UKRAINE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY MARKET

Domashenko M.D. PhD, As. Prof. Sumy State University, Ukraine Hlushchenko D., student ME-71an Sumy State University, Ukraine

Globalization of human activity is the most important feature of the modern world economy. Due to the comprehensive transformation, the impact of new information and technologies, the level of investment, productivity and welfare of countries has increased. This increase has opened up a wide range of opportunities, including the prospects for cooperation, as well as the opportunity to enjoy the achievements of civilization. The problems of this research are considered in the works of domestic and foreign scientists (Levchenko, V. et al., 2018 [3]; Kendiukhov, I. et al., 2017 [4]; Vasylieva, T. et al., 2018 [5]; Lyulyov, O. et al., 2017 [6]; Bublyk, M. et al., 2017 [7]; El Amri et al., 2020 [8]; Domashenko M. et al., 2020 [9,11]; Weldeslassie, H. et al., 2019 [12]; Jiang, Yu. et al., 2017[13]; Karintseva, O., 2020 [14]; Kotenko O. et al., 2019 [15]; Vargas-Hernández, J. et al., 2018 [16]; He Shuquan, 2018 [17]; Miller, A.D., 2019 [18]; Chughtai, M.S. et al., 2020 [19]; Rajan, D., 2019 [20]; Skrynnyk, O., 2020 [21]; Stavrova, E., 2020 [22].

International trade has opened wide borders for countries, leading to larger markets, which in turn disciplines national producers to healthy competition. This leads to an increase in living standards and also gives the consumer a wide choice. It is difficult to call the entry of the shaky Ukrainian economy into international trade painless. Even now, Ukraine is not one of the leading countries because, unlike Central European countries, it is predominantly a supplier of raw materials or semi-finished products.

Export. According to the statistics of 2019, the most popular goods of Ukraine for export were: vegetable products - 30.6%, metals and metal products - 10%, mineral products - 13%, food products - 3%, chemical products - 8%, wood - 1.5 %. And the most popular areas of sales were China-3.6., Russia-3.2, Poland-3.3, Turkey-2.6 and Italy-2.4 billion dollars. Import. The most popular importers in Ukraine were China-9.2, Russia-7, Germany-6, Poland-4.1, Belarus-3.8 billion dollars. Products: textiles and textile products, polymers, plastics and plastic products, vehicles, information technology devices [1].

In general, in 2019, Ukraine's exports amounted to 50.1 billion. dollars, and Imports - 60.8 billion dollars. Concluding from this, we can say that the country's imports significantly exceed exports, which leads to a negative trade balance of the country. As a conclusion of the above material, I would like to note that Ukraine

should develop into a standard for the export of finished products, and not raw materials or semi-finished products [2,10].

Also a particularly important issue for our country is to change the direction of interests, change the pro-Russian direction of trade to European. Therefore, the government should drastically change the internal economic and political climate of the country, namely: the level of corruption, improving the business climate, developing democracy, reforming the judiciary and strengthening self-government.

These steps will increase the flow of foreign capital and investment in the country. Which in turn will give more opportunities for the country's development in various directions.

Ukraine became a member of the World Trade Organization on May 16, 2008. On its way to membership in the WTO, Ukraine has made a number of structural and economic reforms, transformed the economy from administratively planned to market, as well as held a number of negotiations with the member countries of the organization.

Ukraine's accession to the worldwide trade organization meant an improvement in the terms of trade with more than 150 countries of the world, a decrease in non-tariff and tariff regulations.

For 12 years of Ukraine in the status of a WTO member, we can draw the following conclusions. Ukraine has ceased to depend on exports to the countries of the former USSR, and this is confirmed by the increase in the number of sales markets.

But all the same, the cardinal reversal of the country's landmarks is tangible. This was felt in the metallurgical sector, since the bulk of the production was built during the Soviet era.

- 1. Ukraine's place in the world market of goods and services // The role of foreign trade in the economic development of Ukraine. [Electronic resource] Access mode: https://pidru4niki.com/16520205/ekonomika/mistse_ukrayini_svitovomu_rinku_tov ariv_poslug
- 2. Foreign trade: with whom and what Ukraine traded the most in 2019. [Electronic resource] Access mode: https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2020/02/20/infografika/ekonomika/zovnishnya-torhivlya-kym-ta-chym-najbilshe-torhuvala-ukrayina-2019-roczi
- 3. Levchenko, V., Kobzieva, T., Boiko, A., & Shlapko, T. (2018). Innovations in Assessing the Efficiency of the Instruments for the National Economy De-Shadowing: the State Management Aspect. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 4, 361-371. http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2018.4-31

- 4. Kendiukhov, I., & Tvaronaviciene, M. (2017). Managing innovations in sustainable economic growth. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, 3, 33-42. http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2017.3-03.
- 5. Vasylieva, T., Harust, Yu., Vynnychenko, N., & Vysochyna, A. (2018). Optimization of the financial decentralization level as an instrument for the country's innovative economic development regulation. Marketing and Management of Innovations, 4, 381-390. http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2018.4-33
- 6. Lyulyov, O. V., & Pimonenko, T. V. (2017). Lotka-Volterra model as an instrument of the investment and innovative processes stability analysis. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, (1), 159-169. http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2017.1-14
- 7. Bublyk, M., Koval, V., & Redkva, O. (2017). Analysis impact of the structural competition preconditions for ensuring economic security of the machine building complex. *Marketing and Management of Innovations*, (4), 229 240, http://doi.org/10.21272/mmi.2017.4-20
- 8. El Amri, A., Boutti, R., Oulfarsi, S., Rodhain, F., Bouzahir, B. (2020). Carbon financial markets underlying climate risk management, pricing and forecasting: Fundamental analysis. *Financial Markets, Institutions and Risks*, *4*(4), 31-44. https://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.4(4).31-44.2020
- 9. Domashenko M., Kotenko O., Shkola V., Production costs dcreasing by introduction of energy-efficient technologies within the enterprise's counter-crisis management strategy // The International Journal of Ecological Economics and Statistics. 2019. Volume: 40, (Issue Number: 3). P. 75-87 http://www.ceser.in/ceserp/index.php/ijees/article/view/6232Bouazizi, S.E. (2020).
- 10. The Determinants of the Expansion of the Exchange Rate on the Black Market in the Maghreb. *Financial Markets, Institutions and Risks*, 4(1), 32-39. http://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.4(1).32-39.2020.
- 11. Домашенко М.Д., Котенко О.О, Сердюк С.В. (2019). Енергоефективні автомобілі та їх роль в антикризовій стратегії підприємств України // М.Д., Домашенко, О.О. Котенко, С.В. Сердюк // Облік і фінанси, 1 (83), 152-158 http://www.afj.org.ua/ua/article/645/ (Index Copernicus) DOI: https://doi.org/10.33146/2307-9878-2019-1(83)-152-158
- 12. Weldeslassie, H., Gouder, S., Sheik, M., Booth, R. (2019). Impacts of Stock Market Performance on Firms' Growth: With Reference to South Africa. *Financial Markets, Institutions and Risks, 3*(1),50-62. http://doi.org/10.21272/fmir.3(1).50-62.2019.
- 13. Jiang, Yu., Wang, G. (2017). Monetary Policy Surprises and the Responses of Asset Prices: An Event Study Analysis. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, *1*(3), 22-44. DOI: 10.21272/sec.1(3).22-44.2017

- 14. Karintseva, O. (2020). Monograph review: Oleksii Lyulyov (2020). Macroeconomic Stability Of The National Economy. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 4(2), 106-107. https://doi.org/10.21272/sec.4(2).106-107.2020
- 15. Котенко О.О., Домашенко М.Д., Котенко Ю.Л. (2019). Формування спеціалізованого інвестиційного фонду для забезпечення енергота ресурсозбереження на підприємствах, що здійснюють зовнішньоекономічну діяльність // Бізнес −інформ, № 8, 117-123. http://www.business-inform.net/export_pdf/business-inform-2019-8_0-pages-117_123.pdf
- 16. Vargas-Hernández, J. G., Orozco-Quijano, E. P., Virchez, J. (2018). Critical Analysis On Institutional Capital On Trade And Environmentally Sustainable Development Under NAFTA. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, *4*(2), 21-31. DOI: http://doi.org/10.21272/sec.2(4).21-31.2018
- 17. He, Shuquan (2018). Agricultural Trading System and Global Food Crisis. *SocioEconomic Challenges*, 4(2), 6-20. DOI: http://doi.org/10.21272/sec.2(4).6-20.2018
- 18. Miller, A.D. (2019). Current Mining Taxation Policy Implemented by both Mongolia and Kazakhstan: The Development Comparatives between Ulaanbaatar and Astana. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, *3*(2), 39-52. http://doi.org/10.21272/bel.3(2).39-52.2019
- 19. Chughtai, M.S., Khan, H.S.U.D., Shah, S.Z.A., Yusrini, L. (2020). Dark Triad, Counterproductive Work Behaviors, Workplace Incivility, and the Role of Islamic Work Values: A Moderated Mediation Model. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, *4*(4), 56-67. https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.4(4).56-67.2020
- 20. Rajan, D. (2019). Factors Affecting Productivity of Managers: An Empirical-based Comparative Study. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, *3*(1), 58-79. http://doi.org/10.21272/bel.3(1).58-79.2019
- 21. Skrynnyk, O. (2020). Surrogate Leadership Model for Digital Organizational Systems. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 4(4), 140-146. https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.4(4).140-146.2020
- 22. Stavrova, E. (2020). Old and New in Business Ethics Theory. *Business Ethics and Leadership*, 4(4), 132-139. https://doi.org/10.21272/bel.4(4).132-139.2020