

В списке 149 стран Вьетнам, по данным за 2017 г., занимает 77-ю позицию, Украина – 112-ю. По большинству категорий рассматриваемого Индекса Вьетнам имеет ощутимые преимущества по сравнению с Украиной, начиная, прежде всего, с качества государственного управления. Обратим также внимание, что близкие и достаточно высокие позиции в обеих стран в категории «образование». Не случайно многие вьетнамские студенты стремятся продолжить свое образование в лучших университетах Украины, начиная, и это вполне естественно, из НГУУ «КПИ».

Интеграционные устремления Украины и Вьетнама. После распада СССР заметно начали ослабевать экономические отношения между бывшими советскими республиками. После Революции достоинства (21.11.2013 г. – 22.02.2014 г.) устремления Украины направлены на развитие сотрудничества со странами ЕС. По итогам 2017 г. объем экспорта товаров и услуг по сравнению с 2016 г. вырос на 16,0 % и составил \$ 52,3 млрд., импорт вырос на 23,3 % (до \$ 55,0 млрд.). Отрицательное сальдо внешнеторгового баланса составило \$ 2,6 млрд. Коэффициент покрытия экспорта импортом составил 1,95 (в 2016 г. – 1,85). Внешнеторговые операции Украина осуществляла с партнерами из 225 стран мира. По данным Госстата, в торговле с ЕС экспорт товаров и услуг рос быстрее, чем импорт – соответственно 26,7 % (до \$ 20,05 млрд.) и 19,1 % (до \$ 23,3 млрд.). Сальдо экспорта-импорта Украины со странами ЕС является отрицательным. Доля стран ЕС в общем объеме экспорта из Украины возросла с 31,9 % до 35,4 %. Поставки товаров в Россию сократились с 9,1 % до 8,5 %. Объем импортных операций из ЕС возрос на 23 % в основном за счет поставок природного газа и продукции машиностроения. В 2017г. имел место рост импорта из РФ (на 40 %) за счет покупки угля, нефтепродуктов и удобрений.

По данным Главного таможенного управления Вьетнама, за прошедшие годы страна сделала ощутимые положительные сдвиги на пути развития экспорта и импорта, несмотря на наращивание протекционизма в сфере производства и торговли со стороны США и некоторых других стран. Товарооборот Вьетнама в 2017 г. достиг своего максимума – \$ 410 млрд. Товары вьетнамского производства представлены на рынках 200 государств и территорий мира. Главные направления экспорта: США, Китай, Япония, Южная Корея и Германия. Среди важнейших стран-импортеров: Китай, Южная Корея, Япония, другие страны Азии и Таиланд. Если за период 2007-2015 гг. баланс внешней торговли СРВ почти всегда был пассивным, то в 2017 году активный баланс составил \$ 3 млрд. Это способствует улучшению расчетного баланса страны, стабилизации макроэкономики и курса валют, контролю над инфляцией. Принятые меры, безусловно, скажутся на успешном выполнении 13 основных показателей социально-экономического развития [3].

Перечень ссылок:

1. Согласно отчёту PwC, экономика Вьетнама к 2050 году может войти в Top-20 самых развитых экономик в мире [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://asia-vietnam.ru/news-category/soglasno-otchyotu-pwc-ekonomika-vietnama-k-2050-godu-mozhet-voyti-v-top-20-samyh-razvityh-ekonomik-v-mire/> (дата обращения 01.04. 2018). – Название с экрана.
2. Legatum Prosperity Index 2017 [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://www.prosperity.com/> (дата обращения 01.04. 2018). – Название с экрана.
3. Объем экспорта и импорта Вьетнама достиг рубежа в \$400 млрд. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://vovworld.vn/ru-RU/%vov> (дата обращения 02.04. 2018). – Название с экрана.

OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS OF THE FORMATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE ZONE

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Introduction. The development of civilization is constantly accompanied by not only peaceful coexistence, but also internecine strife, conflict and wars. Some countries appear on the map, others disappear. Some empires are created, others are disintegrating. We are witnessing the collapse of the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact and Yugoslavia. At the same time, the European Union (EU), for example, has been formed and continues to expand. No country on the planet operates in isolation. Stronger countries form political, military, economic, scientific, technical and other associations around themselves. More often, the richer «players» are enriched at the expense of the poorer ones. Each country seeks to have mutually

beneficial relations both with its immediate neighbors and with more distant partners. A special event of the recent time on the world stage was the signing on 21.03.2018 in the capital of Rwanda, Kigali and an agreement on the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA). CFTA will represent the largest free trade zones (FTZ) in the world. This historic event took place during the X Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union (AU). Under the agreement on the CFTA, the leaders of 44 of the 55 independent states of the African continent signed their signatures. In addition to this basic document, the heads of a number of delegations signed an agreement on the regulation of the free movement of persons and the right of residence in the territory of the AU. Let's analyze how much advantages from creation CFTA prevail over threats and whether all without exception its participants can count on positive effect.

On spheres of influence on the Black Continent. Still from the institute lectures on political economy, we remember that politics acts as a concentrated expression of the economy. Both the policy and the economy are a single whole. They are in close interconnection and interdependence. The integration processes taking place now on the Black Continent are influenced by various political forces, including by various forces outside the continent. The competitive struggle for spheres of influence in Africa continues for a fairly long period, beginning with the ancient Greek colonization in the VII-V century BC North Africa (Libya, Egypt) and the day today.

In 1885, the General Act of the Berlin Conference was adopted, as a result of which the validity of the «colonial conquests» actually took hold. The process of colonization of the continent because of its scale was called the «race for Africa». As of 1900, more than 90 % of the territory of Africa was divided between the leading European powers: Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany. Their old colonies (from the XV-XVI century) not only preserved, but even expanded, Spain and Portugal. After the First World War, Germany lost its African colonies (1914), which under the mandates of the League of Nations passed under the patronage of other colonial powers.

The struggle for the «colonial red vision» of Africa continued during the following periods: during the Second World War, between the Anglo-American and German-Italian forces in North Africa for the Maghreb countries (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco); after the end of World War II, when the process of decolonization began (the year of Africa became 1960 – the year of the liberation of the largest number of colonies); postcolonial period (1960-1990), when the main geopolitical factor was the struggle for world leadership between the Western powers led by the United States and the socialist bloc of states led by the USSR; post-socialist period (since 1991), when the influence on the continent of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and then other EU countries significantly increased; at the turn of the 21st century the factors affecting many aspects of the functioning of African states from China, India, Brazil, Russia, as well as Japan, South Korea and other countries began to appear more and more noticeable.

When asked about the reasons for the increased interests of external forces to Africa, the answers are as follows: the scope of the possible impact (55 countries); the possibility of developing maritime transport in the presence of strategically important ports; inexhaustible reserves of minerals (from gold, diamonds, precious stones to uranium, oil, gas, iron ore, titanium, nickel, tungsten, etc.); availability of cheap labor, etc. [1]. In this situation, the African continent, each of its 55 countries, each inhabitant of each country have all the rights to live in peace, live in friendship with neighbors, live better, live happier.

From regional economic unions to the creation of CFTA. On the African continent, there are formally 17 trade blocs. The most significant of them are the African Union (AU, 2002), East African Community (EAC, 1999), South African Development Community (SADC, 1992), Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA, 1994), Arab Maghreb Union (AMA, 1989), West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU, 1973, 1994), Rand Zone (RZ, 1972), Economic Community of West African Countries (ECOWAS, 1975), Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC, 1964), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL, 1976), Manu River Union (MRU, 1973), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS, 1983, 1992), Central African Customs and Economic Union (CACEU, 1966), Indian Ocean Commission (IOC, 1982).

An important event was the creation in 2015 three-part free trade zone (TFTA). It includes such regional trading blocks as COMESA, EAC and SADC. TFTA united 26 countries with a population of 650 million people and a GDP of over \$ 1.5 trillion. At the same time, the share of intraregional trade on the

continent remains extremely low. It is only 16%. In Latin America, this indicator is at 19 %, in Asia – 51 %, in Europe – 72 %. 85 % of all the goods needed for consumption enter the African market from other continents. The creation in 2018 CFTA will allow making the next efforts in simplification of trade between the countries, acceleration of industrial development, increase in inflow of investments, creation of new workplaces [2].

Between advantages and obstacles. As emphasized in the article by A. Babatunde and G. Odular [3], the growth of trade between African states is a prerequisite for developing the complementarity of their economies and taking full advantage of the scale effect, along with other advantages associated with increasing market integration. To expand trade, all CFTA participants must remove obstacles to the free movement of goods and labor in their countries and regional economic communities (REC).

First, existing political tensions, conflicts and violence do not contribute to strengthening the capacity of African countries in interregional trade. These factors lead to low rates of economic growth, the destruction of trade-promoting infrastructure, as well as to interregional disintegration.

Secondly, the participation of countries in many REC hinders the harmonization of requirements and standardization, as well as compliance with the rules of origin of goods. It should be borne in mind that participation in REC requires governments to incur high costs in terms of time, energy, resources and forces them to maneuver between competing arrangements.

Thirdly, the vast majority of African countries are not sufficiently developed industries and services. They are uncompetitive at the global level. Restricting themselves to the exchange of mutually complementary goods, African States can not realize the benefits of comparative advantage.

Fourth, the accumulated problems in infrastructure hinder the development of both the internal trade of a single state and trade between African countries. These problems also affect the increase in transportation costs.

Fifth, customs administration is another obstacle to successful intraregional trade. This concerns exorbitant fees from customs officials, delays in processing documents.

Sixth, there are different levels of economic integration between RES. For example, while the EAC may levy customs duties on certain imported goods produced outside the union, the other two associations – COMESA and SADC – are in favor of establishing free trade with other countries.

Seventh, many countries in REC have a weak financial condition and are classified as least developed countries. For this reason, they are not able to make large-scale investments in the development of infrastructure for the implementation of the CFTA.

Eighth, some countries are in no hurry to transfer power to a supranational body. It is a matter of concern that very often, for various reasons, the commitments made at the REC level are not met. The manifestation of these shortcomings within the framework of the CFTA is also possible.

Finally, ninth, the obstacle to integration is the language barrier and currency.

Conclusion. UN Secretary General A. Guterres welcomed the signing of the continental agreement on CFTA. He stressed that the agreement has the potential to both increase intra-African trade by 52.3% by abolishing import duties, and to double this trade if non-tariff barriers are also reduced. It is expected that the main beneficiaries of CFTA will be: small and medium-sized enterprises in Africa, accounting for 80% of the region's enterprises; women, who account for 70 % of informal cross-border traders; and young people who will be able to find new opportunities for employment [4].

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