

THE SHARE OF CROSS-BORDER SHOPPING IN POLAND'S TRADE TURNOVER OF FOOD PRODUCTS WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ON THE EUROPEAN UNION EASTERN BORDER IN 2013–2018

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ABSTRACT

Trade turnover of food products between Poland and its neighbouring countries on the external eastern border of the European Union (Ukraine, Belarus and Russia) is an important element of the international trade exchange of Poland. The registered trade turnover had an impact on the Polish economy, whereas, from the point of view of development of areas located within the border impact zone, the unregistered trade that is part of cross-border shopping was of great importance. The aim of the paper is to examine the dynamics and trends of changes in terms of the share of cross-border shopping in the total trade turnover of food products with the above-mentioned countries over the period 2013–2018. A case study analysis conducted in all three countries showed that there was a steady increase in the share of unregistered trade in the total trade volume throughout the entire research period.

Key words: food products, cross-border trade on the Polish eastern border, foreign trade

JEL codes: E26, F14, F31

INTRODUCTION

A phenomenon accompanying international travels is the carrying of small quantities of goods (unregistered in the customs clearance documents) purchased by citizens in a country other than where they live. The phenomenon called cross-border shopping occurs on border sections where it is possible for people to move across the border, and where price differences and the quality of goods, as well as the level of supply in the neighbouring markets, are so high that the difficulties faced by the travellers in transporting goods to the neighbouring country can be economically compensated [Baruca and Zolfagharian 2015, Egresi and Arlstan 2016, Powęska 2016, Bygvra 2019].

Through the fact of buying and selling between the business entities located in the neighbouring countries, establishing international trade relations and the transfer of goods across the border, unregistered purchases made as part of cross-border shopping can be classified as part of international trade turnover, thus having some influence on its total volume [Rymarczyk 2017]. The dominant place of purchase and sale acts are bazaars and marketplaces, which from the theoretical point of view are classified as organized defective markets [Dudziński 2006]. At the same time, it should be noted that transactions made over the course of cross-border shopping are relatively low-value transactions. There are formal and legal differences between registered and unregistered trade; foremostly,

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the purpose of the transport of unregistered goods is to provide commodities to natural persons and their families, while in the registered trade, goods are carried in bulk quantities and they are further put into circulation on the market of a given country.

The effect of an increase in the volume of cross-border shopping is the development of some social and economic functions, primarily the growth of trade [Cyrek and Cyrek 2019]. Cross-border shopping plays a particularly important role in the regions located in the direct impact zone of the border, first of all in those areas where there are border crossings. Among citizens living at a distance of up to 30 km from the border line, purchases are very often the main reason for making a trip to a neighbouring country. Citizens coming from a neighbouring country to make purchases have a positive influence on the local market, primarily by increasing demand, stimulating local entrepreneurship and increasing the level of production, which consequently leads to the creation of new jobs. Therefore, cross-border shopping is treated by the communities of the peripheral self-government units, which are located at the border, as a stimulator of socio-economic development. On the other hand, there is a phenomenon of disregarding the norms and tariffs in terms of the amount of goods allowed to be transported across the border, which is why it is difficult to separate legal cross-border shopping from illegal trading activities (smuggling).

In the areas remaining in the impact zone of the Polish section of the external eastern border of the European Union, agriculture is an important socio-economic function, since agricultural production is of interest to the citizens of neighbouring countries who cross the border in order to make purchases. Taking all this into consideration, the main purpose of the paper is to examine the dynamics and trends of changes in the share of cross-border shopping in the total volume of trade turnover of food products in Poland's trade with the above-mentioned countries as well as to determine the value and share of food items in Poland's trade relations with eastern neighbours, that is to say Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, during the period 2013–2018. The paper is a continuation of the research carried out for the years 2010–2012 [Powęska 2014], which is why its summary shows the differences between these two research periods.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

Food products are often the main reason for crossing the border, and the most common destination of the shopping trips are commercial outlets situated in convenient locations in relation to the border crossing. This also takes place on the Polish section of the external border of the European Union. Thus, when citizens carry unregistered goods purchased abroad to their country of residence, they contribute to an increase in international trade turnover. Taking this into consideration, the following research questions were formulated in the study: what were the changes in the share of cross-border shopping (unregistered purchases) in the total volume of international trade turnover (registered and unregistered sectors, as well as services registered in the EBOPS system in total) of food products over the period 2013–2018 on the Polish section of the EU external border. By analysing the phenomenon for individual years, the trends of changes in the adopted research period were shown, and, taking into account the results of previous studies, long-term trends were indicated. The analysis was supplemented with characteristics of the dynamics in the pattern of registered foreign trade in food products. At both levels of analysis, the research on the exports and imports of goods was carried out separately.

Data relating to the value and pattern of cross-border trade was taken from the publication of the Centre of the Cross-border Areas Surveys and Statistics for Euroregions (Ośrodek Badań Obszarów Transgranicznych i Statystyki Euroregionalnej), which is a part of the Statistical Office in Rzeszów (Urząd Statystyczny w Rzeszowie) [GUS – US Rzeszów 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019], while the data on foreign trade registered in the customs clearance documents was available in the Yearbooks of Foreign Trade Statistics of the Statistics Poland (Główny Urząd Statystyczny) [GUS 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019].

For individual years covered by the study, the total volume of Poland's trade turnover with eastern neighbours was calculated by summing up the registered and unregistered turnover. In the registered turnover, both in exports and imports, the values of goods registered in customs clearance documents as well as expenses for services recorded in the EBOPS system were taken into consideration. Expenses for purchased services

were added to the Polish imports, while the value of the services provided was added to the Polish exports. The value of goods transported across the border as part of cross-border shopping was treated as unregistered turnover. In subsequent stages of the study, based on the statistical analysis, an assessment was made of: (1) the share of food products in unregistered turnover; (2) percentage of food products in the registered import and export to the particular countries; and (3) comparison of the registered and unregistered sector in the turnover of food products between Poland and each of the neighbouring countries at the external border of the EU. In addition, in the next part of the study an assessment was made of the value and commodity structure of the registered trade in food products with individual countries.

THE SHARE OF CROSS-BORDER SHOPPING IN POLAND'S FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ON THE EU EXTERNAL BORDER IN 2013–2018

In the years 2013–2018, there were diverse trends in the value and share of the food sector in Poland's exports to the individual countries located along the external border of the European Union (Table 1). In the case of Ukraine, there was an increase in unregistered exports, both in terms of the total volume of goods and in the value of foodstuffs.

The share of food commodities in the structure of unregistered exports tended to decline (from 12% to 11%), which points to the increasing dynamics of the unregistered export of non-food products. However, in the case of Russia, on the border with the Kaliningrad Region (Oblast), there was a slight decrease in the absolute value of unregistered turnover, both in the total volume of goods and in the value of foodstuffs. The share of food expenses in unregistered exports fell from 33% to 26% during this period. However, in the case of Belarus, the share of food products in cross-border shopping varied and it oscillated around 11–13%, remaining at the level of the highest values at the beginning and at the end of the research period.

As regards registered exports in terms of absolute value, trends varied greatly between individual countries. In the case of Ukraine, the values of registered exports to Ukraine varied with slight upward trends

(from PLN 1.9 PLN billion in 2013 to PLN 2.1 billion in 2018), with the lowest value being recorded for the year 2015, when the value of foodstuffs exported to Ukraine amounted to PLN 1.2 billion. In the case of Belarus, throughout the research period the absolute value of registered exports remained at a similar level with a slightly decreasing trend (from PLN 1.2 billion in 2013 to around PLN 1 billion in 2018). However, in the case of Russia, this decline was more marked (from PLN 5.2 billion to PLN 2.1 billion).

When analysing the share of cross-border shopping in the total value of food sales, in the case of all three countries, an increase in the share of unregistered sales was recorded. The largest share and growth dynamics took place in Poland's trade relations with Ukraine (increase from 22.7% to 28.8%). In the case of Belarus the share of unregistered trade in foodstuffs in the total volume of trade in these items remained at a similar level (it totalled from 24.9% in 2013 to 25.4% in 2018). However, in the case of Russia the share of unregistered trade in food products increased from 3.6% in 2013 to 6.3% in 2018.

Most purchases of food items were made by foreigners who were cross-border shoppers on the Polish-Ukrainian border (from around PLN 560 million in 2013 to more than PLN 830 million in 2018). Despite the increase in the absolute value of sales within the cross-border trade, there was a decrease in the share of food products in unregistered sales, which indicates that during this period non-food products, including alcohol and industrial products, became increasingly important. On the Polish-Belarusian border there was a decrease in the absolute value of goods exported from Poland by foreigners (from around PLN 400 billion in 2013 to PLN 330 million in 2018); at the same time, the share of food products remained unchanged and amounted to some 13% throughout the research period, which allows us to conclude that the value of industrial goods and alcohol decreased in favour of food products. As regards Russia, the value of the goods exported in an unregistered manner decreased during the period under consideration from almost PLN 200 million to PLN 140 million. Similar trends were observed in the share of food products in unregistered trade (decrease from 33% to 26%). However, the importance of industrial goods in unregistered turnover increased significantly on this border section.

Table 1. Share of food items in Poland's exports to eastern neighbours while taking into account the unregistered sector (cross-border shopping) and the registered sector (the values of goods registered in customs clearance documents and EBOPS) in the years 2013–2018

Year	Expenditures in Poland of cross-border shoppers from neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU eastern border			Export value from Poland (the values of goods registered in customs clearance documents) and the value of services delivered by Poland (EBOPS) to neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU eastern border			Unregistered expenditures of foreign consumers in Poland on food items (cross-border shopping) and Poland's exports of food items to neighbouring countries in customs clearance documents	
	total	of which expenditures on food commodities		total	share of food items		share of cross-border shopping in Poland's sales of food items	share of food items in sales to neighbouring countries
		thous. PLN	thous. PLN		% of total	thous. PLN		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ukraine								
2018	7 481 067.3	830 135.0	11.10	32 809 363.5	2 056 270.0	6.27	28.76	7.16
2017	7 699 057.8	852 301.2	11.07	18 184 917.4	1 721 458.0	9.47	33.12	9.94
2016	7 148 199.2	764 653.9	10.70	15 059 264.4	1 419 767.0	9.43	35.00	9.84
2015	6 483 253.4	682 943.5	10.53	12 446 346.7	1 245 464.0	10.01	35.41	10.19
2014	5 679 321.0	762 674.9	13.43	17 768 319.3	1 496 402.0	8.42	33.76	9.63
2013	4 616 050.1	563 130.3	12.20	24 342 306.2	1 910 940.0	7.85	22.76	8.54
Belarus								
2018	2 431 662.3	334 196.7	13.74	6 133 739.4	982 883.6	16.02	25.37	15.38
2017	2 458 702.7	333 039.8	13.55	5 634 093.8	126 2356.0	22.41	20.88	19.71
2016	2 328 802.1	299 278.6	12.85	5 312 009.1	145 4516.0	27.38	17.06	22.95
2015	2 555 248.2	307 856.2	12.05	4 997 068.4	974 393.3	19.50	24.01	16.98
2014	3 101 506.5	338 423.7	10.91	10 263 504.7	1 141 534.0	11.12	22.87	11.07
2013	2 972 772.3	406 379.5	13.67	11 699 565.4	1 223 236.0	10.46	24.94	11.11
Russia								
2018	552 159.8	143 841.1	26.05	33 262 998.2	2 154 770.0	6.48	6.26	6.80
2017	568 765.3	149 826.7	26.34	30 186 231.0	1 969 410.0	6.52	7.07	6.89
2016	484 287.3	130 923.1	27.03	26 566 878.2	1 606 976.0	6.05	7.53	6.42
2015	581 922.7	165 656.9	28.47	25 388 139.6	1 669 076.0	6.57	9.03	7.06
2014	842 417.9	204 292.8	24.25	34 164 847.4	3 679 519.0	10.77	5.26	11.09
2013	583 922.8	196 517.4	33.65	39 242 372.8	5 255 260.0	13.39	3.60	13.69

Column 8 calculated by equation $[3 : (3 + 6)] \cdot 100$; Column 9 calculated by equation $[(3 + 6) : (2 + 5)] \cdot 100$.

Source: Author's own elaboration based on Yearbooks of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland of the period 2014–2019 [GUS 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019] and annual reports on turnover of goods and services in border traffic on the EU external border in Poland in the period 2013–2018 [GUS – US Rzeszów 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019].

Unregistered purchases of food products in Poland made by foreign consumers crossing the external eastern EU border into Poland are an important supplement to registered sales made as part of exports. With the entire spectrum of political conditions¹ adversely affecting trade relations with the East, the share of unregistered trade increased during the entire research period, which positively influenced business relations

and which was important for Polish agriculture. This was of particular importance in relation to Ukraine, where there was an increase in the absolute value of unregistered expenses for food products throughout the entire research period.

One should point to the commodity pattern of the registered export of food products (Table 2), which is very diverse depending on the country. In the case of

Table 2. The value and structure of exports of food products registered in customs clearance documents from Poland to neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU external border

Year	Live animals and animal products		Vegetable products		Prepared foodstuffs		Fats and oils		Total food products	
	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total
Ukraine										
2018	504 742.1	24.55	425 219.9	20.68	1 108 212.1	53.89	18 095.7	0.88	2 056 269.8	100.00
2017	406 393.7	23.61	470 181.9	27.31	829 047.3	48.16	15 835.1	0.92	1 721 458.0	100.00
2016	309 581.5	21.81	379 686.7	26.74	720 237.4	50.73	10 261.1	0.72	1 419 766.7	100.00
2015	269 379.5	21.63	395 431.8	31.75	565 860.5	45.43	14 791.8	1.19	1 245 463.6	100.00
2014	328 242.2	21.94	521 970.8	34.88	639 772.2	42.75	6 416.5	0.43	1 496 401.7	100.00
2013	492 024.7	25.75	678 462.3	35.50	730 197.6	38.21	10 255.4	0.54	1 910 940.0	100.00
Belarus										
2018	85 602.5	8.71	721 834.8	73.44	171 224.6	17.42	4 221.7	0.43	982 883.6	100.00
2017	54 751.7	4.34	1 034 273.6	81.93	173 330.9	13.73	–	–	1 262 356.2	100.00
2016	210 314.0	14.46	1 100 922.1	75.69	143 280.2	9.85	–	–	1 454 516.3	100.00
2015	144 083.5	14.79	681 102.4	69.90	147 664.2	15.15	1 543.2	0.16	974 393.3	100.00
2014	181 183.4	15.87	79 7693.6	69.88	160 438.4	14.05	2 218.7	0.19	1 141 534.1	100.00
2013	554 685.4	45.35	513 009.6	41.94	155 541.1	12.72	–	–	1 223 236.1	100.00
Russia										
2018	12 135.4	0.56	276 844.7	12.85	1 830 441.1	84.95	35 348.6	1.64	2 154 769.8	100.00
2017	7 470.4	0.38	270 858.5	13.75	1 644 545.8	83.50	46 534.8	2.36	1 969 409.5	100.00
2016	46 431.0	2.89	252 119.6	15.69	1 308 425.0	81.42	–	–	1 606 975.6	100.00
2015	57 412.3	3.44	249 243.4	14.93	1 334 575.8	79.96	27 844.0	1.67	1 669 075.5	100.00
2014	548 214.1	14.90	139 9576.3	38.04	1 708 507.6	46.43	23 220.9	0.63	3 679 518.9	100.00
2013	1 350 771.5	25.70	2 336 708.8	44.46	1 548 055.0	29.46	19 725.1	0.38	5 255 260.4	100.00

Source: Author's own elaboration based on Yearbooks of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland of the period 2014–2019 [GUS 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019].

¹ On 7 August 2014, the Russian government introduced a ban on the imports of some agricultural products, including fruits and vegetables, from the European Union to the Russian Federation. In June 2015, the Russian authorities decided to continue the embargo until August 2016. On 29 June 2016, the ban was extended until the end of 2017, while in June 2017 – till the end of 2018.

Ukraine, over the period analysed there was a decline in the share of plant products and an increase in food preserves. Nevertheless, the share of live animals and animal products remained at a similar level in the period under consideration. In the case of Belarus, during the period analysed there was a decline in the share of live animals and animal products as well as an increase in plant products, while food preserves remained at a similar level throughout the considered period. In the case of Russia, during the period under consideration there was a decrease in the share of live animals and animal products, as well as of plant products, while a clear increase was noted with regard to food preserves. Trends in export dynamics were the reflection of political conditions.

THE SHARE OF CROSS-BORDER SHOPPING IN FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORT TO POLAND FROM NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES ON THE EU EXTERNAL BORDER IN 2013–2018

In the years 2013–2018, varied trends were noted in the value and share of the food sector in Poland's imports from, neighbouring countries located at the external eastern border of the European Union (Table 3). In the case of Ukraine, there was a drop in the value of unregistered imports, both in the total volume of goods and in the value of foodstuffs. Yet the share of food products in the structure of unregistered purchases tended to increase (from 10% to 11%), which indicates that declines in the value of unregistered purchases of industrial goods were greater than those recorded in the case of food products. Similar trends were noted with regard to Russia. During the period 2013–2018, there was a clear drop in the value of unregistered purchases, both in the total volume of goods and in the group of food products. At the same time, there was an increase in the share of food products in the general structure of unregistered purchases made by Polish citizens in Russia (mainly in the Kaliningrad Oblast), which indicates that declines in the value of non-food products were greater than those in the value of foodstuffs. In the case of Belarus, there was an increase in both the absolute value of the total volume of goods brought by cross-border shoppers and in the value of food products brought to Poland. The share of food expenses in unreg-

istered purchases increased from 3% to 5.5% during this period. It is worth noting that regardless of the trends in the absolute value of unregistered purchases, in the case of all three countries there was an increase in the share of food products in the pattern of cross-border trade.

As regards the imports registered in custom clearance documents, in terms of the absolute value the trends varied widely between individual countries. In the case of Ukraine, a steady upward trend was recorded (from PLN 1.4 billion in 2013 to PLN 2.4 billion in 2018). Throughout the entire research period, the share of food products in the registered trade with Poland's south-eastern neighbour was at the level of 18–21%, with the highest rates recorded in the years 2015–2016 (over 20%), and with the lowest rates noted in the years 2013–2014 (17–18%). In the case of Belarus and Russia, the share of food products recorded in the customs clearance documents was much lower and totalled around 2% and 1%, respectively. As regards the value of the registered import of food products from these countries to Poland, an upward trend was recorded. In addition, in relation to the total value of imports, food products took low import positions.

By treating food imports with the countries neighbouring Poland in the east as the total value of the registered imports as well as of unregistered purchases made by cross-border shoppers, we can point out that the greatest share of foodstuffs was noted on the border with Ukraine; it totalled from 17% to 21%, and in the years 2013–2018 it grew slowly, while from 2015 to 2018, there was a downward trend. However, the imports of food products from Belarus and Russia were relatively smaller, and the share of this group of commodities amounted to 2% and 0.5–1%, respectively. The share of cross-border shopping in the import of goods was the highest on the border with Belarus, and it was slightly smaller, even minimal, on the border with Ukraine and Russia.

In the structure of the import of food products to Poland from neighbouring countries on the external section of the eastern border of the European Union, registered in customs clearance documents (Table 4), the relatively highest values were recorded in trade with Ukraine. Plant products played an important role in this field, although during the period under consideration their share tended to decline from almost 50%

Table 3. Share of food items in Poland's imports from eastern neighbours while taking into consideration the unregistered sector (cross-border shopping) and the registered sector (the values of goods registered in customs clearance documents and EBOPS) in the years 2013–2018

Year	Expenditures of Polish cross-border shoppers in neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU eastern border			Imports of Polish goods registered in customs clearance documents and expenditures on services purchased by Polish citizens (EBOPS) in neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU eastern border			Unregistered Polish consumer expenditures on food items in neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU eastern border (cross-border shopping) and Poland's imports of food items from neighbouring countries in customs clearance documents	
	total	of which food items		total	of which food items		share of cross-border shopping in Poland's imports of non-food items from neighbouring countries	share of food items in Poland's imports from neighbouring countries
	thous. PLN	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	thous. PLN	% of total		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ukraine								
2018	205 143.4	22 586.2	11.01	12 711 417.8	2 429 905.1	19.12	0.92	18.99
2017	212 596.5	22 619.9	10.64	11 025 435.8	2 170 821.3	19.69	1.03	19.52
2016	225 615.8	23 749.6	10.53	9 314 528.2	1 919 892.4	20.61	1.22	20.37
2015	213 781.9	23 099.0	10.80	7 513 637.1	1 605 988.0	21.37	1.42	21.08
2014	203 267.4	21 344.0	10.50	8 045 023.2	1 506 714.4	18.73	1.40	18.53
2013	241 338.0	24 203.9	10.03	8 244 281.6	1 463 457.3	17.75	1.63	17.53
Belarus								
2018	93 329.4	5 100.4	5.46	7 781 991.5	142 555.7	1.83	3.45	1.87
2017	91 468.0	4 881.7	5.34	5 572 296.9	57 004.4	1.02	7.89	1.09
2016	79 065.2	4 232.9	5.35	3 714 238.2	51 336.8	1.38	7.62	1.46
2015	79 042.7	4 254.0	5.38	7 130 187.5	84 291.4	1.18	4.80	1.23
2014	90 432.8	4 739.3	5.24	3 213 878.5	36 124.0	1.12	11.60	1.24
2013	79 535.6	2 463.9	3.10	3 072 770.1	63 209.2	2.06	3.75	2.08
Russia								
2018	206 394.2	4 563.4	2.21	74 294 374.9	530 697.0	0.71	0.85	0.72
2017	224 865.6	4 492.3	2.00	58 290 292.2	343 686.7	0.59	1.29	0.60
2016	283 008.9	3 912.8	1.38	46 825 223.8	637 315.9	1.36	0.61	1.36
2015	443 803.5	6 067.6	1.37	55 506 576.0	751 323.9	1.35	0.80	1.35
2014	454 722.2	6 556.5	1.44	74 793 888.6	673 159.1	0.90	0.96	0.90
2013	377 539.5	7 309.9	1.94	81 728 469.9	376 067.0	0.46	1.91	0.47

Column 8 calculated by equation $[3 : (3 + 6)] \cdot 100$; Column 9 calculated by equation $[(3 + 6) : (2 + 5)] \cdot 100$.

Source: Author's own elaboration based on Yearbooks of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland of the period 2014–2019 [GUS 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019] and annual reports on turnover of goods and services in border traffic on the EU external border in Poland in the period 2013–2018 [GUS – US Rzeszów 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019].

Table 4. The value and structure of imports of food products as registered in customs clearance documents from Poland to neighbouring countries on the Polish section of the EU external border

Year	Live animals and animal products		Vegetable products		Prepared foodstuffs		Fats and oils		Total food products	
	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total	thous. PLN	% of total
Ukraine										
2018	304 331.9	12.5	855 756.2	35.2	721 004.3	29.7	548 812.7	22.6	2 429 905.1	100.0
2017	155 347.0	7.2	767 384.3	35.3	683 722.4	31.5	564 367.6	26.0	2 170 821.3	100.0
2016	119 971.0	6.2	838 128.8	43.7	613 991.3	32.0	347801.3	18.1	1 919 892.4	100.0
2015	72 221.1	4.5	717 443.1	44.7	600 004.5	37.4	216 319.3	13.5	1 605 988.0	100.0
2014	86 032.6	5.7	724 878.7	48.1	500 626.6	33.2	195 176.5	13.0	1 506 714.4	100.0
2013	67 084.0	4.6	721 354.0	49.3	473 084.1	32.3	201 935.2	13.8	1 463 457.3	100.0
Belarus										
2018	7 303.7	5.1	71 210.5	50.0	24 123.8	16.9	39 917.7	28.0	142 555.7	100.0
2017	5 697.1	10.0	44 372.3	77.8	6 935.0	12.2	–	–	57 004.4	100.0
2016	3 017.3	5.9	42 104.4	82.0	6 215.1	12.1	–	–	51 336.8	100.0
2015	1 201.7	1.4	45 199.5	53.6	10 635.4	12.6	27 254.8	32.3	84 291.4	100.0
2014	454.6	1.3	17 375.2	48.1	14 821.6	41.0	3 472.6	9.6	36 124.0	100.0
2013	414.3	0.7	48 334.6	76.5	14 460.3	22.9	–	–	63 209.2	100.0
Russia										
2018	126 665.6	23.9	124 192.1	23.4	261 336.2	49.2	18 503.1	3.5	530 697.0	100.0
2017	80 674.3	23.5	109 436.5	31.8	137 812.5	40.1	15 763.4	4.6	343 686.7	100.0
2016	302 384.1	47.4	110 382.5	17.3	224 549.3	35.2	–	–	637 315.9	100.0
2015	248 897.4	33.1	167 273.1	22.3	317 601.8	42.3	17 551.6	2.3	751 323.9	100.0
2014	217 331.5	32.3	104 010.5	15.5	337 845.8	50.2	13 971.3	2.1	673 159.1	100.0
2013	170 408.6	45.3	66 353.5	17.6	118 903.2	31.6	20 401.7	5.4	376 067.0	100.0

Source: Author's own elaboration based on Yearbooks of Foreign Trade Statistics of Poland of the period 2014–2019 [GUS 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019].

in 2013 to some 35% in 2018. Throughout the entire research period, food preserves accounted for about 30%, and their share tended to vary. However, the import of live animals and animal products gradually increased – from 5% to 12%, and the import of oils and fats – from 13% to 22%. To sum up, in the case of Ukraine during the period under consideration there was a decrease in the share of plant products as well as an increase in the share of food preserves and fats.

Both in the case of Russia and Belarus the value of the registered import of food products in 2018 was higher than in 2013. However, as regards Belarus there was a steady upward trend, whereas for Russia the

years 2013–2016 were the period of the most dynamic changes, and this value declined. In the imports from Belarus, plant products had the largest share in the trade pattern (from over 70% in 2013 to about 50% in 2018, and to more than 80% in 2017). Of the remaining groups of goods, food preserves were of significant importance (over 10–15%), but their share declined over the whole period under study. Live animals and animal products were relatively the least important. In the structure of the registered import of food products from Russia, two groups of goods were of great importance: animal products and live animals, as well as food preserves. The share of the first of the above-mentioned

groups of goods systematically decreased (from 45% to 24%), while the share of the second group grew (from 31% to 49%). Plant products were of minor importance; however, the steady growth of this group of goods was worth noting (from 17% to 23%) in the structure of imports of food products from Russia to Poland.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the analysis conducted in the study, it was found that over the period 2013–2018 the international trade in food products between Poland and its eastern neighbours underwent significant changes. However, some similarities were noted in the Belarusian and Russian direction, whereas trade in food products with Ukraine had a distinctly different character. Exports in absolute values (both registered and unregistered sales) of food products from Poland to the Russian and Belarusian markets in the years 2013–2018 were much greater than the import of food products from these countries. However, in the case of Ukraine, in the early years of the research period exports exceeded imports, whereas from 2014 onwards, the reverse trend was observed and the import of food products from Ukraine exceeded exports. This tendency continued until the end of the period under consideration. There was also a steady increase in unregistered trade contacts on the border with Ukraine, and a decline in these contacts on the Russian and Belarusian border sections was noted. Regardless of the absolute values, in the case of all three countries there was a steady increase in the share of unregistered trade in the total volume of trade turnover throughout the whole research period.

When comparing the period 2013–2018 with the years 2010–2012, some similarities should be noted with regard to the Polish trade turnover with neighbours located on the eastern side of the EU border. First of all, there was a continuation of the trend showing that the export (comprising registered and unregistered sector together) of Polish food products to the Russian and Belarusian markets was much greater than the import of food items from these countries. However, in trade with Ukraine, differences in the values of imports and exports were smaller, whereas in the case of Russia and Belarus exports definitely exceeded imports, which was recorded both in the registered and unregistered sector.

The trend regarding the absolute value of unregistered food purchases made within the cross-border trade in Poland also changed. During the period 2013–2018, the value of purchases made by Belarusian citizens increased, while the value of purchases made by Ukrainian and Russian consumers decreased. On the other hand, in the years 2010–2012, there was an increase in the absolute value of purchases of food products made by the citizens of all three countries in Poland, and the value of unregistered purchases of food products made by Polish citizens in the neighbouring countries declined. This trend continued for Russia and Belarus, while in Ukraine in the years 2013–2018 Polish cross-border shoppers bought more and more goods.

All in all, in the years 2013–2018 trade turnover of food products between Poland and its neighbouring countries on the external border of the European Union was an important element of Poland's international trade. Registered turnover had an impact on Poland's economy, whereas from the point of view of the development of areas located in the border impact zone the unregistered turnover that was part of cross-border trade played an important role.

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UDZIAŁ HANDLU PRZYGRANICZNEGO W OBROTACH HANDLOWYCH ARTYKUŁAMI ŻYWNOŚCIOWYMI POLSKI Z KRAJAMI SĄSIADUJĄCYMI NA ZEWNĘTRZNEJ GRANICY UNII EUROPEJSKIEJ W LATACH 2013–2018

STRESZCZENIE

Obroty handlowe artykułami żywnościowymi między Polską a krajami sąsiadującymi na zewnętrznej granicy Unii Europejskiej (Ukraina, Białoruś, Rosja) stanowią istotny element międzynarodowej wymiany handlowej naszego kraju. Rejestrowane obroty miały wpływ na gospodarkę Polski, z punktu widzenia rozwoju obszarów położonych w strefie oddziaływania granicy ważną rolę odgrywały obroty nierejestrowane dokonywane w ramach handlu przygranicznego. Celem artykułu jest zbadanie dynamiki i tendencji zmian w zakresie udziału handlu przygranicznego w globalnych obrotach handlowych artykułami żywnościowymi z wymienionymi krajami w latach 2013–2018. W wyniku przeprowadzonej analizy przypadku wszystkich trzech krajów odnotowano stały wzrost udziału handlu nierejestrowanego w ogólnej puli obrotów handlowych przez cały okres badawczy.

Słowa kluczowe: artykuły żywnościowe, handel przygraniczny na wschodniej granicy Polski, handel zagraniczny