

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY**

Faculty of Management and Business
Department of International Economic Relations, Business & Management

Bachelor's Qualification Work

Ukrainian-Polish cooperation: pre-war realities and post-war prospects

(based on the World Evangelical Alliance case)

Bachelor student of the 4th year of study

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Field of Study 29 – International Relations

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Educational program –

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Abstract: Ukrainian-Polish Cooperation: Pre-war Realities and post-war Prospects

The work focuses on cooperation in different aspects between Ukraine and Poland. It is visible, that cooperation between these countries made a positive impact on both of them. After the start of the full-scale russian invasion in 2022, Poland became a critical partner for Ukraine, as can be seen in accepting refugees, military aid, and economic relations. However, different challenges were faced. For instance, the border blockade by Polish farmers created tough relations in the political aspect of relationships between Poland and Ukraine.

When doing the research, the experience and materials from the “World Evangelical Alliance” were used. The impact of this organization can be well defined by its participation and collaboration with Polish organizations at the beginning of the war when a lot of Ukrainians fled to Poland.

Keywords: cooperation, economic cooperation, russo-Ukrainian war, Poland, Ukraine

Анотація: Україно-Польська Кооперація: Довоєнні Реалії та Післявоєнні Перспективи

Робота фокусується на кооперації між Україною та Польщею у різних сферах. Чітко видно, що кооперація між цими країнами позитивно вплинула на обидві держави. Після початку повномасштабного російського вторгнення у 2022 році, Польща стала критичним партнером для України, що можна побачити у ставленні до біженців, військової допомоги, та економічних відносин. Проте, ця кооперація зіштовхнулася з багатьма перешкодами. До прикладу, блокада кордону Польськими фермерами спричинила значну напруженість у політичних стосунках між Польщею та Україною.

У дослідженнях для цієї роботи було використано матеріали Світового Євангельського Альянсу. Важливість цієї організації визначено її активною участю та колаборацією з Польськими організаціями на початку

війни, коли велика кількість Українців були вимушені шукати притулку в Польщі.

Ключові слова: кооперація, економічна кооперація, російсько-Українська війна, Польща, Україна

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Head of Department



Prof. Zharova L.V.
“09” May 2024

TASK

FOR BACHELOR'S QUALIFICATION WORK OF STUDENT

Anna Faiura

1. Topic of the bachelor's qualification work

Ukrainian-Polish cooperation: pre-war realities and post-war prospects
(based on the World Evangelical Alliance case)

Supervisor of the bachelor's qualification work **Natalya Amalian, Ph.D. in Economics**

Which was approved by Order of University from “25” September 2023 № 25-09/2023-4k

2. Deadline for bachelor's qualification work submission **“25” April 2024.**

3. Data-out to the bachelor's qualification work

Materials from internship received during consultation with representatives of the company. Information from open resources in the Internet, official reporting of financial and economic activities of the enterprise.

4. Contents of the explanatory note (list of issues to be developed)

There are three main topics a student should develop in this work:

1. Pre-war Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

2. *Wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation (on the example of the activities of World Evangelical Alliance*

3. **RESULTS AND POST-WAR PROSPECTS OF UKRAINIAN-POLISH COOPERATION**

5. List of graphic material (with exact indication of any mandatory drawings)

Graphs and figures for analysis of economical and statistical information on the company and its development, visualization of mechanism of development, etc.

6. Date of issue of the assignment December 4, 2023

Time Schedule

№	The title of the parts of the qualification paper (work)	Deadlines	Notes
1.	I part of bachelor thesis	10.12.2023	In time
2.	II part of bachelor thesis	27.02.2024	In time
3.	Introduction, conclusions, summary	25.04.2024	In time
4.	Pre-defense of the thesis	30.04.2024	In time

Student



Supervisor



Conclusions. *The bachelor qualification work was designed according to the requirements: it contains all necessary parts of scientific research with the practical recommendations. The paper was written on the basis of the analysis of specific aspects of the activity of the 'World Evangelical Alliance' and its branch The Response - Ukraine Special Task Force (TRUST) - established to coordinate efforts with evangelical churches to serve the immediate and long-term needs of people who are affected by the ongoing war. The study provides a deep analysis of the performance of Trust, contributing to the understanding of the real level of assistance of Poland to Ukraine in 2022-2024. The practical recommendations for enhancing future Ukrainian-Polish cooperation (on the basis of the analysis of the flaws of contemporary relations) are formulated correctly and focused on the main goal and tasks of the work. Student takes active part in scientific life of the University, participating in students' conferences. In general, if successful defense, the thesis can claim to be "excellent".*

Supervisor



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INTRODUCTION

This bachelor's work is devoted to the relations between two countries whose history has been forming for a long time and is now in an essential and quite active phase. Neighborhood and geopolitics have always been of great importance in the destinies of countries and their relations. Still, after the start of the Russian aggression on the territory of Ukraine, this issue became critical. This is important not only for Ukraine, which receives all kinds of support from Poland but also for Poland itself because Russian aggression and gluttony may not end with Ukraine alone.

Relations between neighboring countries are, in itself, an important topic. Countries spend much effort and years establishing economic paths, cooperation, social relations, etc. Of course, this is influenced by the geographical location because, for example, it facilitates the logistics work during import or export.

Despite the rather complex social and informational-psychological history, Ukrainian-Polish political relations have developed quite successfully since the early 1990s. Poland became one of the first countries in the world to recognize the sovereignty of Ukraine and its state independence. Over time, bilateral relations between Ukraine and Poland in both states acquired the status of a strategic partnership. At the same time, the political leadership of both Ukraine and Poland sought to soften the perception in the public consciousness of their countries of painful moments of the common historical past according to the principle of "we forgive and ask for forgiveness."

The purpose of this bachelor's work is to analyze and evaluate various directions of relations between Poland and Ukraine. One of the directions is Ukrainian-Polish trade and economic relations in modern realities whose purpose is forming scientifically based recommendations for the development of mutually beneficial cross-border cooperation, taking into account national, political, and social interests.

The importance of the partnership between Ukraine and Poland today is also explained by pragmatic reasons. After all, even after the structural changes of recent years, Poland has retained significant interests in Eastern Europe. They are mainly concentrated in Ukraine, which, after the Revolution of Dignity, chose a course for

membership in the EU and NATO, which has now become even more critical and decisive after the start of a full-scale invasion. For Ukraine, this path to the West runs through Poland.

That is a reason why Ukrainian-Polish relations need a comprehensive understanding of the conditions of the new geopolitical situation that has developed in the world after the beginning of Russia's aggression against Ukraine. It is also important that both states, in many cases, jointly approach the formation and implementation of their foreign policy activities through the establishment of strategic partnership relations.

In this paper, we will consider specifics in the history of the formation of Ukraine and Poland as two sovereign and independent states and their relations during this history, modern economic relations between the countries, and the impact of the war on them. It will also consider the importance of the economic activity of the World Evangelical Alliance in Poland and how it affects the economy of both countries. Also, we will pay attention to future prospects of cooperation between Ukraine and Poland and how to manage relations on different levels despite the wartime in Ukraine. And as we all believe, in times when the war is over, there are new possibilities in this relationship for the countries.

To be more specific, the historical background of Ukraine and Poland is going to be analyzed as separate countries and their common history, conflicts, and what they led to. In the economic part, we will see the dynamics of trade in goods and services between Poland and Ukraine. Moreover, we will learn about the Program Interreg NEXT Polska – Ukraina 2021-2027 and how it influences the countries.

Chapter 2 is dedicated to the present time, which is difficult for Ukraine. This is the time from the beginning of the full-scale invasion until now. The aspect of economic relations between Poland and Ukraine and how the war affected them will be considered. The analysis was based on economic statistics of Ukraine, data on imports and exports, etc. Also, certain challenges are caused by the interests of the parties and what they lead to. The analysis was based on articles from various magazines.

The activity of the World Evangelical Alliance in Poland and the impact it had on Polish-Ukrainian relations will also be considered and analyzed.

The objects of the research are Ukraine and Poland.

The subject of research is Ukrainian–Polish cooperation.

Research methods that are used in the paper are collecting and comparing statistical data and open-source information, using personal experience and an internship paper that was written by me previously, and reading and analyzing articles regarding the topic.

The aim of the paper is to analyze Ukrainian-Polish cooperation in different periods. To achieve the goal, the following tasks were defined:

1. To explore the history of Poland and Ukraine.
2. To go over specifics of pre-war Ukrainian-Polish economic relations and the influence of Poland's accession to the EU on relations with Ukraine.
3. To survey the topic of Ukrainian-Polish cooperation on the eve of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine, for example, Program Interreg NEXT Polska – Ukraina 2021-2027.
4. To review the specifics of wartime Ukrainian-Polish economic relations and what does influence them.
5. To investigate issues faced by wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation, especially the ongoing ones.
6. To analyze the influence of the “World Evangelical Alliance” on Ukrainian-Polish cooperation.
7. To review the results of wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation and, simply, what was done during this period.
8. To go over the Post-war prospects of the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation.
9. To conclude the whole paper and also be dedicated to propositions.

Work is carried out on 61 sheets containing five tables and seven figures. References include 66 literature sources.

CHAPTER 1. PRE-WAR UKRAINIAN-POLISH COOPERATION

1.1 History of the Ukrainian-Polish relationship

Ukraine and Poland both have a rich and fascinating history. Their relationship has its own ups and downs up to this day. Learning the history of both countries will open our eyes to see how important it is to build strong connections with neighbors and how they influence the economy, social relations, power, and impact.

Poland and Ukraine (then Kyivan Rus) were formed as political units at about the same time, namely in the 9th and 10th centuries. Relations between Poland and Kyivan Rus were marked by occasional military interventions as each side pursued its own goals or supported a rival faction in a neighboring state, as well as by customary dynastic marriages arranged to achieve diplomatic security. Each of the countries faced war with external enemies, which made enmity between them (which would have the goal of territorial expansion) an unlikely prospect. Both states lived in a state of approximate equilibrium, and for almost 300 years, the border between them did not change significantly.

By the end of this chapter, we will be able to make conclusions about the historical background of Ukraine and Poland and their positions regarding each other. Based on this analysis, we will see how Ukrainian-Polish relations can be affected today and what future prospects are.

To be able to analyze the Ukrainian-Polish relationship, firstly, we need to understand their history. And in my opinion, the best way to do it is to analyze them separately and then move into their relationships. It is quite important to see and analyze the conditions that they were in, their historical background, the “beginning” of both countries and how they are related to each other. After this we will slightly move into their relationship to see how we made it up to these days.

Ukraine:

Our history began with Kyivan Rus, which thrived from the 9th to the 13th century, uniting the lands from the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea. In 882, Prince Oleg killed

the Kyiv rulers Askold and Dir in order to make Kyiv the "mother of all russian cities" and protect itself from the attack of the Scandinavian tribes (Varyangs). Then, the Rurik dynasty descendants came to power, and their names are well known to us: Igor, Olga, Svyatoslav, Volodymyr the Great, and Yaroslav the Wise.

Svyatoslav had three sons, and with each following generation, an increasing number of descendants found it increasingly difficult to divide power among themselves. It all ended with internecine wars: the nation's lands were divided into small pieces, and the Mongol-Tatar tribes finally destroyed them. Ukraine passed into the possession of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Moscow State, and the Khazar Khaganate. (L'Officiel, 24.08.2022)

Due to the division of Ukraine between three different states, the Ukrainians themselves did not fully support the idea of national reunification. They were unable to find common ground in the issue, and in 1678, Ukraine was divided along the Dnieper River. The years following were prosperous as hetmans—the new leaders—abolished serfdom, built churches, introduced democracy, and gave the people lands that previously belonged to the Polish burghers.

In 1917, after the February Revolution, during which the monarchy was overthrown, Ukrainian ethnic lands gained autonomy as part of the Russian Empire. The Bolsheviks came to Ukraine, trying to force Ukrainians into a communist ideology. Just then, the Nazis entered the territory of the Ukrainian People's Republic (the First World War was outside), and the Bolsheviks temporarily returned to Russia. In order to protect itself from war, Ukraine, not having a strong army at the time, took a neutral position.

The Central Council signed a peace agreement with the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians, according to which it undertook to provide food for the German soldiers. Because of this, the Entente countries refused to recognize the independence of Ukraine, and the "white" monarchists from England and France dreamed of restoring the Russian Empire (with Ukraine as part of it). (L'Officiel, 24.08.2022)

At the end of the 1980s, protests began in the countries of the Eastern Bloc. By 1990, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and then Lithuania, Georgia, Estonia, Latvia, Moldova, and Armenia left the Soviet Union. The economy of the USSR was collapsing, people

were tired of constant deficits, and the reconstruction did not live up to expectations. It was clear that the Soviet ideology had died. (Armyinform, 2022)

Ukraine began the process of leaving the Soviet Union on July 16, 1990, by adopting the Declaration on State Sovereignty. After the failure of the August putsch, a coup d'état after which Gorbachev relinquished power, Ukraine declared independence.

Poland:

The history of Poland has more than a thousand rich years, from medieval tribes, Christianization, and monarchy, having in history the Golden Age of Poland, expansionism, and the formation of one of the largest European states, not also excluding its disintegration and divisions, two world wars, communism and, finally, the restoration of democracy.

The beginning of Polish history can be traced back to ancient times, when the territory of modern Poland was inhabited by various tribes, namely Celts, Scythians, Germanic clans, Sarmatians, Slavs, and Balts. However, the West Slavic Lechyts, the closest ancestors of ethnic Poles, established permanent settlements on Polish lands in the early Middle Ages.

Poland was founded as a state under the leadership of the Piast dynasty, which ruled the country in the 10th-14th centuries. Historical records of the Polish state begin with the reign of Prince Mieszko I, whose reign began sometime in 963 and lasted until his death in 992. The fact that Mieszko converted to Christianity in 966 after marrying Princess Dubravka of Bohemia is considered a significant event, and she was an ardent Christian. This event is known as the "Baptism of Poland," and its date is often used to mark the symbolic beginning of Polish statehood. The Baptism of Poland took place on Holy Saturday, April 14, 966, although historians still debate the exact location, with the cities of Poznań and Gniezno being the most likely locations. Mieszko completed the unification of Lekhit tribal lands, which was fundamental for the existence of the new country. (History Maps)

The royal family of Mieszki ruled Poland until the end of the 14th century, then it died out. This forced Poland to look elsewhere for a new king, and after a brief political "romance" with Hungary, Poland's Queen Jadwiga married the Grand Duke of Lithuania, marking the beginning of a long alliance between the two nations. The alliance eventually grew into the creation of one country - the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. (Oleksiak, 2022)

Approximately 150 years between the beginning of the 16th and the first decades of the 17th century went down in history as the Golden Age of Polish culture. In the middle of the 17th century, this huge political body began to weaken. The strengthening of the Russian kingdom, the kingdoms of Prussia and Sweden, as well as the desire of the Ukrainian Cossacks for independence, led to a gradual narrowing of the territory and political importance of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Numerous conflicts among the nobility caused the destabilization of the internal order and increased the vulnerability of the state. This difficult period for the then Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth lasted approximately 100 years. (Oleksiak, 2022)

After long but unsuccessful attempts to restore Poland's independence, a good (for Poland) coincidence finally appeared, namely the beginning of the First World War and serious subsequent changes on the political map of Europe. About two million Polish soldiers fought on the front lines of World War I, supporting the armies of the Triple Entente, while the Polish political elite tried to convince the Franco-Russian-British alliance to restore Poland's independence. Thanks to these efforts, as well as many favorable events (such as the revolutions in Russia and Germany), Poland regained its independence on November 11, 1918. (Zashkil'nyak L.O.)

In foreign policy, Poland followed a clear anti-Soviet policy. In 1934, a non-aggression pact was signed with Germany, and in 1938, a conflict between Poland and Lithuania was provoked, in which the latter was defended by the USSR. In the autumn of the same year, as a result of the Munich Agreement, Poland annexed part of the lands of Czechoslovakia.

However, fascist Germany gave Poland ultimatums: annexation of Gdańsk to the Reich, construction of two highways through Poland to East Prussia, review of Poland's

western borders, ensuring the rights of German minorities, etc. All this worsened Polish-German relations. Poland signed an agreement with England on mutual assistance, according to which the latter undertook to provide support to Poland in the event of a threat from other countries. (Osvita.ua, 2012)

In the early 1980s, the worsening economic situation and Poland's inability to pay its international debts forced communist leaders to raise consumer prices. (Macei Korkuts, Lukasz Kaminsky, 2016) The society, which was already living in very difficult conditions, reacted instantly by starting strikes and protests. This was the beginning of the last phase of the struggle between the communist regime and Polish society.

The level of protests forced the authorities to make concessions. A social contract was signed, as a result of which the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union "Solidarity" was born, headed by Lech Walesa. Despite the difficulties created by the government, "Solidarity" covered the entire country with its activities. In 1981, it included almost 10 million Poles. It was the largest organization in world history that arose from the bottom in such a short time. (Korkuts, Kaminsky, 2016)

Ultimately, all this led to a peaceful revolution that freed Poland from Soviet rule and started the revolutions of 1989, a series of historic events that broke up the Soviet bloc and ended the Cold War.

Ukrainian-Polish relationship:

The new age in terms of the relationship between Ukraine and Poland can be displayed by the sequence of unfortunate and intense events. Relationships between two neighboring countries were quite tough, and here we can see what events, government regimes, and historical background influenced it.

“The Ukrainian-Polish war (1918–1919) had four stages: the first was the armed struggle for Lviv on November 1-22, 1918; the second — formation and stabilization of the front in December 1918 — January 1919; the third — the struggle for the initiative in February-April 1919; the fourth — the retreat of the Galician army behind Zbruch in May-July 1919.” (Lytvyn, 2019)

At the time when the Second World War began and the attack of Hitler's Germany on Poland, the Ukrainian population was in an oppressed state. The chauvinistic policy of the interwar Second Commonwealth was aimed at cultural, social, economic, and religious discrimination of Ukrainians. It is for this reason that during the German-Polish war, Ukrainians did not show great loyalty and help to the Polish state.

Despite the fact that about 120,000 mobilized Ukrainian soldiers fought against the Nazis in the ranks of the Polish Army, Western Ukraine was engulfed in insurgent demonstrations organized by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). Almost 8,000 members of the organization took part in performances in 183 settlements, with the support of thousands of sympathetic villagers. This was the first time in the Second World War that punitive actions were carried out against Ukrainian villages by the Polish military. (Khmelnyskyi Regional Military Administration, 2016)

In the fall of 1942, the conflict began to gather momentum in the territories of Nadsiania and Podlasie (General Governorate). In November 1942 - February 1943, the Nazis evicted Poles from their villages, settling Ukrainians in these places. The units of the Home Army saw in this "the cooperation of Ukrainians with the Germans against the Poles," and for this reason, in March 1943, actions of revenge by the Poles began, which resulted in the mass murder of Ukrainians.

In 1989, the foundations of a new model of Polish-Ukrainian relations were laid. After the democratic forces led by "Solidarity" came to power in Warsaw, a group of Polish parliamentarians arrived in Kyiv for the founding congress of the People's Movement of Ukraine. As a result, they supported the aspirations of the national democratic forces of Ukraine.

"Poland was the first country to recognize Ukraine's independence declared on December 2, 1991. Poland was with Ukraine in all difficult moments: during the Orange Revolution and the Revolution of Dignity. And Poland is with Ukraine today in the time of the ongoing difficult conflict in the eastern part of the country and Crimea's occupation," Andrzej Duda, President of the Republic of Poland. (The official website of the President of the Republic of Poland, 2016)

On January 8, 1992, diplomatic relations were established between the two states.

On May 18, 1992, the interstate Ukrainian-Polish Agreement on Good Neighborliness, Friendly Relations, and Cooperation was signed. (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, 2023)

As we can see from this chapter, despite the eventful but still difficult history of relations between Poland and Ukraine, the countries were able to start over from a new page, build history, and cooperate. Ways of managing this cooperation will be expanded in the next subchapter.

1.2 Specifics of pre-war Ukrainian-Polish economic relations

Finally, the period of enmity and wars is over, and now Poland and Ukraine are two independent countries that share a border of about 529 km and count 8 automobile border checkpoints. It is a great opportunity to create new social and economic history. After all, we cannot underestimate the fact that geopolitics plays an important role in a country's economy. Therefore, the neighborhood of Ukraine and Poland, with proper management and building of peaceful relations, has an increased opportunity and potential for the development of various spheres.

Taking into account the trends of the deindustrialization of Ukraine's economy and its transformation into an agrarian and raw material appendage of the developed countries of the world, the issue of preserving national interests in foreign relations, in particular trade and economic cooperation between Poland and Ukraine, is becoming more and more urgent.

Adherence to national interests does not always require the application of certain protectionist measures in international trade, but it actualizes the issue of building a policy of supporting Ukrainian exports through the mechanisms of the Export Credit Agency, stimulating the development of trade in high-tech goods, building cooperation on the basis of mutual investment in production processes in order to achieve a balance of trade balance between the two countries and obtaining positive benefits for both economies. (Sulym, 2020)

Ukraine and Poland, as the largest countries of Central and Eastern Europe, have the experience and resources of cooperation in the field of state power, local self-government, economy, trade, solving fuel and environmental problems, and foreign and defense policy with the aim of creating an effective system of European security, science, culture, education, improving the status of ethnic and religious minorities on the basis of international law and democracy. (Datskiv, 2015)

On May 18, 1992, Poland and Ukraine signed the Agreement on Good Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation. Within two years, a declaration on the principles of mutual relations was signed, which highlighted the strategic importance of

the countries to each other. “In order to strengthen and further institutionalize the Council on Security and Cooperation in Europe and other pan-European structures, the Parties will promote political, economic, environmental, cultural, scientific, humanitarian, and legal cooperation between them, in particular, the creation, development, and dissemination of pan-European standards in these fields.” (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1992)

In general, the need to develop interstate relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland was conditioned by objective needs and national interests and was reflected in the foreign policy concepts of both states.

From now on, Ukrainian-Polish relations represent not only bilateral cooperation because the geopolitical situation united the states in defining a single foreign policy course - integration into European structures. In 1996, the partnership of both states reached the strategic level. Today, the most important result of the partnership is that at the level of the national elites, a mutual understanding has been reached on the importance of establishing good neighborliness and not accepting old mutual claims and resentments. (Datskiv, 2015)

Both countries understand that the strength and reliability of the strategic partnership between them will provide an understanding of the security challenges in Eastern Europe.

Such practical steps were implemented as Warsaw hosted the NATO summit in 2016, where it was agreed to provide Ukraine with a comprehensive aid package. At the same summit, the countries of the Alliance decided to deploy multinational NATO battalions in Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. (ICPS, 2019) Of course, Ukraine welcomed and appreciated these steps.

Poland continued to consistently stand on the position that NATO's doors should be open to Ukraine. At the same time, Poland remains one of the key providers of military aid to Ukraine, participating in joint exercises and training. The Lithuanian-Polish Brigade for Ukraine was formed in 2016. (ICPS, 2019)

The accession of the Republic of Poland to the EU contributed to the achievement of growth in 2004. GDP at the level of 5.3% (this result was the highest since 1997),

exports increased by 33%, and foreign investments increased by 23% compared to 2003. From the European budget, Poland received 1,554 million euros more than was paid to it by the Polish treasury. (Hubytskyi, Melnyk, 2021)

Poland's accession to the EU also affected relations with Ukraine. After joining the European Union, Poland began to build its relations with Ukraine in accordance with the Community's European foreign policy course.

For reasons that the history of Ukrainian-Polish relations in the late 20th and early 21st centuries is still insufficiently researched at the scientific level. In this period of history, events developed so dynamically and dramatically that they objectively gave rise to differences in assessments.

Table 1.1 shows a growing trade relationship in services between Ukraine and Poland, with Ukraine consistently exporting more services to Poland than it imports from Poland.

Table 1.1

Annual volumes of foreign trade in services with Poland in 2018-2020 (thsd. USD)

	2018	2019	2020
Export	350181,6	420859,3	440968.6
Import	196129,3	242481,2	201003.0

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2018-2020

Table 1.2

Dynamics of trade in goods and services
(million USD)

	2018	%	2019	%	2020	%

Table 1.2 continued

foreign trade turnover	7 283,6	112,0	7 886,1	107,7	7 858,5	99,6
Export	3 445,6	118,9	3 534,4	102,2	3 516,6	99,5
Import	3 838,0	106,5	4 351,7	112,7	4 341,9	99,8
Balance	-392,4	-	-817,3	-	-825,3	-

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2018-2020

In 2021, the turnover of goods and services between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland amounted to 10 billion 752.4 million US dollars, an increase of 36.8%. At the same time, the export of Ukrainian goods and services to Poland amounted to 5 billion 506.8 million US dollars and increased by 56.6%. Import of goods and services from Poland to Ukraine amounted to 5 billion 245.6 million US dollars, which is 20.8% more than in 2020. The balance of trade with Poland was positive and amounted to +261.2 million US dollars. (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, 2022)

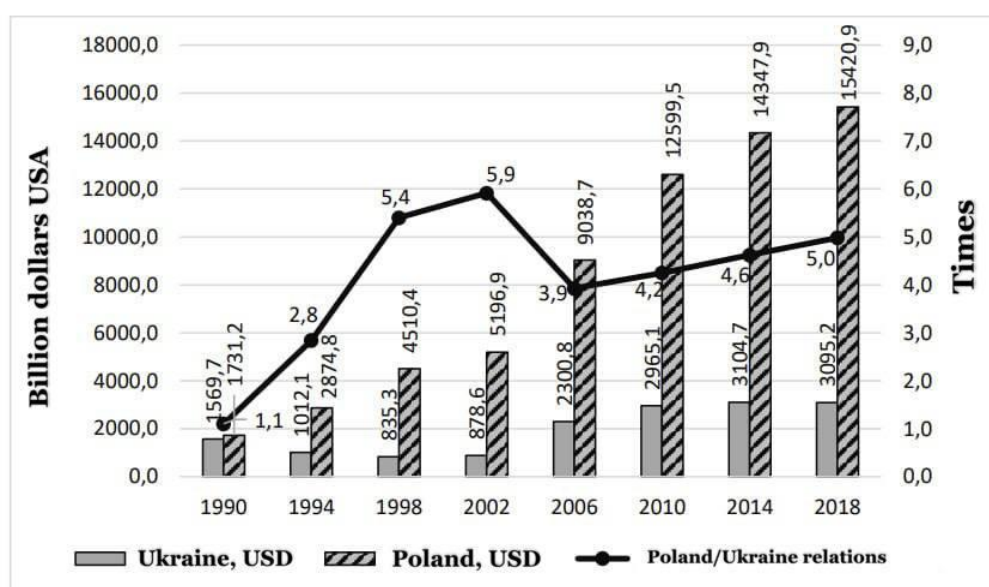


Fig. 1.1 *Dynamics of GDP per capita in Poland and Ukraine in 1990-2018*

Source: Sulym, 2020; The World Bank

The initial conditions for the development of the Polish and Ukrainian economies in the early stages after the collapse of the Soviet Union were almost identical. Poland's GDP per capita was only 161.5 dollars. Due to the attraction of colossal funds from the funds' development of the European Union and effective economic policy, as of 2018, Poland exceeds Ukraine by five times, or by 12,325.7 dollars, by the analyzed indicator.

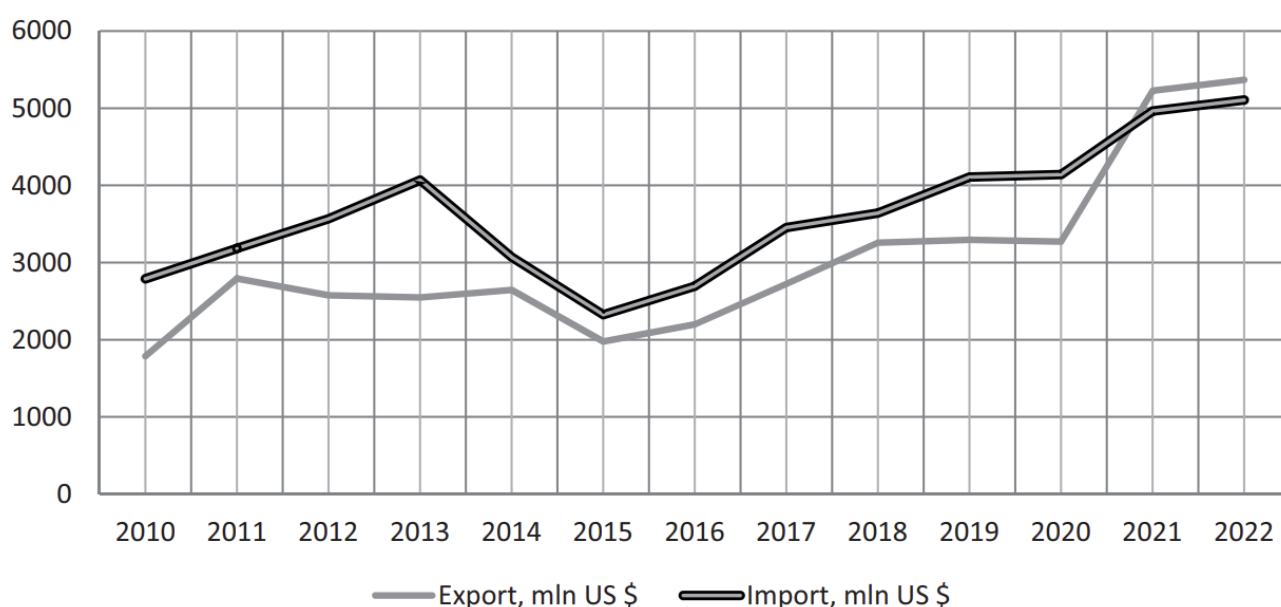


Fig. 1.2 *Ukraine's foreign trade with Poland in 2010-2022 [millions of USD]*

Source: Lymar, Zabolotnyy based on State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2021

Figure 1.2 shows Ukraine's foreign trade with Poland over the past 12 years. The data displayed in the graphical representation shows fluctuations; however, considering the analyzed period, we can observe a positive correlation between imports and exports.

It can also be noted that in 2010–2020, Ukraine imported more goods from Poland than exported. However, according to the State Statistics Service, in 2021 the balance of foreign trade of Ukraine with Poland became positive and in 2022 amounted to 264 million dollars. (Lymar, Zabolotnyy, 2023)

1.3 Ukrainian-Polish cooperation on the eve of the russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine

COVID-19 for Poland and Ukraine:

On the eve of the war, Poland and Ukraine had close ties at various levels. This can be especially seen during the difficult times that have overtaken everyone, namely during COVID-19.

“Polish aid is available all over the world. Poland is a state of solidarity. Solidarity is our national specialty. Poland has always been associated with it, and it is our heritage. Thanks to solidarity, we gained freedom, and today, thanks to solidarity, we also help our partners, our friends” (Yablonsky, Deputy Minister, 2021) during a briefing on the transportation of material aid to fight the COVID-19 pandemic.

Poland once again sent financial aid to Ukraine to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. More than 129 tons of medical equipment were delivered to Ukraine: oxygen concentrators, respirators, cardiac monitors, and personal protective equipment; more than 7 million units of gloves, more than 100,000 packages of disinfectants, antigen tests, aprons, masks worth approximately 17 million zlotys.

This assistance is provided from the resources of the Government Agency for Strategic Reserves on the initiative of the Government Security Center in cooperation with the PL Solidarity Fund and Poczta Polska. The assistance is a response to Ukraine's request within NATO's Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Center (EADRCC). On August 17, 2021, a convoy with a donation of approximately PLN 650,000 left for Ukraine. COVID-19 vaccines. (Biuro Rzecznika Prasowego. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, 2021)

The aid provided is another form of support for the efforts of the Kyiv authorities to reduce the epidemic threat and improve the health of society.

Program Interreg NEXT Polska – Ukraina 2021-2027:

One of the important programs that should be noted is the Interreg NEXT Poland - Ukraine 2021-2027 Program. In fact, it is a continuation of the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 program.

The Interreg NEXT Poland - Ukraine 2021-2027 program operates within the framework of the European Territorial Cooperation (Interreg) goal and the Neighborhood, International Cooperation and Development Instrument (NDICI). The program document was approved by the European Commission on November 30, 2022.

The overall goal of the Program is to support cross-border development processes on the border between Poland and Ukraine. Like its predecessors, the PL-UA Program is addressed to the border regions of Poland and Ukraine and to all non-profit institutions originating from these regions. The European Union allocated EUR 235.9 million to the Program (EUR 214.4 million to projects). (Basic information about the Program Interreg NEXT Poland– Ukraine 2021-2027, 2024)

It is aimed at Polish-Ukrainian projects, namely:

- To support the reconstruction of Ukraine after the cessation of Russian aggression;
- continue cooperation on issues of environmental protection, adaptation to climate change, and access to water and nature protection;
- improve access to medical care;
- promote the sustainable use of tourist values of the Polish-Ukrainian border;
- to develop cooperation between the administration and the community at different levels;
- to improve the work and protection of the Polish-Ukrainian border
- increasing cross-border mobility within the solidarity corridors between the EU and Ukraine.

History of the program implementation:

In 2004-2006, the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine INTERREG IIIA/TACIS CBC 2004-2006 Neighborhood Program was created. With a total budget of 58.4 million euros, 167 projects were implemented.

It was continued as the Cross-Border Cooperation Program Poland-Belarus-Ukraine ENPI 2007-2013. Its funding from the EU budget has increased significantly. Using a budget of more than 203 million euros, 117 projects were implemented, including nine strategic projects, 102 regular projects, and 6 “umbrella” projects (with 56 micro-projects).

In the 2014-2020 program period, the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine Cross-Border Cooperation Program operated within the framework of the European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI). In terms of budget, this was the largest ENI CBC program at the EU land borders. Its total budget of more than 201 million euros made it possible to finance 155 projects - 10 strategic, 65 regular, and 80 micro-projects. (Service of European Territorial Cooperation Programs and the European Neighborhood Instrument, 2023)

The program for 2021-2027 was initially prepared according to the tripartite formula as a continuation of the current fruitful and successful cross-border cooperation between Poland, Belarus, and Ukraine. Nevertheless, due to, among other things, human rights violations in Belarus since 2021, the politically motivated use of migrants at the EU's external borders, and finally, Belarus' participation in Russia's military aggression against Ukraine in 2022, cross-border cooperation with Belarus has been suspended. Therefore, the 2021-2027 Program is bilateral: Poland-Ukraine.

Over 20 years, the Program managed to complete the following tasks with the following results:

- 450 projects were implemented
- the budget for three programs (2004-2006, 2007-2013, 2014-2020) is EUR 0.5 billion
- about 1,000 partner organizations and interested parties from Poland and Ukraine were involved
- more than 3,000 km of hiking, cycling, and water tourist routes have been created and/or marked

- about 350 km of roads were repaired, modernized and built

Assistance provided:

- more than 300 vehicles related to security (fire, rescue, police)
- more than 600 units of special rescue and roadside equipment
- more than 2,000 medical aid kits. (The Cross Borderer, 2023)

In general, Program Interreg NEXT Polska – Ukraina activities are divided into three categories:

- Large infrastructure projects (up to 36 months):

These are strategic regional development projects that were selected by Program participants and then approved by the European Commission.

- Regular projects (up to 24 months):

Regular projects are the most popular and are implemented as part of all thematic tasks. They were selected through open information from the villagers. Ordinary projects are smaller than DPI and include infrastructure and investment activities, as well as the so-called soft viscous.

- Micro-projects (up to 12 months):

Micro-projects are low-budget projects that cover mostly non-investment activities that support people's initiatives. Micro-projects were also selected as part of an open call for applications, but only under the thematic goal “HERITAGE.”

From these projects and achievements, we can see the importance of this program and how it influences people’s lives and well-being. Of course, it helps to strengthen the ties between Poland and Ukraine, but also it is an improvement for both countries.

CHAPTER 2. WARTIME UKRAINIAN-POLISH COOPERATION

2.1. Specifics of wartime Ukrainian-Polish economic relations

Employment of Ukrainian refugees in Poland:

From the beginning of the Russian aggression, a lot of Ukrainians had to leave their normal lives and begin everything from the clear page, including finding a new job. As a large amount of Ukrainians moved to Poland, it was important for a lot of them to find accommodation and sustain themselves and their families. Most of the refugees are women who left Ukraine with their kids, so it means that it has been a critical issue that needed not just a temporary solution but the hand of help.

Table 2.1

The amount of Ukrainians in Polish cities

City	The total population of the city	% of Ukrainians of the total number of city residents
Rzeszów	177.521	37%
Warsaw	1.714.446	13%
Wrocław	632 996	23%
Kraków	766,683	23%
Gdańsk	456 967	34%
Katowice	306 826	33%
Lublin	348 450	20%
Poznań	551 627	16%

Table 2.1 continued

Szczecin	404,461	15%
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Source: Sharapova, 2022; PopulationHub, 2024

Fortunately, Polish entrepreneurs were as loyal as possible and ready to hire Ukrainian refugees, even without knowledge of the language and special skills. Most of the vacancies were available in trade, services, and production.

Thanks to the openness of businessmen, government, and kind people from Poland, we can observe that the statistics clearly show that in 2017, the year of the peak influx of workers from Ukraine, only 250,000 Ukrainians got a job, and then during the first two months of the war, more than 100,000 refugees were employed in Poland. (Society of Polish Economists, 2022)

According to the results of 9 months after the start of the war, the Polish Social Security Institution reported that already more than 744 thousand Ukrainians officially have a job and social security, and this is the largest group of working foreigners. (Trubenkova, 2022)

“In the first period, there was significant spending by war refugees who brought cash with them, and then there was growth estimated at 0.5% of GDP. Today, if we look in the perspective of several years, by how many percentages the GDP will grow, the most likely estimate is a five-year GDP growth of 1.2-2%”, - said Deputy State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Policy and Administration of the Republic of Poland Maciej Duszyk, noting that this is "quite a lot." (Ukrinform, 2024)

Due to the significantly higher percentage of women among refugees in the sectoral structure of foreign employment, the share of service industries such as domestic services, trade, hotels, and catering is most likely to increase. In addition, a group of several million refugees will create a demand for services provided by professions that require higher qualifications, for example, teachers with knowledge of the Ukrainian language or medical personnel.

Polish military aid to Ukraine:

Poland makes a significant contribution to the defense capability of Ukraine and the resolution of the issue of the ability of the Armed Forces to conduct combat operations against the enemy. This shows national support and understanding of the enemy Ukraine has faced. The cost of military aid, which Warsaw has already sent to Kyiv, reached 3 billion euros (as of 07.2023), the Ministry of Defense of the neighboring state reported. (Batiuk, 2023)

In April 2022, it was stated that Poland provided Ukraine with equipment worth \$1.6 billion. During the year of the full-scale war, this amount increased by approximately one billion euros.

The publication suggests that this amount almost certainly included Leopard 2A4 tanks and at least some of the MiG-29 fighter jets that Warsaw handed over to Kyiv earlier this year. This also applies to many other types of equipment, starting with Piorunów, Arrowheads, T-72M/M1/M1R delivered in the first months of full-scale war, as well as 54 Krabs self-propelled howitzers, anti-aircraft systems “Wasp.” Moreover, large amounts of ammunition, spare parts, various types of vehicles, etc. (Batiuk, 2023)

From these data, it is not difficult to understand how important the help from Poland is for Ukraine and what a big role Ukraine plays in this war. Being a shield for Europe, in particular, Poland, without the help received, it would be impossible to stop the enemy and advance further in the recovery of the Ukrainian territories, which are currently under Russian occupation.

However, it is important to understand that stability in support is important for Ukraine now because the resources provided are not endless, and there is still a lot of work and struggle left.

Trade indicators of Ukraine and Poland:

During the military operations in Ukraine, the Polish government allocated about eight billion zlotys (about 1.6 billion euros) for direct and indirect aid. (Harper, 2022)

In 2022, the volume of bilateral trade in services amounted to 644.2 million dollars USA. There was a decrease in volumes by 15.5%. At the same time, the export of services from Ukraine to Poland amounted to 375.9 million dollars USA, there was a decrease in volumes by 21.3%, and the import of Polish services to Ukraine amounted to 268.3 million dollars USA, a decrease of 5.9%. The balance is positive and amounts to USD 107.6 million USA.

The main items of export of Ukrainian services to Poland are traditional:

- services for the processing of material resources - 38.1%;
- transport services – 36.2%;
- services in the field of telecommunications, computer, and information services - 10.9%;
- business services – 9.3%;
- construction services - 1.7%.

The main articles of import of Polish services to Ukraine are:

- transport services – 70.1%;
- business services – 10.7%;
- services related to travel - 7.3%. (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, 2024)

“From the beginning of the war in 2022 to the end of May 2023, Poland exported goods to Ukraine in the amount of approximately EUR 14 billion and imported goods in the amount of approximately EUR 8.2 billion. Polish exports to Ukraine in 2023 will be 1/3 of EU-27 exports, which is 2.5 times more than in Germany” (Wojciechowski, 2023)

Wojciechowski recommended seeing Polish-Ukrainian relations not only as a strategic political partnership but also as a "strategic economic partnership, which is very beneficial for Poland so far."

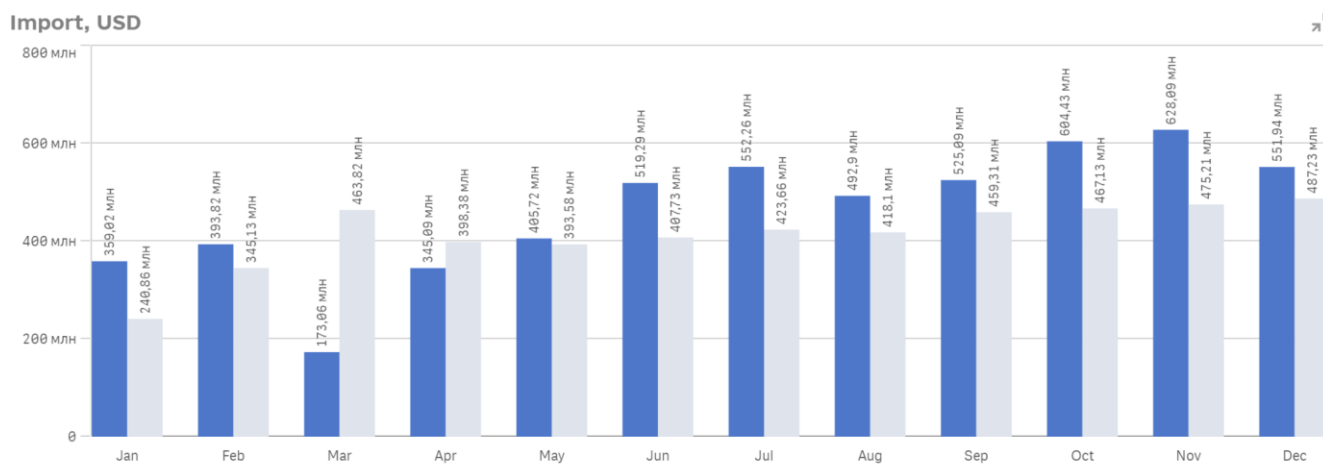


Fig. 2.1 Foreign Trade Indicators of Ukraine, in billions of UAH (Import from Poland; 2022 in blue, 2021 in grey)

Source: State Customs Service of Ukraine

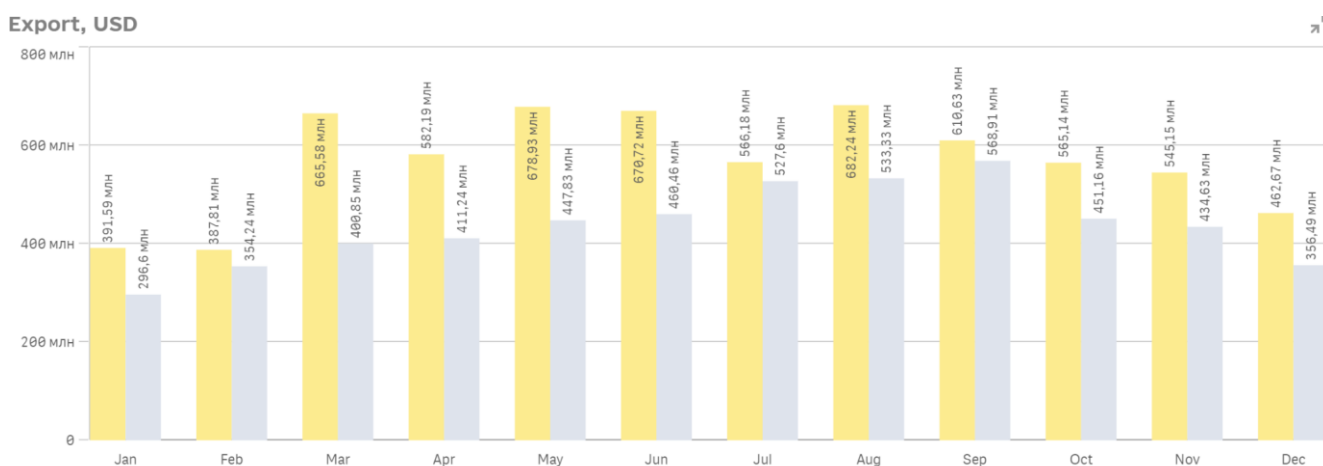


Fig. 2.2 Foreign Trade Indicators of Ukraine, in billions of UAH (Export to Poland; 2022 in yellow, 2021 in grey)

Source: State Customs Service of Ukraine

From Figures 3 and 4, it can be seen that both Ukrainian exports and imports with Poland significantly increased in 2022 in comparison to 2021, as Ukraine became much more economically unstable and reliant on Poland. In my opinion, it is possible that the spike in exports from March to June 2022 can be attributed to businesses exporting their products due to the instability of Ukraine's economic and political situation to avoid losing them.

Poland has a stable economy with an established macroeconomic situation. The Polish economy is developing at a fast pace, the short-term economic outlook is optimistic, the fiscal policy system is strong, the measures taken to increase tax revenues are effective, and the labor market situation is the best in Poland's recent history.

Poland has a large domestic market with more than 38 million consumers, which is considered not only as a place of production but also as a target market. (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, 2024)

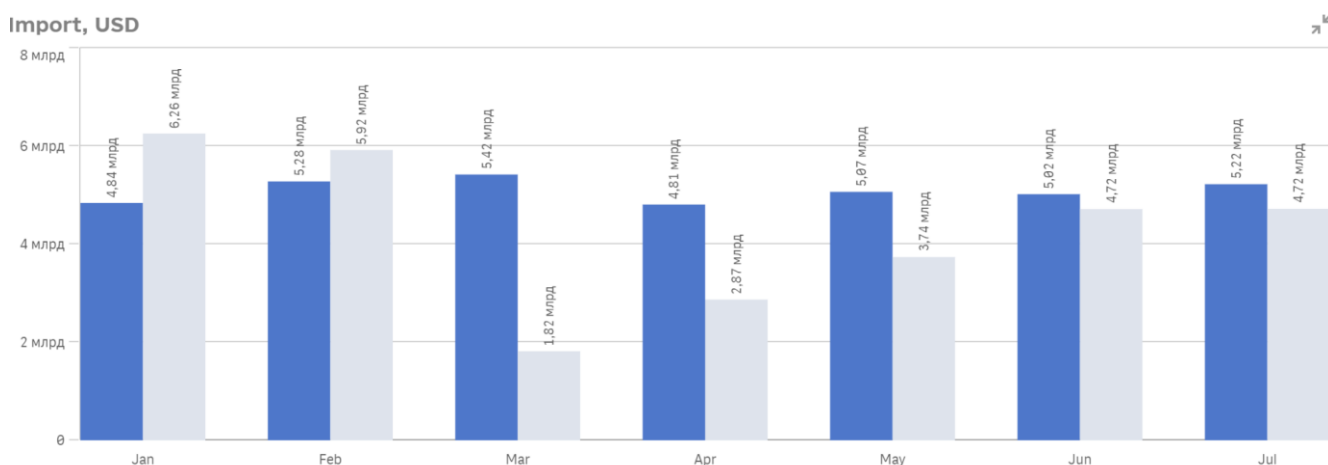


Fig. 2.3 Foreign Trade Indicators of Ukraine, in billions of UAH (Import from Poland January to July; 2023 in blue, 2022 in grey)

Source: State Customs Service of Ukraine

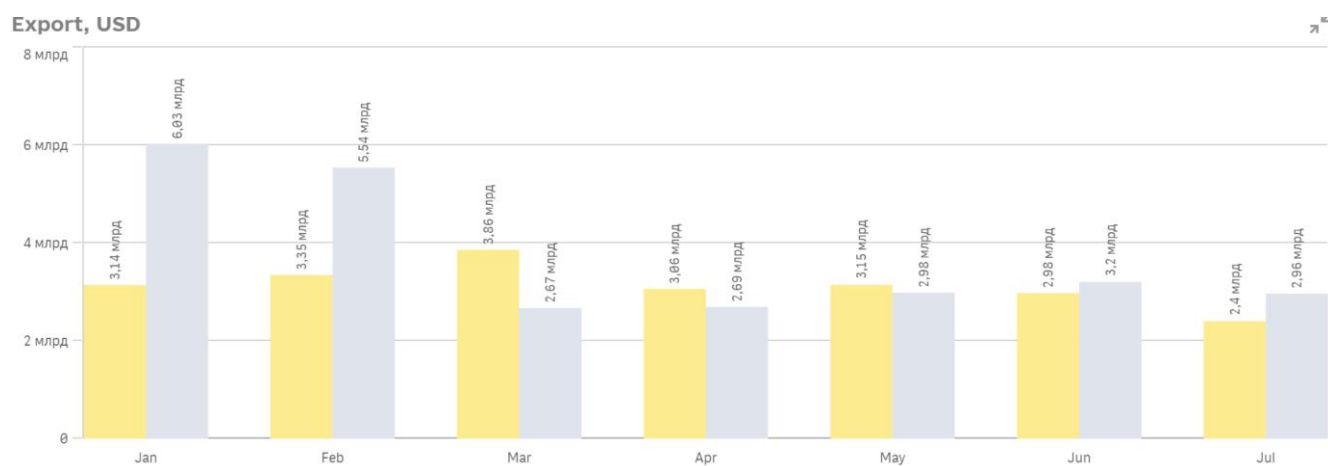


Fig. 2.4 Foreign Trade Indicators of Ukraine, in billions of UAH (Export to Poland January to July; 2023 in yellow, 2022 in grey)

Source: State Customs Service of Ukraine

As can be seen in Figures 2.3 and 2.4, Ukrainian exports to Poland in 2023 have significantly decreased in comparison with 2022. This is related to a lower production capacity of many Ukrainian businesses and to a shift of most of the Ukrainian economy from export-oriented to import-oriented models.

2.2 Issues faced by wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

Despite all the friendship and rebuilding of strong relations between Ukraine and Poland, even during a war, a conflict can occur.

One of the most important problems that I would like to highlight is the situation on the Ukrainian-Polish border regarding the blocking of trucks and grain. This problem has been bothering us for several months now and has quite large and significant consequences that cannot be ignored.

In fact, the latest conflict broke out after the words of the head of the International Policy Bureau of the Office of the President of Poland, Marcin Przydacz. He said in July that Ukraine "should start appreciating the role that Poland has played for Ukraine in recent months and years." Which exposes Ukraine as ungrateful.

Przydacz's statement was made for a reason - it was an answer to a question about relations between Poland and Ukraine against the background of the dispute over the export of agricultural products.

The border blockade was supposed to take place near the three largest automobile checkpoints on the Polish-Ukrainian border: "Korchova-Krakovets," "Grebenne-Rava Ruska," "Dorogusk-Yagodin" from November 6, 2023, to January 3, 2024. (Borkovskyi, 2023 for Ukrinform)

He said that this protest has been officially registered by Polish carriers with local authorities until January 3, 2024.

“Among the Polish carriers, which began to block automobile traffic on the Polish-Ukrainian border on November 6, there are the following demands: the return of the practice of permits for Ukrainian carriers; strengthening of transport rules for foreign carriers under ECMT (European Conference of Ministers of Transport); the impossibility of registering companies in Poland, if their financial activities take place outside the territory of the EU; creation of a separate queue in the E-queue for cars with license plates of EU countries; creation of a separate queue at all borders for empty vans, as well as access to the Ukrainian system "Shlyah.”” (Ukrinform, 2023)

The dispute reached the level of international contact. Duda in New York, commenting on the "grain crisis," compared Ukraine to a drowning man who grabs everything and can drag others down with him. During his speech at the UN General Assembly, President Zelensky indirectly criticized Poland, mentioning "friends in Europe who are creating a thriller with grain." (Sitnikova, 2023)

What started as a discussion about protecting Polish farmers from the influx of Ukrainian grain quickly reached an unexpected level. And instead of finding a practical solution to the problem, loud statements by politicians were heard which do not relate to the issue of Ukrainian grain and the protection of Polish agriculture.

“According to experts' estimates, approximately 10% of Ukrainian agricultural products passed through Poland. From March 2022 to April 2023, Ukraine exported about 6-6.5 million tons of grain to Poland. This grain was intended for foreign markets. But for unknown reasons, about 50% settled in Poland. What caused pressure on Polish farmers who were waiting for spring, hoping to sell their last year's harvest profitably.” (Gerasimenko, 2023)

Polish truckers, who have been blocking checkpoints on the border with Ukraine since November, should reach an agreement with the government on "certain conditions." And as a result, from January 17, they had to stop their protest at Ukrainian checkpoints. (Muzychenko, 2024)

Ukraine has fulfilled its part of the agreements recorded in the action plan for unblocking the border with Poland.

"The plan we agreed on has been implemented by Ukraine, and we have no questions today. The question is what the protesters still demand from the Polish government," said Serhiy Derkach, Deputy Minister of Community Development, Territories and Infrastructure.

He also said that the number of two-way transports carried out by Polish carriers has decreased by only 5% compared to the period before the full-scale invasion. "That's why their claims that Ukrainian carriers have completely "killed" the Polish transportation market are untrue."(Ukrinform, 2024)

"On February 18, no trucks were allowed in the Yagodin direction at all. Passenger cars and buses are registered in the usual way. As of this morning, about 2,900 trucks are waiting for the opportunity to cross the border on the territory of Poland in the direction of Ukraine in these six directions, the largest of which is in the direction of the checkpoints "Yagodyn" and "Krakivets." (Demchenko, 2024, spokesman of the State Border Service)

On February 20, Polish farmers conducted a general strike across Poland, blocking roads, key communication hubs, and checkpoints on the border with Ukraine in approximately 200 locations across the country.

The main demands of the protesters are a ban on the import of Ukrainian agricultural products and Poland's withdrawal from the European Green Deal. Polish protesting farmers blocked the railway near the "Medyka" checkpoint on the border with Ukraine and dumped grain from a freight car onto the track.

The President of Poland emphasized that the negotiations on this matter are currently ongoing, but "this is a really difficult problem." "It started because of russian aggression against Ukraine. Because let's remember that russian aggression against Ukraine is to blame for everything, and not someone else. If there had been no russian aggression against Ukraine, this problem would not have arisen at all" (Ukrinform, 2024)

Despite the pro-russian slogans of the Polish protesters and the fact that Ukrainian grain was thrown and spilled on the boulevard, the President of Ukraine was ready to meet with the Polish government for negotiations and to resolve this issue as soon as possible.

However, as of February 22, the following response was received: "While still in Kyiv, we decided with President Zelenskyi and Prime Minister Shmyhal that we will be in constant contact. I agreed with Prime Minister Shmyhal that the meeting of the two governments will take place in Warsaw on March 28. And I hope that by then, technical talks at the level of ministers and deputy ministers will lead to a moment when this meeting will be useful both for the border and for mutual trade". (Tusk, the head of the Polish government, 2024)

On February 29, Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk said that he does not rule out the introduction of a ban on the import of Russian and Belarusian agricultural products. He admitted that it was also hurting their market. (LB.ua, 2024)

On March 6, 2024, Polish farmers staged a protest, this time not at the border but in the capital of Poland, Warsaw. Everything started as a peaceful action, but soon it turned into clashes between citizens and policemen, burning tires, and aggression in general.

Farmers started the action at 11:00 in front of the prime minister's office. This caused complications for traffic throughout the city. They were forbidden to enter Warsaw with tractors - barricades and spikes were erected to prevent them from entering the capital. Tractors were stopped on the highways on some approaches to the capital of Poland, and traffic jams of three kilometers were formed. Some of the national roads were closed. (LB.ua, 2024)

According to Polish Minister Marcin Kerwinski, the demonstration was "very peaceful" at first. Around 3:00 p.m. local time, the organizers of the demonstration ended it. After that, according to the minister, clashes with the police began in front of the Sejm when cobblestones were thrown at the police. (Suspilne Media, 2024)

"I want to very clearly separate two categories of protesters. Farmers who protested peacefully, according to the rights that every citizen has, but we also had a group of hooligans, provocateurs who attacked the police" (Marcin Kerwinski, 2024)

A total of 55 people were detained. 26 of them behaved particularly aggressively, and some of them were drunk. Among the injured are 14 policemen. 4 participants of the demonstration were assisted by police officers on the spot. (Suspilne Media, 2024)

"Behavior that threatens the safety of our officers, including the throwing of cobblestones at them, cannot be taken lightly and requires a strong and decisive response. The police are not a party to the ongoing dispute that is fueling the protests. Several policemen were injured on Viyska Street. Some of the demonstrators tried to pass through the barriers blocking the Sejm. They were prevented from doing so" (Warsaw police, 2024)

Polish farmers have announced a large strike on March 20, during which road blockades and protests will take place in more than half a thousand places across Poland.

The main demands of farmers remain unchanged: the refusal of the Polish government from the European green course and the blockade of agricultural products from Ukraine.

The police reported that 580 protests were officially registered across Poland, in which about 70,000 people could participate. This is a huge event that requires the involvement of a large number of law enforcement officers.

During the protest, farmers' representatives signed an agreement with Polish government officials - Minister of Agriculture Czeslaw Sekerski and State Secretary of the Ministry Michal Kolodziejczak. (TSN, 2024)

Currently, the situation is not fully complete, so it remains to wait for its solution, which would be beneficial to both parties, so that Poland and Ukraine can continue to build strong economic relations.

2.3 Analysis of the influence of the “World Evangelical Alliance” on Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

The activity of the World Evangelical Alliance:

The Response - Ukraine Special Task Force (TRUST) is the branch of the World Evangelical Alliance that has been established to coordinate efforts with evangelical churches in Ukraine and different countries to serve the immediate and long-term needs of people who are affected by the ongoing war. TRUST Lead is Ruslan Maliuta.

The foundation of the strategy of the non-profit organization is not money itself but a plan to achieve global goals, a correctly defined direction of the organization's development, as well as a comprehensive orientation and concentration aimed at achieving the goal.

In the process of the development of the strategy of a commercial company, it is necessary to use certain economic indicators, in other words, opportunities that serve as guidelines for achieving the set goal. The NGO strategy does not always take into account the organization's financial capacity, as it relies on donors, and this becomes an obstacle to assessing the effectiveness of its strategic activities.

An important stage in the development of a strategic plan is the analysis of the current state of the organization. A useful tool for this is conducting a SWOT analysis and independent transparency analysis of NGOs. Each department of the business should be checked, as well as an analysis of the industry and any competitors of the organization.

Table 2.2

Comparative Financial Data of the WEA

	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022
Revenue			

Table 2.2 continued

Cash Donations	\$1,483,147	\$1,647,297	\$3,156,908
Noncash Donations	\$918,400	\$935,111	\$947,650
Other Revenue	\$40,802	\$51,007	\$56,186
Total Revenue	\$2,442,349	\$2,633,415	\$4,160,744
Expenses			
Program	\$1,773,706	\$1,994,292	\$3,949,773
Administrative	\$412,679	\$490,748	\$419,072
Fundraising	\$192,383	\$237,501	\$261,846
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$2,378,768	\$2,722,541	\$4,630,691
Excess (or Deficit)	\$63,581	(\$89,126)	(\$469,947)
for the Year			
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Change in Net Assets	\$63,581	(\$89,126)	(\$469,947)
Total Assets	\$1,566,799	\$1,508,882	\$1,179,896
Total Liabilities	\$14,257	\$45,466	\$186,427
Net Assets	\$1,552,542	\$1,463,416	\$993,469

Source: GuideStar, n.d.-b

From this table, we can observe that in the organization, there has been a significant increase in cash donations from \$1,483,147 in 2020 to \$3,156,908 in 2022, indicating strong financial support. It happened because of the war in Ukraine. The reason

is that a lot of people decided to donate money to help Ukrainians, in particular refugees, churches that were helping people, and support people who were in the war zone.

As a result, operational expenses also increased. For example, program expenses were \$3,949,773 in 2022, and the total expenses level was \$4,630,691 in 2022, which is almost two times more than in 2021 (\$2,722,541).

Ukrainian-Polish cooperation:

As the war in Ukraine began, a lot of Ukrainians went to Poland without knowing what their future would look like. They did not have a lot of food, a place to stay in a foreign country, or even warm clothes.

“Since February 24, 2022, over 15.4 million refugees from Ukraine have crossed the Polish border, with the largest number on March 6 - more than 142 thousand people (Statista, 2023).”

WEA (TRUST) decided to facilitate and support Polish churches and organizations that provided help for Ukrainians. We can see some of the examples:

Church for the City in Poland provides long-term refuge

In contrast to the majority of temporary shelter providers during that period, Church for the City did not function as a brief stopover for refugees, typically lasting 1-3 days before they continued their journey. Instead, the church possessed a vision and a profound understanding of the significance of offering stability and continuity to refugees who found themselves in a foreign land without a concrete plan or resources. Bearing this in mind, they made the decision to concentrate on providing long-term accommodations in dedicated facilities. Throughout recent months and continuing to the present day, Church for the City has been diligently working to secure the necessary funding and other resources for their project, all the while inaugurating and managing new facilities. They are cooperating with the city authorities, who consider them a trustworthy operation and direct refugees to them.

Several facilities are currently operating, with some functioning since the first days of the war. In those facilities, dedicated staff members, coordinators, and specialized

professionals are working to provide their guests with everything they need while providing holistic care and legal and psychological assistance.

Another case is that Partner1 helped Ukrainians in need, and here is the report:

Project Location: Poland, Warsaw

Period of the report: April-May

Short description of the work accomplished to serve people affected by the war:

"Since the beginning of the war, over 50,000 people have received aid through our network of churches in Poland, thousands have been sent to other European countries, and thousands have received legal advice and housing settlement assistance.

Over 2,000 tons of humanitarian aid have been sent to Ukraine, providing food to hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians in Borodianka, Chernihiv, Sverro Donetsk, Brzezany, Mykolayiv, Kharkiv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Sumy, Crooked Horn, Zhytomyr, Mariupol, and many more cities."

Number of staff and volunteers involved (approximately): More than 250

Number of people have been evacuated: More than 7000

Number of people who received humanitarian aid (food, medicine, hygiene products, etc.): More than 1500000

Number of people have been assisted with accommodation: More than 20000

Description of the work the organization and its network have done so far:

"In the first two months of the war, our warehouse team sent 2000 tonnes of food into Ukraine to help starving people. In subsequent months, we have grown that number to 3000 tonnes, but we want/need to do so much more. Funding for these food programs, unfortunately, has diminished significantly, even though the need in Ukraine is still very real. In response to the refugee crisis, we created dormitory-style rooms in our warehouse to house hundreds of refugees, both temporarily and in the longer term. Many families in our church also hosted refugees in their homes. Most refugees do not have jobs or any means of support, so we established a food bank in the warehouse to distribute food to help families. We also have fed thousands of refugees and guests at our warehouse."

All this work and help would be impossible to do without the assistance of WEA (TRUST), which facilitates resources to the organizations, churches, and missions in different countries, but especially in Poland.

Partners of WEA in Poland:

- Polish Evangelical Alliance
- Pentecostal Church of Poland
- Church of Christ in Poland
- Church of God in Poland
- Baptist Church of Poland
- Church of Christians of Evangelical Faith
- Ukrainian Pentecostal Churches in Poland
- Ukrainian Baptist Churches in Poland
- Church for the City Krakow

International Partnering Summit in Warsaw:

The World Evangelical Alliance (WEA) together with the European Evangelical Alliance (EEA), the Ukrainian Council of Evangelical and Protestant Churches, and the Polish Evangelical Alliance, held an International Partnership Summit on Global Church Response in Ukraine and beyond.

The event took place in Warsaw, Poland, from March 1-3, one year after Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, which caused major crises in various spheres with significant large-scale consequences.

The event, which was organized by the Council of Evangelical Protestant Churches of Ukraine and The Response: Ukraine Special Taskforce, aimed to bring together influential leaders representing various alliances, denominations, and organizations from Ukraine, Europe, and the world. The purpose of this meeting was to strengthen the response of the global evangelical community to significant crises by correctly responding to the situation in Ukraine and drawing conclusions from it.

“We discussed several important issues of the crisis in Ukraine. One of them was the support for pastors, which is crucial because local churches are epicenters of aid, the effectiveness of which depends in many ways on the leadership of local pastors who stay there. TRUST and CEPCU have launched the first phase of the pastor support initiative, providing assistance for respite, rehabilitation, and other emergency needs for 322 pastors from 13 denominations in Ukraine. The participants also discussed work with refugees across Europe, focusing on trauma care and long-term needs, as well as church planting within the framework of the refugee crisis” (Maliuta, leader of the TRUST, 2023)

During the summit, participants also had an opportunity to discuss lessons for future crises. There was a conclusion that it is quite important for leaders to stay, be present, and take care of people. The topic of immediate decentralization of decision-making to the local level, the widespread practice of hospitality, and the ability of people of all backgrounds to learn new skills as a necessary change of environment was also highlighted in the response of pastors and Christian leaders to the war in Ukraine.

CHAPTER 3. RESULTS AND POST-WAR PROSPECTS OF UKRAINIAN-POLISH COOPERATION

3.1 Results of wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, Poland has become one of the main allies of Ukraine. Poles accepted millions of refugees and provided huge volumes of both military and humanitarian aid. Ukrainians will never forget this friendly act from the leadership and people of Poland. Despite the complicated history of the relationship between the two nations and the current grain conflict, now Ukrainians and Poles are very close in spirit and have never had such a positive attitude toward each other.

On the international stage, the Republic of Poland advocates the need for the international community to increase pressure on the Russian Federation to immediately end the war against Ukraine and restore the territorial integrity of our state within internationally recognized borders.

Official Warsaw is extremely actively using the available bilateral and multilateral instruments of influence in the international arena to support Ukraine. The leadership of the Polish state during bilateral meetings, including within the framework of the EU and NATO, international organizations constantly emphasizes the need to strengthen sanctions against the Russian Federation, as well as the provision of military, financial, and humanitarian aid to Ukraine. (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, 2023)

How did the war in Ukraine influence the Polish economy:

The war in Ukraine affects many aspects of the functioning of the Polish economy. First of all, because of this, investors who planned to invest in Poland, in many cases refused them due to the unstable situation on the Polish eastern border. Also, Polish entrepreneurs who export their products to the East have certain problems with developing new markets.

Qualified specialists from Ukraine, in many cases, returned to their homeland to defend the country. In turn, those employers who employed Ukrainians before the war, such as construction companies, faced a labor shortage.

In addition, there were problems with macroeconomic indicators - inflation increased, which in May 2022, according to the General Directorate of Statistics, amounted to 13.9%. (Machniewski, 2022)

Polish exports to Ukraine picked up significantly after Russia's attack on that country. In 2020, it slightly exceeded 23 billion zlotys, and a year later, it grew to almost 29 billion zlotys. In 2022, when the war began, exports had already reached 45.6 billion zlotys, and in 2023 - the already mentioned almost 52 billion zlotys.

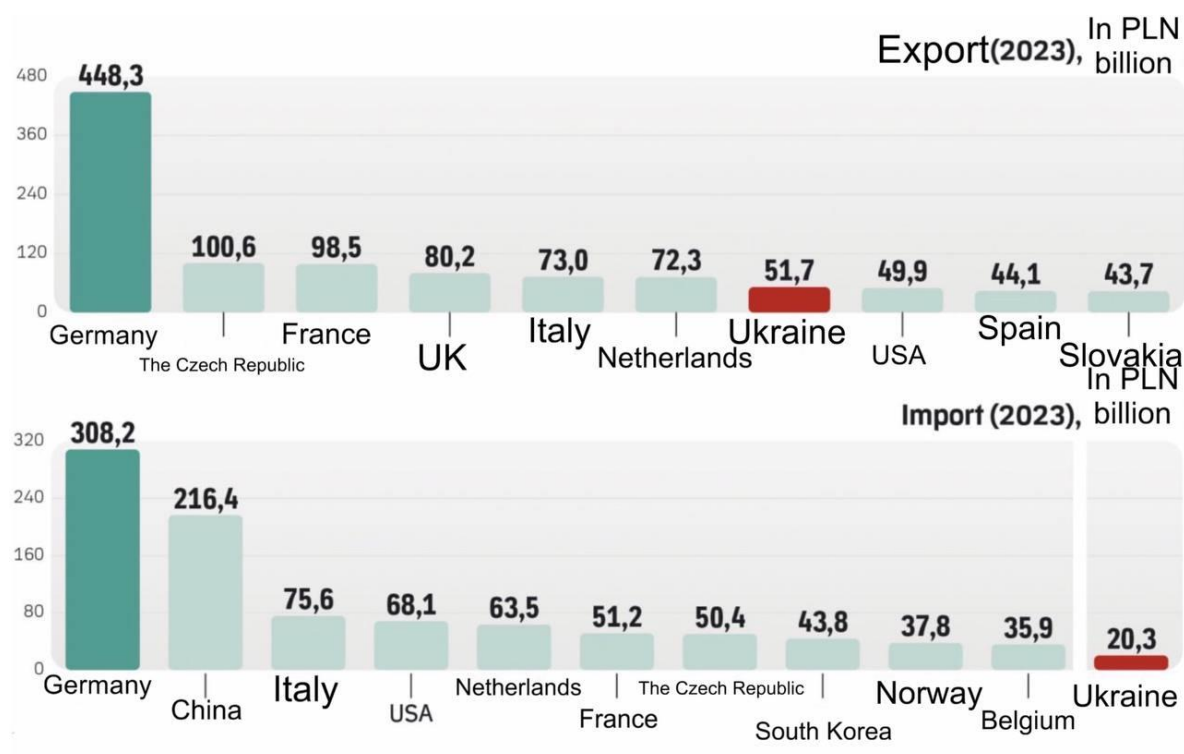


Fig. 3.1 Poland's most important trade partners (2023)

Source: Rzeczpospolita, 2024

In 2021, Ukraine was Poland's 15th export market. Last year, it rose to seventh place, behind Germany, the Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the Netherlands, ahead of the United States.

The cost of imports has also increased. In 2020, it amounted to 11.5 billion zlotys. The following year, it reached 19.5 billion zlotys, and in 2022 - 28.1 billion zlotys. Last year, imports from Ukraine amounted to 20.3 billion zlotys. This gave this country a place in the second ten most important suppliers for Poland. However, the record positive balance of trade with Ukraine last year was more than three times higher than before the start of the war in 2021.

How Ukrainian refugees affected the economy of Poland:

As of October 2023, about 957,000 refugees from Ukraine lived in Poland, most of whom were women and children. Half of all Ukrainians in Poland are people of working age. At the same time, half of refugee families have a person with a chronic disease, while almost 10% of families have a person with a disability. More than a third of households consist of a single mother/father and a child, and more than 20% of families have elderly members. And families consisting exclusively of pensioners make up only 10% of the total number of refugees.

At the same time, the level of employed Ukrainians rose very quickly: in November 2022, it reached 65%, and already in July-August 2023, the number of refugees living solely on funds from the Polish government (social programs, etc.) was only 7%. The absolute majority of Ukrainian families supported themselves, receiving 80% of their income from work. (VisitUkraine, 2024)

Table 3.1

The cumulative contribution of refugees from Ukraine to Poland's GDP

Year	Contribution to GDP (%)	Revenue to State Budget (%)	Revenue in Billion Zlotys
2022	0.8 - 1.1	1.05 - 1.45	10.1 - 13.7
2023	0.7 - 1.1	N/A	14.7 - 19.9

Source: VisitUkraine, 2024

The amount of taxes to be paid by refugees from Ukraine in Poland is 12.3-15.2 billion zlotys in 2022 and 18.2-22.5 billion zlotys in 2023. Thus, according to experts' conclusions, refugees from Ukraine who remain in Poland as workers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and taxpayers have a positive impact on the country's economy, which will grow even more in the long term.

According to the data of the Social Insurance Office of Poland, the number of workers with Ukrainian citizenship has increased in all sectors of the economy since the beginning of the full-scale war in Ukraine. In Poland, only transportation and storage became an exception. According to the conclusions of the authors of the report, 225,000 to 350,000 refugees from Ukraine currently work in Poland.

So, according to the survey results in 2023:

- 14% of refugees worked in production;
- 12% in accommodation and food establishments;
- 6% in the field of repairs and trade;
- 5% registered their own business in Poland.

At the same time, the income of Ukrainians varies significantly. The survey found that 20% of Ukrainian refugees earned less than 3,000 zlotys (€697), 41% earned between 3,000 and 6,000 zlotys (€1,395), and 12% earned more than 6,000 zlotys. (VisitUkraine, 2024)

Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in the field of military industry:

After the start of the great war between Russia and Ukraine, Poland decided to supply the Ukrainian Defense Forces with armored vehicles, including tanks.

In 2023, the Polish government transferred 60 PT-91 tanks to Ukraine as part of military aid. This is a main battle tank developed on the basis of the Soviet T-72M1 under license.

Also, within the "tank coalition," Poland transferred 14 Leopard 2A4 tanks from its own reserves to the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The first four cars arrived in February

2023. The remaining ten tanks arrived in March. At the same time, the process of training Ukrainian tankers on these combat vehicles was completed.

In total, Ukraine received from Poland more than 260 tanks of various models, as well as BMP-1 and armored personnel carriers. In particular, the Ukrainian military uses Polish T-72M1 and T-72M1R tanks. In general, according to Polish sources, about 350 tanks, including Leopard 2, were handed over to Ukraine. (Militarnyi, 2023)

The Ukrainian army also received Rosomak armored personnel carriers from Poland. In August of this year, it became known that they entered service with one of the mechanized brigades of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In total, Poland provided the Ukrainian side with about 100 Rosomak armored personnel carriers. Basically, these are vehicles in the BMP version, which are equipped with a 30 mm gun.

In June 2022, it was reported that Ukraine had signed an agreement to purchase about 60 units of these howitzers. The value of the contract reaches more than 2.7 billion zlotys (about 650 million dollars). Ukraine became the first importer of this type of Polish weapon. (Militarnyi, 2023)

In September 2023, the then Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki said that Poland is focused on rearming its own army and, therefore, does not transfer its military aid to Ukraine: "We are arming ourselves with the most modern weapons." (Zabaznova, 2024)

However, already on January 22, 2024, Poland again provided Ukraine with a new defense aid package. "There is a new Polish defense package. We appreciate your continued help. There is a new form of our cooperation for the sake of a larger scale of weapons purchases for Ukrainian needs - this is a Polish loan for Ukraine," Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

Since the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion, Poland has provided significant military aid to Ukraine. It included the supply of various weapons, ammunition, and military equipment directly from its own troops.

This allowed the Ukrainian Defense Forces to replenish their losses in tanks quickly, infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs), and other equipment. Also, the provided ammunition for various weapon systems and artillery is very necessary for Ukrainian

defenders. The transfer of air defense equipment to Ukraine has also become important in order to increase the ability to shoot down russian planes, helicopters, UAVs, and cruise missiles.

3.2 Post-war prospects of the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

More than ten important bilateral institutional mechanisms and international organizations operate in Ukraine and the Republic of Poland. Regular Poland-Ukraine meetings held in various formats, in particular at the level of representatives of the governments and presidents of the two states, have a positive effect on the development of Ukrainian-Polish relations. This helps in forming and maintaining a positive image of bilateral relations in the countries.

One of the main factors that influence the relationship between Ukraine and Poland is the people. In this case, it is about refugees. Many Ukrainian refugees who, due to the war in Ukraine, are forced to live in Poland and do not have the opportunity to return home due to unfavorable security conditions can become important participants in the cooperation of countries in the field of reconstruction, participating in joint projects at various levels. Ukrainian organizations and associations, which act as Ukraine's soft power, are potentially important stakeholders in this process.

Lublin triangle:

The Triangle is an existing tripartite regional alliance for political, economic, cultural, and social cooperation between Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine, the purpose of which, in particular, is to strengthen the dialogue between the countries, support Ukraine's integration into the European Union and NATO, as well as joint opposition to Russian aggression in Ukraine.

One of the main priority aspects of relations between the countries of the Lublin Triangle will be the strengthening of their own defense capabilities, which is especially important for Ukraine right now. The three countries recognize and condemn the aggressive policy of the Russian Federation in the region and plan to jointly confront Russian's threats, in particular in the fight against disinformation and propaganda. (ADASTRA, 2023)

For Poland, the Lublin Triangle is a tool for strengthening its own position both in the region and in the EU and NATO. Warsaw has traditionally emphasized its own leadership ambitions in Central and Eastern Europe and its desire to play the role of a "bridge" between East and West.

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland Jacek Czaputowych noted: "Eastern policy is one of the key vectors of Poland's foreign policy. The security and independence of our eastern partners is in Poland's interest. Those from the neighbors who decide to choose Europe and the West can count on Poland's help in achieving this goal." (ADASTRA, 2020)

For Ukraine, participation in the Lublin Triangle is an opportunity to conduct a more proactive foreign policy in the region. "We should not only try to join what has already been created by someone but also create it ourselves, engage more in Central European affairs." Such an approach will increase international trust in Kyiv, as well as change the negative image of "Ukraine - a country of unrealized opportunities" to a positive one - an "ambitious and effective partner." (Dmytro Kuleba, 2020)

Lithuania: According to the foreign policy program of the 17th government of the Republic of Lithuania, the goal of Vilnius is to play the role of a consistent and predictable partner, an expert on reforms and integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures, ready to come to the aid of those in need. (ADASTRA, 2020)

Also, an important aspect of the Triangle's activities will be the inclusion of Ukraine in existing international associations, as well as the coordination of actions within the framework of other international organizations. The Joint Ministerial Declaration states that Poland and Lithuania will contribute to the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine, its convergence with the Three Seas Initiative, as well as the expansion and deepening of cooperation within the framework of the Eastern Partnership. A similar format of cooperation between the member states of the EU and NATO with a country outside the boundaries of these organizations has already been tested by the Weimar Triangle - an informal international association of France, Germany, and Poland, the purpose of which was the transformation of the former communist Poland and its

gradual integration into the Euro-Atlantic structures. As can be seen today, the "Weimar case" turned out to be quite successful. (ADASTRA, 2020)

The Lublin triangle potentially has these development options:

- To become an effective format within which countries will achieve common goals, implement national interests, and improve relations with each other;
- to turn into a low-efficiency but still viable "interest club," where countries will discuss joint plans and share impressions of what is happening in the international arena;
- to remain a completely formal association, which is worth no more than the paper on which its creation is recorded.

According to the words of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Zbigniew Rau, the main foreign policy interests of Poland are the victory of Ukraine (or the prevention of a total loss and the expansion of the border with Russia) and the promotion of our membership in the EU and NATO, the prevention of the transformation of EU supranational bodies into means of pressure on Warsaw, the preservation of the role NATO and the USA as guarantors of regional security and the democratization of Belarus and Russia. Based on this, we can draw a conclusion about the probability and expediency of developing a strategic partnership between Poland and Ukraine because, currently, the foreign policy goals of our countries coincide in many respects. (ADASTRA, 2023)

“The relationship between Poland and Ukraine will never be the same as it was at the beginning of the Russian invasion, when there were definitely a lot of positive emotions on both sides, especially in Poland, but also, of course, in Ukraine. I think those emotions have died down since then, and we've returned to, you might say, transactional politics, which I think we'll remain in for some time.” (Sheligovskyi, 2024)

“The main thing is that Polish-Ukrainian cooperation, solidarity and understanding of the commonality of our fate and future became an experience for the young generation. The older and middle generations know and understand that imperial Russia is an existential threat to Ukraine and Poland. For young Ukrainians and Poles,

this is something new that needs to be rethought so that the acquired experience becomes formative for national and social identity, as well as the way of thinking about the politics of their own state and the entire community of democratic countries of the world.”
(Mykola Knyazhytskyi, 2023)

3.3. Conclusions and propositions for future Ukrainian-Polish cooperation

In order to achieve strong relations and cooperation between Ukraine and Poland, firstly, some difficulties need to be addressed. These countries now have some challenges, and they have to acknowledge them and find solutions.

The issue that has to be addressed:

The urgent problem that currently exists between Poland and Ukraine is economic competition and economic problems.

“We have different interests in terms of agriculture, transport, etc., so I think this will be the most difficult. At least now, I think that the new government will not change the approaches of the previous one.

Therefore, various tools for market protection will remain, perhaps not only in Poland but in the regional coalition of countries that were negatively affected by the arrival of Ukrainian goods. But on the other hand, I am almost certain that Poland will offer Ukraine the opportunity to settle the issue tripartitely - with Poland, Ukraine, and the European Commission.” (Sheligovskyi, 2024)

After solving this issue with farmers' protests and finding such conditions that will be acceptable to both sides, Poland and Ukraine can not only continue their operation on the market but also unite for cooperation. Having already a lot in common, the implementation of cooperation is quite a logical step. This could potentially improve the global market position for both countries.

Cooperation in the military sphere:

The importance of cooperation in the military sphere cannot be dismissed. Poland and Ukraine can also build up strength and experience in this area through cooperation.

On March 26, 2024, Poland and Germany activated a coalition for the supply of armored vehicles for the Defense Forces of Ukraine. This was stated by the Minister of Defense of Poland, Władysław Kosiniak-Kamysh. (Militarnyi, 2024)

Other partners agreed to participate in the coalition, including Great Britain, Sweden and Italy. However, Warsaw and Berlin are leaders in this project.

"This center will allow Ukraine to share the experience it gained during the Russian-Ukrainian war and will create a structure that will enable the Armed Forces to learn and train side by side with NATO partners" (Stoltenberg, 2024)

Also, Poland is a very important country in terms of logistics, because the transit of weapons for the Defense Forces of Ukraine takes place through its territory. Training of the Ukrainian military under the EU program (EUMAM) is taking place on Polish territory. (Armyinform, 2023)

Military cooperation between Poland and Ukraine can become very fruitful and bring good results for both countries. Poland has high-level technologies and the ability to provide them in the future. On the other hand, Ukraine, in particular, its military has real experience using technology directly on the battlefield. This cooperation will provide an opportunity to exchange experience and acquire new knowledge and skills, which will lead to the strengthening of the armies of both countries, which is very important for Poland and Ukraine in today's realities.

Cooperation in the business sphere:

In order to cooperate in the business sphere it is necessary for Ukraine and Poland to build or rebuild connections with each other in some regions. For example, one of the propositions is to create and participate in conferences. Conferences is a great tool and platform for sharing ideas, and perspectives and creating opportunities for the future.

European business is very different from Ukrainian, everything is more transparent and understandable there. That is why, striving for high-quality and, what is important, safe development of their business, Ukrainian entrepreneurs go to Poland to expand their production and conquer new horizons. Since the beginning of the war in Ukraine, more than 30,000 Ukrainian companies have been registered in Poland. (InterTrade Agency, 2023)

The Business Upgrade 2023 Poland forum, partnered by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine / Ukrainian CCI, is another successful stage of this important business event. The participation of representatives of Ukraine in the forum gave the participants the opportunity not only to get high-quality networking and new useful acquaintances but also to join the work of the leading business associations of Poland and Europe, which help Ukrainian businesses in every way. (InterTrade Agency, 2023)

The more such conferences are created, the more results, knowledge, and experience will be shared. This is beneficial for Ukrainian businesses as well because it helps to expand horizons and gain knowledge in new markets. However, Ukraine also has something to share with Europe, including Poland. Such an exchange of knowledge and experience will pave the way for the development of the business structure.

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout the work and research, a number of themes were discovered and analyzed. The understanding of which affects the attitude towards today's situations and future prospects.

The history of Poland and Ukraine, the formation of these states as separate units, as well as their relations with each other were analyzed in the first subchapter. How Poland influenced Ukraine and vice versa. Tens of years in the relations between these states helped to build cooperation, but it was not without challenges.

Having understood the history of these countries, the current state of relations between the countries was analyzed how the war in Ukraine affected the existence of both countries and their relations. How to develop further in such conditions. Countries need to close issues and inconsistencies and have a course in one direction. Poland and Ukraine are allies, and this makes a lot of sense now.

In the second subchapter of the first chapter economic activities of Poland and Ukraine were analyzed. For instance, such aspects as dynamics of trade in goods and services, dynamics of GDP per capita in Poland and Ukraine, strategic partnership between these countries, annual volumes of foreign trade in Ukrainian services with Poland, etc.

The third subchapter of the first chapter was dedicated to Ukrainian-Polish cooperation on the eve of the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine. In detail were analyzed such events: COVID-19 for Poland and Ukraine and how it influenced their relations, Program Interreg NEXT Polska – Ukraina 2021-2027, what kind of projects it does and has the plan to do, and its perspectives and possibilities for the countries.

Chapter two as a whole has wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation as a main topic. Specifics of wartime Ukrainian-Polish economic relations are covered in the first subchapter of chapter two. There were discussed such aspects of relations: how Ukrainian refugees have influenced the Polish economic state, Polish military aid to Ukraine and some statistics of what was made and results of this help, and also trade indicators of

Ukraine and Poland. Specifically, Foreign Trade Indicators of Ukraine (Import to Poland and export from Poland).

In the second subchapter, important topics of issues faced by wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation were discussed. In detail, it was about the situation on the Ukrainian-Polish border regarding the blocking of trucks and grain which moved to other cities in Poland.

In the third subchapter of the second chapter, an analysis of the influence of the “World Evangelical Alliance” on Ukrainian-Polish cooperation was presented. In particular, such aspects of this topic were highlighted: the activity of the World Evangelical Alliance, Comparative Financial Data of the WEA, Ukrainian-Polish cooperation and WEA’s role in it, International Partnering Summit in Warsaw, topics that were discussed and decisions that were made.

Moving forward to chapter three, “Results and post-war prospects of Ukrainian-Polish cooperation,” such aspects took place: results of wartime Ukrainian-Polish cooperation, how the war in Ukraine influenced the Polish economy, how Ukrainian refugees affected the economy of Poland, The cumulative contribution of refugees from Ukraine to Poland's GDP in particular, Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in the field of military industry, what kind of aid was given to Ukraine by Poland and what impact has it made.

The second subchapter of the third chapter was about post-war prospects of the Ukrainian-Polish cooperation. There was analyzed the Lublin triangle, its possibilities, and perspectives for both countries.

The last subchapter was dedicated to ideas on how to strengthen the relations between Poland and Ukraine and what issues have to be addressed in order to improve the communication and cooperation between these two countries.

As a result of the research, the following conclusion was made: Cooperation between Poland and Ukraine is multi-level. This process requires important decisions and shifts. However, many results have already been achieved, for example, in the economic field. Poland is a reliable partner for Ukraine despite certain conflicts. After all, in spite of everything, each state will protect its interests in the first place.

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