

організацій, громадянського суспільства та проводились консультації щодо адаптації ЦСР на центральному і місцевих рівнях [3]. За результатами плідної роботи Уряд України представив 15 вересня 2017 року підготовлену Міністерством економічного розвитку та торгівлі України Національну доповідь «Цілі сталого розвитку: Україна» (далі – Національна доповідь). У документі визначено базові показники для досягнення ЦСР та розроблено національну систему ЦСР яка включила 86 завдань та 172 показники для моніторингу їх виконання. Оскільки деякі завдання мають глобальний характер та не є релевантними для України вони не були враховані.

Для подальшого та ефективного розвитку України важливою є адаптація Цілі 17 «Партнерство заради сталого розвитку». Національна доповідь в рамках реалізації Цілі 17 передбачає виконання таких завдань [2]:

- 1) мобілізувати додаткові фінансові ресурси на основі заохочення інвестицій іноземних та вітчизняних інвесторів;
- 2) послідовно знижувати боргове навантаження на економіку;
- 3) розвивати партнерські відносини влади і бізнесу для досягнення ЦСР.

Зокрема, планується протягом 2015 - 2030 років підвищити показники співвідношення обсягу приватних грошових переказів з-за кордону із ВВП (ВРП) з 5,75% до 6% та чистого притоку прямих іноземних інвестицій (за даними платіжного балансу) майже в 6 разів. Також передбачено зниження боргового навантаження на економіку в 4 рази та збільшення кількості проектів державно-приватного партнерства в 9 разів з 5 у 2015 році до 45 у 2032 році.

Досягнення поставлених завдань ускладнюється відсутністю інформаційної бази; методології та методики обчислення ряду індикаторів; недосконалістю законодавства.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COOPERATION AND BUDGET PLANNING IN UKRAINE

The development of the state and its national economy, to some extent, depends on its international trade cooperation with other countries. In our opinion, the budget and the budget planning [1, P. 73–119] of the state, to any extent, must take into account particular qualities of bilateral and multilateral trade relations [2, P. 225–235] of this country with other states. It should be noted, that for the development of the state and ensuring economic growth of its national economy special place and role is taken by trade of goods with value added included. It is the trade of goods with value added included that gives opportunity to the state to provide appropriate, potentially more stable, economic effect and some basis for the development of its national economy, as well as its economic growth.

Ukraine, in this sense, is no exception, because its bilateral and multilateral trade relations directly influence the development of the Ukrainian economy and, accordingly, its economic growth. The place and role of any specific state in the world economy influences the formation of its trade relations in the international field of commerce. Such international organizations, as the World Trade Organization (WTO) [3] and some others, present themselves the institutions for developing and implementing appropriate rules for the participants in the global economy. The WTO also serves as an institution for resolving trade disputes between member countries of this organization. Ukraine as a member of the World Trade Organization (from May 16, 2008), to some extent, uses its membership in the WTO for effective and fruitful world trade.

The result of the international trade cooperation for a certain country is its indicator of the trade balance, which clearly enough presents a definite result of the trade relations with different states and

regions or groups of countries (regions) across the world. With different states and regions across the world the indicator of the trade balance can be both: positive and negative. It is quite difficult to say straightforward whether the indicator of the trade balance in international trade between countries is positive or negative, as international trade relations across the world concern miscellaneous goods with different climatic, geographic and other characteristics. However, the positive indicator of the trade balance is always an advantage over the negative one. Also, it should be noted, that the «positive» indicator of the trade balance is a necessary priority for achieving priority in the future trade relations with other countries. Ukraine and its economy, certainly, in its international trade relations have both positive and negative indicators of trade balance with countries and continents. In order to achieve better trading results, in our opinion, it is necessary to raise the technological level of goods, which Ukraine trades with other countries. That is, it shouldn't trade raw materials (raw materials goods and products), but its trade relations should be based on the trade of goods with value added included and of a technologically high level. During the last 20 years Ukraine and its economy participating in the world commodity markets, in the overwhelming majority, and, to a large extent, has been trading only raw materials and goods, which correspond to the 2–4 level of technological structure. The trade of raw materials also means, that it is the trade of renewable or non-renewable components and parts of the national wealth of the country. Only achieving significant results in the trade of goods with value added included and goods of advanced levels of technological structure (namely 6 and 7 level of technological structure) Ukraine may have a more stable perspective for obtaining positive trade balance with countries and regions across the world. In order to achieve the level of products and goods with value added included and advanced levels of technological structure, Ukraine needs significant investments in the national economy.

The international trade cooperation, bilateral and multilateral trade relations, in one way or another, are related with the budget planning of the state. This interrelationship of the international trade relations influences the planning of the budget of any state in both: revenue and expenditure sides. Concerning the influence on the revenue side, then it is the influence on the definite tax payments (the component of tax revenues to the budget of the country), and if on the expenditure side — it influences the expenditure, that is the budget programs, which directly or indirectly influence the international trade, international trade cooperation of this specific country with other states and regions across the world. The budget and budget planning of the state and its international trade cooperation are, in one way or another, interconnected by themselves.

Thus, we think, that there exists some interrelationship of the budget planning of the state and its international trade cooperation. In our opinion, the importance of this interrelationship should be paid special attention. For the improvement of the situation with the indicator of the trade balance, it is necessary for Ukraine and its economy: *firstly*, to raise the level of the products of a higher degree of technological conversion, which Ukraine is trading on the world markets; *secondly*, the goods, which Ukraine is selling should be not raw materials, but the goods with value added included; *thirdly*, more stable perspectives should focus on selling the goods of advanced levels of technological structure, namely 6 and 7 level of technological structure, as technologically advanced goods and products. In order to sell on the world markets not raw materials, but goods with value added included and advanced levels of technological structure (6–7 level of technological structure), it is necessary for the Ukrainian economy to attract significant investments for its modernization, and «budget planning», in its turn, can present a powerful public tool of the modernization of the Ukrainian economy for its technological re-equipment.

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