

## **THE STRATEGY OF UKRAINE'S TRADE POLICY AND FORECAST VALUES OF FOREIGN ECONOMY INDICATORS ON THE BASIS OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Petro Pererva, Doctor of Economics, Professor,  
Higher School of Labour Safety Management (WSZOP), Katowice, Poland  
Dmytro Pyrogov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor  
Kremenchuk Mykhailo Ostrohradskyi National University

The systematic study of the peculiarities of the development of international trade is important because it provides an opportunity to determine the objectives of developing an export strategy for any country that seeks to increase the level of international competitiveness.

Based on the study of statistical information on international trade, the following important research objects and their characteristics can be identified:

- comparing the dynamics of international trade and world production: the period from 2001 to 2021 confirmed that world gross domestic product (GDP) and world exports of goods have common trends, but export growth is much more dynamic than GDP growth. From 2005 to 2010, world exports of goods grew by an average of 11 percent annually in physical terms, while world GDP grew by an average of 7-8 percent; a similar trend took place in the next decade;

- structures of international trade in terms of sectors of economy, industry and geographical structure. Against the background of low dynamics of international trade, there are some structural changes. Services make up a larger share of world GDP than ever before;

- scientific and technological progress, which changes not only the conditions of industrial production, but also the conditions of its transportation, determines the possibility of expanding the range of services that in terms of Internet technology enter the world market;

- the demographic situation, as population growth or decline has a significant impact on the availability and cost of labor, especially in developing countries such as India, China and African countries;

- the amount of physical accumulation of capital (domestic savings) provides an increase in domestic investment in the development of national production;

- mobility of capital (foreign direct investment) – it depends on the extent and speed at which the most productive investment opportunities abroad can be financed. Increasing the mobility of capital opens up opportunities for developing countries, provided that the level of investment attractiveness;

- the availability of natural resources, their volumes and prices can affect the opportunities for economic growth in conditions when science-intensive industries have not yet formed.

Thus, developing countries are becoming more active as producers and consumers of goods and services. That is why the study of the factors of their "breakthrough" in world markets is an important object of further research.

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