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ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT TURNOVER OF UKRAINE AND PROBLEMS OF UKRAINIAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM

The article considers some of the indicators of the transport system of Ukraine. Special attention is paid to the export and import of goods. The geographical structure of the external turnover of the state and its nomenclature are considered. The structure of turnover of Ukraine in modes of transport is proposed. The most important problems of the transport system of Ukraine are considered.

Transport is one of the most important economic sectors of Ukraine. The effective functioning of the transport system and its inclusion to the European and global transport networks contributes to solving the major problems of today and will increase international traffic.

Import, export and transit of goods play an important role in the economic system of the country. In total services exports in 2013 29.5% is accounted to freight transport services, but the proportion of freight transport services in

total imports of services in 2013 is 2.0%.

Activation of the integration process leads to the increasing of trade between the countries of different regions. Special attention should be paid to the fact that the geographical position of Ukraine allows to be equally effective to trade, transport cargo by any mode of transport between the states of Europe, CIS and Asia.

However, the development of Ukrainian transport system faces a number of barriers. Overcoming of these barriers is the task that requires from the actors of the global system new initiatives and forms of cooperation.

Prospects for development of transport system of Ukraine depend not only on the development of the world economy out of its crisis and renewal of cargo, but also on the characteristics of the transport sector in time to reorganize work and adapt their structure to the new requirements.

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GLOBAL IMBALANCES OF WORLD ECONOMY

The current global financial crisis demonstrates the tremendous failure of the world economy to preserve sustainable development of the countries and involves rethinking the basic contradictions of the global financial policy. The development of the world economy shows its gradual recovery. In 2012, following a new stage of monetary policy measures taken by the central banks of advanced countries, there are signs of faster global economic recovery. However, domestic and external imbalances formed in recent decades, which caused the global financial crisis, still hinder sustainable economic growth: in 2012, world GDP grew by 3.15%, which is less than the previous year.

In the current conditions of the global economy there formed two poles – consumption and savings. Some countries (USA, UK, CEE) are characterized by low savings rate, others (Japan, China, Germany, oil exporting countries) – by high rate of this indicator. This division is accompanied by significant capital flows from the second region into the first, creating substantial interdependence between countries and the instability of world economic development.

The financial system is also quite controversial. On the one hand, financial markets have become global, there appeared large institutions that operate internationally and accumulate significant assets. The financial environment is characterized by a large variety of organizations and instruments. On the other hand, global financial institutions are still regulated mainly at national level. This situation continued significant risks in the absence of adequate oversight on the part of national governments and international organizations. In addition, the lack of monitoring involves coordination of regulators to reduce risk.

Central banks in most developed countries have moved to implementing loose monetary policy and its related low interest rates, and in some countries, having exhausted the possibilities of percentage "channel" of monetary policy, implemented unconventional measures. This policy requires discussion of smooth withdrawal of it and of measures to strengthen fiscal discipline.

All these contradictions together form a global problem – lack of coordination of measures to relieve tension at the national level with

the idea of sustainable global development. The global market economy in different countries depend on each other's actions; especially from those taken systematically by developed countries with high GDP, developed financial markets and national currency, which other states use as a reserve.

Today there is the indisputable statement of the impossibility of avoiding global crisis, which in turn could explain the contradictions between the global nature of financial markets and national character of their regulation; the lack of a single (common) global regulator and

uniform rules and criteria for the operation of national corporations in a single global financial arena and more. It is not possible to solve the difficulties the most countries currently face with the adoption of a single correct solution. Therefore, in this context, it is appropriate to consider and understand that the global financial and economic crisis is only partially and temporarily unable to reduce the existing basis of global economic problems and imbalances. The need to address global problems existing contradictions remains relevant and needs urgent solution at international level.