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SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
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QUALIFICATION PAPER

on the topic “IMPORT POLICY: GENERAL GOALS AND CURRENT
PROBLEMS OF UKRAINE”

Specialty 292 “International Economic Relations”

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It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source

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ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic
“IMPORT POLICY: GENERAL GOALS AND CURRENT PROBLEMS OF
UKRAINE”

student Kernychnuy Vladyslav

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 30 pages, including references consisted of 28 used sources, which is placed on 4 pages. The paper contains 0 tables, 3 figures.

Keywords: IMPORT, IMPORT POLICY, FOREIGN TRADE; IMPORT SUBSTITUTION; TRANSFORMATION OF IMPORT POLICY, REGULATION OF IMPORT POLICY.

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the main aspects of the import policy and outline the current problems of it in Ukraine, to develop recommendations for their solution based on the world and national practices.

The object of research is import policy. The subject of the research is theoretical and practical basis of import policy and aspects of its developments in Ukraine.

In the process of research depending on the goals and objectives, we used relevant methods of studying economic processes, including systematization and generalization (in the theoretical justification is the concept of the import policy), the comparative method (for comparison on world's and Ukraine's experiences, methods of induction and deduction, etc.

The information base of the work is legislative and regulatory documents on regulatory acts of Ukraine in the sphere of foreign economic activity, export and import, reports of the OECD, reports of WTO and UN, scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists in specialized journals, information-analytical and statistical materials and resources of the Internet.

According to the results of the study the following conclusions are formulated:

1. Forming the country's import policy is a complex process that requires knowledge and skills in macroeconomics and public administration. Sometimes minimal changes in customs duties, taxes, or some form of non-tariff regulation of export-import relations can seriously change the situation in the country, region, or even in the world.

2. It can also be concluded that export-import operations are interesting in finding the right policy so that the state gets the maximum output. They concern both purely economic issues of existence and issues of general interest of the state. Particularly acute in 2022 is the issue of applying the embargo to the Russian Federation due to the beginning of a large-scale.

3. There are many ways to influence the formation of import policy. These are tariff and non-tariff restrictions, specific import policy plans, and the implementation of standards of various international organizations and associations of states. They all have their own goals, and by achieving them, you can control the entire flow of imports to a country. Interestingly, introducing an anti-dumping investigation mechanism is an unforgettable and effective means of combating imports, which is used in globalization and trade liberalization but does not formally contradict them.

5. As a result of the analysis of import policy regulation, it can be concluded that an inevitable imperfection creates risks for the development of Ukrainian business if the possibility of proper regulation and changes in production as a whole can contribute to the development of Ukrainian business.

6. After the war, during the country's reconstruction, it should be noted that Ukraine is a state with its strategic course, the main principle of which is the development of innovation and positioning of Ukraine as a high-tech state. Such a policy will be able to guarantee qualitative and quantitative changes in the future for the economy.

Results of approbation of the basic provisions of the qualification bachelor work was considered at

The year of qualifying paper fulfillment is 2022.

The year of paper defense is 2022.

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“ ” _____ 2022.

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 “International Economic Relations”)

student of 4 course, group ME-82a

Vladyslav Kernychnuy

1. The theme of the paper is “Import policy: general goals and current problems of Ukraine” was approved by the order of the university from “ ” 2022 No

2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is “ ” 2022

3. The purpose of the qualification paper is study the theoretical foundations of import policy of the country and to analyze issues of forming an effective import policy and its trends in Ukraine, to provide some and recommendations its regulation.

4. The object of the research is import policy of the country.

5. The subject of research is general goals of import policy and its current problems in Ukraine

6. The qualification paper is carried out on regulatory acts of Ukraine in the sphere of foreign economic activity, export and import, reports of the OECD, reports of WTO and UN, scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists in specialized journals, information-analytical and statistical materials and resources of the Internet.

7. Approximate bachelor's level degree qualification paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 “Theoretical bases of formation of import policy of the country in the context of foreign economic policy of the country” – “__”_____2022

Chapter 1 deals with theoretical and legal basis of formation of import policy. In the first chapter it is necessary to analyze the concept of foreign economic policy and tools for regulation export-import operations. Also you need to carry out factors that influence the formation of the country's import policy.

Chapter 2 “Current issues of forming an effective import policy in Ukraine at the present stage” – “__”_____2019

Chapter 2 deals with current issues of forming an effective import policy in Ukraine. In the second chapter you need to do a brief analysis of Ukraine's import structure. And also to analyze main trends and tools in Ukraine’s import regulation. The main challenges facing the development of import policy need to be considered and the solutions to these problems identified.

8. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1	Full Name, position, scientific degree		
2	Full Name, position, scientific degree		

9. Date of issue of the task: “__”_____2022

Research advisor **position, scientific degree** _____ **Full Name**

The tasks has been received: _____ **Full Name**

(signature)

CONTEST

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INTRODUCTION

The global world leads to the existence of a large number of enterprises and countries that become dependent on each other. Our world is very interconnected and requires maximum attention to various details. Foreign economic activity provides an opportunity for development for any country due to the fact that there is a certain specialization, absolute or relative. The regions are also developing their strategic policies for the development of such types of cooperation.

Export-import operations also developed with the development of states and the world system. Furthermore, in the 20th century, after the Second World War, the world was on the path of globalization. Globalization has made countries dependent on each other, and as a result of their relative or absolute competitive advantage, the specialization of countries has begun.

Briefly analyzing the publications of foreign and Ukrainian researchers, it should be noted that most of them studied the impact of import and export policies on the development of countries. M. Makarenko, K. Zelenskaya, V. Fedorova, O. Priz, T. Melnyk, A. Mazeraki, V. Serazhym studied such issues, S. Basu, J.M. Finger, G.F. Fairchild, ect.

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the main aspects of the import policy and outline the current problems of it in Ukraine, to develop recommendations for their solution based on the world and national practices.

For this bachelor's level degree qualification paper we need to complete the following tasks:

The main challenges facing the development of import policy need to be considered and the solutions to these problems identified.

- to analyze the essence of “import policy”;
- to consider the theoretical basis of its existence, and the state of its development in the world;
- to analyze the concept of foreign economic policy;

- to consider in detail the tools for regulation export-import operations;
- to carry out factors that influence the formation of the country's import policy;
-
- to do a brief analysis of Ukraine's import structure;
- to analyze main trends and tools in Ukraine's import regulation;
- to consider the main challenges that facing the development of import policy;
- to outline the prospects for the development of import policy of Ukraine.

The object of research is import policy.

The subject of the research is theoretical and practical basis of import policy and aspects of its developments in Ukraine.

The most relevant methods of studying economic processes, including systematization and generalization (in the theoretical justification is the concept of the import policy), the comparative method (for comparison on world's and Ukraine's experiences, methods of induction and deduction, etc.

The scientific novelty of this research is that after war our country will built new form of import policy, that is why we need to understand all aspects and prospects for the development of import policy of Ukraine.

The qualification paper is carried out on regulatory acts of Ukraine in the sphere of foreign economic activity, export and import, reports of the OECD, reports of WTO and UN, scientific publications of domestic and foreign scientists in specialized journals, information-analytical and statistical materials and resources of the Internet.

1. THEORETICAL BASES OF FORMATION OF IMPORT POLICY OF THE COUNTRY IN THE CONTEXT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE COUNTRY

1.1 Theoretical bases of import policy's formation of the country in the context of foreign economic policy of the country.

Since ancient times, each country or tribal settlement has specialized in producing certain goods, which has led to trade between them. For example, many agricultural products were grown in one region, and in another, due to weather conditions, they simply cut down forests and produced raw wood materials. For these two tribes to have both resources, they had to exchange goods, and with the advent of money, trade was already taking place. Export-import operations also developed with the development of states and the world system. Furthermore, in the 20th century, after the Second World War, the world was on the path of globalization. Globalization has made countries dependent on each other, and as a result of their relative or absolute competitive advantage, the specialization of countries has begun.

To consider import policy in detail, we must first understand the concept of import. Import - the process of importing goods or services that were produced abroad. There is often a situation when imported goods are cheaper and more attractive than similar domestic goods. Refer to the Law of Ukraine on Foreign Economic Activity provides the following definition of imports of goods - "purchase (including non-monetary payment) by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity in foreign economic entities with or without the import of goods to the territory of Ukraine, including the purchase of goods intended for own consumption by institutions and organizations of Ukraine located outside it." [1]. Imports can also be considered the process of importing goods and services from other countries for further sale in the country [2].

Of course, export-import operations are the basis of the foreign economic activity of any country, especially in a globalized world. After all, in the 21st century, the country can not ensure the existence of its economy in isolation. Great examples are dictatorial countries and countries that carry out military aggression - the Russian Federation, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Belarus. After all, these countries are almost cut off from the civilized world because of the policies they pursue. Moreover, without the ability to export their products and import imported goods or services, they lose much money, and the economic situation is significantly reduced.

Attention should be paid in more detail to import policy in foreign economic activity. According to the legislation of Ukraine [1], External economic activity should be considered the activity of economic entities from different countries, built on the relationship between them, which takes place both in Ukraine and abroad. Such activities can be recognized as:

- export and import of goods, capital, and labor;
- provision of subjects of foreign economic activity of production, transport, consulting, marketing, intermediary, and other types of services;
- any scientific cooperation;
- international financial transactions and some securities transactions;
- credit operations
- joint business activity between subjects of foreign economic activity and foreign subjects of economic activity;
- granting licenses, patents, know-how, and trademarks.

Since imports are an essential component of the country's development, ensuring the existence of the right import policy is a crucial step in functioning the country's economy, ensuring its competitiveness in the world system of international economic relations.

Countries may depend on specific resources, especially fuel and energy (EU countries, African countries, etc.), food resources, and agricultural products (Africa, parts of South America, and Europe). Some countries need high-tech supplies,

equipment, or means for production. Countries use these data in developing their import policies [3]. After all, to a large extent, these imports will be considered justified because they are carried out to ensure functioning and improve the domestic economy's efficiency.

Domestic taxes, subsidies, and customs regulations directly affect imports, formulate import policies, and stimulate international trade, even if the country is small in international markets. Therefore, the issue of import policy is complex and multifaceted. The country is free to operate in the international market for goods with free trade.

Consider one of the elements of import policy - subsidizing their own production. Because the subsidy encourages domestic production and the country is open to international trade, the domestic price for the consumer remains unchanged. When such subsidies reduce prices, some companies will no longer be profitable to import products, so that imports will be reduced. Of course, the existence of subsidies can create an additional burden on taxpayers in the country [4].

Also, various customs tariffs are used to regulate imports, which complicates the process of entering goods into the customs territory of a country. At the same time, if the customs rate is set at zero, the number of imported products on the market may increase significantly. Import restrictions are also part of non-tariff barriers to trade in developed countries.

In the period after the Second World War, the dominant development strategy pursued by developing countries provided for import substitution in the manufacturing sector with high protective barriers [5]. It was also a kind of import policy.

Import policy is essential for the country in the internationalization of economic activity and globalization. After all, if there is no well-established process for regulating the import of goods and services, the country may lose its competitive advantages and nullify all the work of many sectors of the economy. Therefore, only a formed policy of the state in one or another aspect of foreign economic activity can ensure economic growth.

For each country in the world, import policy, in particular, can be formulated only by civil servants. After all, they aim to achieve some goals, such as increasing international trade. As mentioned above, the country's trade policy consists of various tariff and non-tariff aspects, including taxes, duties, tariffs, quotas, and inspection rules. Almost all countries require documentation for imported products and have specific standards that must be met to ensure safety, quality, and compliance. These requirements often vary from country to country. In many cases, countries require special testing, labeling, or licensing of products before they are imported into the country's customs territory.

Suppose we delve into the theory of import policy. In that case, it should be noted that two approaches were formed in the 70s of the last century, namely the theory of "locomotive" and "convoy".

Puzanov I. in his scientific work [6] looks at and compares these theories. He notes that the "locomotive theory" is that developed countries are growing and need to increase their import needs, which can significantly change the demand for goods from other countries. In turn, this gives impetus to the growth of household incomes and employment of people in the countries from which these goods are imported. As a result, the foreign trade balance is improving. In essence, developing countries give impetus to others for development and growth. Also, the locomotive can be not only a particular country but, for example, one branch of a country [7].

The theory is based on the notion that the development of some sectors of the economy may cause the development of other sectors. Also, according to this theory of crisis, it is not a threat but rather an opportunity to implement integration steps.

At the same time, the "convoy theory" is considered more advanced and involves the simultaneous implementation of a set of measures aimed at the economic growth of developed countries, their exports, and imports. In turn, this avoids difficulties and problems with the balance of payments. It should also be noted that some countries cannot stimulate growth independently.

In a study by Puzanov I. [6] Empirical studies have confirmed the substantial expansionist effect of the "convoy", as total GDP grew twice as fast as the "locomotive"

effect. Of course, consistent growth leads to less balance of payments strain than self-growth.

Studies suggest that under growth conditions, the faster production and sales increase compared to external growth, the more visible the elasticity of exports from income and the less visible the elasticity of imports from income. Indeed, in the simplest model, the ratio of the elasticity of exports from income to the elasticity of imports from income is equal to the ratio of domestic to external growth.

Formulating the country's import policy is a complex process that requires knowledge and skills in macroeconomics and public administration. Sometimes minimal changes in customs duties, taxes, or some form of non-tariff regulation of export-import relations can seriously change the situation in the country, region, or even the world. Therefore, the government must weigh all aspects before changing import or export policy. Many scientists have long drawn attention to the problems associated with wrong decisions. Also, when it comes to stimulating specific sectors of the country's economy, or the whole region, perhaps the state, it would be best to choose the regulatory procedure associated with the theory of "convoy" because of its effectiveness.

1.2. Tools for regulating export-import operations.

In the global world, foreign economic activity becomes the basis for the development of the state. Most companies seek to conduct export-import operations, but these are not as simple as they may seem at first glance due to government regulation. Export-import operations are the primary source of foreign exchange earnings for resident enterprises. Moreover, only if the creation of favorable legal and tax conditions for Ukrainian enterprises in the field of export-import operations will increase the inflow of foreign currency into the country.

Since we have already described imports in the previous section, the concept of exports should be described before assessing the regulation of export-import operations. Therefore, following the Law of Ukraine on Foreign Economic Activity [1], export is the sale of goods by foreign economic entities to foreign economic entities (including non-monetary payment) with or without exporting these goods across the customs border, including re-export of goods. In this case, the term re-export means the sale to foreign economic entities and export outside Ukraine of goods that were previously imported into Ukraine;

Foreign economic transactions, which are bound by foreign trade agreements - are export-import transactions that have a material form. Such export-import operations require maximum control and observance of norms and laws established by one or another state.

Therefore, in 1995, the WTO was established, the organization that regulates foreign economic operations, which will contribute to the proper regulation of these operations and benefit the WTO member countries [8].

The organization has created documents with several simple fundamental principles in agriculture, textiles and clothing, banking, telecommunications, public procurement, industry standards and food safety, food sanitation rules, intellectual property, etc.

Let us look at the basic principles of the WTO. According to WTO agreements, export-import operations must occur without discrimination between their trading partners. And in the case of granting special status or service to someone, it should apply to absolutely all WTO members [9]. This principle is still well known as the most-favored-nation treatment. Moreover, this principle is guaranteed by three different international laws, namely the first article of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). It should be noted that this principle has specific features in each document and is considered differently.

Tariff commitments made by WTO members during multilateral trade negotiations and accession are listed in the list of concessions. The country can change its obligations, but only after negotiations with its trading partners, which may mean compensating them for trade losses. If satisfaction is not met, the complaining country may have recourse to the WTO Dispute Settlement Procedure.

Regarding the transparency of the WTO, it should be noted that they are obliged to publish their trade rules, support institutions responsible for reviewing administrative decisions affecting trade, respond to requests for information from other members and inform the WTO of changes in trade policy.

Under certain circumstances, governments may, within their powers, restrict trade to achieve non-economic goals, to ensure "fair competition," and in exceptional economic circumstances.

Within the European Union, the regulation of foreign economic operations is handled by the top economic leadership of the union.

For example, in EU countries, there is also regulation from the European Union as a whole and customs regulation of each country individually, which mostly coincides with EU legislation.

It should be noted that with the help of customs and tariff regulation, most countries solve not only the protection of national producers and replenishment of the state budget but also issues of economic security in general. This is very interesting. Only tariff restrictions can have a significant impact. At the same time, non-tariff methods are also beneficial.

Nevertheless, let us look at customs regulations. According to Art. 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Common Customs Tariff" [10], the Common Customs Tariff is a systematic set of duty rates applicable to goods and other imported items to the customs territory of Ukraine or exported outside its territory. The Common Customs Tariff of Ukraine rates are the same for all subjects of foreign economic activity, regardless of ownership, organization of economic activity, and territorial location, except as provided by the laws of Ukraine and its international treaties.

In Ukraine, according to Article 7 of the same law, there are two types of duties:

- Ad valorem (accrued as a percentage of the customs value of goods and other items subject to customs duties);
- Specific (accrued in the prescribed amount of money per unit of goods and other items subject to customs duties);
- Combined (which combines both of these types of customs duties).

We should not forget about multilateral trade agreements in light of the impact of their provisions on the regulation of foreign economic transactions. All agreements of this type can abolish customs tariffs and provide duty-free access to foreign markets for goods and services. There may also be changed in the approach to calculating the customs value of goods.

Regulation of export-import operations also involves introducing or abolishing quantitative restrictions and increasing or decreasing tariffs. There may also be unilateral, bilateral, regional, and multilateral liberalization depending on the geographical dimension.

Attention should be paid to the existence of a quota, namely the limitation of the number of goods [11]. Import quotas are a form of trade restriction set by the government to limit the number of imports over some time. Moreover, export failures are already holding back the export of goods from the country, perhaps to provide themselves with that resource.

An embargo is an official ban, especially on trade or other commercial activities with a particular country. This is an extreme form of trade barrier in foreign policy. It may also prohibit foreign vessels from entering or leaving any port. In today's world, embargoes are imposed during war or because of a severe disruption of diplomatic relations. Current situations with the introduction of embargoes show how difficult it is sometimes for countries to take a complete embargo to maintain something bigger.

The last in this section will consider one type of controlled foreign trade - protectionism. Import tariffs are one of the main tools used by the government trying to implement protectionist policies. In general, all import tariffs are levied on the importing country and documented at the state customs. Import tariffs increase the price of imports for the country [12].

This applies to the government's policy of imposing various restrictions by:

- granting preferential treatment for exports in the form of taxes, exemptions, tax benefits, subsidies, schemes, etc. ;
- providing the necessary resources to domestic industries by providing credit and marketing tools;
- conservation of natural resources for domestic production;
- refusal to use foreign products.

It can also be concluded that export-import operations are interesting in finding the right policy for the state to get the maximum output. They concern both purely economic issues of existence and issues of general interest of the state. Particularly acute in 2022 is the issue of applying the embargo to the Russian Federation due to the beginning of a large-scale. Unfortunately, lobbyists such as Germany, Hungary, and France have no choice but to understand the powerlessness and baseness of the European Commission, especially the high-ranking officials who think only of their own people, who will pay a little more for resources while in Ukraine. The situation with the war is as difficult as possible, and the implementation of any economic sanctions is slowly but surely breaking and stopping the Russian economy.

1.3. Factors influencing the formation of the country's import policy

Let us return to the issue of import policy. It is formed based on decisions of the country's government and documents of specific organizations or associations. Because today no country is entirely self-sufficient because it cannot produce everything it needs. The course of import activity or import policy is often determined by 1-5 years. Let us take a closer look at the goals and objectives of import policy. Undoubtedly, the country imports raw materials, which may be in short supply, so the correct policy of the state in the field of import policy can improve the industry and create a solid economic infrastructure.

If there are necessary restrictions on importing unnecessary goods, it can be easier to import more necessary goods or raw materials, such as food grains and other necessities. Import policy can be declared to bring about actual industrialization of the country or stabilize the exchange rate [13].

Import policy is essential for creating a new market because, with the help of import regulation, you can dump the market and get some benefits. Shortage goods are also imported to fill the deficit. Moreover, by balancing the prices of goods and services within the country, imports will allow consumers in their home country to enjoy a wide range of high-quality products. Finally, it should be said that import policy is significant for the country. Otherwise, unnecessary goods and services will be imported. For this reason, the cost will be increased, but the actual need will not be met.

Imports increase the number of goods domestic consumers can choose from and reduce the value of these goods due to increased competition. While all of these effects seem beneficial, free trade is not beneficial to all parties. It is essential to recognize that import taxes are paid by domestic consumers and not directly imposed on foreign exports. However, the effect is that foreign products become relatively more expensive for consumers. However, if manufacturers rely on imported components or other inputs in their production process, they will also pass on the increased costs to consumers. Often goods from abroad are cheaper because they offer cheaper capital or labor costs; if they become more expensive, consumers will choose a relatively more expensive domestic product. In general, consumers tend to lose out on tariffs when taxes are levied domestically [14].

With the help of import policy, states can create additional protection for new industries. Duty collection is often highly politicized. The possibility of increased competition from imported goods may threaten the domestic industry. These domestic companies may lay off workers or relocate production abroad to cut costs, which means higher unemployment and a happier electorate [14]. Unemployment is often shifted to domestic industries, which complain about cheap foreign labor and that poor working conditions and lack of regulation allow foreign companies to produce goods cheaper.

However, the country's economy will continue to produce goods until they cease to have a comparative advantage (not to be confused with absolute advantage).

Another factor influencing import policy is consumer protection, as governments can impose tariffs on products that they believe could threaten the population, be infected, or simply be of poor quality. It is also clear that the developing country's government will levy tariffs on imported goods in industries where they want to promote growth. Criticism of this kind of protectionist strategy is linked to the cost of subsidizing the development of young industries. If the industry develops without competition, it can lead to lower quality goods, and subsidies needed to support the public sector can lead to lower economic growth.

Non-tariff barriers to trade include:

- Licenses are granted to businesses by the government and allow businesses to import certain goods into the country. For example, there may be restrictions on cheese imports, and certain companies will be licensed to act as importers. This restricts competition and increases the prices consumers face.
- Import quotas, restrictions on the number of specific goods that can be imported [14].

For example, in India, there is an Export-Import Policy- better known as the Exim Policy - a set of guidelines and instructions related to importing and exporting goods. This policy is for five years. An exciting and essential feature of the Exim Policy is the information that certain goods can be imported only by designated institutions. For example, gold in bulk can only be imported by certain banks, such as the SBI (State Bank of India) and some foreign banks or authorized institutions. From time to time, the Directorate-General for Foreign Trade (DGFT) issues notices of the establishment or addition of SIONs for various export goods. Establishing standard I / O rules makes it easier to issue pre-licenses to exporters of goods without having to repeat them at DGFT's headquarters [15].

Almost all countries require documentation for imported products and have specific standards that must be met to ensure safety, quality, and compliance. These requirements often vary from country to country.

T. Vlasyuk in his scientific work [16] notes that the problem of optimizing the import policy is not limited to the task of reducing its absolute indicators. Of course, the aggregate quantitative indicator of imports does not reflect the degree of its effectiveness. On the other hand, measures aimed at reducing imports may indeed have positive effects on the national economy but at the same time can cause significant damage. Perilous is the excessive desire to develop import-substituting production.

Of course, this approach significantly limits the market development of national production, especially sales restrictions. The goals of import-substituting production are to focus mainly on the national market. The process of import substitution in the Russian Federation is fascinating, as sanctions related first to the annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in Donbas, and then to a full-scale war, imposed sanctions on the country, banning imports of certain goods. At the same time, it should be noted that the company's social responsibility has paid off, as some companies, despite the lack of sanctions, do not want to work in the market of the aggressor country [17]. A country that refuses to import does not grow its economy (GDP). Because import substitution attracts resources, it is also a way to primitivize the economy. After all, first of all, you need to replace the essential, vital goods. Therefore, resources flow into the industry from the most advanced industries, ensuring survival.

So there are many ways to influence the formation of import policy. These include tariff and non-tariff restrictions, specific plans for import policy, and the implementation of standards of various international organizations and associations of states. All of them have their own goals, and thanks to their achievement, it is possible to control the entire flow of imports to a particular country. Interestingly, a memorable and effective means of countering imports, which is used in globalization and trade liberalization, but does not formally contradict them, is the introduction of an anti-dumping investigation mechanism. This is a tool to combat unfair competition through illegal price manipulation, which can become a means of counteracting competitors in general. For example, the reason for accusations of dumping may be more efficient production or lower wages. Both the former and the latter provide lower prices and, in fact, have nothing to do with unfair competition.

2. CURRENT ISSUES OF FORMING AN EFFECTIVE IMPORT POLICY IN UKRAINE AT THE PRESENT STAGE

2.1. Analysis of Ukraine's import structure

In order to further delve into the specifics of Ukraine's import policy, we must first investigate and analyze the structure of Ukrainian imports. As foreign trade plays an important role in Ukraine's economy, our country is an active exporter and importer of goods, services and capital.

Ukraine has been experiencing many upheavals over the past 10 years. For example, in 2012 the country was just beginning to move away from the global crisis of 2008-2010, and because of the president, who did not want a European future for the country and was preparing a new alliance with the Russian Federation, the Revolution of Dignity 2013-2014 began. Already in the fall of 2014, Russia annexed the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and in May began sponsoring separatists in the east. That as a result led to territorial losses, and in Ukraine the anti-terrorist operation began. Of course, after such turbulent events, there was no talk of economic development and potential of the country and language.

If we analyze the indicators of imports of goods and services of Ukraine, it should be noted that in 2012 this figure was 100.86 billion USD. In 2013, this figure fell by almost 3 billion to 97.35 billion USD. In 2014, due to the unfavorable political situation, it fell 1.4 times to 69.55 billion. In the following years, the decline continued, by about 20 billion to 50.26 billion USD. Growth began only after 2016 with a figure of 52.49 billion USD. And in 2019, the figure was 75.83 billion USD [18]. 2020 was a difficult year for the entire world community due to the spread of COVID-19, which led to a lockdown and economic crisis. The following years were not years of increasing imports due to the continuation of the pandemic, as well as the war in early 2022.

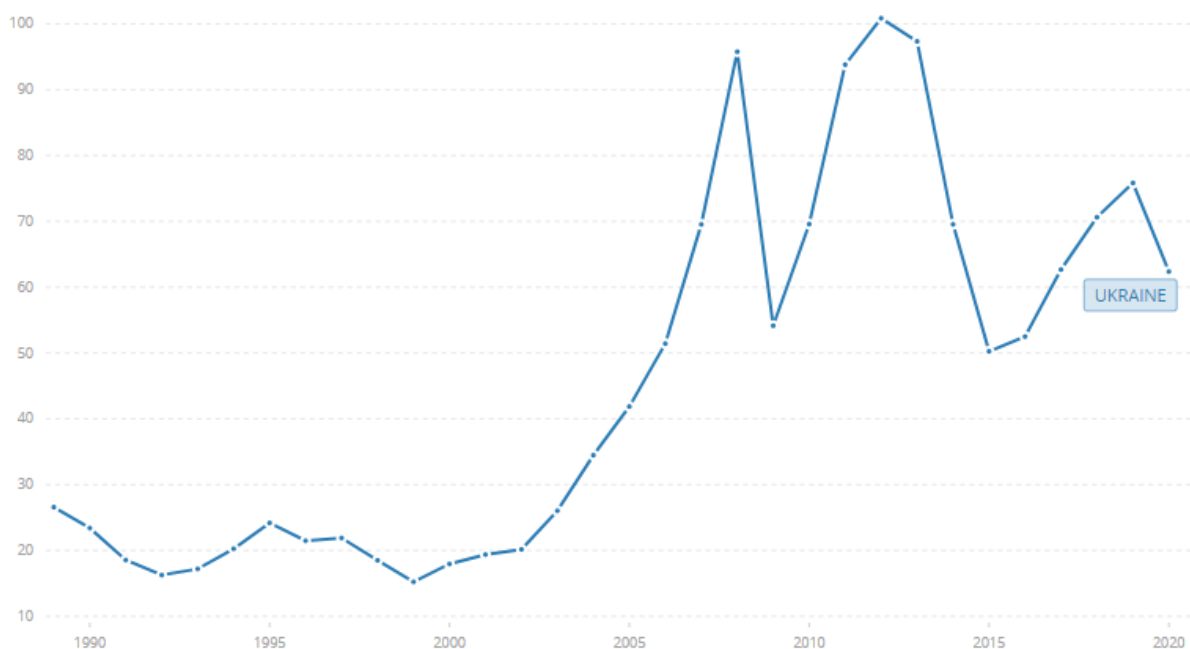


Figure 2.1. Imports of goods and services (current US\$) [18]

In 2017, the most significant revenues among the EU countries came from Germany - 11.0% of total imports (mechanical machinery, mineral fuels, oil and oil products, land transport, except rail), Poland - 7.0%, oil, and products of its distillation, mechanical machines, plastics, polymeric materials) and Italy - 3.3% (mechanical machines, pharmaceuticals, electrical machines); among other countries - from the Russian Federation - 14.5% (mineral fuels, oil, and its products, fertilizers, mechanical machinery), China - 11.4% (electrical and mechanical machinery, plastics, polymeric materials) and Belarus - 6, 5% (mineral fuels, oil, and products of its distillation, land vehicles, except rail, fertilizers) [19].

In the structure of imports of goods, a significant share traditionally fell on mineral fuels, oil, and its products - 23.6%. Imports of mechanical machinery accounted for 11.7%, electrical machinery - 8.3%, land transport, except rail - 8.0%, plastics, polymeric materials - 5.0% and pharmaceuticals - 3.6%. In 2017, there was an increase in imports of certain goods: crude oil or crude oil products - 2.5 times, coal - by 87.3%, manganese ore and concentrates - by 69.3%, mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogen - by 56.1%, coke and semi-coke from coal - by 52.8%, trucks - by 51.2%, natural gas - by 47.3%, cars - by 44.2%, rolled finished goods ferrous metals - by

39.3%, mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or three nutrients and tractors - by 33.9%, machinery, and equipment for agricultural, horticultural or forestry for soil preparation or cultivation - by 31.3%, oil products - by 27.3%, diesel fuel - by 26.6%, televisions - by 19.2%, combine harvesters - by 14.1%, sunflower seeds - by 11.8%, fresh, chilled or frozen fish - by 10.7%, medicines - by 10.6%) [19].

Regarding the geographical structure of imports of goods from Ukraine, it should be noted that imports of goods from Europe in 2015 increased by 3.87 times compared to 2000, and in 2019 - by 8.81 times. Imports of goods from Asia to Ukraine in 2015 increased 8.6 times compared to 2000. In 2019 there was a record increase of 20.65 times. For comparison, in 2000, the share of imports of goods from Europe to Ukraine was 72.75%, while in 2019 - 62.58% of total merchandise imports from Ukraine. At the same time, the share of imports of goods from Asian countries to Ukraine in 2000 was 14.21%, and in 2019 reached 28.64% of total imports. This indicates that Asian countries as suppliers of goods to Ukraine have become increasingly important [20].

Imports of products from America to Ukraine in 2015 increased four times compared to 2000, and in 2019 - by 7.56 times. The share of imports from American countries in 2019 amounted to 7.24% of total imports of goods from Ukraine. However, imports of goods from Africa to Ukraine in 2015 increased by 4.41 compared to 2000, and in 2019 - by 6 times [21].

Machinery, equipment, and transport (34.3% of total imports), chemical products (20%), and fuel and energy products (14.7%) play a leading role in the commodity structure of imports. These three product groups account for almost 70% of total imports of goods to Ukraine. In contrast to the physical volumes of exports, which remained almost unchanged, the physical volumes of imports of goods decreased by 11.8%. The most significant decrease in physical volumes occurred in imports of hides, furs, and fur products (by 24.4%). However, due to the relatively small share of goods in this group in total imports, this did not significantly impact. Imports of machinery, equipment, and transport (by 15.8%) and chemical products (by 15.7%) significantly impacted the overall indicator. Physical imports of fuel and energy products also decreased by 15.1%, while the value of imports of this product

group decreased by 34.6%. This decrease was caused by much lower prices for goods in this group. Thus, the price of natural gas imports in 2019 was \$ 282 per ton, and in 2020 - only \$ 219 per ton. The cost of a ton of crude oil imports in 2019 was 513 US dollars and for the same period in 2020 - 328 US dollars [<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>].

Imports of services to Ukraine are more differentiated than exports. In the first place in terms of the share of services were transport, in the second place - financial services in 2011 and public services in 2017. Regarding changes in the structure of services, it should be noted an increase in the share of public services and travel services in 2.4 times and 2 times, respectively, as well as a significant reduction in financial services - 2 times [21].

In March 2022, exports of Ukrainian goods fell by half, imports - more than three times. Due to the Russian invasion, Ukraine's imports suffered significant losses. If in February the state imported 5 million tons of goods worth \$ 5.9 billion, in March - 1.6 million tons worth \$ 1.8 billion [22]. Today, the essential import items to Ukraine are gas, oil, oil products, and coal.

In March 2022, imports from the EU countries decreased the most (by USD 1.5 billion or 62.9%) and from Asia (by USD 1.3 billion or 84.4%). The share of Asian countries decreased from 27.1% to 11.6%, while the share of EU countries in total imports increased from 40.4% in March 2021 to 41.3% in March this year. Imports from the CIS countries decreased by 625 million dollars. The USA, or by 63.5%, and its share increased from 17.2% to 18.0% [22].

One of the crucial reasons for the growth of imports during the war - was the exchange rate. The National Bank actually "froze" the hryvnia exchange rate as of the beginning of a full-scale war and covered the payment imbalance at the expense of reserves and external revenues. So far, this decision has helped prevent panic and, save the banking system, prevent hyperinflation. However, as soon as the situation stabilizes, currency restrictions will be gradually lifted, and the National Bank will begin to return to market exchange rate formation principles. Given the current circumstances (a sharp widening of the foreign trade deficit due to falling exports and falling GDP), we are talking about a gradual devaluation of the hryvnia.

During martial law, the Cabinet has the right to restrict imports, in fact, manually. At present, the chosen path at the critical moment is to remove all restrictions as much as possible (because the analysis of their effectiveness takes time, and the local shortage of goods increases panic) and return them gradually where necessary. However, this process should be accelerated.

Until recently, Ukraine's dependence on imports of oil products and, to a lesser extent, fertilizers from Belarus and Russia was the most critical. Coal (anthracite coking), fuel and oil products accounted for about 40% of all Russian imports to Ukraine. Significant items of imports remain petrochemical products and household appliances, the production of which can be developed in Ukraine [23].

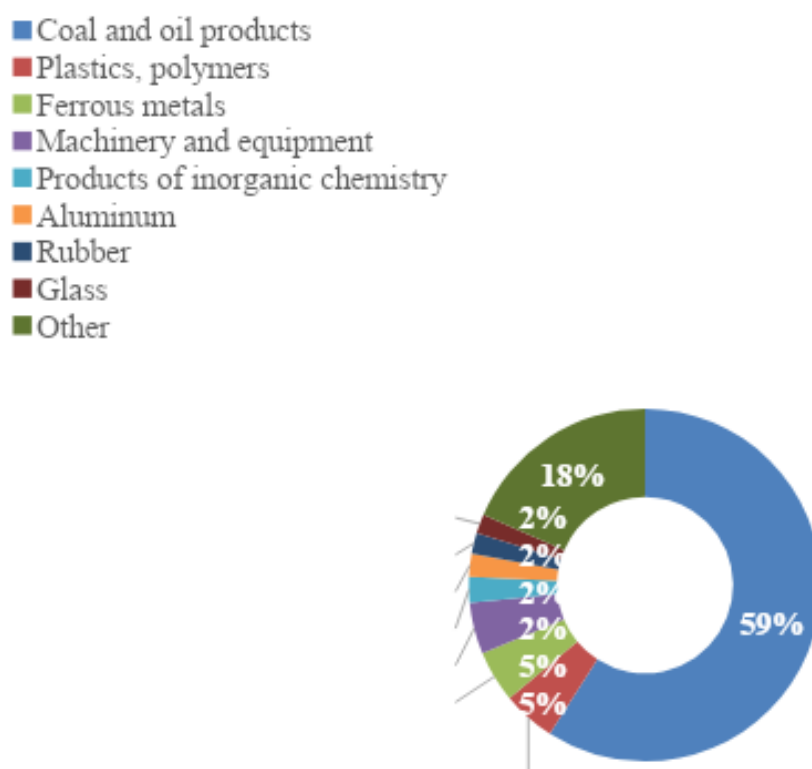


Figure 2.2. Structure of merchandise exports from Russia [21]

For example, until recently, Ukraine was one of the largest importers of Belarusian tractors - in 2021, the Minsk Tractor Plant sold about 6,200 units to Ukraine. Ukrainian production of this equipment has been declining in recent years. At the same

time, its restoration requires new technologies because now it is mostly about assembling tractors from Chinese components.

The situation is similar to the import of trucks. In some segments, Belarusian machinery also occupied a dominant position. After the "Great Construction" launch in recent years, imports of road and construction equipment to Ukraine have also increased significantly. Given the scale of the reconstruction work after the war, the need for such equipment will increase.

■ Fuel and oil products ■ Fertilizers ■ Transport ■ Plastics ■ Wood and wood products ■ Other

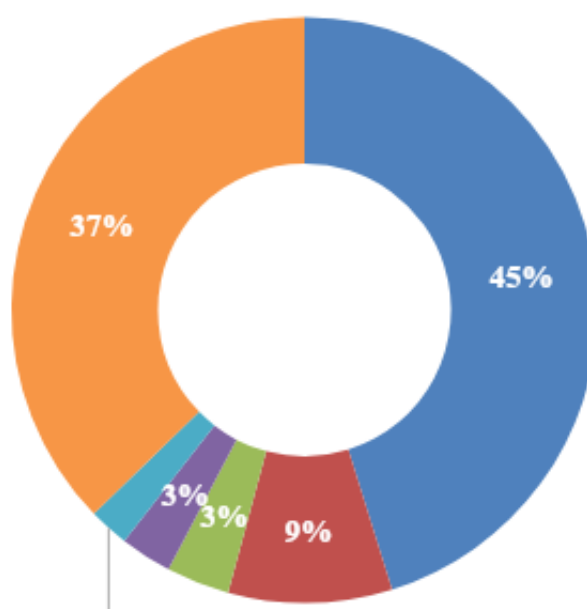


Figure 2.3. Structure of merchandise exports from Russia [21]

Of course, the import structure underwent significant changes during the war, as the entire economic system began to restructure. Ukraine needs humanitarian aid and many products and medicines due to destroyed stockpiles. Of course, the structure of imports has also changed, especially refined products, due to the inability to supply by sea and the destroyed infrastructure of refining and storage of petroleum products. Furthermore, from 2016 to 2020, there was an increase in imports, and then after the crisis of 2020, in 2021 began a slight recovery. Nevertheless, now it is difficult to predict any options given the war in the country.

2.2 Analysis of trends in the use of import regulation tools in Ukraine

The analysis of import operations in Ukraine shows the strengthening of the country's import dependence in many areas of economic activity. It should be noted that the country's import dependence is a brake on national development. Therefore, the current import policy should be changed to ensure the transition to new ones.

As a result of the analysis of the actual state of import regulation, it should be noted that Ukraine is a country dependent on ample energy supplies from abroad. Thus, the primary sources of import flows are oil and gas suppliers. At the same time, the state policy of Ukraine in 2021-2022 is aimed at providing alternative energy supply channels, different from the Russian Federation due to its military aggression. As a result, the importance of other states, including Azerbaijan, will increase if appropriate agreements are reached.

We should also not forget that imports to the country are an essential source of budget revenues. The tools of import taxation are import duties, excise duties, and value-added tax. Thus, in contrast to the regulation of exports, the policy of import optimization uses more instruments of tariff (customs tariff) and non-tariff (quotas, licenses) restrictions. However, support tools (direct or indirect) are also used, which may be aimed at improving the overall economic climate in the country as a factor in more efficient use of imports, as well as supporting domestic industries in their competition with foreign competitors in both domestic and foreign markets.

In contrast to the regulation of exports, the policy of import optimization uses more instruments of tariff (customs tariff) and non-tariff (quotas, licenses) restrictions. However, support tools (direct or indirect) are also used, which may be aimed at improving the overall economic climate in the country as a factor in more efficient use of imports, as well as supporting domestic industries in their competition with foreign competitors in both domestic and foreign markets. . A particularly effective means of countering imports, which is used in the context of globalization and trade liberalization, but does not formally contradict them, is the introduction of an anti-

dumping investigation mechanism. Ukrainian practice shows that this formally correct tool for combating unfair competition, which is carried out through illegal price manipulation, can become a means of counteracting competitors in general. For example, the reason for accusations of dumping may be more efficient production or lower wages. Both the former and the latter provide lower prices, and in fact has nothing to do with unfair competition.

However, there are some non-tariff restrictions of the WTO, such as the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS), which do not impose legal restrictions to reduce domestic regulations but apply to foreign suppliers. . However, both agreements require the publication of regulatory measures to inform WTO members [24].

At the same time, setting low regulatory standards for domestic products should consider reducing their competitiveness in the international market. Therefore, the state regulatory policy should be balanced and based on assessing the effect of the implementation of standards on domestic products that the international trade organization does not regulate.

Every year the Government of Ukraine compiles a list of goods subject to licensing for import and export. The current list of such products is contained in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 1329 "On approval of the List of goods subject to import and export licensing and relevant quotas for 2021" of December 28, 2020. In 2019, the list included: pharmaceuticals, paints and varnishes, dyes, hygiene products, cosmetics, pedicure and manicure products, aerosols and deodorants for shaving; lubricants, waxes, shoe polish, insecticides, solvents, silicone, fire extinguishers, and chemicals that fill fire extinguishers; refrigerators and freezers, air conditioners, humidifiers, and other selected industrial chemicals; fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, and plant growth regulators [25]. Most import licenses are issued through the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the oblast, and Kyiv city administrations. Other institutions issue other import licenses or permits.

The State Service of Ukraine for Medicines and Drug Control controls the import of medicine and medicines, the Ministry of Health regulates pharmaceuticals,

cosmetics, and hygiene products. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry - agrochemistry, seeds, veterinary drugs. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine issues import licenses for ozone-depleting chemicals, including propellants, solvent paints, fire extinguishers and refueling, oil sprays, air conditioners and refrigeration equipment, refrigeration machines; agricultural chemicals contained in sprays; and pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and hygiene products contained in sprays. Such non-tariff methods of regulating import policy are a very good option for the development of the country's imports, due to the fact that low-quality products simply will not enter the Ukrainian market. At the same time, it should be noted that there is a risk of corruption in these organizations, and as a result, thanks to suppliers will not be able to gain access to the Ukrainian market of a product.

It is also essential for Ukraine to prevent the unjustified entry of dumped goods into its territory. In particular, the Law of Ukraine "On Foreign Economic Activity", formulates the grounds for appropriate sanctions. This process is quite active and has its results. Every day Ukrainian business grew.

An interesting aspect is that all the long-established mechanisms have simply been destroyed since the war. As of April 2022, Ukrainian ports and civilian vessels have been blocked by the Russian military. It is not possible to export or import any products via sea. At the same time, the state switched to high control of products imported into Ukraine. Due to the enormous shortage of fuel, which was caused by the destruction of infrastructure facilities in the industry, the government took control of fuel imports (liquefied petroleum gas, diesel fuel, and gasoline). The need for medicines also forced the state to intervene in supplies.

At the same time, our country receives daily humanitarian aid from around the world, which may make some unscrupulous citizens want to trade in products that come to Ukraine as humanitarian aid.

Due to the increased demand for used cars, customs regulations have also changed. Furthermore, from April 2022, cars can be imported at 0% duty following the Law of Ukraine On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other legislative acts of Ukraine to improve legislation during martial law [26].

As a result of the analysis of the regulation of import policy, it can be concluded that certain imperfections pose risks to the development of Ukrainian business if the possibility of proper regulation and changes in the sphere of production as a whole can bring the Ukrainian economy to a completely different level of functioning. We will consider such aspects in the next section.

2.3. Recommendations for regulating the formation of Ukraine's import policy

Ukraine's import policy should include the regulation of import policy and the reorganization of production to provide the country with products that were previously imported. Of course, such changes require significant investment, material labor, and intellectual resources.

In their article, M. Makarenko and K. Zelenska [24] note that a new trend in the regulation of import policy and import channels for goods, works, and services should be the production of products in the middle of Ukraine with a high share of value-added. Of course, this will give a great impetus to developing the country's economy and make it less dependent on imports.

One of the crucial problems that existed in the pre-war period was smuggling, i.e., illegal import of goods into the territory of Ukraine, bypassing customs and customs regulations. Therefore, much effort has been put into combating this phenomenon. After all, shadow imports cause huge losses to the state budget.

It is also necessary to introduce a rational system of regulation of import operations at the state level, which will create a high-performance system of control of financial revenues and production by limiting the number of imported goods. In wartime, such a system is partly due to the need to control supplies from abroad.

It should be borne in mind that the quality of products should be controlled during import substitution because producers can often deprive themselves of quality for lower prices, resulting in people being dissatisfied with products and needing imports. Another critical aspect of the transformation of import policy is the customs

policy of the state. In the framework of support for enterprises that will produce import-substituting products, preferential conditions for the taxation of imported raw materials and components for the creation should be created [24].

In order to increase the level of foreign trade security in Ukraine, public authorities need to ensure the implementation of amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Customs Tariff" in terms of introducing a zero import duty on catalytic cracking, visbreaking, hydrocracking, hydrotreating and catalytic reforming, isomerization, polymerization, deasphalting, demetallization and coking of tar. All this is necessary to increase the depth of oil refining at domestic refineries and ensure better fuel quality [27]. At the same time, at the time of the war in 2022, it was difficult to talk about a simplified customs tariff for refining petroleum products, as most oil depots and refineries were destroyed by air raids and cruise missiles from Russia. On the contrary, there is a simplified system of import of oil products and fuel to Ukraine due to constant shortages, and the main routes and methods of supply have been changed, as previously such transportation was by rail or sea. Nevertheless, due to the blocking of seaports in Ukraine and the lack of infrastructure to save fuel, we had to transport fuel by ordinary trucks and burn it at gas stations.

In the machine-building industry, the Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation between the Association of Information Technology Enterprises of Ukraine, the Association of Ukrainian Importers of Consumer Electronics, and the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine should be implemented by introducing indicative prices for customs clearance of all imports of household appliances and electronics. Also, to negotiate with the leading countries - exporters of household appliances and electronics to create a common database on imports of these goods to Ukraine to identify and remove "gray" and "black" imports.

For the metallurgical industry, it is necessary to amend the Law of Ukraine "On Customs Tariff" to introduce a zero rate of import duty on industrial equipment that increases the energy efficiency of ferroalloys.

It is also necessary to ensure the regulation of import operations, which should control the types and volume of imported goods and pursue a policy of moderate protectionism, preferential taxation, and support for import substitution.

Another exciting aspect of the country's development can be the scientific and technological support of enterprises by introducing the latest production systems, taking into account national capabilities.

Pursuing a policy of attracting foreign direct investment can lead to an efficient production process. In turn, this will enable Ukrainian producers to compete with imported products and create competition in the domestic market, which will establish a new quantitative and qualitative market for production. Scientific developments and foreign technologies will optimize the production process and reduce the cost of manufacturing goods. Of course, equipping enterprises with technological equipment is quite expensive. Attracting foreign direct investment will allow Ukraine to develop its existing potential and introduce the latest technologies to improve its national production.

Today, the WTO is the only international organization establishing global trade rules. Its 164 members account for more than 98% of world trade. That is why Ukraine must develop cooperation with this organization. Since Ukraine joined the WTO in 2008, it should actively participate in the activities of this organization.

Such activities include:

- participation in the formation of new rules of trade through multilateral negotiations in order to take into account the interests of Ukrainian producers and exporters of goods and service providers;
- improving access to Ukrainian goods and services and their suppliers;
- access to the trade dispute resolution system;
- the possibility of violating and resolving trade concerns in the framework of WTO meetings;
- participation in reviews of trade policy of WTO members and the WTO information system;

– take advantage of the system of early exchange of information in the trade regimes of WTO members.

After the war, during the reconstruction of the country and now it should be noted that Ukraine is a country with its own strategic course, the main principle of which is the development of innovation and positioning of Ukraine as a high-tech state. Such a policy will be able to guarantee qualitative and quantitative changes in the future for the economy. There are a huge number of startups in Ukraine, and with the availability of venture funds, they could conquer the world through their developments in the field of metallurgy, programming, agriculture and others. At the moment, our country has two strategic goals, which include a complete and undisputed victory over the Russian Federation and the corresponding state at the highest quality level.

CONCLUSIONS

The formation of the country's import policy is a complex process that requires knowledge and skills in macroeconomics and public administration. Sometimes minimal changes in customs duties, taxes, or some form of non-tariff regulation of export-import relations can seriously change the situation in the country, region, or even the world. Therefore, the government must weigh all aspects before changing import or export policies. Many scientists have long paid attention to the problems associated with wrong decisions.

After research we can say that we met the purpose of this bachelor's level degree qualification paper, we studied the main aspects of the import policy and outlined the current problems of it in Ukraine, also developed recommendations for their solution based on the world and national practices.

And we completed all tasks: analyzed the essence of “import policy”; considered the theoretical basis of its existence, and the state of its development in the world; analyzed the concept of foreign economic policy; considered in detail the tools for regulation export-import operations; carried out factors that influence the formation of the country's import policy; made a brief analysis of Ukraine's import structure; analyzed main trends and tools in Ukraine’s import regulations; considered the main challenges that facing the development of import policy; and outlined the prospects for the development of import policy of Ukraine.

It can also be concluded that export-import operations are interesting in finding the right policy so that the state gets the maximum output. They concern both purely economic issues of existence and issues of general interest of the state. In our time, the issue of sanctions and the imposition of embargoes on aggressors is particularly acute this year due to the threat to many countries and the world. Unfortunately, not all governments understand this threat. The situation with the war is as complicated as possible, and the implementation of any economic sanctions is slowly but surely breaking and stopping the Russian economy.

Tariff and non-tariff restrictions, specific import policy plans, and the implementation of standards of various international organizations and associations of states are ways to influence the formation of import policy. They all have their own goals, and by achieving them, they can control the entire flow of imports to a country. Interestingly, introducing an anti-dumping investigation mechanism is an unforgettable and effective means of combating imports, which is used in globalization and trade liberalization but does not formally contradict them. It is a tool to combat unfair competition through illegal price manipulation, which can be a means of counteracting competitors in general.

In the post-war reconstruction, Ukraine must position itself as a country with a strategic course for developing innovation and as a high-tech state. Such a policy will be able to guarantee qualitative and quantitative changes in the future for the economy.

REFERENCES

ANNEXES

Annex A

SUMMARY

Kernychnuy V. Import policy: General goals and current problems of Ukraine. – Bachelor's Level Qualification Paper. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2022

The bachelor's thesis focuses on the importance of the existence of import policy and its general objectives in the development of export-import operations. This paper analyzes the theoretical and legal basis of foreign economic activity and analyzes world and domestic experience in this field. The formation of basic recommendations for ensuring the regulation of Ukraine's import policy was also made.

The main purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the main aspects of the import policy and outline the current problems of it in Ukraine, to develop recommendations for their solution based on the world and national practices.

Keywords: import, import policy, foreign trade; import substitution; transformation of import policy, regulation of import policy.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Керничний В.В. Імпортна політика: загальні цілі та актуальні проблеми України. – Кваліфікаційна бакалаврська робота. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2022 р.

Кваліфікаційна робота бакалавра зосереджується на важливості існування імпортової політики та її загальних цілях в реалізації розвитку експортно-імпорних операцій. У цій роботі проаналізовано теоретико-правову базу зовнішньоекономічної діяльності та надано аналіз світового та вітчизняного досвіду в цій сфері. Також було проведено формування основних рекомендацій щодо забезпечення регулювання імпортової політики України.

Основною метою кваліфікаційної роботи бакалавра є вивчення основних аспектів імпортової політики та окреслення актуальних проблем її в Україні, розробка рекомендацій щодо їх вирішення на основі світової та вітчизняної практики.

Ключові слова: імпорт, імпортна політика, зовнішня торгівля; імпортозаміщення; трансформація імпортової політики, регулювання імпортової політики.