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CURRENT TRENDS OF FOREIGN TRADE OF UKRAINE

Foreign economic activity plays an important role in shaping the country's GDP, stimulating the development within the country's economy that is why its development measures play an important role in the state development programs and in the system of integration measures of the country in particular. The globalization of the economic system leads to the searching for new ways taking into account the peculiarities of the country's internal and external environment. Contemporary foreign trade theories, in addition to the theory of competitive advantage, include the theory of import substitution.

Analysis of the dynamics of Ukraine's foreign trade shows a decrease in exports, a deterioration of its structure, a negative balance of foreign trade balance, and, accordingly, the dependence of the country's economy on imports.

It is well known that all countries import products that they do not produce on their own, and, for profit, export their own products. In highly developed countries, exports exceed imports, which indicates the self-production of most goods needed to meet the population's needs and the needs of the economy. In Ukraine, according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine for the last five years, imports are dominated by exports, with a negative balance of foreign trade over the past two years, which is considered to be a rather bad trend in the world and indicates over-imports with in the domestic market.

The main trading partners of Ukraine in 2019 were China, Poland, Italy, Turkey, Germany, India, Hungary, Belarus, the USA, France, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria. The European Union has recently become a Ukraine's strategic partner, with almost 44% of Ukraine's goods and services being exported to Europe.

The main commodities that Ukraine exports are the products of the agro industrial complex, food industry and precious metals. Imports are mineral products, medicines, engineering products, household appliances. In terms of iron ore reserves, Ukraine is ranked the third in the world, but in recent years the share of ore and ferrous metals exports has been steadily declining.

The specificity of the agricultural products on the international market is generally quite favorable for foreign trade, since Ukraine is increasing its exports of

agricultural products and food to the EU and expanding its foreign trade relations with other industrially agrarian countries.

Both the positive and negative trends are noticeable in the commodity structure of imports. The first can be attributed, for example, to the increase in the share of machines, equipment and mechanisms. A high proportion of food products is considered to be a negative share in the import structure.

Geographic and commodity structural shifts in Ukraine's foreign trade are generally positive, as they indicate the geographical reorientation of Ukraine's foreign trade to more developed markets, which widens the potential for increasing foreign trade turnover.

The scale and dynamics of foreign trade are closely linked to the GDP and its dynamics, so it is important to look for the ways of improving foreign trade performance domestically.

Increasing asymmetry in foreign trade and insufficient lobbying of national producer interests are taking place in Ukraine. The formation of a new commodity-geographical structure of Ukraine's foreign trade, which would meet the strategic goals of our country and the challenges of the world economy, depends, first of all, on the internal processes taking place in our country. Thus, statistics should provide a competent analysis of the current trends in the Ukraine's foreign trade.

References:

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ПОГОДНІ ДЕРИВАТИВИ ТА КАТАСТРОФІЧНІ ОБЛІГАЦІЇ ЯК СПОСІБ ФІНАНСІАЛІЗАЦІЇ ЗМІН КЛІМАТУ

Питання екології в останні десятиліття стало надзвичайно важливою темою не тільки на наукових конференціях чи самітах, а стало глобальною проблемою, яку повинно вирішувати світове співтовариство. Для цього держави намагаються зменшувати викиди шкідливих газів та інших речовин, раціонально використовувати природні ресурси, створювати нові винаходи, які б знизили викиди та інше. Проте, іноді не вдається уникнути забруднення навколишнього середовища, і держави та бізнес змушені стикатися з наслідками зміни клімату, з суттєвим погіршенням погодних умов або навіть з природними катаклізмами. Саме для страхування від таких ризиків були створені погодні деривативи та надзвичайні облігації.

Погодні деривативи є фінансовим інструментом, який використовується компаніями чи особами для хеджування ризиків, що пов'язані з певними втратами (майна чи фінансовими) в результаті погодних умов. Якщо не