

Candidate of Economic Sciences Stavytska A., Ilyukhina V.

Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Ukraine)

PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITY OF UKRAINE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SPACE

In modern conditions, foreign economic relations are becoming a powerful means of accelerating and intensifying export-import activities. Today, mastering the latest advances in science and technology without an intensive exchange of scientific research, a variety of goods and services means irrational use of their own resources, wasting time and pace of development. Foreign economic activity makes it possible to accelerate scientific and technological progress through the organization of joint research, the rapid re-equipment of modern technology of entire industries and industries, helps to solve many social problems. Thus, foreign economic relations are becoming one of the main factors in economic development. Foreign economic activity is to establish external relations of the state with other countries and international organizations – partners in international activities [1].

Export activity, as one of the types of foreign economic activity, is an indisputable factor of success in the development of industrial enterprises. Export operations become an important prerequisite for expanding markets, increasing production and improving product quality, which also allows to create a favorable basis for strengthening the competitive position of the company in the domestic market.

According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in 2019 the European Union remained a key trading partner of Ukraine with a share of trade in goods and services of 41.1% of total trade in Ukraine [2].

During this period, total trade in goods and services between Ukraine and the EU amounted to USD 49,317.1 million. USA. In 2019, the volume of Ukrainian exports to EU countries (28 countries) amounted to 23,032 million dollars. US dollars, which is 14.3% more than in the previous year. Imports from the EU (28 countries) in 2019 amounted to 26,285.1 million dollars. US, which is 12.7% higher than in the corresponding period last year. Bilateral trade maintained a negative balance of USD 3,253.1 million. USA [2].

The European Union accounts for 45% of Ukraine's foreign trade turnover. Ukraine's balance of mutual trade with EU countries is negative. This state of trade and, above all, the outpacing growth rate of imports, due to:

- the actual filling of credit lines provided to Ukraine by Germany, Italy, France and the EU as a whole;
- maintaining a number of trade restrictions for goods from Ukraine;
- low efficiency of use of EU trade preferences by Ukrainian enterprises.

In general, the country's export potential is closely linked to its competitive advantages in the international market and depends on the country's geographical location;

economic, climatic, socio-cultural, infrastructural, scientific, innovative, labor, technological, investment and historical conditions of economic entities; legal, political and economic environment of international business [3].

To improve the state of Ukraine's export-import activity in the context of globalization, it is necessary to implement a policy aimed at increasing the volume of merchandise exports by introducing innovative developments to improve the quality of domestic products, which must meet international norms and standards. world markets. And the goal should be to reduce the volume of imported products on the Ukrainian market, at least that which has domestic counterparts.

The strategic task of both domestic and foreign policy of Ukraine is not only its development as an independent sovereign state, but also the achievement of a high level of competitiveness of the state and society. Prospects for trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU will increase significantly with the final implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between Ukraine and the EU (FTA) under the Association Agreement [4].

References:

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Candidate of Economic Sciences Stavvytska A., Kovalenko A.

Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Ukraine)

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION ON THE WORLD ECONOMY

International labor migration is a form of population migration, which consists in the movement of the working population within the world economy in search of work, better living conditions in accordance with economic laws. It affects not only national labor markets but also the global market. The processes of labor migration concern the most important spheres of both social and economic life.

International labor migration is regulated at the international level through three main instruments: the International Labor Organization Convention on Migrant Workers