
UKRAINIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Борейко А. К.

National aviation university, Kyiv

Scientific adviser –: к. політ. н. Поведа О.П.

The priority direction of Ukraine's integration into the European Union actualizes the issues of economic cooperation with the member states of the European community, in particular with the Republic of Poland. Goodneighborly relations between the two countries in the economic sphere are the key to the stable development of the entire Central – East Europe. However, nowadays relations between Poland and Ukraine have recently become much more complicated. The partnership between the USSR (that preceded the becoming of Ukraine), its controlled Warsaw Pact Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance reached the level of strategic partnership in the mid-90s of the twentieth century. In contrast to the political component, which, in general, corresponds to this format of trade and economic cooperation is significantly inferior to it.

Cooperation between the two countries was negatively affected by the incompleteness of the processes of reforming of the Ukrainian economy, the lack of a balanced economic development strategy in official Kyiv, and the focus on achieving short-term tactical goals. Against the background of stable growth that was demonstrated by the Polish economy, moving towards European integration, the stalemate of the situation in Ukraine seemed more and more obvious, and the prospects for interstate cooperation became increasingly questionable[3].

It should be noted that the forecasts for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries after Poland's accession to the EU were mostly pessimistic. However, as time has shown, the predictions did not come true, and the Polish market continued to be an important segment of Ukraine's economic potential. Very positive for our state, especially Polish entrepreneurs, became less active in using the opportunities offered by the opening of borders with countries of the European Union[2].

Moreover, an important area of relations between Ukraine and Poland during the long period was cooperation in the trade sphere.

At the same time, the tendency, which is dangerous for our state, was desirable for Poland: Ukraine was one of the few countries in trade with which it maintained a positive balance. Among the determining factors interest of

Polish exporters in the Ukrainian market, the most stable prices, a significant raw material base, and well-developed routes were essential.

During 2009–2013, as a sign of trade cooperation between the two countries a rapid growth of aggregate trade could be mentioned. At the same time Polish imports to Ukraine compared to Ukrainian exports to Poland grew significantly faster [3].

However, despite of not very comforting trends during the analyzed period The Republic of Poland has consistently remained one of Ukraine’s main trading partners.

In addition to trade, Polish-Ukrainian economic relations are also developing in the field of investment activities. With Poland’s accession to the European Union, investment between the two countries has significantly intensified. Unlike the trade interaction, its dynamics turned out to be less contradictory.

Ukraine is a recipient of Polish investments. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, as of October 1, 2017, the aggregate value of all foreign direct investment in Ukraine on that date. As for Ukrainian investments in Poland, during the first ten years since Poland’s accession to the European Union, their volume has increased significantly [1].

Analysis of investment cooperation between the two countries shows significant excess of Polish investments to Ukraine compared to the volume of investment by Ukrainian entrepreneurs to the Polish state.

However, the Analysis of Economic Cooperation between Ukraine and Poland shows an extremely low level of real integration among themselves and their economies.

To ensure the disclosure of the integration potential of Ukrainian and the Polish economy, promoting Ukraine’s rapprochement with the EU is justified by the implementation by our two countries of a number of appropriate measures: harmonization of tax legislation, creation of interstate information databases in the field of investment and high technologies, implementation of modern research and educational programs, deepening on the financial and banking cooperation, the intensification of cross-border cooperation, the modernization of transport infrastructure and access infrastructure items, etc. Their implementation will contribute to the realization of economic potential cooperation between Ukraine and Poland and at the same time filling the strategic partnership between them with a particular content.

References:

1. Корнієнко В. О. Формування європейської ідентичності: аргументи для України / В. О. Корнієнко, С. Г. Денисюк. - Політологічний вісник. Вип. 80. Київський національний ун-т імені Тараса Шевченка, 2018. - С. 20–35.

2. Борщевський В. В. Оптимізація українсько-польського економічного співробітництва в процесі наближення України до ЄС : автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня д-ра екон. наук : спец. 08.00.02 / В. В. Борщевський. — К., 2009. — 32 с.

3. Pavliuk O. The Ukrainian-Polish Strategic Partnership and Central European Geopolitics. 4. Ващенко К. О. Політологія для вчителя : навч. посібн. для студ. педагогічних ВНЗ / К. О. Ващенко, В. О. Корнієнко. – Київ: Вид-во імені М. П. Драгоманова, 2011. – 406 с.

5. Сироватка С. Два фронти. Стратегічні питання економічних відносин Польщі й України залишаються без відповідей / С. Сироватка // День. — 2004.
