

which means that the GVA annual relative increase was 3.7%. Thus, industrial automation simultaneously occurs with a decrease in the industrial sector.

**Conclusion.** The digital transformation affects the world differently and depends on many factors: the level of development of countries, the policy of digitalization, etc. Most importantly, digitalization is irreversible and has a significant impact on the structure of the economy, labor resources, the creation and elimination of jobs, the emergence and aging of professions, etc.

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## PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE USA

**Introduction.** The United States is a highly developed country with the world's largest economy and nominal GDP. Also, the US is the second largest economy in the list of countries for GDP. Therefore, Ukraine's trade relations with the USA and their development are one of the most important unions for Ukraine.

**Review of recent publications.** As the United States occupies a significant position in the world economy, leading economists have shown great interest in studying the problems and prospects of cooperation between Ukraine and the United States, in particular V. Andriichuk, M. Belousov, V. Verhuna, V. Granovsky, O. Dergachev, I. Zhovkva, O. Zarubinsky and others. Despite the large number of scientific papers on the peculiarities, problems and prospects of trade and economic

cooperation between Ukraine and the United States there is a need for additional research in this field.

**Objectives of the paper.** The paper aims at analyzing problems and studying the prospects of trade relations between Ukraine and the USA.

**Results of research.** The active development of Ukrainian-American trade cooperation takes place against the backdrop of maintaining certain contradictions that lead to its inhibition.

Among the possible risks of improving bilateral trade relations these should be noted:

- availability of non-tariff barriers to access to the US market;
- high level of depreciation of fixed assets of Ukrainian enterprises which reduces the competitiveness of the latter in the US market;
- low level of bilateral scientific and technical cooperation;
- political instability, high level of corruption, low level of executive discipline in Ukraine (American companies believe that entrepreneurs from Europe and other countries have certain advantages, since US companies are guided by the US Anti-Corruption Act (Anti-Corrupt Act), and European legislation is more liberal in this area);
- insufficient level of protection of intellectual property in Ukraine, in particular sale of unlicensed optical disks, counterfeit cigarettes, clothes, footwear, pesticides, and illegal use of audiovisual production. [1]

At the moment, there are questions of US application to Ukraine of antidumping and countervailing protective measures imposed on imports of certain types of products of the metallurgical and chemical industries as well as the quotation of imports of certain types of textile products originating from Ukraine to the United States. Also, anti-dumping measures on six types of Ukrainian products such as carbamide, ammonium nitrate, fittings and others remain valid.

For its part, Ukrainian officials expressed their opinion on the possibility of conducting antidumping investigations concerning US state subsidies for the automotive industry and the introduction of a 25 percent import duty on fully-equipped cars due to the fact that in the context of the crisis leading automobile manufacturers in the United States have appealed to the US Government for a request for a financial support package of \$25 billion. [2]

Imports of pork from the USA to Ukraine were suspended due to fears of such a disease as trichinosis. The import of biotechnology products, in particular on the basis of soy, corn and flour products, remains problematic.

On the other hand, American companies are interested in increasing the export of Ukrainian grain, but this is often hindered by export restrictions.

American investors consider the Ukrainian system of certification and standardization of products as an obstacle to the development of trade and investment. Approximately 8000 Ukrainian standards are not yet in line with international standards. There are a lot of complaints about the domestic system of certification and licensing of equipment. [2]

According to the recently approved Export Strategy of Ukraine the United States is one of the “focal markets” where Ukrainian exports have significant potential for

growth. Considering the growth potential of world and American markets, access to the US market, Ukrainian production and export potential and environmental impact, it can be argued that the most promising products for the American market will be carpentry, ceramic tile, bakery products, alcoholic beverages, chocolate, and confectionery. [3]

Ukrainian exports to the USA represent only a small share of total exports. However, despite their small size the potential for export growth to the United States is enormous, especially under the signing a free trade agreement between the United States and Ukraine. The signing of this agreement is of paramount importance as it compensates for the fall of Ukrainian exports due to military actions with Russia in the east. The United States already has free trade agreements with 20 countries, including Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Morocco and others.

The expansion of exports to the United States was significant. For example, after the signing of this agreement Chile's exports to the United States increased by 122% over 3 years; in Morocco over 3 years by 97%. Members of the Free Trade Area with the United States also received profits from the high-tech goods, equipment and technology import [4]. Following the examples of countries that have signed the Free Trade Area with the US you can increase Ukrainian exports in such categories as vegetables and fruits, food, wood products, textiles and clothing, minerals, and services like computer software and tourism. In particular, good potential can exist for fruits and vegetables since Ukraine is one of the world's largest vegetable producers. Among the traditional Ukrainian exports there may be a place to increase iron/steel exports but for other significant Ukrainian goods such as cereals the American market may be closed.

It is also worth noting the extraordinary potential for Ukraine's trade relations with the US, especially in the areas of services, investments and high technologies.

To sum up and form a complete picture of the prospects for trade cooperation, the United States and Ukraine forecast Ukraine's exports to North America at the end of 2018 at \$1.7 billion, and by 2019 – \$1.75 billion. This forecast is realistic since the deviation is 3%. It is possible that the real export value will exceed the forecast. [5]

**Conclusion.** The United States of America is a market defined by the Export Strategy of Ukraine as a central point for Ukrainian exports. Therefore, it is necessary to work on eliminating barriers in the US market, simplifying trade procedures, using investments in export-oriented sectors in Ukraine, and also increasing the number of contacts between enterprises aimed at increasing the number of export contracts. In addition, the priority task is to set up a working group to identify sectors to increase trade volumes and conduct trade-related trade missions for Ukrainian and foreign companies.

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## **TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND TURKEY**

**Introduction.** Due to the grave political and economic situation in Ukraine, caused by aggressor's actions in eastern Ukraine and occupation of Crimea, our country has significantly reduced the volume of exports and imports with the Russian Federation, which was an important trading partner for Ukraine for a long time. On the other hand, we can see the deterioration of relations between the Turkish Republic and a number of the Middle East countries. This means the deepening of relations between Turkey and Ukraine and other European countries. Consequently, Turkey is currently one of the key economic partners for Ukraine.

**Review of recent publications.** The significant contribution to the study of Ukrainian-Turkish economic relations was made by such authors as K. Markevych, S. Korsunsky, M. Vorotniuk [3], T. Chetin, D. Krasnikov, M. Altan, V. Khomanets and many others.

**Objectives of the paper.** The purpose of this study is to consider the main problems of Ukrainian-Turkish trade and economic relations.