

## TRADE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION

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This topic has been discussed by many scientists such as V.O. Kopyyka, V.V. Boytsova, T.M. Shynkarenko, V.O. Vakulevych and others. They believe the development of closer relations between Ukraine and the EU only correct Ukraine's foreign policy course based on economic, political and cultural traditions.

From 2006 to 2010 Ukraine has managed to reduce trade deficit with the EU. During these years one can observe a significant recovery of imports than exports. The main groups of goods in Ukraine's exports to the EU are: iron, steel, agricultural products and some electric machinery. And imports: machinery, transport equipment and chemicals. Thus, the EU remains an important trading partner of Ukraine, accounting for approximately one-third of all foreign trade of the country. [CIS – EU]

The main partners in both exports and imports were Cyprus (414,6 million dollars and 814,4 million dollars), United Kingdom (548,1 million dollars respectively and 586,3 million dollars), Germany (335,2 million dollars and 310 million dollars), France (123 million dollars and 223,7 million dollars) and Austria (181,6 million dollars and 140,2 million dollars).

The main import partners in financial services were the United Kingdom (294,2 million dollars), Cyprus (237 million dollars), France (132,5 million dollars) and Sweden (79,3 million dollars); various business, professional and technical services – United Kingdom (114,6 million dollars), Germany (93 million dollars), Cyprus (50,6 million dollars); transport services – Germany (88,6 million dollars), United Kingdom (86 million dollars) and Cyprus (71 million dollars)

V.V. Boytsova comes to the conclusion that enhancing cooperation and economic integration between the EU and Ukraine will bring significant benefits to both partners. Its value will depend on the depth of integration: the more Ukraine is integrated in the EU, the more economic benefit will be.

The advantages of Ukraine for the development of international trade are:

- reserves of mineral resources (Ukraine owns 5% of the world stocks of mineral raw materials);
- favorable climate and fertile land;
- availability of infrastructure services (including international transit of oil and gas);
- great potential for high-tech industries [Kopyyka V.O.]

For improving the foreign trade of Ukraine our government as it is underlined in The Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Ukraine should:

- 1) improve the quality of steel and heavy engineering;
- 2) develop competitive manufacturing agro-industrial complex;
- 3) develop the export of missile and aircraft;
- 4) develop and modernize the transport infrastructure;
- 5) attract foreign capital to speed up modernization;
- 6) create new industries and production (rare earth metals, computers, microelectronics, etc.);
- 7) develop international tourism to the world level;
- 8) create a marketing and service network in international markets; 9) increase the purchase abroad of new technologies to create new competitive national enterprises;
- 10) actively introduce international standards and certification procedures;
- 11) use political and diplomatic leverage to ensuring Ukraine's participation in major international cooperative projects;
- 12) maintain the informatization of foreign economic activity;
- 13) improve financial mechanisms regulating exports.

Соціально-гуманітарні аспекти розвитку сучасного суспільства : матеріали Всеукраїнської наукової конференції викладачів, аспірантів, співробітників та студентів факультету іноземної філології та соціальних комунікацій, м. Суми, 19-20 квітня 2013 р. / Відп. за вип. В.В. Опанасюк. — Суми : СумДУ, 2013. — Ч.2. — С. 91-92.