

EXPORTS OF UKRAINE IN CONDITIONS OF FULL-SCALE WAR

Introduction of the issue. Export is an important element of international trade, as it allows countries to attract additional resources to their economic potential and stimulates economic development.

The aim of the research is to analyze the export of Ukraine in the conditions of a full-scale war, to compare it with the previous year, to find out which categories were strongly affected by the war, and to determine what the strategy of Ukraine's foreign economic activity should be aimed at at the current stage.

The war definitely affects the level of economic security of the state, regions, industries, companies, households. The Russian-Ukrainian war led to economic decline. The Russian invasion began on February 24, and the WTO said that the most immediate consequence of the war was a sharp rise in commodity prices. The war became a significant factor in the gradual changes in Ukraine's development model: deindustrialization and the growth of agrarianization of production and exports, the loss of Ukraine's technological and innovative potential, the reduction of key export positions, caused by the shutdown of enterprises strategic for domestic exports and the reduction of production. As a result of military operations, disruption of logistics, blockade of sea ports caused a sharp reduction in export supplies from Ukraine, and therefore, a gradual loss of "traditional" leadership positions on the world market, primarily metallurgy and agricultural products [3].

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine affected both the domestic economic situation in our country and the supply of Ukrainian products abroad. In January and February 2022, Ukrainian exports demonstrated very positive dynamics — growth compared to the same period last year was 34%. However, already in March there was a collapse of exports - the reduction was 50%. For 2022, Ukrainian exports amount to 29 million dollars. USA. This is a third less than the result of the same period last year (–35.1%). In natural terms, Ukrainian exports amount to 63 million tons, which is 59% less than last year. A slow recovery of exports began in May, and the largest volume of exports since the beginning of the full-scale war was recorded in August due to the unblocking of Ukrainian Black Sea ports (\$3.4 million) [1].

The largest export direction for Ukrainian business is the EU countries — the share of this region is 67.2% (or 17,838.7 million US dollars) [1], [2].

In 2021, the EU was also the largest partner of Ukraine, but its share was 41%. Instead, the share of Asia is 18.9%, the CIS is 2.4%, Africa is 4.2%, America is 2.7%. That is, there was a reduction in the shares of all other regions of the world in favor of the EU countries [1], [2].

Among the countries of the European Union, Ukraine exported the most to Poland (US\$4.7 million), Romania (US\$2.5 million), Hungary (US\$1.5 million), Germany (US\$1.4 million) and Slovakia (\$1.1 million) [1], [2].

Asia is the second largest region of the world for Ukrainian exports — its share in 2022 will be 18.9%. The key countries — Ukraine's export partners among Asian countries — are Turkey (\$1.7 million) and China (\$1.1 million) [1], [2].

The share of CIS countries in the total export of Ukraine in 2022 is only 2.4%. The main direction of Ukrainian exports in the region was Moldova (US\$ 658 million) [1], [2].

African countries account for only 4.2% of Ukrainian exports, and Ukraine's largest export partners in Africa are Egypt (\$495 million), Algeria (\$122 million), and Libya (\$118 million) [1], [2].

The largest export destinations in the Americas region are the USA (US\$521 million) and Canada (US\$78 million). It is interesting that, compared to Canada, the Dominican Republic is not far behind, where Ukraine exported products worth 64 million dollars. USA in 2021. Among the countries of Central and South America, the largest exports fell to Costa Rica (US\$16 million), Colombia (US\$12 million) and Mexico (US\$13 million) [1], [2].

The list of leading countries by the volume of Ukrainian exports for 2022 has changed. In 2021, China took first place (now in 7th place). Also, India did not enter the top 10, instead Bulgaria, the Netherlands and the Czech Republic appeared. In general, the top 10 countries by the volume of Ukrainian exports changed in favor of EU countries thanks to Asian countries [1], [2].

Despite the overall reduction in exports, Ukrainian exports to the EU increased by 1.7% in 2022. Deliveries to neighboring countries increased the most, in particular Poland (+27.6%), Romania (+136.8%), Hungary (43.5%), Slovakia (51.6%). On the other hand, exports to the countries of Western Europe decreased, in particular to Germany (-19.5%), the Netherlands (-34.8%), Italy (-61.9%) [1], [2].

Ukraine's exports to Asia fell by more than half (-66.1%), in particular, Ukrainian businesses exported 80.3% less to China than last year. Among the CIS countries, Ukraine increased its exports to only one country — Moldova (+14.0%), with a decrease in other countries. The reduction of export deliveries to African countries is 64.7%, to American countries - 66.6% [1], [2].

Thus, the nearest EU member states have become the key direction of Ukrainian exports in 2022 [1].

The largest categories of Ukrainian exports in 2022 were grain crops (USD 9.1 million), fats and oils (USD 5.9 million), and ferrous metals (USD 4.5 million). However, among the leaders are also the categories "seeds and fruits of oil plants" (3.7 million USD), "ores, slag and ash" (3.0 million USD), "electrical machines and equipment" (2.5 million USD), "wood and wood products" (1.8 million USD), "reactors, boilers, machines" (1.1 million USD), etc [1], [2].

The three largest categories of Ukrainian exports (cereals, ferrous metals and oils) together make up 45% of total exports (for the same period last year — 46%). Of these categories, the export of ferrous metals has the worst result. The fall in its volumes for 2022 is 67.5%. Among the main reasons are the location of the largest metallurgical enterprises traditionally in the East of Ukraine in the zone of active hostilities and complicated logistics [1], [2].

Instead, the reduction in the export of grain crops for 2022 is 67.5%, oils - 15.3%, and grain crops - 26.2%. Among the reasons for this result, the obvious ones are that agricultural and food enterprises are located throughout the territory of Ukraine quite evenly. The more positive result was also influenced by the fact that the first two months of the year were very successful for grain exporters.

The unblocking of Ukrainian Black Sea ports began in August 2022, the first positive results of the increase in the export of grain and oil crops can already be seen in the dynamics. The current state of foreign trade of the agricultural sector in terms of transport can be found on the dashboard on the export of agricultural crops, which was developed by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, the Office for Entrepreneurship and Export Development, and the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine.

In general, the "heavy industries" — metallurgy and the chemical industry (reduction by 56% and 54%, respectively) have the worst indicators of export reduction in monetary terms. Instead, the reduction in the export of agro-industrial and food products for 2022 is 20.5%, and that of machine-building products - 19.4%. The export of light industry products (clothing and footwear) decreased by 14.1%, furniture — by 20.5% [1], [2].

In natural terms, the reduction of agricultural and agro-industrial production is 27%, machine building - 90%, metallurgy - 66%, chemical products - 90%, light industry products - 85%, furniture - 43% [1], [2].

Conclusions. At the current stage, the foreign and regional policy of the state, as well as the strategy of foreign economic activity of Ukrainian business entities, should be aimed at restoring the export potential, strengthening the position of Ukraine in the system of the international division of labor, increasing the competitiveness of the products of domestic enterprises and expanding sales markets, improving the structure of exports and achieving sustainable economic growth. Ukraine's interest is in strengthening cooperative ties with the EU, because our state has all the opportunities for a mutually beneficial partnership in industry thanks to the preservation of significant scientific and technical potential to ensure the development of high-tech industries with a high share of added value [3].

Therefore, regardless of the difficult situation that is currently ongoing in Ukraine, our state continues its economic development and invests as much as possible in strengthening foreign economic ties. In the future, Ukraine will increasingly stabilize its position and adjust its economic system. And all this indicates that our state cannot be defeated.

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