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Науково-технічна конференція факультету будівництва, цивільної та екологічної інженерії

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## **UKRAINE AND JAPAN: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS EVALUATION**

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**Анотація:** У статті розглядаються особливості економічних систем за класичними та неокласичними теоріями вільного ринку. Пропонуються галузі для співпраці та розвитку міжнародних відносин України та Японії.

**Ключові слова:** економіка, економічні відносини, зовнішньоекономічна інтеграція, міжнародна торгівля, теорія вільного ринку.

**Abstract:** The article examines the features of classical economic systems based on neoclassical theories of the free market. Areas for cooperation and development of international relations between Ukraine and Japan are proposed.

**Keywords:** economy, economic relations, foreign economic integration, international trade, free market theory.

### **Introduction**

The classical free market theory is an economic concept that was developed and became popular in the 18th and 19th centuries and further influenced the development of economic sciences and politics. The main idea of the classical free market theory is that the market should be free from government intervention, and prices and allocation of resources should be determined as a result of the interaction of buyers and sellers based on the principle of supply and demand. Neoclassical economic theory is one of the most famous economic trends in the history of economics. Its representatives made a significant contribution to the development of economic thought, as their hypotheses, theories and methods paved the way to the level of modern economic science. The relevance of classical and neoclassical free market theory in the modern world remains a subject of debate among economists and politicians..

### **Statement of Basic Materials**

For several years the Ukrainian government has been trying to initiate negotiations with Japan to remove all or many barriers to bilateral trade. For both countries, such an agreement will contribute to the development of economic relations, in particular trade and economic cooperation aiming at:

1. increasing the activation of trade between Ukraine and Japan;
2. increasing export volumes of both countries due to reduction of customs barriers;
3. equalization of conditions of economic cooperation; opening of new opportunities for technology transfer and modernization of production in Ukraine;
4. creating new jobs for Ukrainian employees;

5. expansion the ways of experience exchange
6. using new strategies for finding partners;
7. simplification of involvement innovative scientific and technological solutions.

There should be noted, however, some negative factors resulting from future cooperation:

1. There is a possible increase in competition for business entities, as a result of which it is possible to obtain a situation with a decrease in their income and/or a reduction in staff;
2. The removal of customs barriers will affect the state budget, will cause a reduction in the share of taxes;
3. There is a possibility of increasing dependence of the state on foreign producers. A number of approaches are focused on developing linguistic and communicative competences of foreign language learners.

The results of the functioning of the foreign trade zone between Ukraine and Japan will promote:

1. close economic integration;
2. leveling of conditions for both partner countries for doing business;
3. transparency of the rules of bilateral economic cooperation;
4. increasing alternative goods and services, improving their quality; increasing the availability of goods for domestic consumers;
5. expanding access to third markets.

In the short term, Ukraine and Japan should define the following measures: create an economic and legal framework for the creation of a free trade zone; develop an effective mechanism for the development of economic relations in the field of cross-border trade and create a coastal trade zone; simplifying conditions for crossing borders between countries. In the medium term, countries should harmonize their own legislation with international standards for conducting economic activities in joint zones. The long-term period involves the implementation of measures directly related to operational activities in the free trade zone: reduction or cancellation of customs barriers; liberalization of industrial and agricultural products; carrying out certification procedures for the purpose of bilateral recognition of certificates of conformity; harmonization of legislation regarding conducting activities within the zone and attracting and protecting foreign investments; adoption of business support programs, development and approval of restrictions regulating the development of economic relations.

In order to deepen and develop Ukrainian-Japanese economic relations, our country agrees on a number of norms and standards concerning industrial goods and agricultural products. The results of monitoring the "purity" of economic relations require Ukraine to review and strictly comply with legislation on competition, protection of intellectual property rights, purely technical trade barriers, sanitary regulations and the functioning of customs.

Japan, which is a "non-traded" country for Ukraine, still does not accept the proposal to create a joint free trade zone. The main task in creating the conditions for such cooperation is the coordination of the goods to be protected. Also, compared to their European partners, Japanese companies pay a much higher tax when

exporting their own goods to Ukraine. Therefore, the issue of updating the provisions of the double taxation convention, which was concluded with Japan back in 1986, is currently quite relevant.

In general, our state can get a positive effect from the Strategic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and Japan through coordinated investment flows in the development of priority transport, energy and digital systems.

### Conclusion

To conclude, economic cooperation of Ukraine with Japan is determined primarily by taking into account the influence and leading role of Japan at the level of the USA and the EU in the formation of global financial, industrial and trade policy within the framework of the G7 and through international financial and trade structures (IMF, WB, EBRD, IFC, OECD, WTO, etc.). Japan plays a special role both in the world and in cooperation with Ukraine as a global investor and donor of technical and grant assistance. The main task in creating the conditions for such cooperation is the coordination of the goods to be protected. Also, compared to their European partners, Japanese companies pay a much higher tax when exporting their own goods to Ukraine. Therefore, in the short term, Ukraine can plan only free trade with Japan..

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