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UKRAINE AND EU ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The establishment of a friendly partnership between Ukraine and the EU on both sides is very important, Ukraine and the EU need each other, the strategy of integration into Europe is an important driving factor in the reform of Ukraine's domestic political and economic system, and joining the European integration process is one of the priority directions of Ukraine's foreign policy, and the development of the European integration process is an important factor in determining the development of the EU.

In terms of economic development cooperation, Ukraine's economic development cooperation with the EU is mainly in the areas of trade, investment and technical assistance. These include the provision of financial and technical assistance, market liberalisation and simultaneous opening of markets to each other, removal of technical barriers to trade between the two sides, increased infrastructure development, greater investment, enhanced trade cooperation, reduction of trade barriers, etc., balancing trade with each other and facilitating exporters from both sides. The European Union and Ukraine are growing closer in their relations, constantly strengthening their cooperation in economic development and gradually achieving economic integration and European integration. The significance and results of the economic development cooperation between Ukraine and the EU are analysed separately below.

1. The significance of economic development cooperation between the two sides.

(1) Ukraine's economic level is low, and after promoting economic development cooperation between Ukraine and the EU on both sides, Ukraine will gain more economic benefits, improve the country's economic level and strengthen itself.

(2) The EU has a large market, which is undoubtedly very tempting for Ukraine, and Ukraine can achieve trade expansion and capital importation. In addition to this, the competitive pressure brought about by the European Union has forced Ukrainian companies to improve their technical and managerial skills and to upgrade their overall strength to meet international developments.

(3) Ukraine's rich natural resources, fertile land, high quality labour force and high level of social consumption also meet the prerequisites for the development of cooperation. In order to be able to integrate Ukraine into the European market, the EU needs to expand the Ukrainian market, improve the current state of development cooperation between Ukraine and the EU and ultimately increase the competitiveness of Europe in the world economy.

(4) Greater development opportunities for both Ukraine and the EU. The advantages between Ukraine and the EU are complementary, thus promoting the rapid development of both economies and achieving a win-win situation for both sides, which ultimately brings greater opportunities for their development. In particular, the EU faces two major long-term challenges, underemployment due to an ageing population and energy shortages, and Ukraine, with its relatively rich natural resources and human reserves, can provide a better solution to the two major challenges that exist in the EU.

(5) It will promote further reductions in commodity tariffs, reduce trade barriers between the two sides, create a freer investment environment and promote the rapid development of trade in services.

2. Results of the economic development cooperation between the two sides.

(1) The establishment of a free trade area is a fundamental element of the mutual agreement between Ukraine and the EU, and the jointly established free trade area provides for the liberalisation of trade in goods and services between the parties. Two main areas are covered: On the one hand, trade in goods, including technical barriers to trade; trade protection instruments; sanitary and phytosanitary measures; customs administrative cooperation; trade facilitation and customs cooperation; rules of origin; trade relations in the energy sector, etc; On the other hand are services, business establishment and investment; certification of goods; capital flows and payments; competition policy; intellectual property rights; government procurement; trade and sustainable development; transparency; and dispute settlement mechanisms.

(2) The strengthening of economic development cooperation between Ukraine and the EU has led to accelerated trade between the two sides and a rapid recovery of the Ukrainian economy, which has been leading the international sector in agricultural output thanks to the ongoing process of European integration.

Table 1

Data on export and import trade between Ukraine and the EU for 2016 to 2021

EU-Ukraine data from 2016 to 2021						
Data Type	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Trade balance in million ECU/EURO	1335.4	988.1	1021.6	1465.7	3038.2	1668.0
Exports in million of ECU/EURO	9310.7	11191.2	11941.8	13689.7	12952.2	15735.8
Imports in million of ECU/EURO	7975.4	10203.1	10920.2	12144.0	9914.0	14067.7
Share of imports by partner(%)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Share of exports by partner(%)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

As can be seen from the table above, the volume of export and import trade between Ukraine and the EU is increasing between 2016 and 2021, and the share of

both sides in export and import trade partners is gradually becoming larger, with a decline or slowdown in 2020 and 2021 due to the global epidemic. This demonstrates the growing volume of trade between Ukraine and the EU, the increasing trade and the strengthening of economic cooperation relations. (2022 and 2023 data not considered due to war)

Table 2

Data on trade in goods between Ukraine and the EU in 2020

EU-Ukraine data from 2020				
Name of the item	Exports in million of ECU/EURO	Imports in million of ECU/EURO	Share of imports by partner(%)	Share of exports by partner(%)
Food, drink and tobacco	1592.5	2427.7	24.5	12.3
Raw materials	372.0	3189.2	32.2	2.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	774.9	53.9	0.5	6.0
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	2926.8	316.4	3.2	22.6
Other manufactured goods	2569.4	2893.5	29.2	19.8
Machinery and transport equipment	4428.2	959.9	9.7	34.2
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	288.4	73.4	0.7	2.2

Comparing the data on trade in goods between Ukraine and the EU in 2020 with the data on trade in goods between Ukraine and the EU in 2021, it can be seen that in the import and export trade in several items, the trade volume and the share of both sides in the trade in each item between Ukraine and the EU are on the rise. Thus, analysis of the data shows that economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU has developed more and more closely in recent years, with the share of the EU in Ukraine's foreign trade increasing year on year and the barriers to trade between the two countries decreasing, which is conducive to the long-term development of both sides.

In conclusion, both Ukraine and the EU are important trading partners. The EU is Ukraine's number one trading partner. Ukraine's main export items to the EU include primary agricultural and intermediate products, energy, chemicals, steel, etc. Ukraine's main imports from the EU include machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, clothing textiles and processed value-added agricultural products. For the EU, Ukraine is a rich export market for raw materials and an import market for commodities with great potential. In recent years, the EU's share of Ukraine's total trade in services has gradually increased, indicating an inevitable trend towards greater development cooperation between Ukraine and the EU. The integration of Ukraine into the European economic integration process is a long-term objective of the EU.

Data on trade in goods between Ukraine and the EU in 2021

EU-Ukraine data from 2021				
Name of the item	Exports in million of ECU/EURO	Imports in million of ECU/EURO	Share of imports by partner(%)	Share of exports by partner(%)
Food, drink and tobacco	1717.2	2606.1	18.5	10.9
Raw materials	440.0	4905.1	34.9	2.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1311.3	100.6	0.8	8.3
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	3602.6	528.7	3.8	22.9
Other manufactured goods	3003.2	4765.8	33.9	19.1
Machinery and transport equipment	5394.0	1076.2	7.6	34.3
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	267.4	75.2	0.5	1.7

EU-Ukraine economic development cooperation brings opportunities, risks and challenges for both sides, with both positive and negative impacts. In conjunction with its current status as a candidate country for the EU, Ukraine has been active in promoting and developing cooperation in the economic sphere. Therefore, Ukraine and the EU have good prospects for development and should further promote their economic development cooperation.

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ВПЛИВ МІЖНАРОДНИХ МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПОТОКІВ НА ЕКОНОМІКИ КРАЇН

Міграційна політика та її вплив на економіку країни є одним з головних елементів управління міграцією для багатьох країн. Міграційні потоки мають значний економічний вплив на країни-донори та країни-реципієнти.

Одним з головних впливів міграції на економіку є збільшення робочої сили в країні-одержувачі. Наявність багато чисельного міграційного потоку може призвести до збільшення кількості робочих місць та розвитку економіки в цілому. Мігранти можуть бути привабливими для роботодавців, які шукають недорогої, працездатної робочої сили. Другим важливим впливом міграції на економіку є підвищення продуктивності праці. Міжнародні міграційні потоки можуть призвести до змін у трудовому ринку компаній та до підвищення конкуренції між мігрантами та місцевими робітниками. Цього може сприяти зниження національного рівня безробіття та збільшення соціального забезпечення. Третім важливим впливом є збільшення платіжного балансу країни-донора. Мігранти можуть пересилати кошти додому, що призводить до збільшення валютних надходжень до країни та до того, що родина мігранта може розпоряджатися більшим транзакційним капіталом, що призводить до збільшення внутрішнього валового продукту. Четвертим важливим впливом є зміна демографічної структури країни. Велика кількість мігрантів може призвести до збільшення чисельності населення, що може позитивно вплинути на економіку країни. Це може стати важливим тимчасовим рішенням для країн, які мають проблеми зі зниженням рівня народжуваності та старінням населення.

Починаючи з 2014 року, Польща стала свідком безпрецедентного потоку трудових іммігрантів з України. У поєднанні з високим попитом на робочу силу цей сплеск пропозиції робочої сили зробив великий внесок в економічне зростання Польщі. Приїзд українських працівників збільшував ефективну пропозицію робочої сили в Польщі в 2013–2018 роках на 0,8% річних. Враховуючи цю додаткову пропозицію робочої сили в процесі обліку зростання,