that consume it may face serious difficulties if there are supply disruptions	It exports more nickel than any other country (20.4%).Products made of semifinished steel (18.8%), 30% palladium and 40% enriched uranium
Nearly one-third of the natural resources currently in Russian reserves are used by the global economy as raw materials for transportation and industrial processing.	The country is well-positioned to provide low-cost raw materials, raw material processing, and transportation logistics benefits to China and Europe.

*Note.*The author's summary and collection.

Countries that trade with Russia will gain from having enough food, agriculture, military and energy sources, which will boost their competitiveness and help them catch up with their Western rivals if they wish to be economically strong. The Russian economy has been growing consistently in spite of constant sanctions. The situation has improved as the stability of the industrial and service sectors increases GDP. Although exports bring income for the Russian government, Russia's energy problems have more effect on European nations. Economic advisers to Western allies believe Russia's economy is poor and declining, ranking 11th among economies with a GDP of $1.5-1.6 trillion. The impact of sanctions on Russia is expected to hasten its demise, with the IMF and World Bank claiming that Russia's economy is 10-15 times less robust than leading economies. A six-month suspension of Russian gas imports could improve regulatory compliance and the effectiveness of sanctions on the Russian economy. Russia's economy will suffer as long as it relies on oil and gas revenues. If the Western economy can withstand at least six months, the Russian economy will collapse by the autumn of this year. However, sanctions have not yet destroyed the Russian economy, and the policy of focusing on Russia is preparing for a major war involving Russia, which will necessitate the transfer of resources for military operations, putting the economy under significant stress. The management of national economies, which often coincides with state expansion, is a major concern during conflicts. The nature, scale and duration of military operations determine military and political objectives. The European Union has borne the brunt of the war with Russia through sanctions, increased military spending, and arms supplies from the United States. However, such analyses neglect access to tangible assets and productive resources. Russia has reduced its energy supplies to Europe, causing the country to shift its focus to non-raw material production and increase the value of its domestic products.

Table4.

Analysing the relative economic might of warring states.

The economic dominance of Western nations	The economic strength of Russia
The underused dollar system in the United States hinders Western industries' access to low-priced resources, leading to budgetary issues during war, despite a real GDP of $15 trillion and 52% dollarization.	Russia, with over one-third of global raw materials, a stable financial position, and a well-resourced economy, requires disconnection from global markets for industrial revival and an independent economy("It became clear why, after the USSR's" ,2025).
It was hard for Western industries to get their hands on cheap resources, which hurt their ability to stay in business. These things happened because Western businesses couldn't get to the same places where they could get cheap materials.	Russia had a stable economy, more than a third of the world's raw materials, and enough resources to run its own business with help from the government during the war. But it was necessary to pull away from the global market to get industries back on track and build an independent economy ("It became clear why, after the USSR's" ,2025).
Altering the trajectory of international trade is challenging due to the disparity between high-tech products manufactured by Western nations and those produced by Russia.	Russia's commodities, primarily raw materials and energy, are adaptable and account for 20% of global foreign goods trade. It regulates Asian raw material transportation to Europe.
Western accounts and interest-bearing bond investments support currency through foreign reserves, but frozen reserves are no longer needed, raising liquidity issues in Europe and limiting SWIFT's services.	The Increased currency supply, particularly monetary and commodity-valued goods, can enhance the Russian ruble's conversion if domestic producers create the currency value.

The economic dominance of Western nations	The economic strength of Russia
The Union's GDP growth rate is merely 1.9%, whereas the BRICS nations exhibit nearly 5% growth. The BRICS nations possess a 36.7% share of the global economy, surpassing the G7's thirty percent share. Implementing sanctions will prove difficult without the cooperation of India and China.	Russia is a prospective target for sanctions owing to the expanse of its territory and the agricultural land it holds. The drilling of oil wells will enhance crude oil production and supply additional minerals, facilitating the growth of the domestic manufacturing sector.
Problems with social security and a lack of support for defence are caused by Germany's military budget, which accounts for 2% of the country's current gross domestic product. This budget is the source of the problems	The Russian government is using tax breaks and long-term savings programs to attract private investment in the financial sector, demonstrating that increased GDP spending doesn't hinder economic growth(Dokuchaev & Trushina ,2024).

Note. Summary based on the author's comprehension

Western sanctions have caused Russia to shift its focus from extracting oil and gas to manufacturing products other than raw materials. Policies that replace imports have also caused a flood of Russian goods to enter markets that were mostly filled with Western goods before. The war between Russia and the West has resulted in rising prices and gas shortages, which have unintended consequences for European economies. The Bretton Woods model of GDP growth suggests that the war has resulted in lower industrialization levels, as well as lower electricity consumption. By adopting our currencies, Russia, China, India, and other countries have been able to improve their relations with one another. It's bad for the West that things are going badly in Ukraine right now. If things keep going badly, the West might stop supporting the country as much. Moreover, the five regions that were formerly a part of Ukraine are currently under the military control of Russia.

2) Preparing for the War

For national defence, war production is dependent on economic resources. These resources enhance potential, mobilization readiness, and stability during times of active conflict. For this reason, it is necessary to adopt organizational, regulatory, legal, financial, economic, technical, and technological measures. For the purpose of coping with the war, the state declares a state of emergency and proceeds to restructure the economy. The processes of reorganising management, implementing measures, and adjusting the economy to adapt to the conditions of war are all components of economic mobilization. Access to resources and the size of the budget are both critical factors. Countries like the United States rely on revenue from goods sales, while Russia has global influence and can sell resources at any price.

Table5.

Comparison of wartime support forces readiness.

Parameters	Western countries	Russia
Defence budget	European countries that spend 2 per percent	Russia spends 7 per cent.
Resource and Technology Base	Despite a lack of resources, the military industry is not in war mode.	It has an abundance of energy and mineral resources to build weapons and factories.
Combat support requires rapid response.	It is up to foreign companies and their shareholders to make a decision based on the return.	Based on government orders
Modifying and modifying the establishment profile's attributes	The component assembly proved difficult. With thousands of components coming from different parts sources all around the world, there was plenty of space for final assembly. Long shipping meant delays in obtaining assistance.	Take advantage of the traditional military-industrial complex by shifting some industries to engage in the assembly of equipment such as drones through three-shift operations, building defense structures and other critical infrastructure.
Repercussions	The elevated expenses stem from the monopolistic market structure of the economy. To attain the production phase, it is crucial to sustain long-term orders spanning decades(Mayor grom,2023) to achieve financial equilibrium.	The incorporation of supplementary products mitigates disparities in certain production sectors.In 2023, tank production will escalate sevenfold, whereas passenger car and freight car production will grow 1.7 and 1.4 times, respectively(Reporter,2023). Moreover,additional production sectors essential for fulfilling the requirements of economic development will also augment domestic demand

Parameters	Western countries	Russia
Mobilization	Producing in small quantities remains challenging due to market mechanisms, necessitating budget allocation for cost-effectiveness and safety. The product was procured from the United States.	Expertise in coordinating resources and strategising by governmental entities to address deficiencies quantified in physical units.
Circulation of commodity money	It circulates in the United States as military-industrial labour (taxes, wages, and profits) from corporations and certain military support labour in Poland.	Businesses in the country receive all circulating money, which includes taxes, wages, and corporate profits. Taxes are remitted directly to the Russian budget. Salaries will rise, thereby expediting the augmentation of the supply of consumable goods

Note. Summary derived from the author's comprehension

The United States depends on the sale of goods to assist oil-dependent nations during economic conflicts. The European Union's decision to stop buying gas from Russia has limited Western control over resources. The move has given Russia the power to set prices for other goods and trade them at lower prices. Russia's vast natural resources, which include oil, gas, and minerals, make it a secure location for military production. The defence industry significantly contributes to the economy. Every year, billions of dollars enter the pockets of ordinary citizens. In contrast to financial instruments and services, Russia's economy is based on raw materials and self-sufficiency in defence technologies. The emphasis is on the value of infrastructure in maintaining economic stability, as well as the importance of food, water, and energy during wartime(Novichkov,2022). The government did not take any significant action during the war, and gas and food prices increased. These factors made it hard for the U.S. to get the money it needed to fight Russia and grow its economy. Countries that can handle sanctions have economies that are mostly based on energy, with big tech companies leading the way. Not having solid financial and economic forecasts made it tough for the U.S. and its allies to come up with effective plans to put pressure on Russia and isolate it internationally. The division between allied and adversarial countries complicated supply chains and raised concerns about the role of the US dollar in the global financial system. Russia's survival depended more on its industrial and raw material sectors than on the inflated services sector.

3)The weak GDP of the Bretton Woods system.

The Bretton Woods monetary system, based on US power and gold independence,has weakened and become irrelevant, as have dollar inflation, energy crises, and leadership crises. Russia's power has dwindled due to its dependence on foreign food and capital, along with declining domestic sales and consumption.The country's sanctions-resistant economy is built around its energy sector, which is led by large technology companies. The lack of accurate financial and economic forecasts has made it difficult for the United States and its allies to carry out their plans to eliminate Russia through economic pressure and international isolation. The division of the world into friendly and hostile nations has complicated supply chains and raised concerns about the value of the US dollar in the global financial system. The US Treasury has issued more government bonds, raising concerns about the country's ability to repay debts. Russia's survival depends on the industrial and raw material sectors rather than the artificially inflated service sector.

Table6.

The financial and production sectors of Bretton Woods are compared.

Parameters	Financial sector	Production sector
fluctuation	The capital markets exhibit significant volatility, with growth characterised by a capital-to-production ratio of 4/5 relative to consumption, leading to pronounced fluctuations.	The production process of goods and services is generally stable, barring short-term fluctuations associated with technological availability.
feature	It is impossible for circulation to generate value without the use of alchemy. The rapid deindustrialization process started with the transfer of production capacities to countries such as China, Southeast Asia, and other regions.	The exchange of goods and services in the real sector, also known as the production process, is accompanied by the production of value, also known as real assets.
Asset Limits	Because it is intangible, virtual, and always replaceable, it can't work on its own and needs different parts of the economy, like technology, financial tools, and scientific knowledge.	It can be quantified in physical terms but is irreplaceable or has minimal substitutes for circulation in value creation, as exemplified by oil, gas, timber, minerals, fertilisers, and labour.
Encouraging positive infrastructure	The country relies heavily on the digital network and energy support system, logistics technology	National monopoly of location.

Parameters	Financial sector	Production sector
Production capacity	Depending on labour segregation in supply chains for products in cases of geopolitical concern and resource scarcity.	Increasing the production workforce and reaching the objectives of the national economic program as well as international cooperation with friendly nations clearly show this.
Consumption's expansion	It supports unlimited demand; thus, the building of a global governance system is time-limited since no more money can be printed.	Using their technology and economic sovereignty, they will help boost production labour.
Inflation rate	Inflation is zero or close to zero, so indexing social payments to the level of inflationary law means that a much larger proportion of the population will have to rely on social assistance than in Russia. If inflation reached 5%, it would be a complete disaster, with no food or shelter.	Nonmonetary factors influencing inflation include consumer behaviour and import costs, as well as Western nations' plans to cap raw material prices.

Note. Developed by the author.

Due to inaccurate forecasting, the United States of America and its allies have been unable to successfully implement a strategy to destroy Russia through the use of economic pressure and international isolation. With this, access to fundamental resources has been hampered, and questions have been raised about the value of the United States dollar within the context of the global financial system. The increased issuance of government bonds has raised concerns about the United States Treasury's ability to repay its debts. The interest rates set by the Federal Reserve of the United States are intended to slow the expansion of the global economy.

Table7.

Dimensions of GDP Partner Cooperation

Parameter	GDP US	GDP: China,Russia,Iran
The partners' GDP size	25%	= 18+2+2=22%.

*Note.*The author's summary and collection.

The Russian economy is an important player in global energy and commodity markets. Western countries, particularly those in the European Union, are concerned that their industries will not recover unless they can replace depleted resources with cheap ones. Given that the West accounts for more than 70% of its GDP in services, which manage spending and drive economic growth, the financial sector must develop its seventh-generation technologies that are not reliant on Russian energy sources. Russia plays a big part in the world's food and energy markets, so it has been able to change the direction of trade and bring in new goods, which has made oil prices go down. The EU's ban on Russian oil has increased Moscow's dependence on China and India. By creating a "shadow tanker fleet" and using "black market" strategies, Russia has been able to get better terms on its maritime insurance. Countries such as China and India have expressed strong support for trade cooperation and sanctions relief.

Discussion.

1.A country's GDP does not determine its war power.

The assertion that Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) is ten times lower than that of the United States suggests either a deliberate attempt to influence public opinion or a significant disparity in economic knowledge. This assertion implies that opposition against the United States is pointless and that capitulation is unavoidable. Different industries, such as finance, real estate, business, consulting, advertising, and law, contributed a sizeable portion of GDP in the United States during the 20th century. They accomplished this by controlling the social product consumption or distribution. Ponyatnyyefinansy(2025),While Western statistics seem to hide the problems of corruption, inequality, and dishonesty existing in the present market system, Western economists are developing theories about economic growth. It is imperative to understand that without the required electricity and power for important data processing, information technology—also known as digital solutions—cannot run as it should. The link should be limited to the manufacturing sector to enable quick and affordable procurement of raw resources, compromising the national economy, and reducing labour output. The conditions listed could lead to a smaller workforce and make it harder to keep up a strong military or use proactive global strategies to protect national interests. In times of war, a state's geopolitical status can be significantly influenced by its access to raw materials, which can either bolster or erode its position. Economies are particularly susceptible to fluctuations in the prices of raw materials worldwide due to the nature of extractive industries. Substantial quantities can influence the economy, either accelerating or decelerating its pace. Conversely, mineral resources are irreplaceable; therefore, geopolitical stability is contingent upon seamless access to raw materials. Due to a lack of raw materials, developed nations have had to move their production to different areas. The effective handling of raw materials should be in harmony with geopolitical management strategies(Komleva, 2013). This idea, not the GDP framework or the Western GDP identity, is what will change the outcome on the battlefield. It's not a good idea to think that the service sector can help prepare for war because it only shows money and not real assets, as shown by the fact that it makes up over 70% of GDP. At a time when geopolitical tensions are high, we can't turn financial technologies, debt instruments, and technological capabilities into things that cause conflict.

Entering the war mode, the textbook definition of GDP should not include the service sector since it is not relative, and its use to gain an advantage on the battlefield is just academic propaganda. Still, a storable, heatable, movable object is only valuable when sold and used. Frequent additions to the monetary value of the transaction will distort the result. The last good generated is the result of labour that leaves the manufacturing line and moves into the unproductive consumption stage. This approach enables a reasonable estimate of the goods generated through household and government expenditures on goods and services, as well as total expenditure on final consumption. Based on the labour theory of value, which holds that all labour costs in an economy are finally directed towards the production of goods that satisfy the needs of its members or final goods, GDP—also known as production—is computed mostly. The correct computation of the total labour costs by aggregating them at every level of production determines the exact amount of product generated. Though these rates are valid only after adjustments, excluding the expenses at the previous levels, the prices of products reflect the market's evaluation of labour costs at every level of production (Russkova et al.,2022, pp.7-9). Thus, using transactions, we estimate the GDP of the US industrial sector. We should deduct that figure from the national GDP. Consumer expenditure on goods and services currently determines 14.82% of the US GDP. Two-thirds come from real estate and health care;the remaining one-third comes from consumer goods. From food and clothes to cars and home appliances, overall consumer spending makes about 68% of the GDP. Government expenditure(18%)and investment (18%) are the next highest indicators. By year's end, the US budget deficit will top $6.6 trillion—a record high(Smirnova ,2024). Including 30% of the Russian economy, the actual production of the Russian economy is 65% of the GDP of the United States—about $10 trillion. Still, this isn't really significant.

Vechernyaya Moskva (2024), since the GDP of Russia mainly consists of sectors including oil, gas, coal, metallurgy, defence, and food. People are more interested in commodities; thus, the defence sector is suffering in Europe. Even if Europe has enough money, the economy cannot instantly turn to the defence sector. Russia has enough military technology and mineral resources and can establish its own military industry; thus, unlike other nations, Russia possesses the capability to produce all of its military equipment independently in times of conflict. Obyasnyayu Na Pal'tsakh (2021) argues that conflicts between resource-rich nations are more favourable than those involving affluent Wall Street traders. He also says that the size of a country's economy doesn't really affect how a war turns out. Examples include the Taliban, Vietnam, North Korea, Iran, and the Soviet Union. Despite Chechnya's GDP representing merely a small portion of

Russia's, the spectre of military hostilities persists over the years. Furthermore, the expansive nature of the US GDP prevents it from swiftly transitioning out of a wartime framework and ensuring its prosperity .The actual US GDP, estimated at 15 trillion, amounts to less than one-sixth when divided by 95. This means the GDP per capita is relatively low. Because of this, it is not possible to keep the global dollar system going in this situation(Khazin,2024). Should the United States economy endeavour to maintain the Bretton Woods system, it would inevitably lead to a rapid decline in the manufacturing sector.

2.The Bretton Woods GDP is based on a unipolar world

The Bretton Woods GDP used as a calculation is based on the principle that all natural resources have been owned since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Labour and capital are under the control of foreign financiers. Western global projects have monopolised the losses, making access to capital challenging. The economic model turns the extra money into added value. The financial model serves to distribute capital. Printing money is similar to taxing others, causing prices of goods to rise. Therefore, there is a problem. People with cash are going to lose value(Divannyypolitikan,2022). The flow of trade value and services is determined by the Bretton Woods financial GDP environment of the country's monetary zones, controlling production zones under the dollar transaction and the central bank's supervision of interest rates, inflation and stimulating consumption as long as it relies on political and military power. Investors continue to focus on the American market, with the dollar serving as the reserve currency. The Russian economic model is built in such a way that it is completely dependent on the functioning of the Western market and Western capital, and this not only makes the sale of minerals and primary resources of Russia completely dependent but also reduces the opportunity to use the same products. The impact of Russia on the world's GDP is 2%. The resilience of the Russian economy depends on the misunderstanding of the size and importance of the Russian economy. Since the country's small economy cannot withstand the size of Western nations that are several tens of times larger, the ruble supply problem in Russia is mainly caused by the inflow of foreign currency from Western countries. Russia needs more dollars and euros to strengthen its economy; it can get these by selling resources or letting foreign corporations operate oil fields. The Bretton Woods system distributes income in line with surplus. Europe has a competitive advantage over other world economies since its economy shows a surplus of money. This leads to inflation, which lowers non-Western city residents' savings and forces non-Western producers to battle yearly needs. Although Western products are less easily available to Russians than they are to Western citizens, Western nations have the privilege of letting the Russian economy purchase goods and services generated using Russian resources. Most Russians still lack the money to cover their basic needs even if prices are rising and the economy is expanding since items must be produced or acquired before being paid in dollars or rubles. The Western elites, devoid of economic

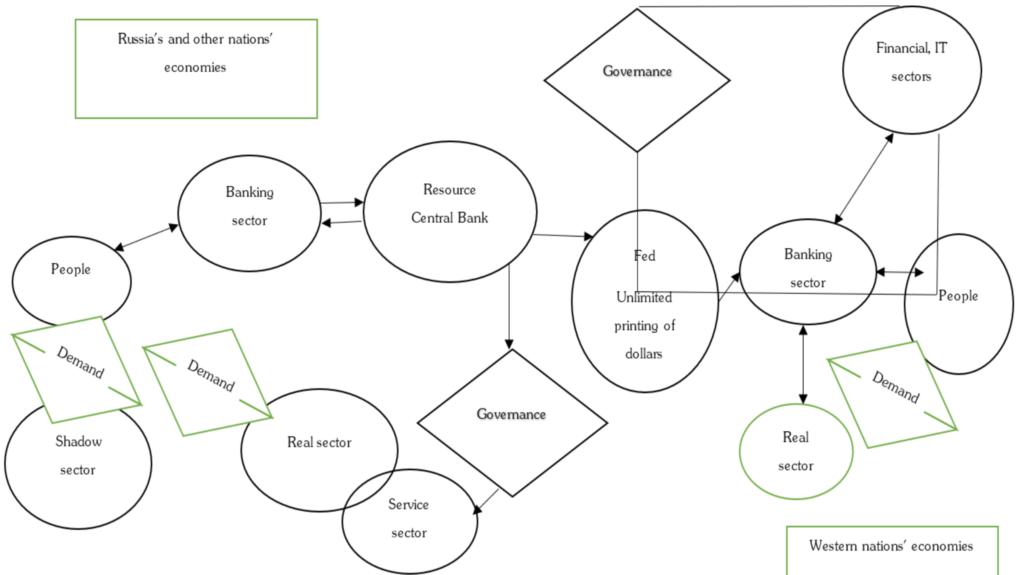

Figure2.

Gross Domestic Product of Bretton Woods

Note. The author adapted Divannyypolitikan's work(2022).

knowledge, hold the belief that if they don't sell certain items to the European Union, the Russian economy will collapse. Without Russian energy, Europe will suffer still more. Should they stop manufacturing some products, their economy might suffer since purchasing from elsewhere reduces their competitiveness due to price variations. Given Russia's GDP makes up about 2% of the global economy, this is a narrow-minded and propagandist perspective of Western economists. Unquestionably, Russia is one of the major providers of resources; hence, there is nothing that could replace these quantities in the medium term or for some products over the long term. The penalties for the erroneous forecasts of hydrocarbon exports gently highlight the inadequacy of measuring the state of the economy based just on GDP since, on the battlefield, the outcome (production volume) depends on the ability of one side to survive with a constant supply of ammunition and financial resources, and the ability of the nation to supply essential industrial goods and energy determines its economic strength.

The low degree of economic knowledge among the Western elites causes them to think that should Russia be banned from exporting specific goods to the European Union, the Russian economy would collapse. Still, Europe would suffer more without Russian energy. Stopping some products could trigger a recession, as purchasing resources from outside sources reduces the competitiveness of specific goods due to price differences. Western economists have a narrow-minded and propagandistic viewpoint because they overlook the complexity of global resource dependencies and focus too narrowly on GDP figures like Russia's 2% contribution to the world economy. Some products, in terms of volume, are not replaceable in the long or medium term. The sanctions on the inaccurate forecasts of hydrocarbon exports subtly emphasize the inadequacy of measuring the state of an economy based solely on GDP because, on the battlefield, the outcome (production volume). Edkiy natr ZZ(2022) depends on the ability of one side to survive with a continuous supply of ammunition and financial resources and the economic strength of a country is determined by its ability to supply essentials, industrial goods, and energy; trade on international markets; the reliability of supply chains; and its ability to survive in isolation. Russia can provide food, energy, housing, and social services; develop its businesses; keep a contemporary military; and advance science and technology, for instance. The Russian economy can replace the resources under its adversary's control. Supply routes are not under control by the enemy, their general size and economic power notwithstanding, whether one is working alone or in tandem with allies. During economic crises, the US depends on the sale of goods to help oil-dependent nations. Because the European Union stopped buying gas from Russia, the West no longer has as much control over resources. This means that Russia can set prices for other goods and trade resources at low prices. In contrast to financial instruments and the service sector, Russia's economy is centered on raw materials and defense technologies. Because of the US government's inaction during the conflict, it was challenging to secure the funding required to c ombat Russia and expand its economy. The division between friendly and hostile nations raised concerns about the US dollar's place in the global financial system, and also made supply chains more difficult

Conclusion. People often judge a country's economic strength of its non-product-based dollar and the size of its GDP under the Bretton Woods system, which often leads to high inflation. However, a country's real value lies in its nonrenewable resources, like minerals and hydrocarbons. Furthermore, the size of a country's economy is influenced by its location with trade and exports, as well as geopolitics as a strategic asset. When geopolitics improve, exports may become more sustainable and efficient. Conversely, when geopolitics deteriorate, industrial sectors may contract. Economic growth raises people's awareness of politics and society in a unique way that GDP cannot: by demonstrating a nation's wealth, power, preparedness for war, or capacity for retaliation. The importing class's ability to persuade a country that its economy depends on its resources and that it can easily change its development path in response to sanctions is a strong sign of that country's political, military, and strategic strength. Furthermore, they must advocate self-determination-orientated self-insurance. Technological progress, development path, and resource reserves, especially those that can't be replaced, have a big impact on a country's power. The Anglo-Saxon model's bad economic decisions come from the Bretton Woods view, which says that bigger economies should force smaller ones to do what they want. However, there is a lack of knowledge about what makes a good national leader and the subtleties of geopolitical capabilities.

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