

THE IMPACT OF THE WAR ON UKRAINE'S FOREIGN TRADE

The article considers theoretical and practical aspects of the war's impact on Ukraine's foreign trade. The choice of the topic is due to the need to find new ways to minimize the negative impact of the war on the country's foreign trade. In the article, general scientific methods were used: methods of synthesis and analysis; data systematization and comparison; and SWOT-analysis. The information base of this article consisted of statistical data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, articles by scientists, and Internet sources.

The article analyses the changes in the structure of foreign trade in goods in Ukraine in 2022 compared to 2021.

An analysis of changes in the regional structure of Ukraine's foreign trade is carried out. It was found that the exports of Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Odesa, Rivne, Ternopil, Cherkasy, and Chernivtsi regions in 2022 were higher than in 2021. These regions concentrated significant export potential during the war.

The main destructive factors of Ukraine's foreign trade development during the war were identified. These factors are: decrease in export and import volumes; negative foreign trade balance; logistical problems, restrictions on the movement of goods, destruction of infrastructure. It is predicted that as a result of the war, the commodity structure of production in Ukraine will change, preference will be given to defense industries.

Recommendations for the Ukrainian government to minimize the negative effects of the war on Ukraine's foreign trade are proposed, including: tax benefits for Ukrainian entrepreneurs, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, diversification of product sales markets, development of the domestic market and stimulation of domestic consumption, promotion of high-tech exports, reconstruction and restoration of the infrastructure of Ukraine, etc. The scientific novelty of the article lies in the improvement of ways to minimize the negative impact of the war on Ukraine's foreign trade. The practical value of the article lies in the development of relevant recommendations.

It is established that the development of foreign trade in Ukraine will contribute to the stabilization of the national economy and ensure economic growth in the post-war period.

Keywords: exports, imports, goods, regions of Ukraine, industry.

JEL: O24, P33

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, which began on February 24, 2022, had a negative impact on all spheres, including foreign trade. Logistic chains were interrupted, ports and supply chains were blocked, infrastructure

was destroyed, restrictions were placed on the movement of goods, security and resource issues arose (Simakhova, 2022). Thus, direct losses for Ukraine's economy from the war amounted to 135 billion US dollars, and the



needs for reconstruction and restoration amounted to 411 billion US dollars (Погарська, 2023). The war in Ukraine had a negative impact not only on the domestic market, but also on the foreign market, as goods were not delivered in the same volume as in previous years. Due to logistical problems, there have been changes in the transportation of goods, with a 55% decrease in the transportation of exports of goods by sea in 2022 and an increase in the transportation of exports of goods by rail (by 3.4%) and truck (by 32.4%) (Погарська, 2023). The problems of the impact of the war on the global economy and trade were studied by such scientists as M. Ruta (Ruta, 2022), Z. Darvas, C. Martins (Darvas, Martins, 2022), Y. Fang et al. (Fang, 2022), who highlighted the main factors and directions of the war's impact on trade and investment. At the regional level, the impact of the war in Ukraine was studied by N. Stukalo et al. (Stukalo, Steblianko, Simakhova, Doroshkevych, 2018), who emphasised the main directions of the negative effect of hostilities on European security and socio-economic development. In the article, I. Us, N. Havrylenko analysed operational data on the value and physical volumes, as well as the geographical structure of this trade in the context of protracted military aggression and large-scale missile attacks by the Russian Federation on the entire territory of Ukraine, which are constantly continuing (Ус, Гавриленко, 2022).

The war in Ukraine, through its impact on international trade, has a negative effect on food security and global food markets, as stated in the study by Ben Hassen and H. El Bilali (Ben Hassen, Bilali, 2022). Scientists emphasize that if the war in Ukraine drags on, the food crisis will intensify, which will become a challenge for many countries, especially those that depend on food imports, such as the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The authors emphasize that the war in Ukraine started at an unfavorable time for global food markets, as food prices were already high due to supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, high global demand and poor harvests in some countries (Ben Hassen, Bilali, 2022).

The scholars of World Bank Group analyzed the effect of the war in Ukraine for the

global trade and described the regional and global impact, global policy responses and sanctions on Russia (Guenette, Kenworthy, Wheeler, 2022). Thus, there are obviously many aspects to the impact of the war in Ukraine on the development of trade relations.

Taking into account the relevance of this issue, the *purpose of this article* is to study the impact of the war on Ukraine's foreign trade.

Analyzing the impact of the war on Ukraine's foreign trade can include various aspects. First of all, it is worth making calculations in the following areas:

- changes in trade volumes, as well as analysis by trade groups to find out which product groups or sectors were most affected or, conversely, increased due to the war;
- changes in prices and exchange rates;
- changes in foreign trade partners;
- loss of foreign trade volumes;
- changes in the regional structure of foreign trade;
- to single out the main destructive factors in the development of Ukraine's foreign trade in wartime conditions;
- to assess the possibility of recovery and prospects for trade development in the future after the war.

In this study, general scientific methods were used: methods of synthesis and analysis; data systematization and comparison. The study used the SWOT analysis method to identify the threats of the war in Ukraine to foreign trade. The information base of this study consisted of statistical data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, articles by scientists, and Internet sources.

According to the available statistical information, the export of goods in Ukraine in 2022 amounted to 44.1 billion dollars, which is only 64.9% of the indicator of 2021. The import of goods in Ukraine in 2022 amounted to 55.3 billion dollars, which was only 75.9% of the 2021 level (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2022). Thus, the foreign trade balance in 2022 was negative.

The commodity structure of Ukraine's foreign trade in 2022 also underwent significant changes compared to 2021 (Table 1).

Table 1 – Commodity Pattern of Foreign Trade of Ukraine in 2022

Commodity code and title by Ukrainian Classification of Commodities in Foreign Trade	Exports			Imports		
	thsd. USD	in % to 2021	% of the total volume	thsd. USD	in % to 2021	% of the total volume
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	44148774.6	64.9	100.0	55273492.5	75.9	100.0
of which						
I. Live animals and livestock products	1472435.5	109.5	3.3	1174848.8	73.7	2.1
II. Plant products	13478480.9	86.7	30.5	1926622.1	90.4	3.5
III.15 Animal or plant fats and oils	5949360.7	84.5	13.5	293881.0	66.2	0.5
IV. Finished food industry products	2496966.0	6.9	5.7	2554735.0	71.4	4.6
16 preparations from meat, fish	30841.0	106.8	0.1	142617.1	78.2	0.3
17 sugar and sugar confectionery	299610.7	121.5	0.7	70192.2	40.9	0.1
18 cocoa and cocoa preparations	147032.8	65.6	0.3	246432.9	55.8	0.4
19 preparations of grains	251824.6	60.7	0.6	246362.6	84.7	0.4
20 products of vegetables processing	222609.7	111.0	0.5	214903.8	82.1	0.4
21 other mixed foodstuffs	119729.7	675	0.3	415140.3	74.0	0.8
22 alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. vinegar	204708.1	65.9	0.5	489771.2	68.1	0.9
23 remains and wastes of food industry	1081952.8	62.4	2.5	362018.5	104.4	0.7
24 tobacco and industrial substitutes of tobacco	138656.6	30.6	0.3	367296.4	61.0	0.7
V. Mineral products	4323469.3	51.4	9.8	13112098.6	87.6	23.7
25 salt, sulphur, soil and stones	202740.9	39.7	0.5	224579.7	83.4	0.4
26 ores, slags, ashes	3080548.5	43.3	7.0	87166.8	23.6	0.2
27 mineral fuel, petroleum and petroleum distillation products	1040179.9	132.6	2.4	12800352.1	89.3	23.2
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries	1287184.2	45.7	2.9	6302747.3	64.7	11.4
VII. Polymeric materials, plastics and articles of them	470206.4	42.6	1.1	3247150.3	67.4	5.9
VIII. Raw leather and curry leather	104482.9	63.1	0.2	240494.2	80.1	0.4
IX. Wood and articles of wood	1885422.0	94.0	4.3	197576.6	44.7	0.4
X. Paper bulk from wood or other vegetable fibres	277514.1	52.0	0.6	760245.1	68.3	1.4
XI. Textiles materials and articles of textiles	671545.0	77.6	1.5	2482989.1	93.3	4.5
XII. Footwear, hats umbrellas	175073.2	92.2	0.4	570744.7	99.0	1.0
XIII. Products from stone, gyps, cement	300657.0	52.9	0.7	659019.0	69.8	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XIV. 71 Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, metals and preparations thereof	40989.1	31.9	0.1	70187.8	32.0	0.1
XV. Base metals and preparations thereof	6004098.5	37.5	13.6	2590689.1	59.2	4.7
XVI. Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment	3735990.3	71.0	8.5	9181622.5	64.6	16.6
XVIII. Optical, cinematographic apparatus	121538.2	71.1	0.3	1172074.3	77.1	2.1
XX Different industrial products	972465.3	77.8	2.2	713212.8	53.1	1.3
XXI. 97 Art articles	1113.3	41.7	0.0	478.3	7.3	0.0

Source: (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2022).

Statistical information is given in table. 1 shows that in 2022 the volume of the following goods increased in the export of Ukraine compared to 2021: Live animals and livestock products (109.5% to the level of 2021), preparations from meat, fish (106.8 %), sugar and sugar confectionery (121.5%), products of vegetable processing (111%), mineral fuel, petroleum and petroleum distillation products (132.6%). These are agricultural products and mineral resources. For all other types of goods, Ukrainian exports fluctuated at the level of 30-60% of the level of 2021, that is, the world market did not receive these goods from Ukraine.

Regarding imports, in 2022, for all types of goods, except for remains and wastes of food industry, the level of imports in Ukraine was lower than in 2021.

Exports of the following goods decreased the most in 2022: ferrous metals - by USD 9.4 billion (by 67.5% compared to 2021); ores, slag and ash - by USD 4 billion (by 57.6% compared to 2021); and grain crops - by USD 3.2 billion (by 26.2% compared to 2021) (Xapaxыпcax, 2022).

Certain changes in foreign trade in services also occurred in Ukraine during 2022 (Table 2).

Table 2 – Structure of foreign trade by types services in 2022

According to Classification of External Economic Services	Exports			Imports			Balance
	thsd. USD	in % of 2021	in % of the total volume	thsd. USD	in % of 2021	in % of the total volume	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	9166030	71,7	100	3015093	37,8	100	6150937
of which							
Services for the processing of material resources	921943,8	59,9	10,1	4228,1	42,3	0,1	917715,7
Services for the processing of goods in the domestic economy	1609,3	24,7	0,2	1181,6	170,7	28	427,7
Services for the processing of goods abroad	920334,5	60,1	99,8	3046,5	32,8	72,1	917288
Services for repair and technical maintenance not related to other categories	129879	42,9	1,4	47042,9	61,4	1,6	82836,1

Continuation of table 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transport services	2963197	63,6	32,3	1040300	58,5	34,5	1922897
Sea transport services	256081,2	41,5	8,6	416961,6	69,8	40,1	-160880
River transport services	48438,8	133	1,6	-	-	-	-
Air transport services	374149,2	35,8	12,6	171404,2	30,2	16,5	202744,9
Rail transport services	145433,9	31,5	4,9	116790,9	43,2	11,2	28643
Motor transport services	406670,3	98,4	13,7	223767,9	94,6	21,5	182902,4
Other auxiliary and additional transport services	202608	57,7	6,8	82365,9	169,9	7,9	120242,2
Services connected with travels	146248,6	42,6	1,6	188331,9	11,8	6,3	-42083,3
Services for construction	26247,4	44,7	0,3	17871,9	26,5	0,6	8375,5
Services for construction abroad	22242	46,4	84,7	7991,2	19,4	44,7	14250,8
Services for construction in domestic economy	4005,4	37,1	15,3	9880,7	37,8	55,3	-5875,3
Services for insurance	22727,3	18,3	0,3	68923,8	50,5	2,3	-46196,5
Services connected with financial activity	162411,1	176,7	1,8	366659,3	71,7	12,2	-204248
Royalties and other services connected with usage of intellectual property	31681,5	51,3	0,4	292952,8	46,8	9,7	-261271
Franchise services and trademark use	4071	44,9	12,9	113365,1	48,9	38,7	-109294
Licensing services	19044,3	47	60,1	137700,1	47,3	47	-118656
Services for patent activities	1355,8	35,3	4,3	236,8	32	0,1	1119
Other royalties	7210,3	86,6	22,8	41650,9	41	14,2	-34440,6
Services in the sphere of telecommunications, computer and information services	3712947	92,1	40,5	414222,2	58,1	13,7	3298725
Telecommunications services	124207,7	121,7	3,4	91177,2	85	22	33030,6
Computer services	2751703	87	74,1	239966,2	59,8	57,9	2511737
Information services	837036,6	109	22,5	83078,8	40,6	20,1	753957,8
Business services	1026021	68,2	11,2	537301,2	47	17,8	488720,1
R&D services	98222,5	63,6	9,6	23273,2	64,3	4,3	74949,3
Professional and consulting services	540703,7	70,6	52,7	378035,8	58,6	70,4	162668
Scientific and technical services	212095,1	64,3	20,7	48070,9	36,5	9	164024,2
Services for treatment and depollution	-	-	-	21,9	13,4	0	-21,9
Agriculture and mining services	1975,5	50,1	0,2	1778,9	32,6	0,3	196,6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Services for operational leasing	25839,3	52,1	2,5	49356,8	21,5	9,2	-23517,5
Services related to trade and intermediary services	31569,1	60,6	3,1	12852,1	52,4	2,4	18717
Other business services	115616,3	78,5	11,3	23911,9	33,9	4,5	91704,4
Services rendered to individual persons, cultural and recreation services	21487,4	43,6	0,2	17257,6	79,1	0,6	4229,8
Audio-visual and related services	11471,7	60,2	53,4	12256,9	77,5	71	-785,2
Cultural and recreational services	1663,3	84,2	7,7	3476,2	128,9	20,1	-1812,9
Other individual services	8352,4	29,6	38,9	1524,5	46,3	8,8	6827,9
State and government services	1238,6	13,3	0	20000,9	1,8	0,7	-18762,4

Source: (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2022).

Ukraine's foreign trade in services in 2022 declined significantly compared to 2021, but the trade balance was positive. According to Table 2, exports of services decreased by 29.3% compared to 2021, while imports decreased by 62.2%. As for exports of services, public and governmental services and insurance services decreased the most in 2022 compared to 2021. However, exports of the following services increased significantly in 2022: financial services (by 76.7%), river transport services (by 33%), telecommunications services (by 21.7%), and information services (by 9%).

As for the structure of imports of services, in 2022, imports of such services as public and government services, travel services, and services for treatment and deportation decreased significantly. In 2022, the following services increased significantly in imports: Services for the processing of goods in the domestic economy (by 70.7%), other support and transportation services (by 69.9%), cultural and recreational services (by 28.9%). Such changes in foreign trade in services are related to changes in the transportation of goods abroad and domestic restrictions on the processing of resources due to the war in Ukraine.

In the regional structure of foreign trade of Ukraine, Kyiv, Volyn, Lviv regions and the city of Kyiv had the largest negative foreign trade balance, which imported more

than they exported (Table 3). The vast majority of regions of Ukraine had a positive foreign trade balance. Moreover, the export of Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Odesa, Rivne, Ternopil, Cherkasy, and Chernivtsi regions in 2022 was greater than in 2021. This is due to the fact that these regions are mainly border regions and therefore carried out more active export activity. Imports in 2022 were higher than in 2021 in the Volyn, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, and Chernivtsi regions (Table 3).

Poland (more than 5.6 billion dollars or 15.4%), Romania (8.2%), and Turkey (6.6%) became the leading countries in Ukrainian exports in 2022. China dropped from the first step in 2021 immediately to the fourth (5.3% of Ukraine's total exports) (State Customs Service of Ukraine, 2022). China (15%), Poland (9.9%), Germany (8.3%) became the leading countries in terms of imports to Ukraine in 2022 (State Customs Service of Ukraine, 2022). In general, in the regional context, exports of goods from Ukraine to the CIS countries decreased by 2.9 times, to Africa by 2.6 times, to Asia by 2.3 times, but increased by 4.8% to Europe (Погарська, 2023). It is obvious that as a result of the war, Ukraine has re-oriented itself towards its Western partners, who are supporting it in this difficult time, as well as problems with the transportation of goods over long distances.

Table 3 – Regional volumes of foreign trade in Goods in 2022

	Exports			Imports			Balance
	thsd. USD	in % to 2021	% of the total volume	thsd. USD	in % to 2021	% of the total volume	
Ukraine	44148774.6	64.9	100.0	55273492.5	75.9	100.0	-11124717.9
of which							
Vinnitsya	1601459.6	122.3	3.6	622548.2	89.1	1.1	978911.4
Volyn	1066621.4	128.1	2.4	2032337.8	112.0	3.7	-965716.4
Dnipropetrovsk	6250731.5	51.4	14.2	3948305.9	67.2	7.1	2302425.6
Donetsk	284077.6	4.0	0.6	139077.3	7.4	0.3	145000.3
Zhytomyr	718104.3	93.1	1.6	1205918.2	175.0	2.2	-487813.9
Zakarpattia	1970465.4	117.0	4.5	1645390.6	97.0	3.0	325074.8
Zaporizhzhya	2808726.3	59.2	6.4	1195329.3	58.4	2.2	1613397.0
Ivano–Frankivsk	684595.4	58.8	1.6	597917.0	60.1	1.1	86678.4
Kyiv	2098829.7	82.3	4.8	3620712.1	64.7	6.6	-1521882.4
Kirovohrad	873374.2	85.5	2.0	249461.6	85.3	0.5	623912.6
Luhansk	8704.4	5.2	0.0	12316.8	4.7	0.0	-3612.4
Lviv	3025192.9	103.2	6.9	5387862.1	113.3	9.7	-2362669.2
Mykolayiv	1643333.9	47.5	3.7	733328.5	61.4	1.3	910005.4
Odesa	2400406.4	141.4	5.4	2121488.8	91.8	3.8	278917.6
Poltava	1866989.1	58.5	4.2	1201028.2	63.9	2.2	665960.9
Rivne	744198.0	105.7	1.7	550203.5	95.4	1.0	193994.5
Sumy	723998.6	68.2	1.6	582510.9	67.9	1.1	141487.7
Ternopil	780476.4	115.0	1.8	518197.6	97.7	0.9	262278.8
Kharkiv	880120.7	48.9	2.0	1251005.0	52.1	2.3	-370884.3
Kherson	56990.5	13.8	0.1	36982.8	13.8	0.1	20007.7
Khmelnyskiy	780233.2	85.0	1.8	707660.5	112.6	1.3	72572.7
Cherkasy	1295560.3	146.5	2.9	606709.6	57.6	1.1	688850.7
Chernivtsi	286688.7	138.3	0.6	486152.0	249.9	0.9	-199463.3
Chernihiv	717543.8	60.3	1.6	300378.9	62.1	0.5	417164.9
Kyiv city	10467803.9	68.3	23.7	22003142.0	70.9	39.8	-11535338.1

Source: (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2022).

Despite the full-scale war and economic losses, inflation was 20.2% due to a set of anti-crisis measures taken by the Ukrainian government and the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as actions taken by international institutions to support Ukraine's economy. Fixing the hryvnia exchange rate was important in keeping inflation under control. Maintaining the exchange rate stability not only directly restrained the growth of inflation, the cost of goods and services (Погарська, 2023).

According to the Table 4 the main destructive factors of Ukraine's foreign trade in

2022 were: decrease in export and import volumes; negative foreign trade balance; logistical problems, restrictions on the movement of goods, destruction of infrastructure. As a result of the war, the commodity structure of production in Ukraine will change; preference will be given to defense industries. The war also affects the environment, which is also affected by other man-made factors (Popov, Iatsyshyn, Kovach, Artemchuk, Kameneva, Radchenko, Nikolaiev, 2021), which has a negative impact on the quality of agricultural products.

Table 4 – SWOT-analysis of the war impact on Ukrainian foreign trade

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth in the transportation of exports by rail (by 3.4%) and truck (by 32.4%). 2. Positive trade balance in services in 2022. 3. Exports of the following services increased significantly in 2022: financial services (by 76.7%), river transport services (by 33%), telecommunications services (by 21.7%), and information services (by 9%). 4. Growth in exports of goods to European countries (by 4.8%). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction in the transportation of goods by sea (by 55% in 2022). 2. The export of goods to Ukraine in 2022 amounted to only 64.9% of the indicator of 2021. The import of goods to Ukraine in 2022 amounted to only 75.9% of the 2021 level. 3. Decrease in exports of goods in 2022: ferrous metals (by 67.5% by 2021); ores, slag and ash (by 57.6% by 2021); cereals (by 26.2% by 2021).
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased exports of agricultural products. In 2022, exports of live animals and livestock products increased (109.5% compared to the level of 2021), preparations from meat, fish (106.8%), sugar and sugar confectionery (121.5%), and vegetable processing products (111%). 2. Prospects for the development of transport and tourism services (in 2022, imports of the following services increased: other support and transportation services (by 69.9%), cultural and recreational services (by 28.9%). 3. Formation of regional centers of foreign trade (the exports of Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Lviv, Odesa, Rivne, Ternopil, Cherkasy, and Chernivtsi regions in 2022 were higher than in 2021. Imports in 2022 were higher than in 2021 in the Volyn, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Khmelnytskyi, and Chernivtsi regions). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New losses from the war for Ukraine's economy (currently amounting to 135 billion US dollars). 2. Negative foreign trade balance. 3. Exports and imports of services, public and governmental services, travel services, and insurance services decreased the most in 2022 compared to 2021. 4. Decrease in exports of goods to Asia (by 2.3 times) and Africa (by 2.6 times). 5. Rising inflation (in 2022, inflation was 20.2%).

Source: summarized by the author according to Tables 1-3.

The WTO noted that the war in Ukraine had a negative impact on the world food market and increased food prices (WTO, 2022).

Conclusions. Thus, we can conclude that the war had a significant negative impact on Ukraine's foreign trade. In addition, the war also affects the food security of countries that depend on Ukraine's agricultural products. The scientific novelty of the article lies in the improvement of ways to minimize the negative impact of the war on Ukraine's foreign trade. The practical value of the article lies in the development of recommendations to minimize the outlined negative consequences of the war in Ukraine. For this purpose, the Government of Ukraine, in particular the Ministry of

Economy and the Ministry of Strategic Industries of Ukraine, is suggested to take the following steps:

1. Tax benefits for Ukrainian entrepreneurs, as well as support for small and medium-sized enterprises.
2. Diversification of product sales markets. This is necessary to reduce dependence on certain countries and markets in certain circumstances.
3. Development of the domestic market and stimulation of domestic consumption.
4. Diversification of production industries.
5. Promoting the export of high-tech goods. The production and export of high-tech

goods, such as software, aviation and space products, and other innovative products, will further strengthen Ukraine's position in foreign markets.

An important aspect of the development of foreign trade in Ukraine is a well-developed infrastructure, so the government, together with local authorities, needs to reconstruct and restore the infrastructure of Ukraine in those areas affected by hostilities and enemy attacks.

The outlined directions will have a positive impact on Ukraine's foreign trade and the stabilisation and strengthening of the national economy in the post-war period.

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ВПЛИВ ВІЙНИ НА ЗОВНІШНЮ ТОРГІВЛЮ УКРАЇНИ

Розглянуто теоретичні та практичні аспекти впливу війни на зовнішню торгівлю України. Вибір теми зумовлений необхідністю пошуку нових шляхів мінімізації цього впливу. Використано загальнонаукові методи синтезу та аналізу, систематизації та порівняння даних. Інформаційну базу статті становлять статистичні дані Державної служби статистики України, публікації науковців, інтернет-джерела.

Проаналізовано зміни в структурі зовнішньої торгівлі України у 2022 р. порівняно з 2021 р., а також у регіональній структурі зовнішньої торгівлі України. Виявлено, що обсяг

експорту Вінницької, Волинської, Закарпатської, Львівської, Одеської, Рівненської, Тернопільської, Черкаської та Чернівецької областей у 2022 р. був більшим, ніж у 2021 р. Саме в цих регіонах під час війни був сконцентрований значний експортний потенціал.

Визначено основні деструктивні чинники розвитку зовнішньої торгівлі України під час війни: зменшення обсягів експорту та імпорту; від'ємне сальдо зовнішньої торгівлі; логістичні проблеми, обмеження на переміщення товарів, руйнування інфраструктури. Спрогнозовано, що внаслідок війни зміниться товарна структура виробництва в Україні, перевага надаватиметься оборонним галузям.

Запропоновано рекомендації для уряду щодо мінімізації негативного впливу війни на зовнішню торгівлю України, серед яких: податкові пільги для вітчизняних підприємств, підтримка малого та середнього бізнесу, диверсифікація ринків збуту продукції, розвиток внутрішнього ринку та стимулювання внутрішнього споживання, сприяння високотехнологічному експорту, реконструкція та відновлення інфраструктури України тощо.

Встановлено, що розвиток зовнішньої торгівлі в Україні сприятиме стабілізації національної економіки та забезпеченню економічного зростання в післявоєнний період.

Ключові слова: експорт, імпорт, товари, регіони України, промисловість.

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