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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY RISKS AND TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

*The article analyzes Ukraine's international trade in the context of war risks and the transformation of the world economy. It is substantiated that war changes the architecture of foreign trade operations due to the destruction of infrastructure, disruption of logistics, the increase in the cost of insurance and lending, and the increase in country risk. It is shown that parallel global shifts (regionalization, market fragmentation, strengthening of geoeconomic blocs) cause the reorientation of Ukraine's trade to more institutionally protected markets, primarily the EU, and form structural changes in the commodity and geographical structure of exports. The risk architecture of Ukraine's international trade is systematized and key management responses to physical, logistical, financial, and institutional threats are identified. Based on the scenario approach, alternative trajectories of trade development (adaptive, integration, risk and recovery) are identified and it is proven that the stability of the trade system depends on the ability to combine security solutions with institutional adaptation and modernization of logistics. The conclusion is made about the need for a proactive trade policy aimed at diversifying export channels, increasing supply reliability and integrating Ukraine into transformed value chains.*

*Keywords: international trade of Ukraine, military risks, logistics, structural shifts, regionalization, European integration, scenario analysis, trade stability.*

*Tabl. 3. Lit. 15.*

*DOI: 10.32752/1993-6788-2026-1-296-319-327*

*Peer-reviewed, approved and placed: 18.02.2026*

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## МІЖНАРОДНА ТОРГІВЛЯ УКРАЇНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННИХ РИЗИКІВ ТА ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ СВІТОВОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

*У статті проаналізовано міжнародну торгівлю України в умовах воєнних ризиків та трансформації світової економіки. Обґрунтовано, що війна змінює архітектуру зовнішньоторговельних операцій через руйнування інфраструктури, порушення логістики, зростання вартості страхування й кредитування та підвищення крайнього ризику. Показано, що паралельні глобальні зрушення (регіоналізація, фрагментація ринків, посилення гео економічних блоків) спричиняють переорієнтацію торгівлі України на більш інституційно захищені ринки, передусім ЄС, та формують структурні зміни у товарній і географічній структурі експорту.*

*Систематизовано ризикову архітектуру міжнародної торгівлі України та виокремлено ключові управлінські реакції на фізичні, логістичні, фінансові й інституційні загрози. На основі сценарного підходу визначено альтернативні траєкторії розвитку торгівлі (адаптаційну, інтеграційну, ризикову та відновлювальну) і доведено, що стійкість торговельної системи залежить від здатності поєднати безпекові рішення з*

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*інституційною адаптацією та модернізацією логістики. Зроблено висновок про необхідність проактивної торговельної політики, спрямованої на диверсифікацію каналів експорту, підвищення надійності постачання та інтеграцію України у трансформовані ланцюги створення доданої вартості.*

*Ключові слова: міжнародна торгівля України, воєнні ризики, логістика, структурні зсуви, регіоналізація, євроінтеграція, сценарний аналіз, торговельна стійкість.*

**Problem statement.** Full-scale military operations on the territory of Ukraine have become one of the most powerful factors in the destabilization of international trade in Europe and the world in recent decades. The war has radically changed the conditions for the functioning of foreign economic activity, disrupting established logistics routes, export-import chains, and mechanisms for financing and insurance of trade transactions. At the same time, these processes are taking place against the backdrop of a profound transformation of the world economy, caused by deglobalization trends, increased regionalization, the growing role of geoeconomic blocs, and a revision of the principles of the international division of labor. In such conditions, Ukraine's international trade acquires a dual character: on the one hand, it acts as a source of macroeconomic stability and foreign exchange earnings, and on the other, it is extremely vulnerable to military, political, and logistical risks. This highlights the need for a comprehensive analysis of Ukraine's international trade not only from the perspective of the dynamics of export and import volumes, but also taking into account changes in the risk structure, adaptation mechanisms, and strategic development prospects in the context of the transformation of the world economy.

**Analysis of publications.** In scientific research, international trade is traditionally analyzed through the prism of comparative advantages, trade flows and the effects of economic openness. At the same time, modern works increasingly pay attention to the influence of geopolitical factors, sanction regimes and military conflicts on world trade. Researchers emphasize that war transforms not only the volume of trade transactions, but also the logic of international economic relations, strengthening the role of security factors in making trade decisions [1-7].

A separate body of scientific works is devoted to the transformation of the world economy, in particular, the processes of deglobalization, market fragmentation and the growth of the role of regional trade unions. In this context, Ukraine's international trade is considered as an element of broader geoeconomic changes. At the same time, the issue of the systemic combination of military risks and structural transformations of the world economy in the analysis of Ukrainian international trade remains insufficiently studied [8-14].

**Presentation of the main results.** War risks significantly change the architecture of Ukraine's international trade, transforming not only the volumes and directions of foreign trade flows, but also the very principles of organizing trade activities. The impact of war extends to all key components of international trade — from the physical possibility of exporting and importing to the conditions of contracting, financial support and trust between trading partners. The destruction of production and transport infrastructure, damage to ports, warehouses and logistics hubs, as well as restrictions on access to individual transport corridors significantly narrow export opportunities and increase Ukraine's dependence on alternative, often less efficient supply

routes. The blocking of traditional transport routes and the need to reorient logistics lead to an increase in the duration of deliveries, increased transportation costs and a decrease in the predictability of the fulfillment of contractual obligations. This, in turn, complicates long-term planning of export operations and reduces the attractiveness of Ukrainian suppliers for foreign counterparties. An additional factor of pressure is the growth of insurance premiums, restrictions on access to trade financing and the increase in the cost of credit resources, which increases the overall level of transaction costs and negatively affects the price competitiveness of Ukrainian goods on world markets [2; 5; 9; 12].

Under such conditions, Ukraine's international trade is increasingly losing the features of classical market interaction and acquiring the features of activities closely related to the military-political context. Trade decisions are increasingly made taking into account security factors, political guarantees and international support, and not solely on the basis of economic expediency. This leads to an increase in the role of the state and international institutions in supporting exports, providing risk insurance and creating conditions for maintaining Ukraine's presence on world markets. As a result, military risks not only limit current trade opportunities, but also form a new model of Ukraine's international trade, in which economic efficiency is closely intertwined with security and geopolitical factors.

**Table 1. Risk architecture of Ukraine's international trade in wartime**

Risk Level	Nature of risk	Manifestation in international trade	Impact on trade operations	Management response	Long-term consequences
Physical	Infrastructure destruction	Damage to ports, railways, warehouses	Limitations on export opportunities	Route diversification	Restructuring trade logistics
Logistics	Disruption of routes	Blockage of ports, overloading of borders	Increasing delivery costs	Alternative transport corridors	Change in export geography
Financial	Increasing insurance and credit costs	Increasing transaction costs	Reduction in contract volumes	Risk hedging, state guarantees	Preservation of trade activity
Institutional	Regulatory and sanction restrictions	Changes in customs and trade regimes	Redistribution of trade directions	Harmonization with EU norms	Reorientation to European markets
Currency	Exchange rate fluctuations	Instability of settlements	Reduced revenue predictability	Currency planning	Increased financial prudence
Contractual	Non-fulfillment of obligations	Termination or freezing of contracts	Loss of partners	Review of contract terms	Change in forms of international cooperation
Reputational	Increased country risk	Limitations of cooperation with new partners	Narrowing of the circle of counterparties	State support for exports	Long-term image effect
Technological	Disruption of digital chains	Limitations of access to IT solutions	Complications in foreign economic activity management	Digital adaptation	Acceleration of digital transformation

As shown in Table 1, war risks form a complex multi-level system of restrictions that simultaneously covers the operational, financial and strategic dimensions of Ukraine's international trade. At the operational level, these risks manifest themselves in disrupting the continuity of export-import operations, reducing the

throughput capacity of the logistics infrastructure and increasing uncertainty about the timing and volume of supplies. This forces foreign economic activity entities to operate under conditions of increased operating costs and constant adjustment of trade routes and contract terms. At the financial level, war risks increase restrictions on access to external financing, increase the cost of insurance of trade operations and reduce the willingness of foreign partners to enter into long-term contracts, which negatively affects the stability of export revenues. The strategic dimension of risks is associated with the need to revise foreign trade policy, diversify sales markets and rethink Ukraine's role in global value chains in conditions of prolonged instability [1; 3; 7; 11; 14].

In parallel with the military challenges, a profound transformation of the world economy is taking place, which is fundamentally changing the structure of demand for Ukrainian exports and the conditions for access to international markets. Increasing regionalization, fragmentation of world markets and the growing importance of economic security lead to the fact that importing countries are increasingly focused on the reliability of suppliers, political stability and geographical proximity. In this context, the role of strategic goods, in particular food, energy resources and critical raw materials, is growing, which creates new opportunities for Ukrainian exports, but at the same time puts forward stricter requirements for quality, logistics and regulatory compliance. Such changes stimulate the reorientation of Ukraine's international trade towards more stable and predictable markets, primarily European ones, which provide institutional support, simplified access to markets and mechanisms of trade preferences. At the same time, this reorientation is accompanied by profound structural shifts in the commodity and geographical structure of trade, which is manifested in a change in the ratio between raw material and processed exports, a reduction in presence in traditional markets and an increase in dependence on a limited number of trading partners. As a result, Ukraine's international trade is taking on a new character, in which adaptation to military risks is combined with the need to integrate into a transformed world economy focused on regional stability and strategic complementarity. The further development of Ukraine's international trade in the outlined conditions requires a rethinking not only of the current mechanisms for responding to risks, but also of approaches to the formation of long-term trade stability. Military threats and global structural shifts actually force foreign economic activity entities to move from a reactive model of behavior to a proactive one, within which the key is not the minimization of individual losses, but ensuring the continuity of trade flows in a changing environment. This means that international trade increasingly relies on diversifying logistics channels, using alternative financing instruments, and expanding the range of partnerships [3; 5; 8; 13].

In the context of the transformation of the world economy, the importance of institutional factors that determine the ability of countries to integrate into regional trade spaces is increasing. For Ukraine, this is manifested in the gradual harmonization of trade rules, standards and procedures with European norms, which creates the prerequisites for reducing uncertainty in trade relations and increasing trust from foreign partners. At the same time, such institutional adaptation requires significant efforts from the side of business, related to the modernization of production processes, improving product quality and compliance with complex regulatory requirements.

A special role in the new configuration of international trade is played by Ukraine's ability to integrate into transformed value chains. Changing the structure of demand on world markets opens up opportunities for a transition from the export of mainly raw materials to deeper processing and production of goods with higher added value. However, the implementation of such a transition directly depends on the stability of trade conditions, access to financial resources and the availability of effective logistics infrastructure, which in wartime conditions remains a significant challenge.

In this context, Ukraine's international trade is increasingly taking on the features of a strategic instrument of economic stability, and not just a channel for obtaining foreign exchange earnings. The ability to maintain a presence in foreign markets, adapt the commodity structure of exports and build long-term trade relations is becoming an important factor in macroeconomic stability and post-war recovery. Therefore, the further evolution of Ukraine's international trade will be determined not only by the course of military events, but also by the effectiveness of strategic decisions regarding integration into a new model of the world economy, focused on regional interdependence, security and sustainable development. Structural shifts in Ukraine's international trade in the context of global transformation are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Structural shifts in Ukraine's international trade in the context of global transformation**

Parameter	Pre-war model	Current transformation
Export geography	Globally diversified	European concentration
Commodity structure	Commodity orientation	Strengthening the role of critical goods
Logistics	Sea routes	Land and multimodal
Trade relations	Commercial	Geoeconomically driven
Contract policy	Long-term agreements	Flexible and short-term contracts
Financial calculations	Market instruments	State guarantees and insurance
Regulatory environment	National rules	Harmonization with EU norms
Role of the state	Limited intervention	Active trade coordination
Logic of export	Volume orientation	Focus on sustainability

The changes reflected in Table 2 indicate a profound transition from the classical model of international trade, which was based mainly on the principles of comparative advantages, cost minimization and economic benefit maximization, to an adaptive model in which economic expediency is closely intertwined with security, political and institutional considerations. In modern conditions, the effectiveness of trade operations is increasingly assessed not only by price or volume indicators, but also by the ability to ensure supply stability, reduce the risks of interruption of logistics chains and meet the strategic interests of partner countries. Such a transformation changes the role of the state in the field of international trade, strengthening the importance of trade diplomacy, mechanisms of state support for exports and coordination of actions with international institutions. In the long term, the development of Ukraine's international trade will be determined by the scenario of its integration into the transformed world economy, which is in a state of structural restructuring and rethinking of global economic relations. Military risks do not disappear instantly even

after the end of the active phase of the conflict, as their consequences persist in the form of increased investor caution, changed logistics routes and transformed trade priorities. Under such conditions, the key task becomes the formation of sustainable trade trajectories that can ensure economic stability and predictability of foreign trade flows even in conditions of high uncertainty of the global environment [1; 5; 9; 11; 15].

The implementation of this task requires not only the restoration of physical infrastructure and expansion of access to external markets, but also a strategic rethinking of Ukraine's place in global trade chains. This involves a transition from situational adaptation to a long-term trade strategy focused on diversifying sales markets, deepening the processing of export products and integration into regional economic spaces. Ultimately, it is Ukraine's ability to combine adaptation to military risks with the use of the opportunities of the transformed world economy that will determine the sustainability and competitiveness of its international trade in the medium and long term. Table 3 shows the scenario trajectories of the development of Ukraine's international trade (Table 3).

**Table 3. Scenario trajectories of the development of Ukraine's international trade**

Scenario	Key characteristic	Economic result
Adaptive	Partial stabilization of trade	Preserving export potential
Integrative	Deepening trade with the EU	Structural renewal of exports
Risky	Continued military instability	Limiting foreign markets
Restorative	Post-war reconstruction	Expanding trade opportunities

The scenario analysis of the development of Ukraine's international trade shows that in the conditions of military risks and global transformation of the world economy, the country's trading system is in a state of increased volatility and strategic uncertainty. Each of the proposed scenarios reflects alternative development trajectories, the implementation of which depends on a combination of security, economic and institutional factors. The adaptation scenario demonstrates the possibility of preserving export potential through flexible adaptation to restrictions, diversification of routes and support for critically important industries. The integration scenario emphasizes the strategic role of deepening trade and economic ties with the European Union as a factor in the structural renewal of exports, harmonization of standards and increasing the long-term competitiveness of Ukrainian manufacturers.

The risk scenario focuses on the threats associated with prolonged military instability, which can lead to the narrowing of external markets, increased transaction costs and increased dependence on a limited number of trading partners. At the same time, the recovery scenario reveals the potential of post-war reconstruction as an impetus for expanding trade opportunities, modernizing infrastructure, and integrating Ukraine into global value chains. In general, the conclusion is made that the sustainability of Ukraine's international trade in modern conditions is determined by its ability to function as a dynamic and adaptive system, in which strategic decisions must take into account not only economic feasibility, but also security challenges and long-term global structural shifts. This necessitates the formation of a proactive trade

policy focused on flexibility, integration, and recovery. Thus, Ukraine's international trade in the context of military risks and the transformation of the world economy is acquiring the features of a dynamic, adaptive system, in which strategic decisions are determined not only by economic efficiency, but also by the ability to respond to security challenges and global structural shifts.

**Conclusions.** The conducted research gives grounds to assert that Ukraine's international trade in the conditions of military risks and transformation of the world economy undergoes profound qualitative changes that go far beyond the temporary reduction in export or import volumes. War acts as a system-forming factor that changes the logic of foreign economic activity, transforms the structure of trade flows and significantly affects the mechanisms of trade decision-making. Under such conditions, international trade ceases to function solely on the basis of market incentives and increasingly depends on security, political and institutional factors. It is substantiated that military risks form a multi-level system of restrictions that simultaneously affects the operational implementation of trade transactions, financial support for exports and strategic guidelines for the development of foreign economic relations. Destruction of infrastructure, disruption of logistics, growth in insurance and credit costs lead to increased transaction costs and a decrease in the competitiveness of Ukrainian goods. In response, international trade entities are forced to move to more flexible and adaptive models of interaction with foreign partners, which changes the very nature of trade relations. It is proven that in parallel with military challenges, a deep transformation of the world economy is taking place, which strengthens regionalization, fragmentation of markets and the growth of the role of strategic goods. In such an environment, Ukraine's international trade is gradually reoriented to more stable and institutionally protected markets, primarily European ones. At the same time, this reorientation is accompanied by structural shifts in the commodity and geographical structure of exports, which, on the one hand, opens up new opportunities for integration into regional economic spaces, and on the other, increases dependence on a limited circle of trading partners.

It is established that changes in the structure of Ukraine's international trade indicate a transition to an adaptive model, within which economic efficiency is closely combined with the requirements of security, reliability of supply and political predictability. This model changes the role of the state in foreign trade, increasing the importance of trade diplomacy, mechanisms for insurance of military risks, support for exporters and coordination of actions with international financial and trade institutions. In these conditions, the state becomes an active participant in the formation of trade trajectories, and not only a regulator of trade processes. In the long term, the sustainability of Ukraine's international trade will depend on the ability to combine adaptation to military risks with the use of opportunities arising from the transformation of the world economy. The formation of stable trade trajectories requires a strategic rethinking of Ukraine's place in global and regional value chains, diversification of sales markets, deepening the processing of export products and the development of multimodal logistics. It is the transition from a situational response to crisis challenges to a long-term, structurally oriented trade strategy that will determine Ukraine's competitiveness and economic sustainability in the medium and long term.

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