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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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Trend analysis of macroeconomic indicators Poland in the conditions of war in Ukraine and global turbulence

INTRODUCTION

Modern geopolitical realities, caused by Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, have radically affected economic activity not only in Ukraine, but also in the global economy as a whole. The pandemic consequences of COVID-19, war, energy crisis and disruption of global supply chains have created an unprecedented level of economic turbulence. There are agenda has put tasks macroeconomic regulation and security. Issues of regulation and ensuring national security, in particular, economic security, are enshrined in state regulatory and legal documents of states, in particular Poland. In the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland¹ describes the main threats to the state (including hybrid wars, cyberattacks, information operations), defense principles, the role of the Armed Forces, cooperation with NATO and the EU. The Strategy emphasizes the role of intersectoral interaction: security includes defense, diplomacy, economy, energy, information and healthcare. The Strategy for Sustainable Development of Poland until 2030², which was approved by the Council of Ministers of Poland in 2017, sets out the tasks of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

¹ Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP (2020). [https://www.bbn.gov.pl/ftp/dokumenty/Strategia_Bezpieczenstwa_Narodowego_RP_2020.pdf].

² Strategia na rzecz Odpowiedzialnego Rozwoju do 2030 r. (2017). [<https://www.gov.pl/web/fundusze-regiony/informacje-o-strategii-na-rzecz-odpowiedzialnego-rozwoju>].

We can note that the content and approaches to ensuring economic security, regulatory and legal documents that regulate the processes of ensuring economic security, are transformed along with the change in the global security environment, the emergence of new challenges and threats (military, hybrid, cyberattacks, financial, etc.). The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine has caused numerous challenges and threats that are not limited to the borders of Ukraine.

The relevance of the study is due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of Poland's macroeconomic indicators to identify the main trends under the influence of the war in Ukraine and global instability. Tendency analysis of Poland's macroeconomic indicators has not only scientific but also applied significance, as it contributes to the development of strategic guidelines for economic policy in conditions of military risks and global challenges.

The purpose of the article: to analyze the main macroeconomic indicators of Poland, to substantiate the key challenges and opportunities/incentives for the development of the Polish economy.

1. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF POLAND

Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine has been one of the most powerful external shocks to the Polish economy since the beginning of the 21st century. As a state directly bordering Ukraine and an important logistical, political and humanitarian partner, Poland has felt the complex impact of both negative and positive military events. From a socio-economic point of view, Poland has become one of the main centers of humanitarian aid, which has stimulated the development of new social support institutions, volunteer structures and local public initiatives. The massive influx of Ukrainian refugees (over 1.5 million people at the peak of 2022) has created a significant burden on social infrastructure (housing, healthcare, education, transport), but at the same time has stimulated its modernization and digitalization. Poland is one of the main sales markets for Ukrainian goods, a transit corridor to the markets of EU countries, as well as a significant humanitarian and logistical partner during wartime in Ukraine.

Table 1. Real growth of GDP and its components for 2020-2023

SPECIFICATION	2020	2021	2022	2023
	previous year = 100			
GDP	98.0	106.9	105.3	100.1
Gross value added	97.9	106.6	105.5	101.2
Domestic demand	97.2	108.6	104.8	96.9
Consumption expenditure of the households sector	96.6	106.2	105.4	99.7
Public consumption	104.8	105.0	100.6	104.0

Investments	97.0	101.5	101.7	112.6
Import of goods and services	97.5	116.3	106.8	98.5
Export of goods and services	98.9	112.3	107.4	103.7

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data³.

Analyzing the state and trends of Poland's main macroeconomic indicators, we note that Poland's real GDP and its components demonstrated positive dynamics in 2021 (i.e., economic activity resumed after the problems associated with the Covid-19 pandemic). In 2022, the positive dynamics slowed down, and in 2023, we note a deterioration in certain indicators, in particular, domestic demand and household consumer spending decreased, the positive dynamics of the "gross value added" indicator slowed down, and the positive dynamics of the growth of Poland's exports slowed down (Table 1).

The dynamics of Poland's GDP compared to the corresponding month of the previous year is presented in Figure 1.

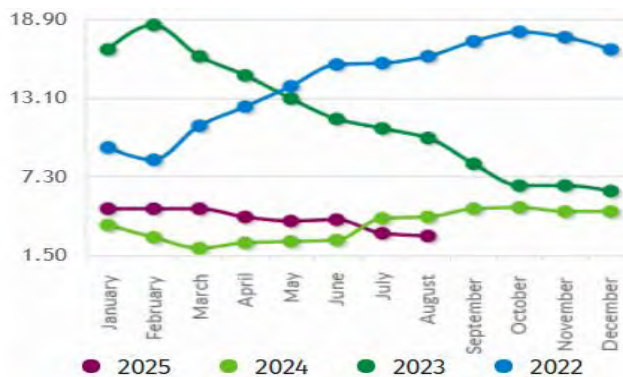


Figure 1. Dynamics of Poland's GDP, % compared to the corresponding month of the previous year⁴.

*change (%) on the corresponding month of the previous year

Data on revenues and expenditures of the Polish state budget indicate a budget deficit (Table 2). In 2022, Poland's budget deficit decreased compared to its level in 2021, but in 2023-2024, the budget deficit increased, revenues did not cover expenditures. In 2024, the budget deficit increased almost 2.5 times compared to its level in 2023 and almost 17 times compared to the budget deficit in 2022.

³ Statistics Poland. [<https://stat.gov.pl/en>].

⁴ Statistics Poland. [<https://stat.gov.pl/en>].

Table 2. Revenues and expenditures of the Polish state budget

Specification	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024
State budget revenue	mln zł	494 843.5	504 820.8	573 957.9	623 239.8
State budget expenditure	mln zł	521 216.8	517 398,9	659 586.5	834 242.5
Result (balance) of the state budget	mln zł	-26 373.4	-12 578.1	-85 628.6	-211 002.7

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data⁵.

The key factor in the growth of Poland's budget deficit was the expediency of financing measures aimed at developing the country's defense capabilities and strengthening security. On the other hand, Poland is taking measures to increase the revenue side of the Polish budget, is actively developing logistics, and Ukrainian migrants have also become significant taxpayers in Poland.

Table 3. General Government deficit/surplus and debt

Indicator	Unit	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Net borrowing (-) / Net lending (+) of general government	mln zł	-46 450	-106 587	-180 078	-239 809
	% GDP	-1.7	-3.4	-5.3	-6.6
net borrowing (-) / net lending (+) of central government	mln zł	-47 179	-92 162	-138 793	-244 180
	% GDP	-1.8	-3.0	-4.1	-6.7
net borrowing (-) / net lending (+) of local government	mln zł	14 836	-13 274	-24 811	13 292
	% GDP	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	0.4
net borrowing (-) / net lending (+) of social security funds	mln zł	-14 107	-1 151	-16 474	-8 921
	% GDP	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.2
General government consolidated gross debt	mln zł	1 410 966	1 512 812	1 691 243	2 011 840
	% GDP	53.0	48.8	49.5	55.3

*Preliminary estimate

Source: compiled by the authors based on the data⁶

The data in Table 3 show that the net borrowing of the general government and central government sectors in Poland is increasing in absolute terms and as a percentage of GDP. There is no stable dynamics regarding net borrowing (-) / net lending (+) of local governments and social insurance funds. For example, in 2022, the net borrowing of local governments

⁵ Statistics Poland. [<https://stat.gov.pl/en>].

⁶ Macroeconomic Data Bank. [<https://bdm.stat.gov.pl>].

and social insurance funds decreased relative to their levels in 2021. In 2023, such borrowing increased significantly. In 2024, according to preliminary estimates, net lending to local governments (+ 13 292 mln zł), but there were net borrowings by social insurance funds, although their volumes decreased relative to the level in 2023.

The consolidated gross debt of the general government sector in Poland increased in absolute terms during 2021-2024 (increased from 1 410 966 mln zł in 2021 to 2 011 840 mln zł in 2024); in % of GDP – decreased in 2022 to 48.8% of GDP, and in 2023-2024 shows a growing trend.

2. STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES AND POSITIVE EFFECTS, DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In general, we note that Russia's war against Ukraine caused turbulence and structural challenges for the Polish economy, in particular:

- disruption of transport and logistics chains in the eastern direction required diversification of supplies of raw materials and food;
- inflationary fluctuations and the growth of the budget deficit necessitated a rapid response to crisis processes;
- challenges to energy security prompted a refusal to import energy resources from Russia;
- the need for public spending on humanitarian assistance to refugees from Ukraine;
- the need for financial resources to strengthen defense capabilities, etc.

At the same time, the war caused positive structural effects that led to new vectors of economic development in Poland:

- growing demand for Polish goods and services on the Ukrainian market, in particular in the fields of construction, energy, transport and logistics. Poland is increasing its export-import turnover. In 2023-2024, a positive foreign trade balance was achieved. Demand for building materials, etc. for the reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure facilities, modernization of Ukrainian enterprises will grow. In this context, we draw attention to the publication⁷, which describes the mechanisms of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine;
- strengthening the investment attractiveness of Poland as a safe region for the relocation of Ukrainian and international companies;

⁷ Kocherov, M., Dzhyhora, O., Dykha, M., Lukianova, V., & Polozova, V. (2023). *Mechanisms of post-war economic recovery in Ukraine: The role of the international community*. Economic Affairs, 68(2), 1311-1321. [<https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.2.2023.35>]; [<http://ndpublisher.in/admin/issues/EAv68n3z9.pdf>].

- expansion of the labor market due to the attraction of hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian migrants, who partially compensated for the labor shortage in industry, agriculture, and the service sector;
- intensification of cross-border cooperation within the framework of EU programs aimed at supporting Ukraine and integrating its economy into the European space.

It should be noted that challenges can become incentives for development. For example, the investment context of current challenges and threats to Poland's economic security in the context of the war in Ukraine is manifested in the growth of investment risks, on the one hand, but on the other hand, in the intensification of financing of certain industries and sectors of the economy. Poland remains attractive for business, but Poland's location increases the risks of long-term investments by investors. The threat of military escalation (from the Russian Federation or Belarus) is a deterrent to investment. Foreign investors are cautiously considering long-term projects in regions close to the war zone.

Investment in renewable energy is now a priority investment vector for many countries (especially in the EU). The EU is currently the world leader in offshore wind energy with 16 GW of offshore wind capacity. The EU's wind energy development targets are 60 GW by 2030 and 300 GW by 2050. Poland has increased its budget for financing geothermal technologies, stimulating the development of renewable energy sources, as described in the publication⁸ The importance of the efficient functioning of the energy sector and the features of energy generation by type are described in more detail in the publication⁹. The Strategy for Poland's Energy Security until 2040¹⁰ sets the goal of reducing dependence on imported energy sources (especially from Russia), developing nuclear energy, and renewable sources.

Also, financing is required for the growing needs in the field of logistics, transport, and warehouse infrastructure. Poland has become a logistics center of Europe, has become a key transit artery for cargo to and from Ukraine. Since then, the main part of logistics routes (especially grain, metal, and equipment exports) has shifted from Ukraine to the west and is carried out through Poland. Polish ports, railways, and highways have become key channels for the movement of goods and humanitarian aid. This

⁸ Dykha, M., Dykha, V. (2023). Bezpieczeństwo energetyczne Ukrainy pod pryzmatem wojny. *Pedagogika, zarządzanie i inżynieria zarządzania wobec wyzwań współczesności. Prace naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Zarządzania i Przedsiębiorczości z siedzibą w Wałbrzychu*. Poland, T. 53 (1), 71-84. [https://pracenaukowe.wwszip.pl/prace/PN_53.pdf]; [<https://elar.khmnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/16518>].

⁹ Dykha, M., Dykha, V. & Zyma, V. (2024). CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF ENERGY GENERATION MARKET DEVELOPMENT ON THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY. *International Interdisciplinary Scientific Journal "Expert"*, 1(2), 99-116. [<https://doi.org/10.62034/2815-5300/2024-v1-i2-007>]; [<https://elar.khmnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/16224>].

¹⁰ Polityka energetyczna Polski do 2040 r. [<https://www.gov.pl/web/ia/polityka-energetyczna-polski-do-2040-r-pep2040>].

stimulates the development of transport infrastructure, port infrastructure (Gdansk, Gdynia), modernization of railway connections with Ukraine (LHS, Rail lines) Baltica), creation of logistics hubs (in Lublin, Rzeszów, Przemyśl) and creation of appropriate warehouse zones.

The Russian war against Ukraine also created challenges and potential for the Polish labor market. From the first days of the full-scale war, Poland opened its borders to Ukrainian refugees, accepted about a million Ukrainian refugees, providing them with comprehensive support and assistance, which creates a burden on the social infrastructure, budget and healthcare system, while expanding the domestic consumer market, creating labor potential and a long-term labor reserve, in particular in scarce sectors (care, construction, service). Ukrainian refugees, despite the difficult situation, are integrating into Polish society, engaging in entrepreneurial activities, and paying taxes to the budget.

In general, it is worth noting that the current conditions of global turbulence require Poland and other European countries to rethink the traditional model of economic development and form a systemic approach to ensuring all components of national security, which is the subject of separate studies.

CONCLUSIONS

The macroeconomic indicators of Poland are analyzed. Poland's GDP shows positive dynamics overall, although the annual growth rates are insignificant. Data on revenues and expenditures of the Polish state budget indicate a budget deficit. The key factor in the growth of Poland's budget deficit was the expediency of measures aimed at defense capability, given modern geopolitical challenges. On the other hand, Poland is taking measures to fill the revenue part of the Polish budget, is actively developing logistics, Ukrainian migrants are integrating into Polish society, working in construction, the service sector, engaging in entrepreneurial activities, and paying taxes to the budget. The consolidated gross debt of the Polish government sector grew during 2021-2024. It amounted to 48.8% of GDP in 2022 and increased to 55.3% of GDP in 2024. Poland is increasing its foreign trade opportunities, 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 impact of Russia's war against Ukraine on the socio-economic development of Poland is ambivalent. On the one hand, it is economic costs, rising inflation, pressure on the budget and social systems; on the other hand, it is the formation of new opportunities for growth, increasing Poland's geopolitical importance in the EU, strengthening its role as a key partner of Ukraine in the process of post-war reconstruction, supplying construction materials, developing logistics hubs, energy infrastructure, and prospects for implementing investment projects in various sectors of the economy.

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SUMMARY**Trend analysis of macroeconomic indicators Poland in the conditions of war in Ukraine and global turbulence**

The article analyzes the state and trends of Poland's macroeconomic indicators. It is found that Poland's gross domestic product demonstrates positive dynamics overall, although the annual growth rates are insignificant. The authors analyzed the revenues and expenditures of the Polish state budget, which indicate a budget deficit. The Polish economy responds to modern geopolitical challenges, directs financial resources to strengthen security and develop the country's defense capabilities. On the other hand, Poland is taking measures to increase the revenue part of the Polish budget, is actively developing logistics, and Ukrainian migrants are also signifi-

cant taxpayers in Poland. The consolidated gross debt of the Polish general government sector increased during 2021-2024 (from 48.8% of GDP in 2022 to 55.3% of GDP in 2024). Poland is increasing its foreign trade opportunities, has positive dynamics in terms of export and import volumes during 2021-2024, and achieved a positive foreign trade balance in 2023-2024. It is substantiated that the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine on the socio-economic development of Poland is manifested through a number of challenges, and on the other hand, it causes positive structural effects for the development of the Polish economy, that is, it has an ambivalent nature.

Keywords: gross domestic product, state budget, consolidated gross debt, public administration, foreign trade balance, investments, energy, Ukrainian migrants, labor market, security.

STRESZCZENIE

Analiza trendów wskaźników makroekonomicznych Polski w warunkach wojny na Ukrainie i globalnych turbulencji

Artykuł analizuje stan i trendy wskaźników makroekonomicznych Polski. Stwierdzono, że produkt krajowy brutto Polski wykazuje generalnie dodatnią dynamikę, choć roczne wskaźniki wzrostu są nieznaczące. Autorzy przeanalizowali dochody i wydatki budżetu państwa, które wskazują na deficyt budżetowy. Polska gospodarka odpowiada na współczesne wyzwania geopolityczne, kierując środki finansowe na wzmocnienie bezpieczeństwa i rozwój zdolności obronnych kraju. Z drugiej strony, Polska podejmuje działania mające na celu zwiększenie części dochodowej budżetu, aktywnie rozwija logistykę, a ukraińscy migranci są również znaczącymi podatnikami w Polsce. Skonsolidowany dług brutto sektora instytucji rządowych i samorządowych w Polsce wzrósł w latach 2021-2024 (z 48,8% PKB w 2022 r. do 55,3% PKB w 2024 r.). Polska zwiększa swoje możliwości w handlu zagranicznym, odnotowuje dodatnią dynamikę wolumenu eksportu i importu w latach 2021-2024 oraz osiągnęła dodatnie saldo handlu zagranicznego w latach 2023-2024. Uzasadniono, że wpływ wojny Rosji z Ukrainą na rozwój społeczno-gospodarczy Polski przejawia się z jednej strony w szeregu wyzwań, z drugiej zaś wywołuje pozytywne skutki strukturalne dla rozwoju polskiej gospodarki, czyli ma charakter ambiwalentny.

Słowa kluczowe: produkt krajowy brutto, budżet państwa, skonsolidowany dług brutto, sektor instytucji rządowych i samorządowych, saldo handlu zagranicznego, inwestycje, energetyka, ukraińscy migranci, rynek pracy, bezpieczeństwo.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Тенденційний аналіз макроекономічних показників Польщі в умовах війни в Україні та глобальної турбулентності

У статті проаналізовано стан та тенденції макроекономічних показників Польщі. З'ясовано, що валовий внутрішній продукт Польщі демонструє в цілому позитивну динаміку, хоча річні темпи приросту є незначними. Автори проаналізували доходи та видатки державного бюджету Польщі, які свідчать про дефіцитність бюджету. Економіка Польщі реагує на сучасні геополітичні виклики, спрямовує фінансові ресурси на посилення безпеки та розвиток обороноздатності країни. З іншого боку Польща здійснює заходи щодо можливостей нарощення дохідної частини бюджету Польщі, активно розвиває логістику, українські мігранти також є вагомими платниками податків у Польщі. Консолідований валовий борг сектору державного управління Польщі зростає протягом 2021-2024 років (з 48.8% ВВП у 2022 р. до 55.3% ВВП у 2024 р.). Польща збільшує зовнішньоторговельні можливості, має позитивну динаміку щодо обсягів експорту та імпорту протягом 2021-2024 років та досягла позитивного зовнішньоторговельного сальдо у 2023-2024 роках. Обґрунтовано, що вплив війни Росії проти України на соціально-економічний розвиток Польщі проявляється через низку викликів, а з іншого боку, - спричинює позитивні структурні ефекти для розвитку економіки Польщі, тобто має амбівалентний характер.

Ключові слова: валовий внутрішній продукт, державний бюджет, консолідований валовий борг, державне управління, зовнішньоторговельне сальдо, інвестиції, енергетика, українські мігранти, ринок праці, безпека.