

DOI: 10.55643/fcaptop.5.58.2024.4450

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ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE POLISH-UKRAINIAN BORDER CONFLICT ON THE EXPORT AND IMPORT ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISES

ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict, which has become a focal point of geopolitical tension. The consequences of this conflict extend beyond the political realm and impact the export-import activities of enterprises. The blockades are being implemented in six of the nine directions along the border between Poland and Ukraine, which is a key factor in deepening the crisis. This study aims to comprehensively analyse the multifaceted impact of the conflict on trade dynamics, regulatory changes, operational challenges faced by businesses, and potential strategies adopted to overcome these difficulties. This study uses a mix of methods, such as in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and statistical analysis of trade data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, to find out how geopolitical factors, trade policy, and business operations are all connected in complex ways. By shedding light on the complex relationship between border conflict and export-import activity, this study provides valuable insights for policymakers, businesses, and researchers grappling with the effects of geopolitical tensions on international trade.

Keywords: border conflict, export, import, enterprise, cross-border trade, supply chains, mitigation strategies

JEL Classification: F23

INTRODUCTION

In the context of rapidly developing globalization and integration processes, international relations play a critical role in any country's foreign policy, acting as an interdependence between national economies. In order to ensure the regular flow of goods, services, capital, and international labour migration, it is necessary to maintain bilateral and multilateral relations between states. Ukraine wants to keep its political and economic ties with the Republic of Poland. It is interested in many things, including the long history of Ukrainian-Polish relations, shared demographic trends, close geographical proximity, strong cultural ties, and working together in all areas of public life and sharing political and strategic interests. The relations between Ukraine and Poland are an example of a successful foreign policy built on the principles of mutual recognition and partnership, which allowed for the establishment of the legal and political framework for these relations.

Modern Ukrainian-Polish relations can be traced back to the days of cooperation within the socialist camp, when Poland, as an active ally of the USSR, worked closely with it. However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, Poland radically changed its foreign policy, focusing on European integration. Since Poland's independence, Ukraine has supported its European integration aspirations. In the 1990s, Poland's interest in joining European and Euro-Atlantic structures contributed to the rapprochement between Ukraine and Poland. As a result, the Ukrainian-Polish relations experience is useful for studying the priority areas of economic cooperation between Ukraine and Poland in the context of the conflict and formulating recommendations for building partnerships between Ukraine and other EU member states.

Received: 06/06/2024

Accepted: 09/10/2024

Published: 31/10/2024

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LITERATURE REVIEW

The issue of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict in the context of the export-import activities of enterprises is multifaceted and includes several key aspects. Firstly, the historical and political background of the conflict creates a complex background for the current economic relations between Ukraine and Poland, which requires a detailed analysis. Secondly, the introduction of new trade barriers and changes in customs procedures and sanctions significantly complicate export and import operations, thereby limiting access to markets and increasing the cost of doing business. Thirdly, logistical challenges related to the transport and delivery of goods across border areas significantly complicate the fulfilment of contracts and increase risks for businesses. Furthermore, changes in foreign economic activity's legal regulations create additional difficulties for businesses, necessitating adaptation to new conditions. Financial difficulties, including limited access to credit, insurance issues, and foreign exchange transactions, further complicate the situation. The effectiveness of measures taken by the governments of both countries to support export and import activities also requires careful analysis to assess their efficiency.

Important theoretical and practical aspects of the development of international cooperation between Ukraine and Poland are the basis of research by many scholars, such as L. Bilyk, Y. Vakulenko, A. Golovatenko, O. Hrynychshyn, V. Dolynska, O. Ivanilov, K. Kozubek, V. Klishovskyi, O. Kravchenko, J. Krul, I. Magda, I. Mykytas, P. Novak, I. Rybachuk, J. Skubish, O. Chorna, A. Shulga, O. Shumska, etc.

At the same time, the analysis of scientific papers shows that some aspects of Ukrainian-Polish cooperation remain insufficiently studied, especially in the context of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the current scientific and methodological approaches for analyzing and assessing the current state and future prospects of international economic cooperation, as well as evaluating the effectiveness of various areas of cooperation. This will enable the development of recommendations for their enhancement, enhance mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries, and reduce potential risks.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims and Objectives of the study are to analyze the impact of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict on the export-import activities of Ukrainian and Polish enterprises, identify the main problems associated with this conflict, and develop recommendations for improving trade relations between the countries.

Objectives:

- to conduct a thorough analysis of the historical background of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict and its evolution;
- to study the dynamics of trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland under the influence of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict and military aggression by Russia;
- to identify the main aspects of the impact of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict on the cooperation of enterprises of both countries;
- to identify the main problems faced by enterprises in the context of the conflict, including logistical, legal and financial aspects;
- to assess the effectiveness of measures taken by both countries to minimize the negative impact of the conflict on economic cooperation;
- to develop recommendations for businesses and governments in both countries to improve the conditions for export and import activities.

METHODS

To conduct this study, we used a comprehensive approach that includes both well-known analysis methods and specialized tools adapted to the specifics of studying the impact of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict on the export-import activities of enterprises. The well-known methods include the following: literature analysis, comparative analysis, and econometric analysis. The methodology of literature analysis included a systematic review of scientific papers, articles, reports, and documents related to the research topic. This allowed us to collect theoretical and empirical data on the conflict's historical background and its impact on economic cooperation between Ukraine and Poland. Main databases: Google Scholar, ResearchGate, and SpringerLink. The comparative analysis method was used to compare changes in trade flows, customs procedures, and legal regulations before and after the conflict. This allowed us to identify the main trends and changes

that have taken place. Econometric models were used to assess the impact of the conflict on export and import activities. In particular, time series of trade data were analyzed using regression analysis. Software: Excel. Among the specialized methods, we used the following: expert opinion and situational analysis. To obtain qualitative data on the impact of the conflict on businesses, we analyzed surveys and interviews with experts in international trade, logistics, and economics. Tools: SurveyMonkey for data collection, NVivo for textual data analysis. This method allowed us to gain a deep understanding of real challenges and strategies to overcome them. The analysis was based on data from the World Bank Open Data, UN Comtrade, and the national statistical services of Ukraine and Poland.

The study employs the described methods and tools to provide an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the impact of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict on the export-import activities of enterprises. This analysis enables the creation of practical recommendations for improving international trade conditions.

RESULTS

Cooperation between Ukraine and Poland has been shaped by a long historical tradition, taking into account the geographical, historical, cultural, and demographic factors that have brought these states and peoples closer together for centuries. Relations between the Ukrainian and Polish peoples have a long and complex history, including examples of good neighbourliness and joint struggle against enemies, as well as less pleasant aspects, but these are an integral part of history. The twentieth century was a period of realization of the national interests of both peoples, which led to conflicts and dramatic events that created a psychological barrier in the form of prejudice, negative stereotypes, and even hostility. Especially the tragic events of the Second World War and the post-war years have left a deep mark on the collective memory of both nations [1]. Today, Ukraine and the Republic of Poland have the opportunity to build their futures based on democratic relations, both separately and together as neighbouring states. Interregional cooperation is an essential component of the partnership between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland. It serves as an effective instrument for implementing European integration in Ukraine and implementing European standards at the level of local and regional government structures.

In general, the necessity of developing interstate relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland was driven by objective needs and national interests, which were reflected in the foreign policy concepts of both countries. The level of cooperation between Ukraine and Poland goes beyond just two countries working together. This is because geopolitical factors led both countries to choose the same foreign policy path: joining European structures. In 1996, the partnership between these countries was officially recognized as a strategic one. Today, the most important achievement of this partnership is the mutual understanding at the level of national elites about the importance of establishing good relations with neighbouring countries and abandoning old mutual claims.

Despite the close relations between the countries, the beginning of 2023 was provocative for both sides. Many prerequisites contributed to the escalation of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict. Through interviews with high-level officials, articles reporting on the conflict from both sides' points of view, and data analysis using the SurveyMonkey tool, the following factors led to the disagreement between Poland and Ukraine:

- manipulative actions of certain domestic propaganda parties on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- massive influx of Ukrainian refugees in connection with Russia's military aggression against Ukraine;
- economic prerequisites, namely the abolition of import duties and increased competition for Polish entrepreneurs;
- distorted media coverage of events at the border crossing points;
- external influence of other interested countries;
- Ethnic tensions [2];
- pre-election dynamics in the Republic of Poland.

If we follow the course of events, the initial disagreement was with Polish farmers who protested against the import of agricultural products from Ukraine, which provoked the formation of kilometre-long queues to enter Ukraine, which subsequently evolved into the field of freight transport. According to the latest updated data, there is no clear solution to the above misunderstandings, and negotiations are ongoing to find a compromise that will be beneficial for both parties.

The confrontation between the two countries has had a significant impact on businesses on both sides of the border. The volume of export and import operations is a key indicator. Following the introduction of the ban on imports of Ukrainian grain by the neighbouring countries in May 2023, during the period from January to September 2023, there was a negative trend in the export of Ukrainian goods (according to the Ministry of Economy's calculations based on preliminary NBU data,

the decrease in the value of exports of goods was 15.2% compared to January-September 2022, including a 35.9% decrease in September 2023 compared to September 2022). Aggregated groups such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals, products, and mineral products made the largest negative contribution to the dynamics of merchandise exports compared to January–September 2022. The only group that recorded a positive contribution to the dynamics of exports was goods in the aggregate group “Food products and raw materials for their production” (Figure 1).

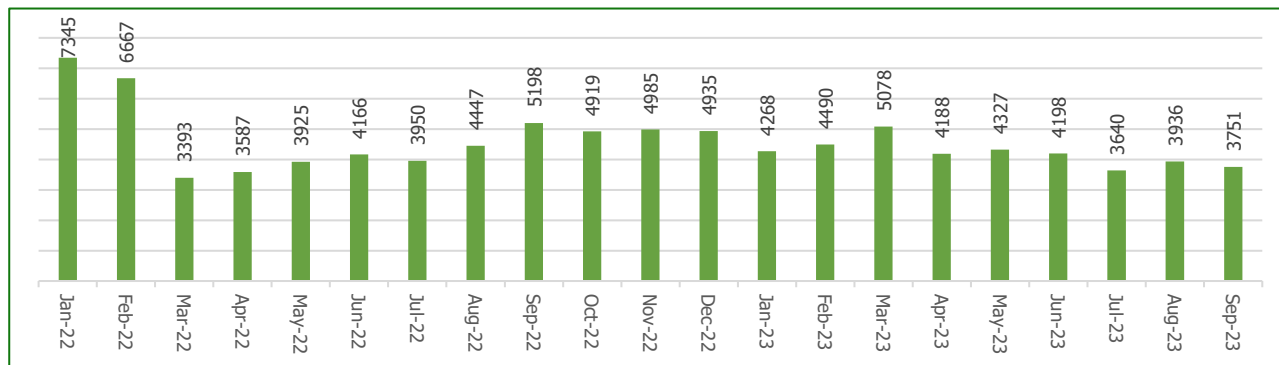


Figure 1. Exports of goods and services in 2022-2023, monthly, USD million. (Source: compiled by the author based on data from the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine)

Exports of goods and services in January-September 2023 decreased by 11.3% compared to January-September 2022 and amounted to USD 37.9 billion. (Including a 27.8% decrease in September 2023 compared to September 2022). In addition to the border conflict, the following factors also contribute to this data:

- the beginning of Russia's unprovoked full-scale invasion of Ukraine;
- the launch of the «Grain Initiative»;
- massive shelling;
- ban on imports of Ukrainian grain.

Imports of goods demonstrated positive dynamics, with a 19.2% increase in value in January-September 2023 in comparison to January-September 2022, including a 16.7% increase in September 2023 in comparison to September 2022. In general, imports of goods and services increased by 12.4% respectively (including a 3.9% increase in September 2023 compared to September 2022), despite a 1.3% decrease in imports of services (a 20% decrease in imports of services in September 2023 compared to September 2022). The total import value was USD 65.9 billion. This is a significant increase. In the structure of service imports, travel accounted for 71.7% in January–September 2023 (considering the country's migration situation), compared to 71.7% in January–September 2022.

The groups of goods that changed the dynamics of imports the most from January to September 2023 to January to September 2022 were “machinery, equipment, vehicles, and appliances”, “miscellaneous (including informal trade)”, and “products of chemical and related industries”.

The only group of goods that recorded a negative contribution to the dynamics of imports of goods was the goods in the aggregate group “Mineral Products” (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Imports of goods and services in 2022-2023, monthly, USD million. (Source: compiled by the author based on data from the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine)

For a more global and in-depth study of the impact of the above factors, we analyzed data on exports and imports of goods from Poland to Ukraine from the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade). The United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade) contains detailed import and export statistics provided by the statistical authorities of almost 200 countries and regions. It contains annual trade data from 1962 to the most recent year. UN Comtrade is considered to be the most comprehensive trade database, with over 1 billion records. The database is constantly updated. Whenever trade data is received from national authorities, it is standardised by the UN Statistics Division and then added to UN Comtrade.

In Table 1, according to UN Comtrade, there is a general upward trend in both imports and exports. In 2023, we can see a significant increase compared to the previous year, which indicates an improvement in trade relations between the countries and a recovery in economic activity after a certain decline in 2022 caused by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia.

Table 1. Dynamics of imports and exports between Poland and Ukraine in 2022-2023. Note: M - imports of goods from Poland to Ukraine; X - exports of goods from Poland to Ukraine. (Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade))

Period	Trade flow	Reporter	Partner	2nd Partner	Trade Value (USD)
2022	M	ALL	Poland	Ukraine	8 506 940
2022	X	ALL	Poland	Ukraine	743 458
2023	M	ALL	Poland	Ukraine	19 946 333
2023	X	ALL	Poland	Ukraine	16 873 141

In 2023, imports of goods from Poland to Ukraine increased significantly in comparison to 2022. The increase is over USD 11 million (from USD 8,506,940 to USD 19,946,333). There was also a significant increase in exports of goods from Poland to Ukraine in 2023 in comparison to 2022. The increase is more than USD 16 million (from 743,458 to 16,873,141). This growth in both trade directions demonstrates the importance and intensity of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as the inappropriateness of typical misunderstandings.

We performed single- and multifactor autoregressive forecasting of exports and imports between Ukraine and Poland and calculated the expected growth of exports to reach USD 7–10 million and imports to reach USD 4.5–5 million in 2025. The accuracy of the autoregressive forecasts is 81.3%-83.5% [3].

Strategically located at the crossroads of the European and Asian markets, Ukraine offers a large consumer base, an educated workforce and low labour costs. The backbone of the Ukrainian economy is industry. Metallurgy is an important sector. Ukraine is one of the world's largest steel exporters. The energy sector, based on gas production, and the agri-food industry are also important. Ukraine has some of the most fertile soils in the world and a climate favourable for agriculture. The banking sector is one of the most stable, and its profitability is constantly growing. Ukraine is an important economic partner for Poland [4]. In 2014, the European Union and Ukraine signed an Association Agreement, which includes a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) that gradually eliminates all customs duties. Despite many non-tariff restrictions on the market related to the admission of products to the market the value of goods exports from Poland. Table 2, on the value of exports of goods from Poland in euros, shows that the value of exports amounted to EUR 6,270.06 million, which is 19% more than in 2020. The value of exports increased to EUR 9,711.89 million, an increase of 55% compared to 2021. The value of exports reached EUR 11,338.65 million, up 17% compared to 2022. These figures indicate a steady increase in Poland's export performance, which is the result of both an increase in production capacity and an increase in demand for Polish goods in international markets, including Ukraine.

Table 2. Value of goods exports from Poland, EUR. (Source: Eurostat, Comext [5])

2021	2022	2023
6,270.06 million	9,711.89 million	11,338.65 million

In addition to the absolute value of exports, the dynamics of changes in Poland's share of the country's total merchandise exports are also interesting. In 2020, this share was 2.19%, and in 2021 it slightly decreased to 2.18%. However, already in 2022, there was a significant increase in the share to 2.81%, which indicates a strengthening of Poland's position in international markets. Data for 2023 is not yet available (n.d.), but the current trends indicate a possible further increase or stabilization of this share at a high level (Table 3).

These export figures indicate Poland's significant potential in international trade and emphasize the importance of analyzing structural changes in trade to understand global economic processes.

Table 3. Share of total export of goods from Poland. (Source: Eurostat, Comext [5])

2020	2021	2022	2023
2.19%	2.18%	2.81%	n/a

The Polish-Ukrainian border conflict has a complex impact on the economic cooperation of businesses in both countries. These impacts include economic instability, logistical challenges, legal and regulatory changes, reduced investment attractiveness, changes in supply and demand, political implications, as well as social and humanitarian aspects. In fact, the blockade has caused a general disruption of logistics not only for the agricultural sector but for the entire economy. The total losses amounted to more than €24.8 million [6]. Understanding these aspects enables businesses to adapt to challenges more effectively and find ways to minimize the negative impact of conflict.

Some key challenges faced by businesses in neighbouring countries include the following:

- disruptions in transport chains;
- damage to infrastructure;
- restrictions on access to certain territories (checkpoints);
- customs procedures and regulatory changes;
- financial issues, such as fluctuations in exchange rates and losses due to damage to grain, are prevalent.

These challenges require businesses in Poland and Ukraine to adapt their strategies and operations to minimize risks and ensure stable operations in the context of the border conflict. In this regard, the legal framework between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland includes 156 international legal documents in force. The basic document of Ukrainian-Polish cooperation is the Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on Good Neighborliness, Friendly Relations, and Cooperation, concluded on May 18, 1992 [7].

An important component of the Ukrainian-Polish legal framework is bilateral agreements between the entities of the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, which total more than 500. To further develop the strategic partnership between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, it is important to expand and improve the existing legal framework. Currently, active work is underway to prepare bilateral documents in the areas of trade, economic and energy cooperation, border cooperation, transport, environment, cultural and humanitarian cooperation, youth policy, military-technical cooperation, etc.

However, this situation proves once again that even though Warsaw remains Kyiv's unwavering ally, each country's government must protect its national interests. Therefore, it was not possible to reach a common solution that would be beneficial for all parties. The Republic of Poland, located in the centre of Europe, serves as a convenient geographical location for the export of Ukrainian grain, oil, and processed products, either by sea or in transit [8].

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, Ukrainian enterprises, including agricultural producers, suffer losses of up to USD 300 million per month due to the blockade of the Polish-Ukrainian border. However, this also has a negative impact on Polish business, as blockades of the Ukrainian-Polish border negatively affect the position of the European transit hub. In such circumstances, logistics chains will be reoriented to other areas [9].

Analyzing the new visions of experts who have been studying the issues of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation and relations for a long time [10], we have developed the following recommendations for enterprises and governments of both countries to improve the environment for export and import activities:

1. Maintaining a symmetrical partnership (both countries should abandon paternalism and messianism in their relations with each other). Poland should not act as a «defender against Russia» and Ukraine should not act as an «object of protection»).
2. Future-oriented (the partnership is future-oriented, promoting historical understanding rather than confrontation).
3. Expansion of relations (societies of both countries should actively promote cooperation through media, local communities, NGOs, educational institutions, churches and other non-governmental actors).

4. Support for Ukraine's integration into the EU (Poland and Ukraine have a common interest in Ukraine's integration into the European Union. At the same time, it is necessary to actively use the opportunities for expanded bilateral cooperation within the framework of the EU-Ukraine Free Trade Area (DCFTA)).

In order to successfully implement this ambitious plan, a new, modern institutional structure for bilateral cooperation needs to be created. It is critical to appoint national coordinators for institutional cooperation within foreign affairs ministries. This will help to stimulate the development of such an institutional system in various areas, such as economy and investment, cooperation at the local level (including cooperation between communities in the context of decentralization in Ukraine), civic education, youth exchanges, cooperation between the media, cultural institutions, religious organizations, political parties, ministries, special services, parliaments, etc. These recommendations can serve as a basis for developing strategies for cooperation between businesses and governments in Poland and Ukraine to improve export-import relations between the two countries.

The EU stands united in its unwavering support for Ukraine in the face of Russia's aggressive war and illegal attempts to annex Ukrainian territory. The EU continues to work tirelessly with international partners to provide Ukraine with the necessary material support and to hold Russia accountable for its actions [18]. Therefore, the relevant actions for the Republic of Poland will be continuous, strong political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support for Ukraine and its people as long as necessary.

It should be emphasized that the situation at Ukrainian-Polish border crossings does not have a positive impact on the image of both countries. Therefore, our recommendations are aimed at strengthening and deepening relations between Poland and Ukraine based on mutual trust, equality, and cooperation for the benefit of both sides.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research, we concluded that the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict and its impact on trade and economic relations between the two countries, several key aspects that significantly influence the cooperation between Ukraine and Poland have been identified.

Firstly, a thorough analysis of the historical background and evolution of the conflict has shown that longstanding inter-ethnic and political tensions have laid the foundation for contemporary challenges in the border region. However, it was also established that despite the ongoing conflict, economic interdependence between Ukraine and Poland continues to grow, particularly in light of Russia's military aggression, which has stimulated closer cooperation between the neighbouring countries.

The study of the dynamics of trade cooperation revealed that the conflict and the war have a significant but not straightforward impact on the economic relations between Ukraine and Poland. On the one hand, the conflict has led to a number of challenges for businesses, including logistical difficulties, legal barriers, and financial risks. On the other hand, the crisis has also served as a catalyst for the implementation of new cooperation models, market expansion, and diversification of export-import activities.

Identifying the main challenges faced by businesses allowed for the recognition of key obstacles to business development in the context of the conflict. These include supply chain disruptions, legal uncertainty, and financial instability. These issues necessitated an adequate response from the governments of both countries.

The assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken to mitigate the negative impact of the conflict demonstrated that while both countries have made significant efforts to maintain economic cooperation, there are considerable opportunities for improving these measures. Specifically, there is a need to intensify efforts to improve legal mechanisms, expand logistical capabilities, and provide financial support to businesses operating in high-risk areas.

Based on the conducted research, recommendations for businesses and the governments of Ukraine and Poland were developed, aimed at improving conditions for export-import activities. These include enhancing bilateral negotiations to remove trade barriers, developing special support programs for businesses affected by the conflict, and strengthening coordination in the areas of security and legal protection of business activities.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict and its impact on enterprises' export-import activities highlights the complexity of current relations between the two countries. Historical, political, and economic factors create several obstacles that complicate and change the dynamics of international trade. Blockades and trade barriers increase business costs and risks, as well as create logistical challenges. Further analysis of the effectiveness of measures taken by governments is needed, and strategies to overcome these challenges should be developed. The use of a mixed-methods approach, including qualitative and quantitative methods, allowed us to examine the issue from different perspectives and develop recommendations for businesses and policymakers. In conclusion, this study not only sheds light on the complex nature of the Polish-Ukrainian border conflict but also provides concrete recommendations, such as:

1. Symmetrical Partnership (both countries should avoid paternalism; Poland shouldn't act as a «defender», and Ukraine shouldn't be treated as an «object of protection»).
2. Future-Oriented (focus on the future with an emphasis on historical understanding, not confrontation).
3. Expansion of Relations (encourage cooperation through media, local communities, NGOs, educational institutions, and churches).
4. EU Integration Support (jointly support Ukraine's EU integration and leverage opportunities from the EU-Ukraine Free Trade Area (DCFTA)).
5. In the course of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation for reconstruction, both sides should aim to effectively tackle corruption, implement transparent procedures, and create competitive and fair conditions for all participants involved.

The above can contribute to the development of stable and mutually beneficial economic relations between the two countries in the face of contemporary challenges.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FUNDING

The Author received no funding for this research.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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Івахів А.

АНАЛІЗ ВПЛИВУ ПОЛЬСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПРИКОРДОННОГО КОНФЛІКТУ НА ЕКСПОРТНО-ІМПОРТНУ ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ

Присвячено темі польсько-українського прикордонного конфлікту, який став осередком геополітичної напруженості, наслідки якого виходять за межі політичної сфери в економічну, зокрема впливаючи на експортно-імпорتنу діяльність підприємств. Блокади здійснюються на шести з дев'яти напрямків уздовж кордону Польщі та України, що є ключовим фактором у поглибленні кризи. Це дослідження має на меті комплексно проаналізувати багатогранний вплив конфлікту на динаміку торгівлі, нормативні зміни, операційні виклики, з якими стикаються підприємства, та потенційні стратегії, прийняті для подолання цих складнощів. Використовуючи змішаний підхід, що включає якісні інтерв'ю із зацікавленими сторонами та кількісний аналіз торговельних даних Державної служби статистики України, це дослідження прагне з'ясувати тонкі взаємозв'язки між геополітичними факторами, торговельною політикою та бізнес-операціями. Проливаючи світло на складний взаємозв'язок між прикордонним конфліктом та експортно-імпоротною діяльністю, це дослідження надає цінну інформацію для політиків, бізнесу та дослідників, які борються з наслідками геополітичної напруженості для міжнародної торгівлі.

Ключові слова: прикордонний конфлікт, експорт, імпорт, транскордонна торгівля, ланцюги поставок, стратегії пом'якшення

JEL Класифікація: F23