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FEATURES OF THE EXPORT OF UKRAINIAN GOODS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE

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Abstract. *The article shows the main problems of the Ukrainian economy at the current stage, and compares the dynamics of the export of Ukrainian products and raw materials compared to the pre-war period. The volume of exports by Ukraine of the main groups of non-food goods and food products was considered. Changes in the main exporting countries of Ukrainian products are analyzed. The main aspects of changes in the trade policy of Ukraine are considered.*

Keywords: *export, non-food products, food products, exporting countries, trade policy*

Introduction.

In the Program of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in 2020, one of the goals was defined as obtaining better working conditions for Ukrainian exporters due to the reduction of barriers to the export of Ukrainian goods and services [1]. In 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, the economies of the countries of the world suffered almost the biggest losses since the Second World War. For Ukraine, the world crisis in the economy and medicine were not the only challenges. Russian aggression continued, the country and society needed the continuation of systemic reforms. The war against Ukraine has brought many changes for foreign trade enterprises, both for those located in Ukraine and for those doing business with partners in Ukraine.

The main text.

In the summer and fall of 2020, the International Monetary Fund published reports predicting that Ukraine's economy would deteriorate by the end of the year, in particular, GDP would decrease by more than 8%. But this did not happen. The joint work of the President, the Government and the Verkhovna Rada contributed to the fact that the decrease in the GDP indicator was much smaller than projected expectations [2].

In 2020, the GDP of Ukraine decreased by 4%. This is a much better result than for most European countries. Thus, for the Eurozone economy it decreased by 6.8%, Great Britain – by 9.9%, and even for Germany it decreased by 5%. Another important comparison is that in 2009, during the previous global economic crisis, Ukraine's GDP decreased by 16%.

However, with the beginning of a full-scale war, which was unleashed by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, the situation changed dramatically.



In 2022, Ukraine exported almost 100 million tons of goods [3]. The volume of Ukrainian exports almost reached 100 million tons. In the conditions of war and blockade of ports, the physical volume of export of goods is extremely important. Logistics came to the fore in trade. The value of exports in 2022 decreased by 35% compared to 2021. Physical volumes decreased by 38.4%. However, these results were achieved under martial law.

Looking at the dynamics of the export of Ukrainian products and raw materials, one can see changes in 2022 compared to the pre-war period (Table 1).

Table 1 – Export dynamics of Ukrainian products and raw materials in 2022

Products	Export volume, million tons	Value, billion dollars
Food products and food raw materials		
Corn	24,99	5,94
Sunflower oil	4,3	5,46
Sunflower seeds	2,7	1,255
Wheat	11,2	2,6
Turnip	3,12	1,54
Soy	1,99	862 (million dollars)
Poultry meat	413 (thousand tons)	852 (million dollars)
Non-food products and raw materials		
Iron Ore	23,9	2,9
The wires are insulated	65,9 (thousand tons)	1,32
Semi-finished steel products	1,9	1,1
Hot-rolled steel	1,3	1

Compiled by the authors based on [4]

Ukrainian business exported goods worth 44.1 billion dollars. USA weighing 99.8 million tons (of which 16.3 million tons - through the grain corridor). The leader in financial receipts (and in terms of volume) is corn. The export of this product group amounted to 24.99 million tons, worth 5.94 billion dollars. This is 1% more than in 2021.

Sunflower oil ranks second in terms of export value: 5.46 billion dollars. Reduction compared to 2021 in the amount – 14.4%, in volumes – 16.3% (4.29 million tons). At the same time, it should be taken into account that sunflower seeds are included in the TOP-10. Ukraine exported 2.7 million tons of this product worth 1.255 billion dollars. This is 33 times more than last year.

It should be noted that with regard to sunflower seeds, this is the amount that oil extraction factories could not process. There is hope that in 2023, Ukraine will have a reverse process, when the export of seeds will decrease and the export of oil will increase proportionally.

Ukraine exported 11.2 million tons of wheat worth \$2.6 billion last calendar year. Only in September, the country reached the indicator of the volume of exports of more than 1 million tons. That is why a reduction was obtained compared to last year by 44.1% in volume and 44.7% in total.



In 2022, 3.12 million tons of tripako brought Ukraine 1.54 billion dollars. income It is 17% more in volume, 8.6% in total.

Soy became a rare case of significant growth despite the war. The physical volume of its exports increased by 81.6% and amounted to 1.99 million tons, the value was 862 million dollars, which is 42% more than last year.

Ukraine exported 10% less poultry meat - 413,000 tons, but this brought 19% more revenue - 852 million dollars.

Although iron ore remained in the top with exports of 23.9 million tons worth \$2.9 billion, it decreased by 45.9% in physical volume and by 57.8% in total. The reason was that seaports for ore and other industrial goods were still closed, and prices and demand were falling due to fears of a recession.

One of the traditional leaders of industrial exports - insulated wires - made it possible to receive only 1.32 billion dollars, which is 16.4% less than in 2021. This is also due to a decrease in the volume of exports by 13.6% (65.9 thousand tons).

Next in the ranking are semi-finished steel products and hot-rolled products. The decrease in volumes for the year amounted to 72%. The total export volume of semi-finished products was 1.9 million tons worth \$1.1 billion, and hot-rolled products - 1.3 million tons worth \$1 billion. A clear example of such a decrease is the indicators of January and December 2022. If 404,000 tons were exported in January, only 31,000 tons were exported in December.

Geographically, 63% of domestic exports went to the EU (USD 27.9 billion). Among the EU member states, the most exports were directed to Poland (6.6 billion dollars), Romania (3.8 billion dollars), Hungary (2.27 billion dollars), Germany (2.23 billion dollars). USD), Italy (USD 1.5 billion) and Spain (USD 1.5 billion).

Outside the EU, Turkey became the largest export market (\$2.9 billion), ahead of China (\$2.46 billion). But at the same time, exports to Turkey decreased by 29% within the year, and to China by 69%.

The physical volume of imports decreased by almost half (-48.1%), but by value only by 19.6%. In 2021, 35 million tons of products worth 58 billion dollars were imported. [4]. Geographically, 63% of domestic exports went to the EU (USD 27.9 billion). Among the EU member states, the most exports were directed to Poland (6.6 billion dollars), Romania (3.8 billion dollars), Hungary (2.27 billion dollars), Germany (2.23 billion dollars). USD), Italy (USD 1.5 billion) and Spain (USD 1.5 billion).

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In 2022, the export of goods amounted to 44,148.8 million dollars. USA, or 64.9% compared to 2021, imports - 55,273.5 million dollars, or 75.9%. The negative balance amounted to 11,124.7 million dollars. (in 2021, this is also a negative balance - 4,770.8 million dollars). The export-import coverage ratio was 0.80 (0.93 in 2021). Foreign trade operations were conducted with partners from 233 countries.



In order to prevent a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, to stabilize the market and meet the population's needs for critical food products, the government, under martial law, established new export rules for a number of agricultural products [5]. In particular, it is prohibited to export:

- oats;
- millet;
- buckwheat;
- sugar;
- salt;
- rye;
- cattle, live;
- meat and offal from cattle, ice cream, etc.

This means a de facto ban on exports.

Can be exported subject to the specified declarative licensing:

- wheat and a mixture of wheat and rye (meslin);
- corn;
- meat of domestic chickens;
- eggs of domestic chickens;
- sunflower oil.

This means an export permit with appropriate notification to the Government and issuance of a free license within 24 hours. Everything else, not specified in the list, can be exported freely according to the standard procedure.

It is clear that exports in wartime conditions changed in terms of structure and geography. So, if the total volume of exports decreased by 32.5%, at the same time it increased to EU countries (it is 63%). Certain changes in priorities also took place [6]. Thus, China moved from the first place of trading partners to the fourth.

However, even in war conditions, the export potential of Ukraine remains quite high. To date, the trade policy of Ukraine has undergone significant changes in the following aspects:

- directions: before the full-scale war, trade was formed in such a way that a significant part was directed by sea, but from March 2022 there was a reorientation to land;

– the position of the EU: currently the members of the European Union are both transit countries and consumer countries. This has a certain impact on the structure and volume of trade.

Currently, Ukraine has about 50 countries covered by free trade agreements with varying degrees of liberalization [7]. In addition, the unilateral complete cancellation of tariff restrictions by the EU, Great Britain, Australia and Canada has resulted in the fact that Ukrainian products are no longer burdened by duties and quotas. The agreement with Macedonia was also renewed in 2022, and an agreement with Turkey was signed on the eve of the war.

Conclusions.

The war imposes some restrictions on the opening of markets, because there are mechanisms when certain countries are ready to import products only after the arrival of inspectors, their control of enterprises - only then certificates are agreed and



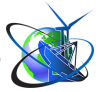
agreements are concluded. No country of the world in 2022 came to Ukraine because of the war, but online inspections served as an alternative.

However, the main aspect that affects the possible export is logistics. If we talk about products of animal origin, today the only mechanism for exporting products is transit through the European Union. Currently, the EU provides maximum assistance to Ukrainian exports. Approaches have gradually changed: earlier, due to high requirements and available logistics, there were quite a few companies oriented to the EU, but now the EU is an attractive market for domestic manufacturers, especially in the context of orientation towards European integration. However, the main aspect that affects the possible export is logistics. If we talk about products of animal origin, today the only mechanism for exporting products is transit through the European Union. Currently, the EU provides maximum assistance to Ukrainian exports. Approaches have gradually changed: earlier, due to high requirements and available logistics, there were quite a few companies oriented to the EU, but now the EU is an attractive market for domestic manufacturers, especially in the context of orientation towards European integration.

Although the world supports Ukraine during the war, it is not only about this, because Ukrainian manufacturers adhere to the standards of product safety and quality. Ukrainian companies have adapted to wartime conditions and will continue to look for new markets in the years to come.

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Анотація. В статті показано основні проблеми української економіки на сучасному етапі, здійснено порівняння динаміки експорту української продукції та сировини порівняно з довоєнним часом. Розглянуто обсяги експорту Україною основних груп непродовольчих товарів та харчових продуктів. Проаналізовано зміни основних країн-експортерів української продукції. Розглянуто основні аспекти змін у торговельній політиці України.

Ключові слова: експорт, непродовольчі товари, харчові продукти, країни-експортери, торговельна політика