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EXPORT-ORIENTIERD DIRECTIONS TO IMPROVE THE STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE OF UKRAINE

Tanklevska N.S.

PhD in Economics, Professor Kherson State Agrarian University

Potravka L.O.

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Doctoral Student Kherson State Agrarian University

The peculiarity of the modern world economy is the convergence of growth rates with trade volumes growth. In the pre-crisis period growth rate of exports and imports exceed economic growth but in the post-crisis period trade dynamics coincides with the dynamics of GDP growth. Such fluctuations of the dynamics of the global economy could cause a positive change in the context of narrowing of foreign trade imbalances, as accelerating growth rate of countries rising in the pre-crisis period were caused by the expansion of export market, causing strengthening of trade deficits of most developed countries.

The consequences of outlined tendencies are the concentration of agricultural exports of developed countries, which significantly reduces the impact of international agreements on changes in the structure of world trade. The lack of stability in production, instability of the situation in the domestic markets, exporters' policy changes may adversely affect the general course of inter-

national trade in terms of pricing, which may significantly affect the food security of the world. From the standpoint of synergistic approach, chaotic tendencies of the global economic system are seen. It is proofed by the changes of agricultural products trade terms, which increase adverse effects in connection with the growing fragmentation of world production and its reorganization into complex global production and marketing chains.

The successful progress of the integration processes, which are currently the main priority of rising countries and Ukraine, will be provided by increasing the availability of trade and foreign direct investment, through the transfer of knowledge and technologies and are an important stage of structural transformation. However, integration processes are in national economies involving to global production and sales chains that is possible only when production matches international standards of quality and efficiency.