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Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Przedsiębiorczości
z siedzibą w Wałbrzychu

***Relacje i interdyscyplinarność
wyzwaniem współczesności
w pedagogice, psychologii,
zarządzaniu i inżynierii zarządzania***

praca zbiorowa pod redakcją
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z siedzibą w Wałbrzychu

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Mariia Dykha, Valerii Dykha, Piotr Paczóska Foreign trade activities of Ukraine and Poland: trend analysis and prospects for further cooperation	193
Mariia Dykha, Valerii Dykha Trend analysis of macroeconomic indicators Poland in the conditions of war in Ukraine and global turbulence	207
Oresta Bodnar Облікова політика в системі управління підприємством	217
Viktoriia Datsenko, Andrii Alekseev The strategic importance of human resource management in the development of the modern business community	237
Viktoriia Khurdei, Ludmyla Semenova Marketing security of the enterprise: concepts, problems and international experience	245
Anita Leszczyszyn Hybrydowe organizacje a nowe formy integracji społecznej – między wspólnotą cyfrową a alienacją pracowników	265
Petro Matviishyn Охорона праці та безпека праці як інтегральні компоненти стратегічного менеджменту підприємства	281
Piotr Sosiński Ograniczenia w prowadzeniu działalności gospodarczej w Polsce w czasie pandemii COVID – 19 w świetle orzecznictwa sądów administracyjnych w latach 2020-2022	289
Olha Shuminska Ділові переговори як ключова форма комунікації в менеджменті	305
Beata Owczarczyk, Anna Partyńska Różnice w motywacji do pracy w grupach pokoleniowych na przykładzie gminy Czarny Bór	315
Anna Duda-Łyszczuk Potencjał emancypacyjny działań innowacyjnych nauczycielek wczesnej edukacji	331
Magdalena Pluskota, Dominik Gładysz Prawa ucznia w kontekście gwarancji konstytucyjnej	351
Oksana Sliwinska, Oresta Bodnar Ефективність застосування інноваційних методів навчання у підготовці фахівців з обліку та оподаткування	373
Ks. Stanisław Łupiński Wpływ współpracy z rodzicami przy wsparciu psychologiczno-pedagogicznym na sukces dziecka	387
Beata Owczarczyk Czynniki warunkujące motywację szkolną uczniów w świetle analizy regresji wielorakiej	397



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Foreign trade activities of Ukraine and Poland: trend analysis and prospects for further cooperation

INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions of interdependence of national economies, the development of foreign economic relations is extremely important in the system of ensuring sustainable economic growth, technological renewal, and integration into the world economy. Foreign economic activity plays an important role in the development of all national economies. Active foreign economic cooperation contributes to political stability and economic trust in the state, and the formation of its positive image. Openness of economies promotes the inflow of foreign direct investment, which stimulates the development of technologies, modernization of production. Participation in international trade facilitates access to innovative technologies, management practices and knowledge. Export-import activities motivate manufacturers to improve product quality and increase competitiveness.

The relevance of the development of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland is due to geographical proximity and common transport and logistics interests. Both countries are interested in the development of alternative energy sources, energy infrastructure and the creation of a regional energy hub. Ukrainian labor migration to Poland, as well as the development of small and medium-sized businesses in border regions, joint educational and innovation programs play a large role in the development of cooperation. Poland is a potential partner in the restoration of Ukrainian infrastructure, the supply of building materials, technologies,

machinery, and logistics solutions. The development of foreign economic and, in particular, Ukrainian-Polish trade cooperation is an important condition for economic stability, integration into the European market, and acceleration of Ukraine's post-war recovery.

Analysis of the state and trends of Ukraine's foreign trade activity in general and with individual countries (in particular, Egypt, India) is analyzed in publications^{1,2}

The analysis of foreign trade activity of Ukraine and Poland based on data from 2019-2021 is analyzed in the publication³. Given the importance of the partnership between Ukraine and Poland in the context of dynamic changes and global turbulence, it is relevant to analyze the state and trends of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland based on current data.

Therefore, the purpose of the article is: to analyze the state and trends of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland, to determine the prospects for further cooperation.

1. GENERAL RESULTS OF FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES OF UKRAINE AND POLAND

Under the influence of the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine, global turbulence, and sanctions imposed against the Russian Federation, changes in foreign trade activities have occurred to a greater or lesser extent in all countries of the world.

Unfortunately, Russian shelling has damaged enterprises that export goods, and some businesses have relocated their production facilities to a relatively safe part of Ukraine. However, the Russian Federation is carrying out missile and drone attacks throughout Ukraine, purposefully destroying energy facilities, the functioning of which creates conditions for the functioning of all other industries. Despite the difficult realities of the war, Ukraine plays an important role in the system of world civilization development⁴.

¹ Dykha, M., Dykha, V., & Sahoo, S.K. (2025). FOREIGN TRADE BETWEEN UKRAINE AND INDIA IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBAL TURBULENCE. *CITY DEVELOPMENT*, (2 (06), 35-44. [<https://doi.org/10.32782/city-development.2025.2-5>]; [<https://journals.ndirom.kyiv.ua/index.php/city-development/article/view/120>].

² Dykha, M., Dykha, V., & Elnashar, E.A. (2025). FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY OF UKRAINE AND EGYPT. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University. Economic Sciences*, 338(1), 221-227. [<https://doi.org/10.31891/2307-5740-2025-338-33>]; [<https://heraldes.khmnmu.edu.ua/index.php/heraldes/article/view/1457/1486>].

³ Dykha, M., Dykha, V. & Konieczny, G. (2024). FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY OF UKRAINE AND POLAND. *International Interdisciplinary Scientific Journal "Expert"*, 1(3), 29-44. [<https://doi.org/10.62034/2815-5300/2024-v1-i3-002>]; [<https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/api/file/viewByFileId/1982845>].

⁴ Dykha M., Dykha V. (2022). Ukraina w systemie przemian cywilizacyjnych świata i innowacyjnego rozwoju. *Prace naukowe Pedagogika, zarządzanie i inżynieria zarządzania wobec wyzwań współczesności*. Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Przedsiębiorczości z siedzibą w Wałbrzychu. Poland, T. 52 (2), 149-162. [https://pracenaukowe.wwszip.pl/prace/PN_52.pdf]; [<https://elar.khmnmu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/13100>].

The war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has led to significant changes in Ukraine's foreign trade activities. It should be noted that the volumes of Ukraine's foreign trade turnover with the Russian Federation has been decreasing in recent years, given the latter's aggression against Ukraine and the annexation of part of the territories of Ukraine since 2014. In 2015, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted two resolutions (No. 1146, 1147) on restricting trade with the Russian Federation, and on April 9, 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a decision to introduce a full embargo on the import of goods from the Russian Federation. As of today, regulatory conditions are in force, which the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine extended until December 31, 2025, regarding the ban on the import of goods originating in the Russian Federation into the customs territory of Ukraine. The list of such goods was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 30, 2015 No. 1147 and was periodically updated. Also, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, by its decision, extended until December 31, 2025 the validity of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated December 30, 2015 No. 1146, which establishes import duty rates for imports of goods originating in the Russian Federation⁵.

Table 1 presents data on the results of Ukraine's foreign trade activities in 2021-2024.

Table 1. Foreign trade activities of Ukraine

Indicator		Unit of measurement	2021	2022	2023	2024
Volume index (Laspeyres index)	exports	previous year=100%	93.4	59.9	95.2	114.5
	imports	previous year=100%	107.6	55.3	106.7	105.3
Price index (Paasche index)	exports	previous year=100%	148.2	108.2	86.1	100.8
	imports	previous year=100%	124.6	137.3	107.7	105.7
Terms of trade index	quantative	previous year=100%	86.8	108.4	89.3	108.7
	price	previous year=100%	119.0	78.9	79.9	95.4
Exports of commodities		mln USD	68 072.3	44 135.6	37 584.3	41 733.3
Imports of commodities		mln USD	72 843.1	55 295.8	63 763.5	70 770.6
Foreign trade balance		mln USD	-4 770.8	-11 160.2	-26 179.2	-29 037.3

*Data without taking into account the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data⁶.

⁵ Уряд продовжив заборону на імпорт російських товарів на 2025 рік. [<https://me.gov.ua/News/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=207ce520-7480-46f7-b96c-0f3d57e91fe7&title=UriadProdovzhivZaboronuNaImportRosiiskikhTovarivNa2025-Rik>].

⁶ Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України. [<https://ukrstat.gov.ua>].

The aggression of the Russian Federation, the annexation of part of the territories of Ukraine since 2014, has negatively affected the volumes of exports and imports of Ukraine. The decrease in foreign trade activity was also caused by the pandemic caused by COVID-19. In 2021, the positive dynamics of exports and imports were restored. However, the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine in 2022 caused unprecedented challenges for Ukraine, for the functioning of sectors of the national economy and the lives of people. The volume of exports of Ukraine in 2022-2023 was decreasing; In 2024, Ukrainian exports demonstrated positive dynamics relative to the level of 2023. In 2023-2024, Ukraine's import volumes increased and, as we can see from the data in Table 1, the foreign trade balance deteriorated (in 2024, the negative balance amounted to -29037.3 mln USD).

The results of Poland's foreign trade activities are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Foreign trade activities of Poland

Indicator	Unit of measurement	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports of commodities (constant prices)	previous year=100%	112.8	102.5	102.4	102.7
	2021=100%	100.0	102.5	105.0	107.8
Imports of commodities (constant prices)	previous year=100%	115.5	104.4	99.8	104.3
	2021=100%	100.0	104.4	104.2	108.7
Exports of commodities	mln zł	1 315 977.8	1 618 559.2	1 613 393.1	1 523 353.8
	mln USD	342 005.9	365 750.7	381 932.8	383 114.1
	mln EUR	288 145.5	346 220.7	353 079.1	353 002.0
Imports of commodities	mln zł	1 323 000.3	1 711 761.3	1 568 329.2	1 521 021.5
	mln USD	343 491.8	386 969.1	371 400.9	382 446.0
	mln EUR	289 606.1	366 207.6	343 316.3	352 478.3
Balance of foreign trade turnover	mln zł	-7 022.5	-93 202.1	45 063.9	2 332.3
	mln USD	-1 485.9	-21 218.4	10 531.9	668.1
	mln EUR	-1 460.6	-19 986.9	9 762.8	523.8

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data⁷.

The data in Table 2 indicate positive dynamics in Poland's export and import volumes during 2021-2024, however, the increase in export and import volumes relative to their volumes in 2021 in constant prices was not significant in 2022-2024.

We celebrate the achievement of a positive foreign trade balance in 2023-2024.

⁷ Macroeconomic Data Bank. [<https://bdm.stat.gov.pl>].

2. ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF BILATERAL FOREIGN TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND POLAND

The volumes of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland during 2021-2024 are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Foreign trade in goods of Ukraine with Poland, 2021-2024, thsd USD

	Exports		Imports		
	Country of destination	Trading countries	Country of origin	Country of consignment	Trading countries
2021					
Total	68 072 328.8	68 072 159.6	72 843 126.6	72 813 346.1	72 797 989.5
of which Poland	5 227 413.1	3 661 506.4	49 62 500.1	7 152 727.7	5 477 388.9
2022					
Total	44 135 592.5	44 135 205.4	55 295 748.4	55 270 187.0	55 263 994.1
of which Poland	6 653 025.2	4 769 384.9	5 491 364.7	10 795 534.2	7 258 023.4
2023					
Total	37 584 289.0	37 583 418.5	63 763 482.6	63 741 876.2	63 740 275.1
of which Poland	5 072 099.3	4 181 041.9	6 589 786.8	13 682 953.6	9 434 919.3
2024					
Total	41 733 285.6	41 733 173.1	70 770 582.4	70 750 817.9	70 750 999.4
of which Poland	4 708 912.1	3 876 988.3	6 990 086.3	15 750 886.3	11 550 333.4

*Data without taking into account the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine.

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data ⁸.

The data in Table 3 indicate that despite a significant reduction in the total amount of Ukrainian exports in 2022, the volume of Ukrainian exports to Poland increased significantly (from 5 227 413.1 thsd USD in 2021 to 6 653 025.2 thsd USD in 2022). Such an increase in the volume of Ukrainian exports on the western part of the border of Ukraine was due to the impossibility of carrying out foreign trade activities on the northern and southern borders of Ukraine (the blockade of Ukrainian seaports in the south, and we also note that the attack on Ukraine took place not only from the territory of the Russian Federation, but also from the territory of Belarus in 2022).

The balance of the Ukrainian-Polish foreign trade balance in 2021 was 264 913.0 thsd USD, 1 161 660.5 thsd USD – in 2022 (i.e. it was positive for Ukraine).

The ongoing war, its negative consequences, the occupation of part of Ukraine's territories, including its production facilities, the destruction of infrastructure facilities throughout Ukraine have reduced Ukraine's export potential and led to an increase in the need for imports, the volumes of which are growing, including from Poland.

⁸ Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України. [<https://ukrstat.gov.ua>].

In 2023-2024, there was a reduction in the volume of Ukrainian exports to Poland, while the volume of imports increased. Accordingly, the balance of the Ukrainian-Polish foreign trade balance in 2023-2024 became negative for Ukraine (-1 517 687.5 thsd USD in 2023 and -2 281 174.2 thsd USD in 2024).

Imports of goods from Poland to Ukraine demonstrate positive dynamics in absolute terms throughout the study period.

Based on the data in Tables 2 and 3, we perform:

- calculations of the share of Ukrainian exports to Poland in the overall structure of Ukrainian exports and the share of Polish imports of goods to Ukraine in the overall structure of Ukrainian imports;
- calculations of the share of Polish exports to Ukraine in the overall structure of Polish exports and the share of Ukrainian imports of goods to Poland in the overall structure of Polish imports.

The calculation results are shown in Figure 1.

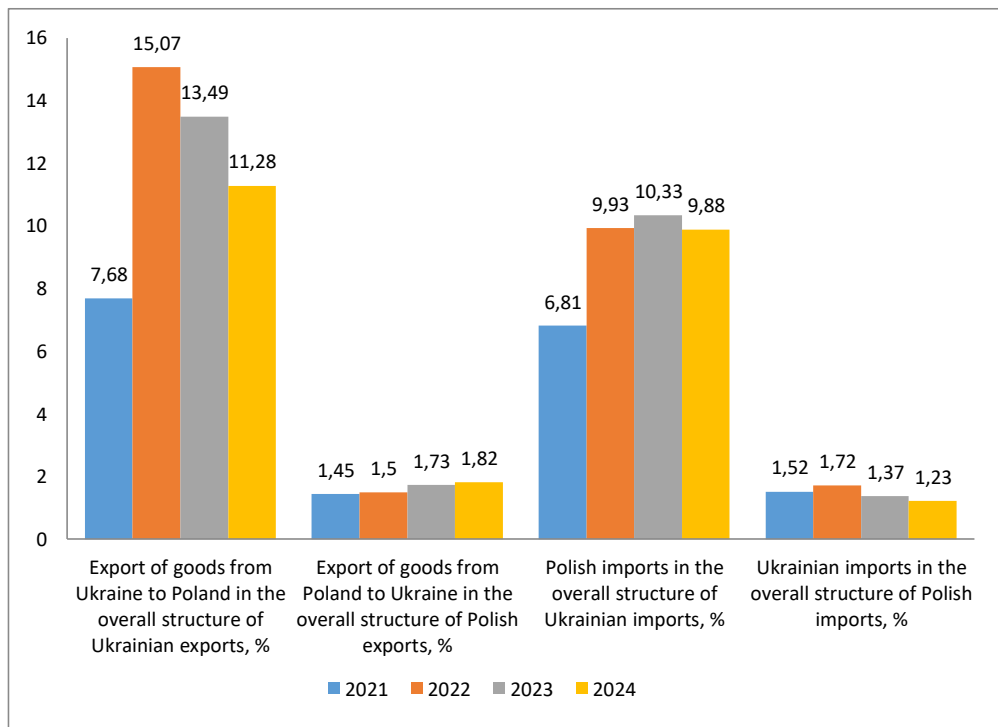


Figure. 1. Specific weight of trade turnover of Ukraine with Poland in the overall structure of exports and imports in 2021-2024

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data^{9,10}.

⁹ Macroeconomic Data Bank. [<https://bdm.stat.gov.pl>].

¹⁰ Статистична інформація. Державна служба статистики України. [<https://ukrstat.gov.ua>].

The results of the calculations, which are shown in Figure 1, show that in the overall structure of Ukrainian exports, the share of exports to Poland is significant: 15.07% – the highest share of Ukrainian exports to Poland among the studied years in 2022.

Polish imports in the structure of Ukrainian imports were also significant: 10.33% – the highest share of Polish imports in Ukraine among the studied years in 2023.

In the structure of Polish exports and imports, the indicators of export-import activity are less significant. The share of exports to Ukraine in the overall structure of Polish exports and the share of Ukrainian imports in the overall structure of Polish imports was at the level of 1-2% during the studied years.

The difference in structure is explained by the larger volumes of Poland's foreign trade turnover compared to Ukraine's. For example, the total volume of Ukraine's exports in 2024 amounted to 41 733.3 mln USD, and Poland – 383 114.1 mln USD. That is, Poland's export volumes exceed Ukraine's export volumes by more than 9 times.

Ukraine's import volumes 70 770.6 mln USD in 2024, Poland's import volumes – 382 446.0 mln USD. That is, Poland's import volumes exceed Ukraine's import volumes by 5.4 times.

In general, analyzing the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, we can note that Poland ranks 1st in terms of the share of exports in the total amount of Ukrainian exports among all countries in the world and 2nd as an importing country of Ukraine in 2024.

For the analysis of foreign trade cooperation, it is also important to consider the commodity structure of exports and imports; the volumes of Ukrainian exports to Poland and the volumes of Polish goods entering Ukraine. The structure of exports and imports of Ukraine and Poland by commodity groups is reflected in the publication¹¹.

A similar structure is preserved in 2024. The main categories of goods that Ukraine exported to Poland during the studied years were the following commodity groups: "Plant products", "Base metals and preparations thereof", "Animal or plant fats and oils", "Mineral products".

A significant share of imports from Poland in the overall structure of imports of Ukraine during the studied years was made up of the following groups of goods: "Mineral products", "Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment", "Ground, air and water transport facilities", "Products of chemical and allied industries".

¹¹ Dykha, M., Dykha, V. & Konieczny, G. (2024). FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY OF UKRAINE AND POLAND. *International Interdisciplinary Scientific Journal "Expert"*, 1(3), 29-44. [<https://doi.org/10.62034/2815-5300/2024-v1-i3-002>]; [<https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/api/file/viewByFileId/1982845>].

3. PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN TRADE COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND POLAND

Foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland has acquired strategic importance in recent years, due to both geopolitical factors and the desire of both states to deepen integration processes within the European economic space. Poland occupies a leading position among Ukraine's trading partners, is among the three largest importers of Ukrainian products and is a key supplier of goods and services to the Ukrainian market. Poland supports the European integration vector of Ukraine's development, Ukraine's foreign policy initiatives, and many institutional mechanisms of cooperation between the two countries function.

The prospects for further development of bilateral trade are shaped by several systemic factors, including the following:

1. **Ukraine's European integration vector. The approximation** of Ukrainian legislation, standards and procedures to the norms of the European Union creates the basis for deepening trade and economic integration with Poland as an EU member. It is expected that Ukraine's future accession to the EU will ensure the elimination of non-tariff barriers, simplification of customs procedures, harmonization of technical regulations and contribute to the creation of a common economic space.
2. **Development of transport and logistics infrastructure.** Poland is a key "gateway to Europe" for Ukraine. Increasing the throughput capacity of border crossings, modernizing railways and roads, and developing intermodal terminals create new opportunities for effective transit of goods and increasing the competitiveness of both economies.
3. **Reconstruction of Ukraine and joint investment projects.** In the context of post-war reconstruction, Ukraine is viewed by Poland as a large potential market for the supply of construction materials, engineering products, energy equipment, as well as a partner in the creation of joint production. At the same time, Ukrainian enterprises are given the opportunity to join value-added chains within the Central European region.
4. **Strengthening energy partnership.** Given the need for energy security and diversification of supply sources, Ukraine and Poland are developing joint initiatives in the field of energy infrastructure, in particular in the fields of gas supply, electricity and renewable energy sources.

In this context, we draw attention to the adopted energy development strategies of Ukraine¹² and Poland¹³.

- 5. Socio-economic integration.** A significant Ukrainian diaspora in Poland, joint educational and labor programs contribute to the formation of an "economic bridge" between the two countries, which strengthens consumer demand and facilitates the exchange of technology, knowledge, and capital.

Cooperation in the field of education and science between Ukraine and Poland is being developed, academic institutions and universities of Ukraine and Poland are strengthening cooperation and conducting important scientific research, which is described in more detail in the publication¹⁴.

For the further development of foreign trade cooperation, it is advisable to diversify the structure of exports and imports, deepen industrial cooperation, create joint production clusters, joint initiatives in the field of energy infrastructure, and develop logistics hubs on the Polish-Ukrainian border.

CONCLUSIONS

Foreign economic activity is not just a tool for exchanging goods, but a driver of the development of national economies and their integration into the global space.

The Russian Federation's war against Ukraine has affected socio-economic processes to a greater or lesser extent in most countries of the world. Such changes have occurred and continue to occur due to geo-economic reformatting of relations, the imposition of sanctions against the Russian Federation, global turbulence, changes in traditional trade relations, and changes in logistics routes.

The results of Ukraine's foreign trade activity showed that in 2021 there was a restoration of positive dynamics of exports and imports. However, the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine led to a significant reduction in Ukrainian exports and imports in 2022 compared to their level in 2021. Ukraine's export volumes continued

¹² Polityka energetyczna Polski do 2040 r. [<https://www.gov.pl/web/ia/polityka-energetyczna-polski-do-2040-r-pep2040>].

¹³ Розпорядження Кабінету Міністрів України № 373-р від 21.04.2023 р. Про схвалення Енергетичної стратегії України на період до 2050 року. [<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/373-2023-p#Text>].

¹⁴ Dykha, M., Dykha, V. (2024). Problems and prerequisites for achieving quality education in the system of sustainable development goals. *Prace naukowe Pedagogika, zarządzanie i inżynieria zarządzania wobec wyzwań współczesności. Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Przedsiębiorczości z siedzibą w Wałbrzychu. Poland*, T. 55(2), 259-269. [https://pracenaukowe.wwszip.pl/prace/PN_55.pdf]; [<https://elar.khmnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/18563>].

to decrease in 2022-2023. In 2024, it increased slightly compared to the previous year and amounted to 41 733.3 mln USD. Ukraine's needs are met by growing volumes of imports (from 55 295.8 mln USD in 2022 to 70 770.6 mln USD in 2024). Ukraine's foreign trade balance has significantly deteriorated (from -4 770.8 mln USD in 2021 to -29 037.3 mln USD in 2024).

Poland is increasing its foreign trade opportunities and has positive dynamics in terms of export and import volumes during 2021-2024. A positive aspect for Poland is the achievement of a positive foreign trade balance in 2023-2024.

Analysis of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and Poland has shown that Poland is a key foreign trade partner of Ukraine. Poland ranks 1st in terms of the share of exports in the total amount of Ukrainian exports and is among the top three importing countries of Ukraine.

Thus, the prospects for Ukrainian-Polish foreign trade cooperation are consistently positive, despite military risks and global economic instability. The main areas of further development can be identified as follows: diversification of the export and import structure, deepening industrial cooperation, creation of joint production clusters, joint initiatives in the field of energy infrastructure, socio-cultural interaction, as well as the development of logistics hubs on the Polish-Ukrainian border. In the long term, the partnership between Ukraine and Poland has the potential to transform from traditional bilateral trade into a model of a strategic economic union based on shared values, mutual benefit and integration into the common European market.

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- [2] Dykha, M., Dykha, V. & Konieczny, G. (2024). FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY OF UKRAINE AND POLAND. *International Interdisciplinary Scientific Journal "Expert"*, 1(3), 29-44. [<https://doi.org/10.62034/2815-5300/2024-v1-i3-002>]; [<https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/api/file/viewByFileId/1982845>].
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SUMMARY

Foreign trade activities of ukraine and poland: Trend analysis and prospects for further cooperation

The article argues the importance of developing foreign economic cooperation, analyzes the state and trends of foreign trade activity of Ukraine and Poland. The results of Ukraine's foreign trade activity indicate that the Russian Federation's war against Ukraine negatively affected its characteristics/indicators. The analysis shows a significant reduction in the volume of Ukrainian exports during the period under study. Ukraine's imports decreased in 2022, however, in the following years they demonstrate high growth dynamics. Ukraine's foreign trade balance has significantly deteriorated (from -4 770. 8 mln USD in 2021 to -29 037.3 mln USD in 2024). Poland is increasing its foreign trade opportunities and has positive dynamics in terms of export and import volumes during 2021-2024. A positive aspect for Poland is the achievement of a positive foreign trade balance in 2023-2024. The analysis of foreign trade cooperation between Ukraine and

Poland showed that Poland is a key foreign trade partner of Ukraine, ranks 1st in terms of the share of exports in the total amount of Ukrainian exports and is in the top three countries - importers of Ukraine. The authors believe that the prospects for Ukrainian-Polish foreign trade cooperation are consistently positive, despite military risks and global economic instability. The authors identified the main directions for further development of cooperation, including such as diversification of the structure of exports and imports, deepening industrial cooperation, creating joint production clusters, as well as the development of logistics hubs on the Polish-Ukrainian border. In the long term, the partnership between Ukraine and Poland has the potential to develop a strategic economic union based on shared values, mutual benefit, and productive interaction.

Keywords: export, import, partnership, cooperation, integration, foreign economic activity, Poland, Ukraine, energy, logistics, investments.

STRESZCZENIE

Działalność handlowa zagranicznego Ukrainy i Polski: analiza trendów i perspektywy dalszej współpracy

W artykule podkreślono wagę rozwoju zagranicznej współpracy gospodarczej oraz przeanalizowano stan i trendy w handlu zagranicznym Ukrainy i Polski. Wyniki handlu zagranicznego Ukrainy wskazują, że wojna Federacji Rosyjskiej z Ukrainą negatywnie wpłynęła na jej cechy/wskaźniki. Analiza wskazuje na znaczny spadek wolumenu ukraińskiego eksportu w badanym okresie. Import Ukrainy zmniejszył się w 2022 roku, jednak w kolejnych latach wykazuje wysoką dynamikę wzrostu. Saldo handlu zagranicznego Ukrainy uległo znacznemu pogorszeniu (z -4 770,8 mln USD w 2021 roku do -29 037,3 mln USD w 2024 roku). Polska zwiększa możliwości handlu zagranicznego, odnotowując dodatnią dynamikę pod względem wolumenu eksportu i importu w latach 2021-2024. Pozytywnym aspektem dla Polski jest osiągnięcie dodatniego salda handlu zagranicznego w latach 2023-2024. Analiza współpracy handlowej między Ukrainą a Polską wykazała, że Polska jest kluczowym partnerem handlowym Ukrainy, zajmuje 1. miejsce pod względem udziału eksportu w ogólnym eksporcie Ukrainy i znajduje się w pierwszej trójce krajów importujących towary z Ukrainy. Autorzy uważają, że perspektywy ukraińsko-polskiej współpracy handlowej są stale pozytywne, pomimo zagrożeń militarnych i globalnej niestabilności gospodarczej. Autorzy zidentyfikowali główne kierunki dalszego rozwoju współpracy, w tym dywersyfikację struktury eksportu i importu, pogłębienie współpracy przemysłowej, tworzenie wspólnych klastrów produkcyjnych, a także rozwój centrów logistycznych na granicy polsko-ukraińskiej. W perspektywie długoterminowej partnerstwo między Ukrainą a Polską ma potencjał do rozwoju strategicznej unii gospodarczej opartej na wspólnych wartościach, wzajemnych korzyściach i produktywnej interakcji.

Słowa kluczowe: eksport, import, partnerstwo, współpraca, integracja, zagraniczna działalność gospodarcza, Polska, Ukraina, energetyka, logistyka, inwestycje.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Зовнішньоторговельна діяльність України та Польщі: тенденційний аналіз та перспективи подальшої співпраці

У статті аргументовано важливість розвитку зовнішньоекономічного співробітництва, проаналізовано стан та тенденції зовнішньоторговельної діяльності України та Польщі. Результати зовнішньоторговельної діяльності України свідчать, що війна РФ проти України негативно вплинула на її характеристики/показники. Проведений аналіз свідчить про суттєве скорочення обсягів українського експорту протягом досліджуваного періоду. Імпорт України у 2022 р. зменшився, проте, у наступні роки демонструє високу динаміку зростання. Суттєво погіршилося сальдо зовнішньоторговельного балансу України (з -4 770.8 mln USD у 2021 р. до -29 037.3 mln USD у 2024 р.). Польща нарощує зовнішньоторговельні можливості, має позитивну динаміку щодо обсягів експорту та імпорту протягом 2021-2024 років. Позитивним аспектом для Польщі є досягнення позитивного зовнішньоторговельного сальдо у 2023-2024 роках. Аналіз зовнішньоторговельного співробітництва України та Польщі засвідчив, що Польща є ключовим зовнішньоторговельним партнером України, посідає 1-ше місце за часткою експорту у загальній сумі експорту України та є у трійці лідерів країн – імпортерів України. Автори вважають, що перспективи українсько-польського зовнішньоторговельного співробітництва є стійко позитивними, незважаючи на воєнні ризики та глобальну економічну нестабільність. Автори визначили основні напрями подальшого розвитку співробітництва, серед яких такі, як диверсифікація структури експорту й імпорту, поглиблення промислової кооперації, створення спільних виробничих кластерів, а також розбудова логістичних хабів на польсько-українському кордоні. У довгостроковій перспективі партнерство України та Польщі має потенціал розвитку стратегічного економічного союзу, що базується на спільних цінностях, взаємній вигоді та продуктивній взаємодії.

Ключові слова: експорт, імпорт, партнерство, співробітництво, інтеграція, зовнішньоекономічна діяльність, Польща, Україна, енергетика, логістика, інвестиції.