



UDC 339.56 (477)

Foreign trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain

Bogdan Dukhnytskyi*

Doctor of Economic Sciences

National Research Center "Institute of Agrarian Economics"

03127, 10 Heroiv Oborony Str., Kyiv, Ukraine

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5521-5602>

► **Abstract.** Among the most important regional allies of Ukraine, it is worth highlighting the United Kingdom, which first as an EU member state, and then, from 2021, independently, within the framework of a bilateral agreement, contributes in every possible way to the development of free trade, in particular, agricultural, between the two countries. This is evidenced by the constantly growing volumes of exports and imports of agricultural raw materials and food products for Ukraine and the United Kingdom until 2022. The purpose of the study is to examine the dynamics of foreign trade in agricultural and food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom, including the relationship between the development of mutual trade and the liberalisation of its conditions. Generalisation, analysis, and synthesis, comprehensive assessment, historical, graphic, and tabular methods were used. The general socio-economic characteristics of the UK are given, considering its withdrawal from the European Union and focusing on the current state of trade in agri-food products on the international market. The quantitative and cost indicators of foreign trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland since 2012 are analysed, the characteristic features of the commodity structure of export sales and import purchases of Ukraine are considered, including in 2022, the prospects for agricultural trade between the parties in the near future are assessed, in particular, areas for deepening foreign economic cooperation between Ukraine and the United Kingdom are proposed, and groups of products that will remain a priority even in war conditions, considering the needs of internal food markets of both countries are identified. The provisions of the study are aimed at providing information on the possibilities of developing trade in agricultural and food products with the UK for Ukrainian food sector enterprises and public authorities that ensure foreign policy and international cooperation

► **Keywords:** international cooperation; food; important partner; liberalisation; development; transformation

► Introduction

For Ukraine, even in the context of a constant increase in food exports, its diversification in terms of product range and geographical coverage was relevant. Therefore, any initiatives under agreements on the creation of free trade zones have always been perceived as another step towards expanding foreign sales markets and facilitating access to them for Ukrainian enterprises. The full-scale Russian military aggression has put the country's agri-food sector in front of unprecedented challenges that have seriously changed the conditions for the functioning of internal and foreign markets for agricultural products. Moreover, the negative consequences of war are felt at all stages of the product cycle - from production to sales to end users. Against this background, financial and economic

assistance from European partners greatly facilitates the passage of such a difficult period.

The United Kingdom is one of the most economically developed countries in Europe. In addition, it is a large-capacity consumer market with a high purchasing power of the population, which in general has more than 67 million people (Statistical Yearbook, 2022). The United Kingdom is also one of the key players in the pan - European food market in all fundamental parameters-production, consumption, and international trade (Agricultural Outlook 2022-2031, 2022). For their own needs, the country's agricultural sector and processing industry provide more than half of the current consumption volume (Agriculture in the..., 2022; Mayho *et al.*, 2023). On

► **Suggested Citation:** Dukhnytskyi, B. (2023). Foreign trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain. *Ekonomika APK*, 30(3), 29-36. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202303029.

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

the other hand, this country has a negative balance of foreign agricultural trade, according to the latest available data in 2021, its exports of agri-food products amounted to 27 billion USD while imports reached 62 billion USD (Crops and livestock..., 2023). Thus, food imports have a substantial impact on the UK internal market. In this context, it is important to examine the export opportunities of Ukrainian agri-food exports through the identification of products that are in demand among British consumers, but the volume of its sales by Ukrainian enterprises to the United Kingdom is still insufficient.

The specific features of the functioning of the international market of agricultural products at the present stage are highlighted in monographic publications of Ukrainian agricultural researchers, in particular, Yu. Lupenko *et al.* (2015), with a focus on their scale on the global and regional scales. General characteristics of Ukraine's foreign trade in agri-food products, including its individual types, are given in the study by Ya. Hadzalo & Yu. Luzan (2021), also highlighted the urgent need to improve the state industry policy.

K. Makarchuk & M. Shuba (2020) in their publication reviewed trade in all goods and services between the parties, highlighting the special prospects for Ukraine's agri-food exports even after the UK leaves the European Union. M. Ellington *et al.* (2022) explore the economic implications for the United Kingdom no longer an EU member and the uncertainties that have emerged since the coronavirus pandemic, using two different mathematical models. R. Vriezen *et al.* (2022) develop the reasons and benefits of a new trend in the UK market, which is the desire of local consumers to pay extra for the ability to track a specific product.

However, on the other hand, in this context (the United Kingdom..., 2023) discusses the actual increase in food prices in the country, which forces buyers to resort to austerity, although, in the healthy food segments and some others, the potential for import supplies remains inexhaustible. Therewith, the detail of the commodity structure of Ukrainian exports and British imports requires additional coverage, which determines the relevance of this study.

The purpose of the study is to determine the priorities for the development of trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom during the war period and after its end.

A comprehensive study of agricultural exports and imports of Ukraine should consider the trends of 2021 inclusive and new aspects of trade, starting from 2022. To assess the future potential of bilateral cooperation, the current features of the food markets of Ukraine and the United Kingdom, which are discussed in this publication, are of key importance.

► Materials and Methods

In the course of investigating the foreign trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom, a set of appropriate methods was used. In particular, the generalisation method is used to characterise the UK's foreign trade in food, including its commodity and geographical structure, and the dependence of the internal market on import supplies. Methods of analysis and synthesis were used to comprehensively cover the indicators of foreign

trade between the two countries. The method of complex estimation was used to compare key parameters of mutual food trade in 2022 and previous periods. The historical method is used to describe the internal European processes that preceded the UK's exit from the European Union and its signing of a free trade agreement with Ukraine and other states of the continent. The forecasting method is implemented for proposals and assumptions regarding the development of exports and imports of agri-food products of Ukraine with the United Kingdom in the short term. The graphical and tabular methods are practically implemented to optimise and visually display digital research results.

The general structure of the study includes three main stages, outlined sequentially. The 1st stage is a description of the economic state of Great Britain and its foreign trade in agricultural products, that is, a description of the general socio-economic situation in the country, highlighting the balance between agricultural exports and imports, focusing on product groups, the cost of purchases abroad is the highest. The 2nd stage is an analysis of trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom in recent years, namely, the presentation of final cost indicators, a study of the commodity structure of exports and imports, highlighting the main changes that occurred in 2022 under the influence of the war and its accompanying consequences for both states. The 3rd stage is an assessment of further prospects for cooperation in the agri-food sector, including systematic interpretation of available statistical data, analytical information and operational monitoring of the international market of agricultural products and the food industry. The analysis was conducted to predict the development of mutual sectoral trade between the parties, optimise its structure, minimise the associated negative impact of war, and achieve the economic interests of all market participants.

The information base of this scientific research was publications of Ukrainian and foreign experts, data from the state statistics service of Ukraine, the state customs service of Ukraine, thematic materials of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), studies of the analytical and statistical nature of the Foreign Service of the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), author's developments, generalisations, conclusions, and assessments.

► Results and Discussion

The UK's agricultural trade did not have a synchronous development. If exports for the period of 2015-2021 remained at a stable level of 26-27 billion USD, food imports by this country, in general, increased from 57 billion USD in 2015 up to 62 billion USD according to 2021 data (Crops and livestock..., 2023). It is necessary to consider the fact that the United Kingdom is conventionally included in the list of the ten largest food-importing countries. In 2021, the United Kingdom ranked seventh in it, located between Japan (agricultural imports worth about 63 billion USD) and Italy (49 billion USD).

Among the types of agri-food products purchased abroad, this country spends the most money on beverages, fruit and berry products, meat and offal, finished grain products, and vegetables. According to the results of 2021, these product groups accounted for approximately 47% of

the total value of UK agricultural imports (Table 1). There-with, with some exceptions, the main trading partners

and suppliers of food for it are the EU countries (List of supplying..., 2023).

Table 1. Commodity structure of imports of agri-food products by the UK in 2019-2021 (main groups), billion USD

| Product group | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|
| <i>Beverages</i> | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| <i>Fruits and berries</i> | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| <i>Meat products</i> | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Finished grain products</i> | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| <i>Vegetables</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Source: compiled by the author based on List of supplying markets (2023)

In the context of the United Kingdom's foreign trade prospects, its withdrawal from the European Union was important, which was scheduled to take place on January 31, 2020, according to the results of a referendum held back in 2016. After that, from February 1 to December 31, 2020, the transition period lasted, during which the UK remained in the common customs and trade space with the EU (Britain and Turkey..., 2020). By mutual agreement of the parties, it could be extended for another 1-2 years. For Ukraine in this case, the key point was the functioning of the free trade zone, because the UK withdrew from all the agreements that were concluded on behalf of the European Union during its membership in it, that is, the Association Agreement no longer applied to it. Thus, before the end of the transition period, the British had to negotiate new trade agreements with the European Union, the United States, and several other countries. As a result of rather complex and lengthy negotiations, a Free Trade Agreement between the UK and the EU was signed at the end of 2020 (Britain and Turkey..., 2020). Until the end of 2020, the preliminary conditions for foreign trade between Ukraine and the United Kingdom were still in effect. However, then in October, the parties signed an agreement on political cooperation, free trade, and partnership, which was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada in December. On January 1, 2021, the Free Trade Agreement between Ukraine and the United Kingdom entered into force. According to the conditions set out in it, 98% of products from Ukraine have free access to the British market, and another 2% of commodity items were to be liberalised from 2023 (The Free Trade..., 2021).

However, a full-scale war affected the overall situation, and at the end of April 2022, the UK became the first country to abolish duties and quotas on all goods imported from Ukraine (Great Britain cancelled..., 2022). Since May 4, 2022, both countries have fixed the abolition of import duties and tariff quotas in mutual trade by signing a corresponding agreement. It will be valid for 12 months but can be extended by agreement. According to the latest available information, the British government has extended temporary liberalisation measures for Ukraine until the beginning of 2024 (Ukraine and Great Britain..., 2022). In general, there is a situation where the two countries, starting in 2020, are undergoing a constant process of transformation both about each other and about the fundamental foundations of the functioning of their economy. It is substantial that in Ukraine and the UK, transformation meas-

ures were caused not only by planned but also by forced reasons (the COVID-19 pandemic, and Russian military aggression). Judging by the fact that at the beginning of 2023, socio-political circumstances in the world and Europe are unstable, affecting the economic environment, the transition period for Ukrainians and the British may well drag on for a long time (Dalampira & Nastis, 2020).

The UK's exit from the European Union was perceived sceptically by many experts, but even despite the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the global consequences of the war in Ukraine the British economy turned out to be more stable and strong than expected (Yurchyshyn, 2022; Ellington *et al.*, 2022; UK economy rebounds..., 2023).

The dynamics of trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the UK up to and including 2021, against the background of general growth, there were declines in exports and imports in 2014-2016, caused by many negative events that led, among other things, to internal socio-economic instability in Ukraine, which also worsened the situation with agricultural trade in general during this period. Since 2017, Ukraine's agricultural trade with the United Kingdom has grown, and in 2021, the highest export (566 million USD) and import (147 million USD) figures were achieved. However, in 2022, under the influence of the war, mutual trade between the parties decreased by 54%, especially noticeable was the decline in Ukrainian exports (Fig. 1).

Thus, the beginning of the functioning of the Free Trade Zone between the parties in 2021 was an impetus for accelerating the growth rate of mutual food trade, but how long this effect would last in the longer term, now, due to Russian military aggression, it is difficult to answer. There-with, there were no changes in the commodity structure of exports and imports for Ukraine, only their volumes increased. In any case, the existing conditions of liberalisation allow expecting the maintenance of well-established ties between Ukrainian and British partner companies, and export and import indicators at the level of 2022, which are acceptable in the context of retrospective dynamics.

In 2021, the basis of agri-food exports from Ukraine to the UK were oils and fats (namely, sunflower oil), seeds and fruits of oilseeds (mainly rapeseed), and cereals (mainly corn), which formed 86% of its value. Additionally, the export of other products, in particular, confectionery products made from sugar, sunflower cake, and pasta is also notable. In 2021, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages were imported from the United Kingdom to Ukraine

(ethyl alcohol less than 80% vol.), fish and crustaceans (frozen fish), and various food products, the total share of

which was 88% in its value (Total volume of..., 2023; Countries by commodity structure..., 2023).

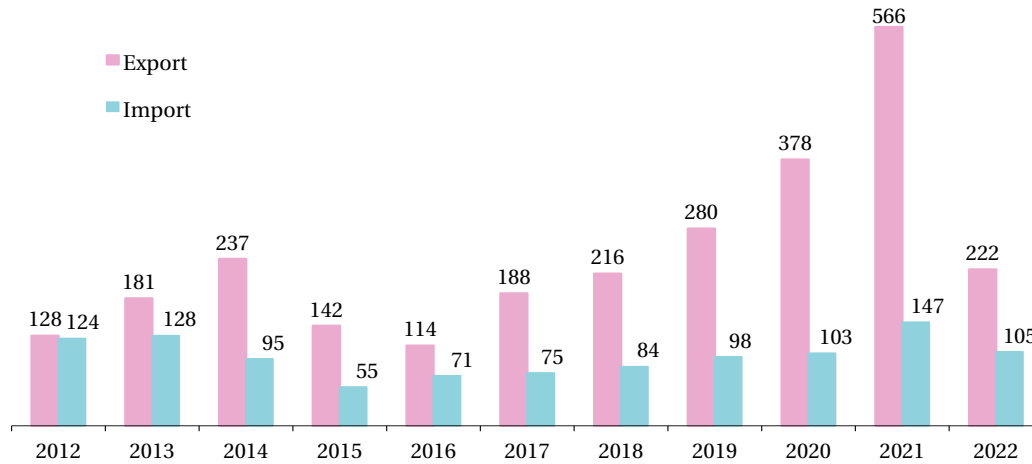


Figure 1. Trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the United Kingdom, million USD

Source: compiled by the author based on Countries by commodity structure of foreign trade (2023); Total volume of import and export by country (2023)

In 2022, the commodity structure of export supplies from Ukraine to the UK, in general, did not change: oilseeds, oils, and cereals together provided 78% of revenues for their companies. In addition, sales of food industry

residues and waste and meat products were also substantial (Fig. 2). The basis of imports in 2022 was again beverages, fish and seafood, and various food products, which in total accounted for almost 90 % (Fig. 3).

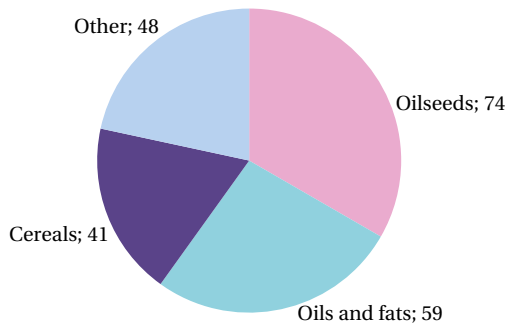


Figure 2. Commodity structure of agricultural exports from Ukraine to the UK in 2022, million USD

Source: compiled by the author based on Countries by commodity structure of foreign trade (2023); Total volume of import and export by country (2023)

For Ukraine, food trade with representatives of the British Isles plays an extremely important, though not decisive, role in the global context (Makarchuk & Shuba, 2020). In the general list of the largest buyers of Ukrainian agricultural products in 2022, the United Kingdom was outside the top twenty. Therewith, in the rating of the main suppliers of agricultural and food industry products to Ukraine, Great Britain took a position in the middle of the second ten, in fact, the fourteenth. In 2021, the positions of the United Kingdom in the corresponding table of ranks were largely similar: in exports – 14th place, in imports – 15th place (Countries by commodity structure..., 2023; Total volume of..., 2023).

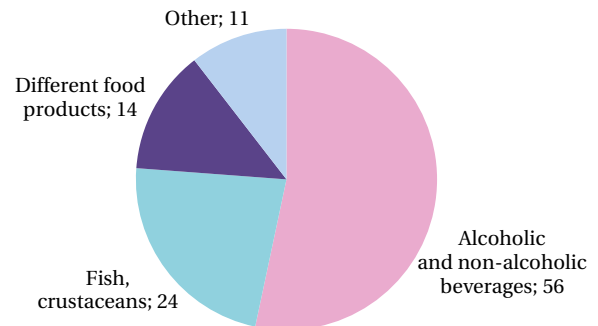


Figure 3. Commodity structure of agricultural products imported to Ukraine from the UK in 2022, million USD

Source: compiled by the author based on Countries by commodity structure of foreign trade (2023); Total volume of import and export by country (2023)

An integrated approach is crucial for the development of foreign trade between the two countries, including food (Hadzalo & Luzan, 2021). That is, for export, it is necessary to compare the corresponding potential of Ukraine, the objective needs of the UK in imports, current consumer trends in this country, and the purchasing power of the population (Lupenko *et al.*, 2015). This list of parameters will already determine the characteristics of the food market of Ukraine and the export capabilities of specialised enterprises in the United Kingdom to assess possible imports (Hrubá *et al.*, 2021).

In particular, the UK internal food market is currently undergoing substantial changes. In 2023, there are crisis

phenomena in consumer spending, which are the expected global consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic (Ahn & Steinbach, 2021) in the country's food sector, forming a key problem (the United Kingdom..., 2023). The rate of price growth is the fastest in the last 30 years, and the reasons for this are the war in Ukraine, certain shortcomings in supply chains, and an increase in the cost of energy carriers. According to the observations of the British Retail Consortium, food inflation reached its highest level in 45 years, exceeding 12%. To understand the capacity of the UK's internal food market, local experts cite a figure of 260 billion USD as of 2021 (Inflation in Britain, 2022). As expected, based on the current situation, discount supermarkets will become the growing trading channel in 2023, attracting those consumers who are trying to save money on food. Instead, the UK's public facilities (cafes, restaurants, etc.) will experience a decline in demand as consumers eat less outside the home without buying premium food in stores. Therewith, the British food market continues to provide ample opportunities for deliveries from outside the country in the segment of products that are focused on specific consumers, for example, healthy food, wines, sauces, fruits, nuts, and juices (United Kingdom..., 2023).

Another trend that is also becoming global in the UK market is the growing interest in traceability, that is, people want to have more information at all stages of the movement of goods - from the manufacturer to the consumer, including intermediate links for storage, refinement, and processing of products, delivery, and its environmental friendliness, avoiding the use of prohibited substances and genetically modified organisms, etc. (Aldrighetti *et al.*, 2021). Tracking is becoming all the more important as an effective tool for confirming food safety and optimising logistics processes. Implementing, using, and maintaining the proper functioning of such multi-purpose monitoring systems requires certain additional costs. Therefore, manufacturers, intermediaries, retailers, or suppliers try to understand the effectiveness of these innovations through the willingness of consumers to pay specifically for tracked products (Vriezen *et al.*, 2022).

Given the current commodity structure of Ukraine's exports to the UK and the key groups of agri-food imports of this country, poultry meat should be considered potentially the most realistic position for increasing sales, because so far Ukraine occupies within 1% of British external purchases (Kryvenko, 2022; Crops and livestock..., 2023). According to 2021-2022 data on grain and oilseeds, Ukraine is one of the main suppliers for the UK, while simultaneously taking first place in the geographical structure of its imports of sunflower oil. As for the prospects for imports to Ukraine from the United Kingdom, it is almost impossible to replace the existing structure with the predominance of branded strong alcohol and frozen fish since there is still a strong dependence on their supplies from abroad, and Ukraine's supply of these products is now practically absent (Crops and livestock..., 2023).

In a full-scale war, any forecasts are characterised by a low probability, especially for the medium and long term, so it is more appropriate to consider the period of the next 1-2 years for estimates for the future (Lupenko *et al.*, 2015; Hadzalo & Luzan, 2021). Although even in this case, the situation can change dramatically, respectively

affecting the final indicators of food exports and imports. If export opportunities remain relatively stable, that is, at least those that developed in the second half of 2022, sales of Ukrainian agricultural products to the UK in 2023-2024 are quite capable of gradually (by 5-10% per year) growing, but they will not recover to the maximum level of 2021. Imports are somewhat more difficult, as they will directly depend on the deteriorating purchasing power of the population and the stability of the hryvnia. Most likely, food imports from British countries in the short term will remain in the range of 100 million USD for a year, with slight fluctuations in market conditions in Ukraine and abroad. In this aspect, the situation with food prices is indicative: although recent price trends in the world are decreasing, that is, the main groups of food are generally getting cheaper, the opposite picture is developing for Ukraine - due to war, force majeure, and other adverse consequences, Ukrainians face a constant increase in the cost of the consumer basket, including food and beverages as its most important components.

Thus, the study of the current state and prospects of foreign trade in agri-food products between Ukraine and the largest European states is essential for the formation of the export potential of its agricultural sector and the specific features of the internal food market, including their interdependence. If in the normal situation, the list of factors influencing exports and imports is standard, then force majeure is decisive for Ukraine, namely the Russian-Ukrainian war and the negative consequences for the entire economy caused by it (Shumska *et al.*, 2023).

For the UK, the COVID-19 pandemic and Russian military aggression in Ukraine, which have had global consequences, have caused substantial crisis pressure (Yurchyshyn, 2022). However, their negative impact has been substantially minimised, and the economic performance of the United Kingdom, in general, looks better than in other European countries.

In a period of substantial socio-economic changes and acceleration of integration processes, it is necessary to establish the role and place of agriculture in them (Lupenko *et al.*, 2022). It is determined that for this purpose it is advisable to conduct activities classified as structural adjustment, in particular, the introduction of European principles of regulation and organisation of activities. The authors note that the development of agriculture in the context of the national economy is implemented in three areas - increasing investment potential, digitalisation, and entering the international market.

Even before the full-scale war, the consumption of most food products by the Ukrainian population was insufficient to meet physiological needs (Salo *et al.*, 2023). In addition, energy-rich nutrition increases markedly in parallel with the increase in income. However, the ongoing military operations and the deteriorating economic situation in Ukraine only deepen the gap between people's real incomes and the cost (availability) of the food basket.

Since 2022, under martial law, the parameters of the functioning of the Ukrainian agricultural market have been radically changed (Boiko, 2022). Since this has caused completely new challenges and problems, the necessity to apply some additional measures of the state sectoral policy to stabilise it is emphasised.

The unprovoked Russian invasion of Ukraine has resulted in an apparent humanitarian and economic catastrophe extending beyond Ukraine (Mudrak, 2022). One of its consequences was the spread of famine both on the territory of Ukraine and on a global scale. Given the complexity of the forced situation, the key is the formation of internal stocks of agricultural products to provide stable food to Ukraine.

In response to new challenges, the Ukrainian government has introduced a plan of measures in the field of food security, including its monitoring, tracking the balance of major food groups, and providing appropriate support to producers (Polukhina, 2022). Among them, according to the author, some carry certain risks, in particular, the easing of land procedures throughout Ukraine, which are under various influences of military operations.

The global economy, which was recovering from the coronavirus crisis together with Ukraine (Patyka, 2021), faced an unprecedented problem of organising its functioning due to the conditions of martial law (Irtyshcheva *et al.*, 2022). The scale of sanctions pressure has also become maximum, so it takes time to adapt and adjust mutual economic activity for Ukraine and its Western partners (Ostashko *et al.*, 2022). The forecast for the development of the global economy is based on the assumption that price growth in developed and developing countries will accelerate, and there will be geopolitical uncertainty.

Therewith, the export potential of Ukraine is decreasing, although not as much for agri-food products (Osipova, 2022). In this regard, special assistance from the United Kingdom, which lifted all restrictions on the import of Ukrainian-made goods, is notable. An effective way to improve this overall situation is to strengthen cooperation with European Union countries and other regional leaders.

The war provoked an actual decline in Ukraine's exports, including grain crops, the demand for which has been stable and growing over the past decade (Gafarov *et al.*, 2022). Since the beginning of the Russian invasion, the positive dynamics have simply been lost. The authors believe that it will be extremely difficult to avoid an imbalance in the Ukrainian grain market in the short term because actual exports are equally likely to increase or decrease.

The results obtained in this study are confirmed, according to which Ukrainian-made poultry meat is one of the most promising products on the British market. In general, the demand in the world for it is growing, which leads to an increase in the volume of international trade (Kryvenko, 2022). In addition, on a global scale, Ukraine is one of the main exporters of poultry meat, and the United Kingdom, accordingly, belongs to the largest importers of poultry meat.

Thus, both countries are united by the confrontation with extreme socio-economic challenges, and with Russian aggression, it is conducted jointly. The UK has coped

relatively well with the consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, and Ukraine has adapted to a certain extent to economic realities in the context of war. However, the development of cooperation, in particular, trade relations, remains relevant for both sides under all circumstances. In 2022-2023, there were numerous liberalising concessions of a mutual nature in this area. Export-import operations with food must occupy an important place in the overall trade balance of Ukraine and the United Kingdom, which demonstrates their priority.

► Conclusions

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is one of the most economically developed countries in Europe, but simultaneously it consistently has a high import dependence on agri-food products. In addition, this country is one of the main importers of food in the world. Trade in agricultural products between Ukraine and the UK developed dynamically, especially after 2016, and considering the beginning of the Free Trade Zone between the parties from January 1, 2021, in connection with its withdrawal from the European Union. However, the full-scale Russian invasion led to a sharp decline in agricultural exports and imports for Ukraine, although the established ties with British partners remained, allowing for the continuation of mutual supplies of products. The commodity structure of food sales from Ukraine to the United Kingdom is generally focused on oilseeds, butter, and grain. Purchases in the UK also correspond to the main trends in Ukrainian imports, including premium alcohol and fish products. A comparison of Ukrainian exports and British imports showed that Ukraine's most unrealised potential is in the supply of poultry meat. Therewith, there are no prerequisites for serious changes in the commodity structure of Ukraine's imports. Forecast estimates show that, despite the war, it is likely that Ukraine will slowly increase exports of agri-food products to the UK, while imports will remain at the level of 2022. In any case, Ukraine needs to diversify its supply range, focusing on ready-to-eat products and value-added raw materials.

Promising areas of further research on the subject of foreign trade in food with the UK may be the analysis of the impact of the Free Trade Zone between the parties in dynamics over several years and the consequences of its complete lifting of restrictions on purchased products from Ukraine, and monitoring consumer trends in the British market, which show rapid changes, providing additional incentives for the supply of the necessary range of goods from abroad.

► Acknowledgements

None.

► Conflict of Interest

None.

► References

- [1] Agricultural outlook 2022-2031. (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CC0308EN>.
- [2] Agriculture in the UK evidence pack. (2022). Retrieved from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1106562/AUK_Evidence_Pack_2021_Sept22.pdf.
- [3] Ahn, S., & Steinbach, S. (2021). COVID-19 trade actions in the agricultural and food sector. *Journal of Food Distribution Research*, 52(2), 51-75. Retrieved from https://www.fdrsinc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/JFDR52.2_3_Ahn.pdf.

- [4] Aldrighetti, A., Canavari, M., & Hingley, M. (2021). A Delphi study on blockchain application to food traceability. *International Journal on Food System Dynamics*, 12(1), 6-18. doi: 10.18461/ijfsd.v12i1.72.
- [5] Boiko, V. (2022). Providing functioning agricultural market of Ukraine under martial law conditions. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University: Economic Sciences*, 5(1), 197-202. doi: 10.31891/2307-5740-2022-310-5(1)-32.
- [6] Britain and Turkey have signed a post-Brexit trade agreement. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-world/3163286-britania-i-tureccina-pidpisali-ugodu-pro-torgivlu-pisla-brexit.html>.
- [7] Countries by commodity structure of foreign trade. (2023). Retrieved from https://ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/menu/menu_u/zed.htm.
- [8] Crops and livestock products. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/TCL>.
- [9] Dalampira, E.-S., & Nastis, S. (2020). Back to the future: Simplifying sustainable development goals based on three pillars of sustainability. *International Journal of Sustainable Agricultural Management and Informatics*, 6(3), 226-240. doi: 10.1504/IJSAMI.2020.112089.
- [10] Ellington, M., Michalskiand, M., & Milas, C. (2022). Of votes and viruses: The UK economy and economic policy uncertainty. *The European Journal of Finance*, 1-17. doi: 10.1080/1351847X.2022.2083978.
- [11] Gafarov, N., Elshan, I.E., & Huseynov, M. (2022). Analysis the capacity of grain export potential in Ukraine, possible reasons for the decrease and development trends. *Scientific Horizons*, 25(12), 102-112. doi: 10.48077/scihor.25(12).2022.102-112.
- [12] Great Britain canceled all duties and quotas on the export of goods from Ukraine. (2022). Retrieved from <https://business.diia.gov.ua/cases/eksport/velika-britania-skasuvava-vsi-mita-i-kvoti-na-eksport-tovariv-z-ukraini>.
- [13] Hadzalo, Ya.M., & Luzan, Yu.Ya. (2021). Foreign economic activity and effectiveness of functioning the agrarian sector of Ukraine's economy. *Ekonomika APK*, 28(4), 6-17. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202104006.
- [14] Hrubá, R., Tanklevska N., & Sadílek, T. (2021). Food consumer behaviour in Czechia and Ukraine: Food-related lifestyle concepts among millennial consumers. *International Journal of Sustainable Agricultural Management and Informatics*, 7(3), 200-217. doi: 10.1504/IJSAMI.2021.118131.
- [15] Inflation in Britain has reached a 30-year high. (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.epravda.com.ua/news/2022/01/19/681583/>.
- [16] Irtyshcheva, I., Kramarenko, I., & Sirenko, I. (2022). The economy of war and postwar economic development: World and Ukrainian realities. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 8(2), 78-82. doi: 10.30525/2256-0742/2022-8-2-78-82.
- [17] Kryvenko, N.V. (2022). Foreign trade in poultry meat of Ukraine in the context of integration processes. *Ekonomika APK*, 29(6), 57-67. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202206057.
- [18] List of supplying markets. (2023). Retrieved from https://www.trademap.org/Country_SelProductCountry_TS.aspx.
- [19] Lupenko, Yu., Khodakivska, O., Nechyporenko, O., & Shpykuliak, O. (2022). The state and trends of agricultural development in the structure of the national economy of Ukraine. *Scientific Horizons*, 25(6), 121-128. doi: 10.48077/scihor.25(6).2022.121-128.
- [20] Lupenko, Yu.O., Puhachov, M.I., & Dukhnytskyi, B.V. (Eds.). (2015). *Formation of global and regional markets for agricultural raw and food*. Kyiv: NNTs «IAE».
- [21] Makarchuk, K.O., & Shuba, M.V. (2020). Trade cooperation between Ukraine and Great Britain: Current state and prospects. *Business Inform*, 12, 65-71. doi: 10.32983/2222-4459-2020-12-65-71.
- [22] Mayho, S., Mumford, D., Lloyd, D., & Redmond, E. (2023). Value chain activities of small and medium food manufacturers in Wales, United Kingdom: The KITE Project. *International Journal on Food System Dynamics*, 14(1), 95-109. doi: 10.18461/ijfsd.v14i1.E7.
- [23] Mudrak, R. (2022). The influence of the Russian-Ukrainian war on global and domestic food supply. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University: Economic Sciences*, 3, 294-298. doi: 10.31891/2307-5740-2022-306-3-44.
- [24] Osipova, L. (2022). Dynamics of Ukraine's export in the conditions of a full-scale war: Problems and possible ways of their elimination in the context of European integration. *Herald of Khmelnytskyi National University: Economic Sciences*, 6(2), 50-54. doi: 10.31891/2307-5740-2022-312-6(2)-9.
- [25] Ostashko, T., Kobuta, I., Olefir, V. & Lienivova, H. (2022). Evaluation of the results and analysis of the impact of the DCFTA with the EU on agricultural trade in Ukraine. *Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 93(4), 86-108. doi: 10.51599/are.2022.08.04.04.
- [26] Patyka, N. (2021). Foreign trade in Ukraine's agri-food products in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic spread. *Ekonomika APK*, 9, 52-65. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202109052.
- [27] Polukhina, A. (2022). Features of food safety in the conditions of wartime. *European Journal of Economics and Management*, 8(3), 5-9. doi: 10.46340/eujem.2022.8.3.1.
- [28] Salo, I., Popova, O., & Kotsiubynska, L. (2023). Capacity and saturation of the food market in Ukraine. *Ekonomika APK*, 30(1), 10-19. doi: 10.32317/2221-1055.202301010.
- [29] Shumska, S., Gaidai, A., & Blyzniuk, V. (2023). Welfare of the Ukrainian population: Assessment of the level and impact of key factors. *Baltic Journal of Economic Studies*, 9(2), 230-241. doi: 10.30525/2256-0742/2023-9-2-230-241.
- [30] Tsyhanenko, O., Samus, H., & Medvid, A. (2023). The state budget of Ukraine: Diagnostics in the context of martial law. *Scientific Bulletin of Mukachevo State University. Series "Economics"*, 10(3), 58-66. doi: 10.52566/msu-econ3.2023.58.

- [32] Total volume of import and export by country. (2023). Retrieved from <https://customs.gov.ua/statistika-ta-reiestri>.
- [33] UK economy rebounds with stronger than expected. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.cnn.com/2023/03/10/uk-economy-rebounds-with-stronger-than-expected-january-gdp-print.html>.
- [34] Ukraine and Great Britain have legally established cancelling of import duties and tariff quotas in bilateral trade. (2022). Retrieved from <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-economy/3475167-ukraina-i-britania-pidpisali-ugodu-pro-skasuvanna-vviznih-mit-i-tarifnih-kvot.html>.
- [35] United Kingdom: Exporter guide. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/united-kingdom-exporter-guide-7>.
- [36] Vriezen, R., Plishka, M., & Cranfield, J. (2022). Consumer willingness to pay for traceable food products: A scoping review. *British Food Journal*, 125(5), 1631-1665. doi: 10.1108/BFJ-01-2022-0085.
- [37] Yurchyshyn, V. (2022). *Great Britain after Brexit – Not all is lost*. Retrieved from https://razumkov.org.ua/images/2022/07/11/gre_bri.pdf.

Зовнішня торгівля агропродовольчою продукцією між Україною та Великою Британією

Богдан Володимирович Духницький

Доктор економічних наук

Національний науковий центр «Інститут аграрної економіки»

03127, вул. Героїв Оборони, 10 м. Київ, Україна

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5521-5602>

► **Анотація.** Серед найважливіших регіональних союзників України окремо варто виділити Велику Британію, яка спочатку в ролі держави-члена ЄС, а потім, з 2021 року самостійно в рамках двосторонньої Угоди всiяко сприяє розвитку вільної торгівлі, зокрема аграрної, між двома країнами. Свідченням цього стали постійно зростаючі в динаміці до 2022 року обсяги експорту та імпорту сільськогосподарської сировини і продуктів харчування для України з Великою Британією. Мета статті – дослідити динаміку зовнішньої торгівлі продукцією сільського господарства і харчової промисловості між Україною та Великою Британією, в тому числі зв'язок розвитку взаємної торгівлі з лібералізацією її умов. Було використано методи узагальнення, аналізу і синтезу, комплексної оцінки, історичний, графічний і табличний. Наведено загальну соціально-економічну характеристику Великої Британії з врахуванням її виходу зі складу Європейського Союзу та акцентом на поточному стані торгівлі агропродовольчою продукцією на міжнародному ринку. Проаналізовано кількісні і вартісні показники зовнішньої торгівлі агропродовольчою продукцією між Україною та Сполученим Королівством Великої Британії і Північної Ірландії з 2012 року, розглянуто характерні особливості товарної структури експортних продажів та імпортних закупівель України, в тому числі, у 2022 році, здійснено оцінку перспектив аграрної торгівлі між сторонами у найближчий час, зокрема, запропоновано напрями поглиблення зовнішньоекономічної співпраці між Україною та Великою Британією, визначено групи продукції, які залишатимуться пріоритетними навіть в умовах війни з огляду на потреби внутрішніх продовольчих ринків обох країн. Положення статті спрямовані на надання інформації стосовно можливостей розвитку торгівлі продукцією сільського господарства і харчової промисловості з Великою Британією для українських підприємств продовольчого сектору та органів державної влади, що забезпечують зовнішню політику і міжнародне співробітництво

► **Ключові слова:** міжнародне співробітництво; продовольство; важливий партнер; лібералізація; розвиток; трансформація