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РОЗВИТОК ЗОВНІШНЬОЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ ДОНЕЦЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ В УМОВАХ АТО

Метою цієї статті є дослідження зовнішньоекономічних зв'язків підприємств Донецької області. Єдність сучасного світу не скасовує глобальної проблеми миру та війни як фактор виживання людства в цілому, оскільки безупинні локальні війни після Другої світової війни і далі забирають людські життя і за кількістю загиблих уже перевершили останню. В силу причин, що склалися, Донбас втратив (в багатьох випадках безповоротно) інфраструктуру, економічний і людський потенціал. Кардинальних змін зазнав система розселення і розміщення економічних об'єктів, змінилися чисельність і склад населення, і як наслідок зовнішньоекономічна діяльність підприємств Донбасу, та Донецької області зокрема.

Масштабний воєнний конфлікт, безперечно, вкрай негативно впливає на і без того не надто потужний економічний потенціал країни. Йдеться як про результати безпосереднього руйнування економіки регіону – окупованої й підконтрольної Україні частини, – так і про зумовлені цим проблеми безпосередньо зв'язаних із ним підприємств.

Проведення цілого комплексу назрілих політичних, соціальних і економічних реформ наразі відкриває можливості для кардинального реагування, але водночас потребує дуже чіткого узгодження специфічних новацій, адресованих саме Донбасу, із загальними, що поширюватимуться на всю Україну, та з тими зобов'язаннями, які взяла на себе наша держава в рамках асоціації з ЄС.

Ключові слова: зовнішньоекономічна діяльність, антитерористична операція (АТО), зовнішньоторговельний оборот, експорт, імпорт

Рис. 6., Літ.2

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РАЗВИТИЕ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ДОНЕЦКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ АТО

Целью этой статьи является исследование внешнеэкономических связей предприятий Донецкой области. Единство современного мира не отменяет глобальной проблемы мира и войны как фактор выживания человечества в целом, поскольку непрерывные локальные войны после Второй мировой войны и дальше уносят человеческие жизни и по количеству погибших уже превзошли последнюю. В силу причин, сложившихся Донбасс потерял (во многих случаях безвозвратно) инфраструктуру, экономический и человеческий потенциал. Кардинальных изменений претерпела система расселения и размещения экономических объектов, изменились численность и состав населения, и как следствие внешнеэкономическая деятельность предприятий Донбасса, и Донецкой области в частности.

Масштабный военный конфликт, безусловно, крайне негативно влияет на и без того не слишком мощный экономический потенциал страны. Речь идет как о результатах непосредственного разрушения экономики региона - оккупированной и подконтрольной Украины части - так и о обусловленные этим проблемы непосредственно связанных с ним предприятий.

Проведение целого комплекса назревших политических, социальных и экономических реформ пока открывает возможности для кардинального реагирования, но в то же время требует очень четкого согласования специфических новацій, адресованных именно Донбассу, с общими, которые распространяются на всю Украину,

и с теми обязательствами, которые взяла на себя наше государство в рамках ассоциации с ЕС.

Ключевые слова: внешнеэкономическая деятельность, антитеррористическая операция (АТО), внешнеторговый оборот, экспорт, импорт

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISES OF DONETSK OBLAST IN TERMS OF ATO

The purpose of this article is to study foreign economic relations of enterprises of Donetsk Oblast. The unity of the modern world does not alter the global problems of peace and war as a factor in the survival of humanity as a whole, as the incessant local wars after World War II and then take lives and the number of victims has exceeded it. Because the causes of the folded Donbas lost (in many cases permanently) infrastructure, economic and human potential. Dramatic changes undergone settlement system and location of economic entities have changed the size and composition of the population, and as a result foreign economic activity of enterprises of Donbass as a whole and Donetsk region in particular.

Large-scale military conflict undoubtedly negatively affect not too powerful economic potential. This is as a result of direct destruction of the economy of the region - the occupied part and Ukraine's one - and due to this problem is directly linked to business.

Implementation of a complex of urgent political, social and economic reforms now opens the door to a radical response, but also requires very precise coordination of specific innovations which is addressed to Donbass, with general that will spread throughout Ukraine, and with the commitments undertaken by our country under the association with the EU.

Key words: foreign economic activity, anti-terrorist operation (ATO), foreign trade turnover, export, import

Problem setting. The unity of the modern world does not alter the global problems of peace and war as a factor in the survival of humanity as a whole, as the incessant local wars after World War II and then take lives and the number of victims has exceeded it. Meanwhile the total cessation of conflicts and related military spending, representing a quarter of the costs around the world, would, after joint efforts by all countries to take action to solve global problems - first environmental crises overcome and eliminate the most threatening environmental hazards.

Many scientists have studied the development of foreign economic relations of enterprises of Donbass, a significant contribution to the study of these issues have made economists as O. Bulatova, Yu Makogon M. Nikityna, V. Novitsky, G. Chernichenko and others. however not disclosed is the participation in these enterprises is included directly in the area of anti-terrorist operation, which include the majority of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast, Iziium rayon of Kharkiv Oblast.

The purpose of this article is to study foreign economic relations of enterprises of Donetsk Oblast.

The foreign trade turnover of goods of the Donetsk Oblast in 2015 amounted to 4 billion 899.9 million (decrease from last year in 2.1 times) and had a surplus of 2 billion 494.7 million, including export - 3 billion 697.3 million (decreased by almost in 2.3 times, or 4 billion 705.6 million USD), import - 1 billion 202.6 million (decreased by almost in 1.8 times, or by 918.3 million USD). Import-export ratio was 3.1.

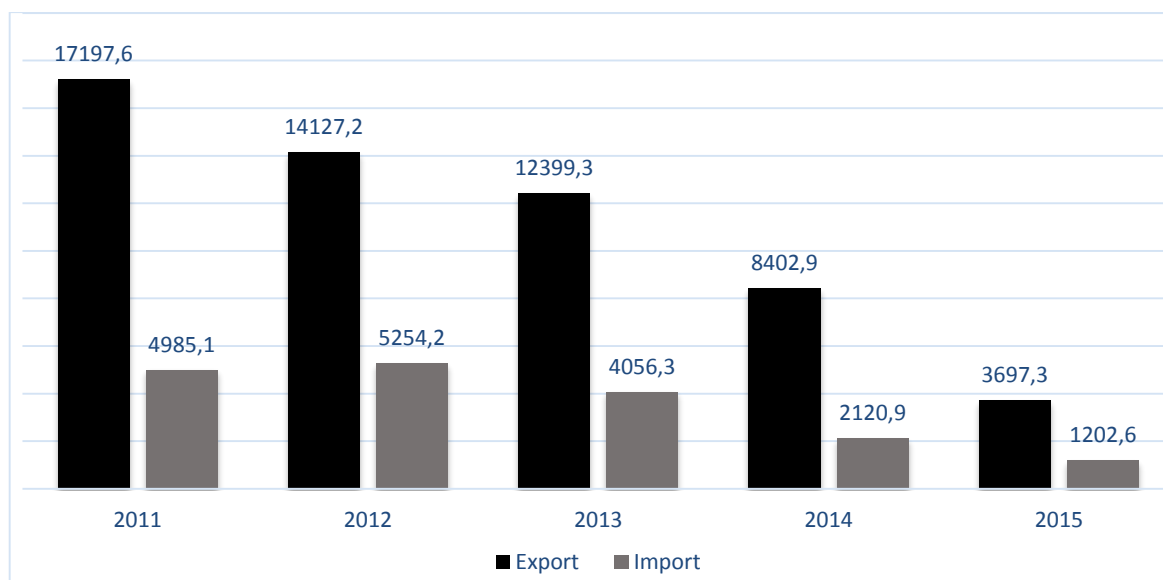


Fig. 1 Dynamics of export and import of goods of Donetsk Oblast in 2011-2015, mln. USD [1]

Over 2015 business entities carried out foreign trade operations with partners from 101 countries of the world, with production enterprises and organizations of the Oblast was exported to 93 countries, imported goods from 78 countries.

The largest volume of foreign trade goods were with Europe (38.9% of foreign trade turnover, 1 billion 904.2 million USD), CIS (25.3%, 1 bln. 239.6 mln), Asia (16.8%, 821.3 million USD), Americas (12.1% 590.7 million USD), Africa (4.7% 229.9 mln), Australia and Oceania (2.2%, 108.9 million USD).

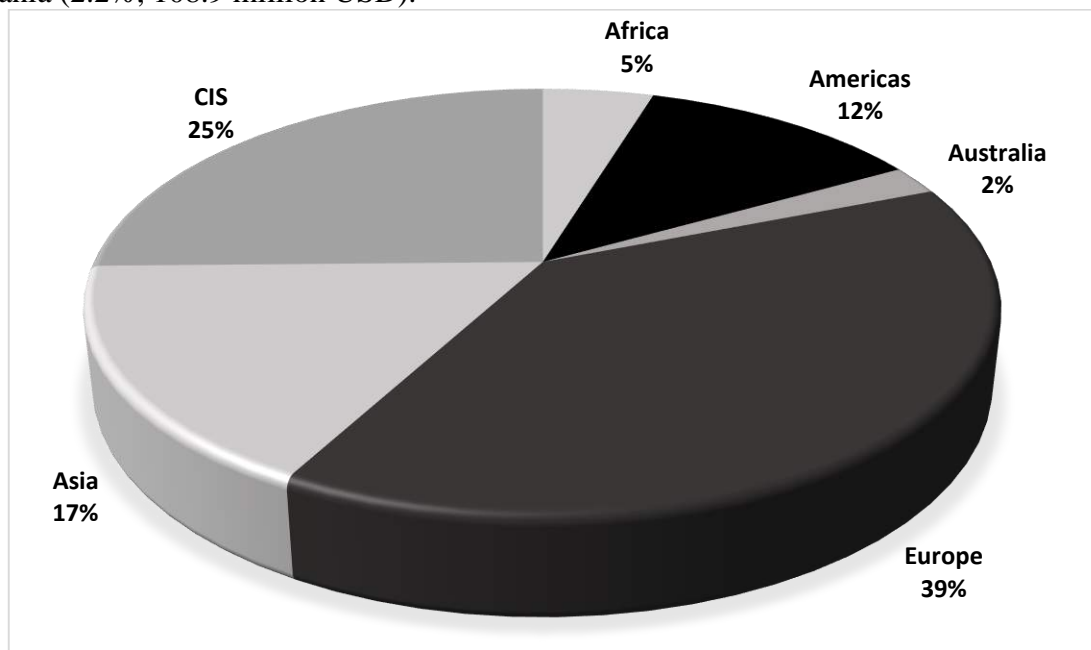


Fig. 2 Geographical structure of foreign trade of Donetsk Oblast in 2015 [1]

The main markets for goods Donetsk Oblast (Fig. 2) were European countries with a share of 46.9% of total exports, and the CIS countries - 22.7%, Asia - 19.4%, Africa - 5.8 %, Americas - 5.2%. The share of EU countries was 38.1%.

The most significant trading partners with exports of goods (Fig. 3) for 2015 were: Italy (21.9% of total export), Russian Federation (16.5%), Turkey (13%), Poland (5, 1%), Bulgaria (4.5%), the USA (3.5%), Egypt (2.9%), Slovakia (2.2%), Kazakhstan (2.2%), UK (2.2 %), Germany (2.1%), Belarus (2%).

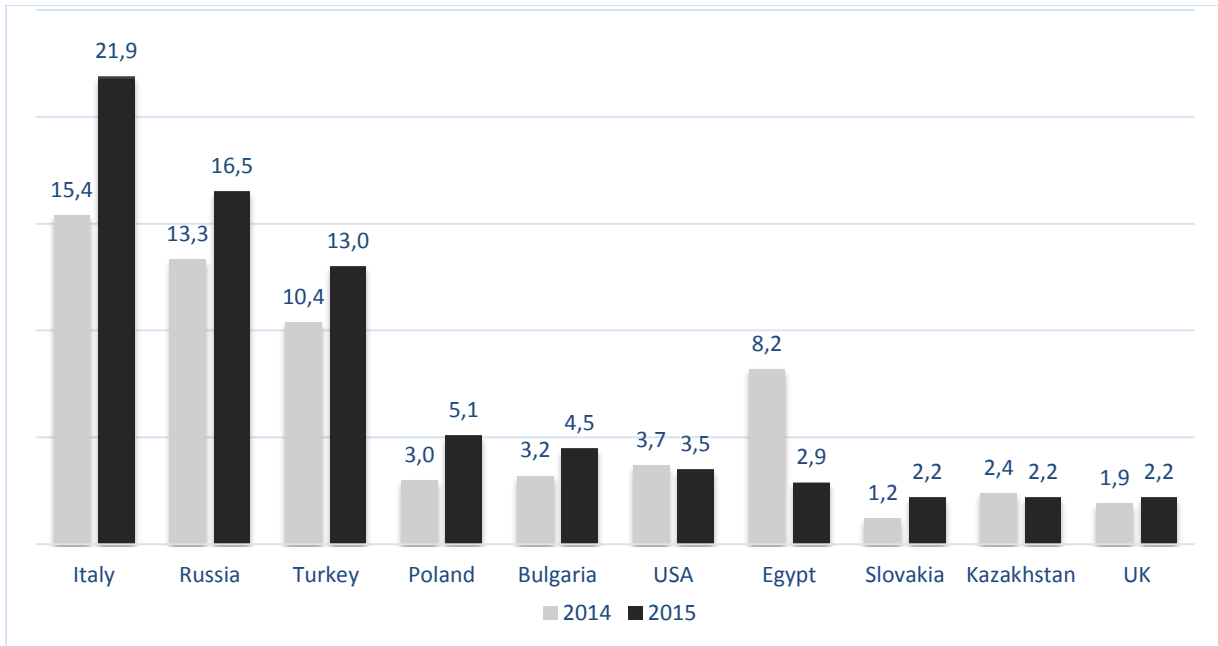


Fig. 3 Main partner-countries in the export of Donetsk Oblast in 2015,% [1]

The main markets, including regional companies receiving goods were the Americas, with a share of 33.6% of total imports and CIS countries with a share of 33.2%, Europe - 14.1%, Australia and Oceania - 9.1%, Asia - 8.7%, Africa - 1.3%. The share of EU countries was 13.3%.

The most intensive (Fig. 4) dealings with the import of goods from developed companies: Russia (30% of total imports of the Oblast), the USA (25%), Australia (9%), Canada (7.4%), China (5.3%), Germany (4%), the Czech Republic (1.8%), Italy (1.5%), Turkey (1.4%), Uzbekistan (1.2%), France (1.1%).

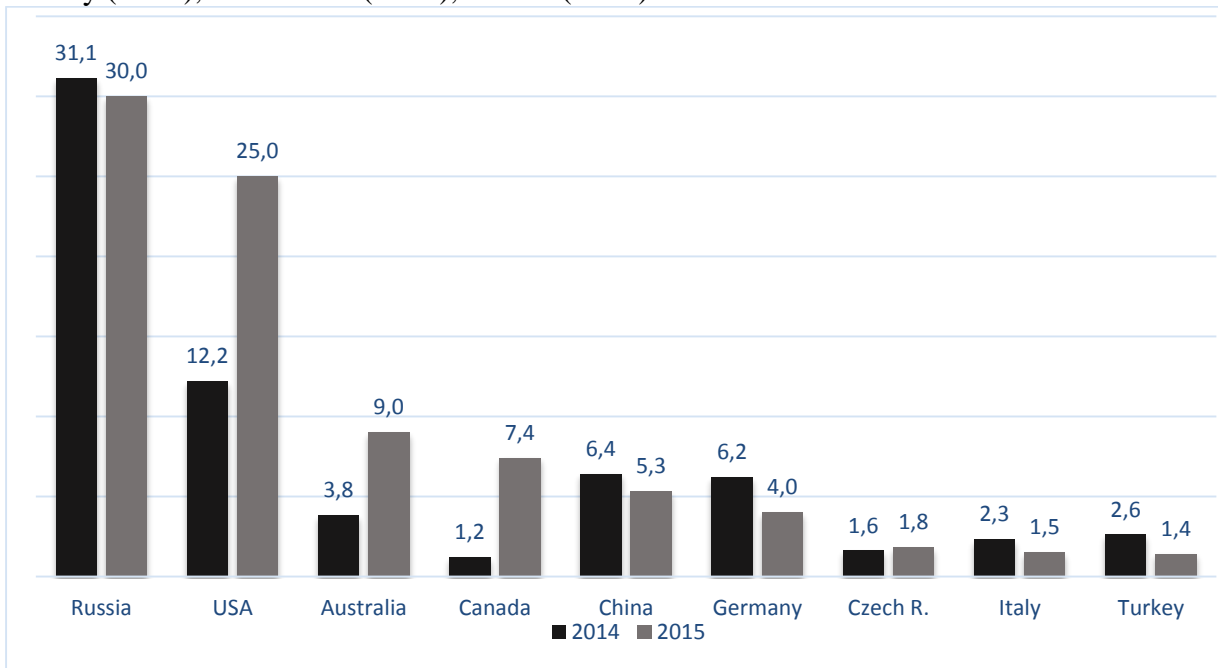


Fig. 4 Main partner-countries in merchandise imports of Donetsk Oblast in 2015,% [1]

Basis of export goods (Figure 5) were non-precious metals and articles thereof - 79.5% of the total (including ferrous metals - 73.7%, ferrous metals products - 3.4%). Exports of mineral products amounted to 8.6% (including mineral fuel, oil and refining products - 2.6%), machinery and mechanisms - 5.4%, agricultural production - 2.5% (incl. finished food

products - 0.7%), transport equipment - 2.4%, chemical products - 0.9% (including fertilizers - 0.3%), other goods - 0.7%.

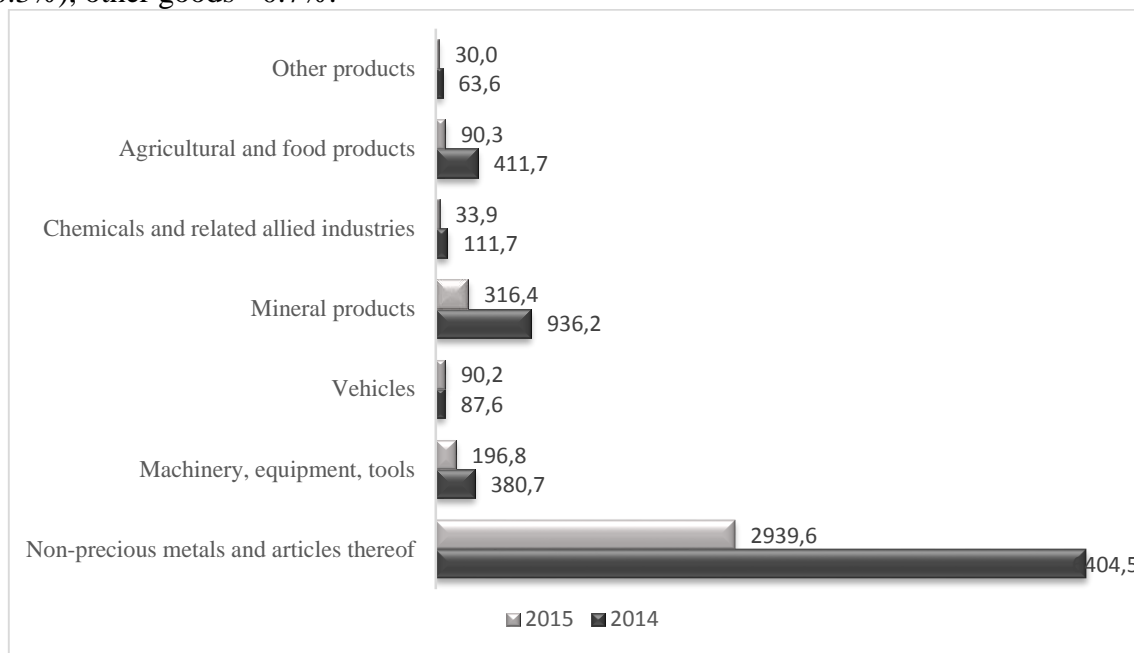


Fig. 5 Structure of exports of Donetsk Oblast in 2015, mln. USD [1]

In the merchandise structure of imports (Fig. 6) domination of mineral products - 69.4% of the total (including mineral fuel, oil and refining products - 63.9%), non-precious metals and articles thereof - 8.4% (including ferrous metals - 4.5%, ferrous metals products - 0.6%). Imports of chemical products amounted to 6.9%, agricultural production - 3.2% (including processed food products - 2.2%), machinery, equipment and mechanisms - 6.5%, other products - 5.2% (including articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramics, glass - 4.0%).

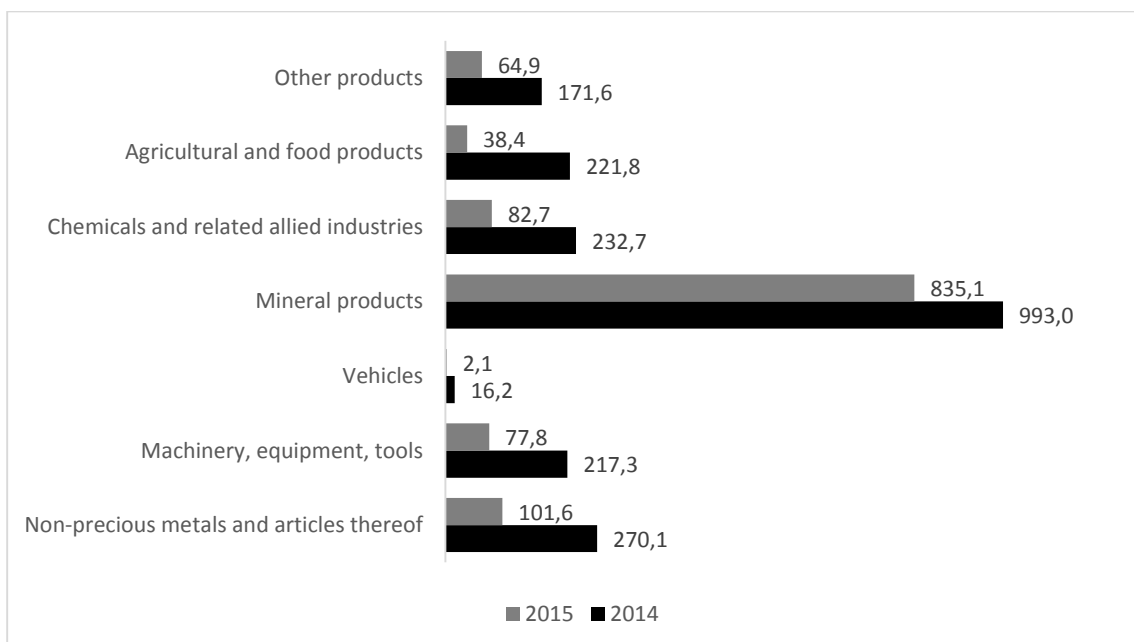


Fig. 6 Merchandise structure of imports of Donetsk Oblast in 2015, mln. United States [1]

Foreign trade earnings from exports of ferrous metals in 2015 was 2725.5 mln., or 73.7% of exports of goods and decreased by 2.1 times in comparison with 2014.

Decrease in 2015 were in exports of engineering products - by 38.1%, ferrous metal products - in 3 times, chemical products – in 3.3 times, finished food products – in 10 times.

Fundamentally unacceptable is the installation of the restoration of Donbass equal standards to conflict period. The desired level of post-conflict rehabilitation of the Oblast must be accessible and meet the financial, logistical and human resource capabilities of the country. Program of reconstruction and development of Donbass should be a national project of comprehensive modernization of the economy and infrastructure of Ukraine.

Initially, the rehabilitation of more than 90% of public funds should be directed to the restoration and reconstruction of the life support systems and infrastructure to further it is necessary involve not only public funds and international aid resources and Ukrainian business.

Changes to resettlement and recovery of settlement structures provide for the formation of a single integrated regional system of settlement covering inter subsystems on the territory controlled by Ukraine (Slavyansk-Kramatorsk, Volnovaha, Velykonovoselivka - in Donetsk Oblast, Lisichansk and Severodonetsk, Svatovskiy, Starobilsk, Bilovodsk - Luhansk Oblast) with active behavioral strategy of the inhabitants of these areas, aiming to participate in the reconstruction.

The main tasks of transport and communications of rehabilitation is to restore the Oblast (construction) of roads and provision of national broadcasters in the territory of Donbass.

Building a modern industry provides on:

- neo-industrialism modernization of enterprises of traditional industry in the Oblast (fuel and energy complex, ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, machinery) to ensure competitiveness in the global economy;
- establishment of new industries as the basis of the domestic market, increasing export potential and solving social problems of the region;
- creating technical and implementing (scientific and technological parks) and industrial investment zones (industrial parks).

Conclusions. Because the causes of the folded Donbas lost (in many cases permanently) infrastructure, economic and human potential. Dramatic changes undergone settlement system and location of economic entities have changed the size and composition of the population, and as a result foreign economic activity of enterprises of Donbass as a whole and Donetsk region in particular.

But at the same time, the destruction of industrial and social infrastructure opens new opportunities for the revival of obsolete economy, but building a modern and efficient modern economic system, recovery to modern requirements of roads and communications, housing, education system, health and social institutions, and the formation of space suitable for sustainable human development in the interpretation of the XXI century.

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