# International Trade as a Component for a Country's Resilience to War: Case Study – Ukraine

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**Abstract:** Building resilience to such an influential process as a war, that is the ability to adapt well to unexpected changes and events arising in the course of its going on, is a vital necessity for either a country's survival or its rebuilding in the after-war period. International trade is one of the most powerful tools for building resilience against human-made challenges like a war. International trade is an important source of money earning for Ukraine and it increased in its importance with the war actions going on on its territory. The following tools and methods of scientific research were used while conducting the research: empirical, statistical and comparative analyses, as well as the logical method, including deductive and inductive reasoning, the method of trends, different visualization tools like vertical and horizontal bar and pie charts as well as combined charts, etc. Ukraine noted either its exports or imports decrease in 2022, if compared to those of 2021, while noting its imports increase along with the further exports decrease in 2023. The projections of the country's international trade in general and its exports and imports in particular for the next two time periods are lower than the last available data values, showing the continuous and long-term impact of the war on the country's international trade, weakening, at the same time, its resilience.

**Keywords:** International Trade, Exports, Imports, Trade Balance, Projection, Resilience, Ukraine

# **JEL Classification codes:** H83, F14, F51

# INTRODUCTION

Resilience is the process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioural flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands (American Psychological Association, n.d.). When applied to a country, resilience means the extent to which a country can prepare, manage, and recover from a crisis, relative to the severity of that crisis (FFP, n.d.). In order to identify capacities and capabilities in countries under stress, the State Resilience Index (SRI) is calculated by Fund for Peace (FFP) to empower policy-makers, practitioners, and populations with context-specific, data-driven applications to diagnose risks and vulnerabilities and to develop solutions through collective dialogue (ReliefWeb, n.d.). The SRI measures 7 pillars of resilience, with gender integrated and mainstreamed throughout, and they are Inclusion, Social Cohesion, State Capacity, Individual Capabilities, Environment/Ecology, Economy, and Civic Space (Haken, 2022). The top 10 most resilient and the top 10 least resilient countries are presented in a chart form in Figure 1.





10 Most Resilient Countries



Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from (FFP, 2022a).

As far as one can see from the data visualized in the figure given above, the top ten most resilient country list is dominated by the high – developed European, especially Scandinavian, added by Australia and New Zealand. On the contrary, the list of 10 least resilient countries is filled with the African and Middle East countries.

When Ukraine was invaded in February 2022, many believed Kiev would quickly fall to the Russians but it did not (Haken, 2022). According to the State Resilience Index Annual Report 2022, the SRI of the country was 5.9 as of the said year, giving it the 51<sup>st</sup> place in the SRI ranking. More detailed – the pillar Inclusion amounted to 6.7, Social Cohesion – 4.6, State Capacity – 5.6, Individual Capabilities – 7.6, Environment/Ecology – 4.8, Civic Space 6.8, and Economy – 5.0 points (FFP, 2022b), allowing the country to be placed among the top third of all the researched countries. The top one third is not the top ten, of course. But, taking into account the fact, that the country manages not only fight against its aggressor but continue functioning economically, publicly and politically, the country's resilience needs to be studied. Such a shock as a war puts a lot of challenges in front of the public administration bodies and their officials as one should continuously be ready for a new challenge, being able to adapt to it with the new and, sometimes, creative or hard decisions in order the country in general and all its administrative parts in particular continue functioning without any tiny part of it collapsing, causing even more hardships. The country's functioning imply the successful or at least continuous functioning of different economy and social sectors, international trade including. International trade is important for any country, well - or not that well developed ones, as it gives it the opportunity to improve either its development level as a country in general or the ones of its citizens in particular. If a country is trying to continue functioning under a war conditions, international trade can be one of the most principal sources of income for the country, which importance is hard to be overestimated. Can Ukraine be called a resilient country, how directly and indirectly did the war impacted the country's international trade dynamics in general as well as its components in particular, did it influence the country's exports and imports structure and, if it did, in what way, what the projections of either the country's international trade or its components would be if the war ended in the year 2023 and how all the mentioned factors testify to the country's resilience to the war – these are the questions the author tried to answer while conducting the research presented in the given paper.

# **1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

Among the research works concentrated on a country's resilience, one notes the works of the following scientists (but not abridged to) worth to be mentioned here: J. Höltge with their co-

authors investigated how different country contexts influence and how resources interact for adolescent resilience (Höltge, Theron & Cowden et al. (2021), V. Haldane and their colleagues researched health systems resilience in managing the COVID-19 pandemic on the basis of the lessons from 28 countries (Haldane, De Foo & Abdalla et al. (2021), M. Renko, A. Bullough and S. Saeed explored the importance of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and individual resilience in forming the intent to start a business (Renko, Bullough & Saeed, 2020), a group of coauthors, led by O. Cantó, researched the welfare resilience at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in a selection of European countries as well as its impact on public finance and household incomes (Cantó, Figari & Fiorio, et al., 2022), J. Agyemang and their colleagues made an attempt to assess the governmental financial resilience during pandemics on the basis of the case of West Africa (Agyemang, Azure & Kimani et al., 2023), A. Syofyan and A. Nurfani indulged into the ways of implementation of fulfilment of constitutional rights in the perspective of national resilience (Syofyan & Nurfani, (2023), M. Ceron assessed the national recovery and resilience plans as the way of moving towards a next generation of fiscal coordination (Ceron, 2023), Guanying Huang and their colleagues explored influencing factors and their influencing mechanisms on urban resilience in China (Guanying Huang, Dezhi Li & Xiongwei Zhu et al., 2021), S. Nordhagen with a group of their co-authors investigated COVID-19 and small enterprises in the food supply chain and early impacts and implications for longerterm food system resilience in low- and middle-income countries (Nordhagen, Igbeka & Rowlands et al., 2021), D. D. P. Thompson made an analysis for the compounding challenges for disaster resilience in small island developing states (Thompson, 2022), F. Compagnucci and their colleagues attempted to assess the asymmetric responses to shocks as well as the role of structural change on resilience of the Euro area regions (Compagnucci, Gentili & Valentini et al., 2022), etc.

The following scientists researched the war resilience issues, that is a group of authors, led by G. Celi investigated the asymmetric impact of war: resilience, vulnerability and implications for EU policy (Celi, Guarascio & Reliic et al., 2022), M. Blessley and S. M. Mudambi explored disruption and resilience in the food bank supply chain as a consequence of a trade war and a pandemic (Blessley & Mudambi, 2022), G. E. Saputro and S. Suwito worked on understanding expansion for the economic resilience in asymmetric warfare (Saputro & Suwito, 2022), E. Paliichuk investigated the problems of human trafficking awareness among Ukrainian youth under war conditions (Paliichuk, 2023), Y. Dmytruk and their colleagues made a preliminary assessment of the effects of war in Ukraine on its soils, drawing on the particular resilience of particular soils and make allowance for their weaknesses (Dmytruk, Cherlinka & Cherlinka et al., 2022), R. Kolodii discussed on the notion of the pedagogy of Cyber-WAR, while explaining Ukraine's resilience against Russian Cyber-aggression (Kolodii, 2024), B. Hajir, S.Clarke-Habibi and N. Kurian tried to expose the ethical stakes of dismissing resilience in conflict-affected contexts (Hajir, Clarke-Habibi & Kurian, 2021), G. Garcia-Garcia and their co-authors explored resilient food supply chains in the face of the Russo–Ukrainian war, while harnessing the power of the internet of thing (Garcia-Garcia, Parra-López & Jagtap et al., 2023), A group of colleagues, led by R. Goodwin, worked through such a phenomenon as the national resilience in Ukraine following the 2022 Russian invasion (Goodwin, Hamama-Raz & Leshem et al., 2023), M. C. Shevell and M. S. Denov made an attempt to unpack the empirical and theoretical complexity that surrounds 'resilience', with particular attention to its application to war-affected children and youth (Shevell & Denov, 2021), T. G. Benton with their co-authors researched the Ukraine war and threats to food and energy security, convincing governments invest to build the long-term resilience of societies and economies against global shocks (Benton, Froggatt & Wellesleyet al., 2022), etc. As far as it is obvious from the analysis of the literature sources available in the World Wide Web at the time frame of the article creation, the research works, indulged into the country's resilience, its definite functioning sphere is mostly meant, without giving a broader picture of it. The scientists researching the war resilience issues concentrate themselves mostly on the notion applied to the single population categories, like children or adolescents, etc. Therefore, the scientific gap, identified after the literature sources analysis, made above, can be perfectly fit in with the research presented in the given paper.

# 2 METHODOLOGY

In order any conducted research to be the most reliable possible, the right methods and tools are to be chosen and used, giving either the subjects interested in it the broadest overview for the analyzed topic possible. The following tools and methods of scientific research were used while conducting the research presented in the given paper: empirical, statistical and comparative analyses, as well as the logical method, including deductive and inductive reasoning, the method of trends, different visualization tools like vertical and horizontal bar and pie charts as well as combined charts, etc. For better research conduction and its results presentation, the empirical statistical and comparative analyses as well as the textual method and the method of trends, added by different visualization tools, like bar (horizontal and vertical) and pie charts as well as linear and combined graphs, etc. were used and presented in the paper.

The data for the research were taken from the official publications of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, available on its web page, the links to which were given in the reference list. The time frame for the analyzed data is 23 time periods, that is years, from 2001 to 2023 included. The commodity structures for the exports and imports of Ukraine were presented for the years 2001, 2021, 2022 and 2023. The said years were chosen because of the following reasons – the year 2001 is the year of the earliest available data, 2021 is the last pre-war year, 2022 – the first war year and the year 2023 is either the second war years or the year of the most recent available data.

The trend lines for the analyzed data sets were built with the help of an appropriate function, which was chosen from the exponential, linear, logarithmic, polynomial and power ones. The technical expression of the exponential function is as follows:

$$f(x) = a^x \tag{1}$$

where a' > 0 and not equal to 1,

'x' is any real number (BYJU'S, n.d.).

A linear function is a function that represents a straight line on the coordinate plane (CueMath, n.d.), built according to the following formula:

$$y = mx + b \tag{2}$$

where 'y' - the dependent variable,

'm' - the slope of the line,

'b' – the y-intercept of the line, and

'x' – the independent variable (CueMath, n.d.).

The trend line built, which was built with the help of the logarithmic function, used the following formula:

$$y = b \times \ln(x) + c \tag{3}$$

where y' is the dependent variable, x' is the independent variable,

'b' is the slope and

'c' – the intercept (XcelanZ, 2018).

A polynomial function is commonly used to catch the major ups and downs of the fluctuating data sets. Therefore, the quadratic trinomials were used for the research, the technical expression of which is:

$$y = ax^2 + bx + c \tag{4}$$

where 'y' is the dependent variable,

'a' and 'b' are coefficients,

'x' – the independent variable,

and 'c' is the constant (Vedantu, 2024).

The technical expression of a power function is the following formula:

$$y = ax^b \tag{5}$$

where 'y' is the dependent variable,

'x' - the independent variable,

and 'a' and 'b' are the parameters of the function, meaning – the unction coefficients or constants, found by the least squares method (Officetooltips, 2023).

The criterion for the choice of the appropriate function was the R<sup>2</sup> coefficient values as the measure for the trendline reliability (Microsoft, 2022). Though, the said criterion has its limitations, it is commonly used as one of the goodness-of-fit statistics. Only two time periods were decided to take for the projections making because of the uncertainty of the current situation Ukraine is in, which, in turn, would make longer projections less reliable. Despite the abundance of factors influencing the international trade of a country, which is engaged into the war going on on its territory, the applied methods and tools as well as the results of their application are to give an overview of one of the scenarios for the current situation development in the near future for the decision makers to make the best decisions possible under the given circumstances.

# **3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Resilience to war is not smth, that just exists/is available as it is. It should be worked out through hard time-consuming labor, endless efforts and hard decisions. International trade is one of the means, that can help a country to provide sources for its fight, help withstand and continue functioning even under such extreme conditions as war ones, as trade encourages the reallocation of resources to more efficient activities, and thus opens up opportunities and creates jobs (World Bank Group, n.d.). The way Ukraine is striving to withstand its aggressor, trying to continue functioning under the war conditions, is analyzed further, making stress on the country's international trade dynamics as one of the means to maintain war resilient. The dynamics for the international trade of Ukraine, depicted as its exports, imports and balance dynamics, is visualized in Figure 1.



Fig. 1 International commodity trade of Ukraine, thsd USD

Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2024(b).

The data, visualized in the figure given above, indicate a rather sharp changeability of all the components of trade, though some cyclicality can still be noticeable while examining closely the said dynamics. Therefore, the international trade of Ukraine dynamics can be hypothetically divided into three upward and two downward periods groups. The former are from 2002 to 2008 included, from 2010 to 2012 included and from 2017 to 2021 included. The dynamics of Ukraine's commodity exports is very much similar to that of its international trade, while the imports one differs as for its direction, especially in 2023. The decrease of exports with the parallel increase of imports in the year 2023 can be simply explained by the war influence as the country has scarcer resources to maintain and increase both its inland production and exports, which, in turn, provoked the increased demand of different commodities, that had to be extensively imported because of the reasons mentioned earlier. Analyzing the differences of the said international trade in general as well as its components, we note the similar positivity/negativity for the mentioned differences in all the researched international trade components. That is - the positive changes of either the international trade in general or exports and imports in particular in the time frame of 2000 to 2008 and from 2010 to 2012 included and the negative ones in 2009 as well as from 2013 to 2015 included. Afterwards we observe the negative changes as of international trade in general and exports in particular with the positive change by imports in 2016. From that time only one dissimilarity of the said international trade components differences was observed and that was in the year 2023, the possible causes of which have been stated above. The dynamics as well as the yearto-year differences of the international trade balance is absolutely different from those described earlier because of the balance essence itself. So, in the years 2002, 2004, 2009, 2013 - 2015, 2020 and 2021 we observe the positive change of Ukraine's trade balance if compared to the previous years, while in the remaining years the changes were negative, which, in turn, might be caused by a bunch of different factors of either economic or political nature.

In order to expand the research, either the international commodity trade of Ukraine in general or its components in particular were composed and visualized in the descending order (Figure 2).







#### International Commodity Trade







# Imports

Trade Balance

Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2024(b).

As far as it can be seen from the data visualized in the figure given above, the biggest value of Ukraine's international trade as well as its exports was observed in 2012, while the smallest one – in 2001, as in the latter year the country was not that revived from the epoch changes of the 90-s and was still developing its international trade potential, finding the new trade routes and partners. In the case of the country's imports its biggest value was in 2008 while the smallest one also in 2001. If we look at the trade balance descending graph, its biggest positive value can be observed in the year 2004 while the smallest, that is the biggest negative, one was in 2023. The explanation of the latter phenomenon has already been given above, stating the direct and indirect war consequences as the most powerful influencing factor.

Diving deeper into the research, the commodity structures for the exports of Ukraine in the years 2001, 2021, 2022 and 2023 were calculated with the results being visualized in Figure 3.



# Fig. 3 Commodity structure for the exports of Ukraine in certain years

#### 2022

2023

Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2024a

Having examined the data presented in the figure given above, it can be stated, that the commodities, mostly exported in 2001, contained (in the descending order) Base metals and preparations thereof (41.3%), Mineral products (10.8%) and Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment (10.5%). Three mostly exported commodities were chosen to be presented here as they amount more than 10% of Ukraine's total exports. So, we see, that the commodity exports of Ukraine in the mentioned year was mostly industrially oriented. In addition, the analyzed exports cannot be called diversified as the first three commodities account for approximately 60% of the country's total exports. Comparing the commodity exports structure of 2001 with that of 2021, the following differences should be noted. First of all, the number of commodities accounting for more than 10% of the country's exports increased from three to four, making it more diversified. Secondly, their list has changed, containing (in the descending order) Base metals and preparations thereof (23.5%), Plant products (22.8%), Mineral products (12.4%) and Animal or plant fats and oils (12.4%). In addition, the country's exports could not be further called industrially oriented as the exports parity shifted from the mentioned industrial products in the direction of the agrifood ones. The mentioned shifts can be explained by the events of the years 2013 - 2014, that is the annexation of the Crimea and parts of Luhansk and Donetsk regions, in which metallurgical and heavy industries plants were situated, which, in turn, made the country look for another exports merchandises. In the case of Ukraine they were the agricultural and food products. More detailed, the shares of the industrial and the agri-food products, which have more than 10% in the country's exports, are almost equal amounting to approximately 35% for each group. In the year 2022 the shift from the industrial to agri-food products in Ukraine's commodity exports went further. So, the first place as for the share in the exports commodity structure took Plant products (30.5%), the second one - Base metals and preparations thereof (13.6%) and the third - Animal or plant fats and oils (13.5%). Another change, if compared to the exports structure of 2021, is the renewed non-diversification of the country's exports as the share of the first three mostly exported products amount to approximately 57%, approaching the level of the year 2001 with the difference, that the biggest share of the country's exports was taken by agri-food products in the year 2022. The second war year intensified the changes in the exports commodity structure, which began in the first-war year, meaning – the shift of Ukraine's exports into the agri-food direction intensified as the shares of Plant products and Animal or plant fats and oils increased of approximately two percentage points, while Base metals and preparations thereof decreased of approximately three percentage points in 2023, if compared to that of 2022. So, the commodities, which were exported the most in the year 2023, are Plant products (32.4%), Animal or plant fats and oils (15.6%) and Base metals and preparations thereof (10.8%). The non-diversification level for the commodity exports of Ukraine remained more-or-less the same, if compared to that of 2022, as the total share for the commodities, having more than 10% of the country's exports, accounted of approximately 59%. So, the agri – food products, in details – the plant ones, increased in its importance and exports value for Ukraine with the course of the war, while the goods connected with heavy metal industries - decreased, which is fully understandable as the country needs metal and goods made of it for its own purposes, especially for the defense ones, while plant products production overcome the country's own population consumption, giving it the opportunity to export them, supporting Ukraine in its further functioning.

Going further with the research, the commodity structures for the imports of Ukraine in the years 2001, 2021, 2022 and 2023 were calculated and the results – visualized in Figure 4.



# Fig. 4 Commodity structure for the imports of Ukraine in certain years

#### 2022

Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2024a

Either the data visual presentation study or the calculations results analysis give one the right to state, that the commodity imports structure of Ukraine differ in some way from that of the

2023

exports one, having, at the same time, definite similarities as well. Firstly, the number of commodities, having the imports share of more than 10% amount of two, not three as of exports, ones. They are Mineral products (42.6%) and Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment (15.1%). But, just like in the exports case, the imports diversification level is rather low as two commodities account for almost 58% of the country's total imports. Another similarity between the commodity exports and the imports structures is the industrial character of both as of the analyzed year. 2021 brought some definite changes into Ukraine's commodity imports structure. These are – firstly, the said imports became more diversified as four commodities appeared to have the imports share of more than 10%. They are Mineral products (20.6%), Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment (19.5%), Products of chemical and allied industries (13.4%) and Ground, air and water transport facilities (10.4). What didn't change through the course of time is the industrial orientation of the country's commodity imports. Another interesting issue about the commodity imports structure of 2021, if compared to that of 2001, is, that, on the one hand, the commodity Mineral Products remained on the first place in the imported commodity list, but its share in the total commodity imports decreased approximately twice. It cannot be stated, that the year 2022 brought many changes to the commodity imports structure, if compared to that of 2021. Either the list of commodities, having more than 10% in the country's total imports, or the commodities position in the said list remained the same, though their shares changed more or less. That is - Mineral products (23.7%), Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment (16.6%), Products of chemical and allied industries (11.2%) and Ground, air and water transport facilities (10.2%). As you see, the industrial orientation for the country's commodity imports didn't change as well. In 2023 we observe either some changes in Ukraine's commodity imports structure or the similarities with the one of 2022. The list of the commodities, that have more than 10% of the country's total imports, remained unchanged, though the positions as well as the commodities shares underwent some changes. So, the commodities, having more than 10% of the country's imports, are Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment (17.7%), Mineral products (16.7%), Ground, air and water transport facilities (12.3%) and Products of chemical and allied industries (11,7%). The increase for the shares of either Machines, equipment and mechanisms, electric and technical equipment or Ground, air and water transport facilities may be explained by the country's increased need for those goods because of the war going on in it. In addition, it is to be noted, that either the industrial orientation or the commodity imports diversification didn't change a lot.

Despite the extreme instability of either the global political and economic situation in general or the circumstances Ukraine has to function under nowadays, the projections for either Ukraine's international trade in general or its components in particular were attempted to be calculated and visualized in Figure 5.



#### Fig. 5 Trends and projections for the international trade of Ukraine

#### Imports

Trade Balance

Source: author's elaboration made on the basis of the data from (State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2024(b).

What attracts the viewer's attention, after casting a look at the data visualized in the figure given above, is the similarity of the trend lines as of Ukraine's international trade, exports and imports. Only trade balance's trend line stands out of this row, but that, in turn, is of no wonder taking into account the essence of the trade balance's notion. So, taking into consideration either the changeability of the three former data sets or the values of the R<sup>2</sup> coefficient, the trend lines for Ukraine's international trade, exports and imports were built with the help of the polynomial functions. The trend line for the country's trade balance was built with the help of the logarithmic function. The trend lines for the first three components of Ukraine's international trade have the upward direction to the time period of 2014 – 2015 with the opposite, that is downward, one afterwards. Therefore, the projections for the next two time periods are lower, than the last data available in all the three data sets, which, in turn, can be explained by the long-term impact of the war going on in Ukraine. As for the trade balance's reduction, but with the later negative balance's decrease.

Ukraine takes the first pages in different mass media for almost three years already and it is not because its beautiful landscapes or tasty national dishes, but because of the war taking place on the country's territory. Alongside with the war going on, more and more issues are revealed either in the mentioned mass media or scientific works, pointing to the new, forgotten or not mentioned previously facts, details, issues, each of which has its impacts either on the war proceeding, the country's way of functioning or every single person living. The new circumstances/details/issues also change either the current situation or influence the future state of matters. Thereby, the continuation of the research presented in the given paper is a mere logics in order to give the country and its officials more research results and suggest different options in order to help either the country or its citizens be resilient and withstand all the difficulties of the nowadays situation. The necessity to continue the research simultaneously imply the limitations to the further research, cause directly and indirectly by the war, like, for example, unavailability or delay for the statistical data provision, lack or scarcity for the specialists in different economy and social spheres, uncertainty either for the general situation development or definite territories destiny, etc.

# CONCLUSION

Resilience is commonly understood as the capacity to withstand, absorb, cope with and adjust to varied types of threats, both environmental and human-made (Adini, Stolero & Peleg, (2022). According to the analysis of the World Bank, conducted in 2023, Ukrainians have been resilient in the face of economic adversity, have had deprivation moderated by reliance on other family members and the government, and have begun readjusting to the new realities (World Bank Group, 2024).

As international trade is one of the most powerful tools to help a country cope with the homemade challenges, the analysis of either Ukraine's international commodity trade or its components testify to its changeable dynamics in general. More detailed, in 2022 we observe the decrease of either the country's exports or imports if compared to the previous year, which can be explained by the direct war influence. Consequently, in 2023 the exports decrease with the simultaneous imports increase can be observed, being another, more deep war influence as the country has scarcer resources to maintain and increase both its inland production and exports, which, in turn, provoked the increased demand of different commodities, that had to be extensively imported. The lower capacity to export accompanied by a greater demand for imports, among the other factors, testify for the decreasing of Ukraine's war resilience.

The general tendency for the commodity exports of Ukraine during the war years is the intensification for the shift of the exports commodity structure into the agri-food direction, while its un-diversification remained practically unchanged, that is rather high. In addition, it is to be noted, that either the industrial orientation or the commodity imports diversification didn't change a lot during the war years with minor changes of the commodity shares. The trend lines for Ukraine's international trade, exports and imports have an upward direction to the time period of 2014 – 2015 with the opposite, that is downward, one afterwards. Therefore, the projections for the next two time periods are lower, than the last data available in all the three data sets. So, the results of the conducted research testifies to the decreasing level of the country's resilience to the war, if being measured according to its international trade analysis. Of course, international trade amount/value is only one of the components, the analysis of which can notify about a country's resilience level. But, when talking about a country, that is having war actions taking place on its territory, international trade increase in its importance giving the country financial and non-financial sources for its withstanding and continuous functioning under the extreme circumstances of a war. While having in mind the research expanding, one should bear in mind that many factors influence Ukraine's international trade amount/value in particular and, thereby, the country's resilience to war in general, like the annexation of about 20% of the country's territory, the logistics problems for the goods' export/import, the agricultural land area, that cannot be cultivated because of the war actions going on on them, mines and pollution, insufficient number of workers and so on. But the way and strength of the said factors influencing Ukraine's international trade currently with the attempt to make its projections would be a topic for the future research.

The research itself as well as its results, presented in the given article, can be of great interest and help either for inland or foreign politicians (and not European only as the mentioned war had its direct and indirect influence on many countries and processes on the global level), public administration officials, big and small companies indulged into international trade, decision makers of all the levels, academic society representatives as well as experienced and beginners in statistics and data analysis.

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