

MODERNIZING NAFTA INTO THE USMCA AS THE U.S. ADAPTATION STRATEGY TOOL

IRYNA Ia. SOFISHCHENKO, PhD in Economics, Docent,
Associate Professor at the Department of International Economy and Marketing
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, Ukraine

The reformatting of regional trade agreements is an important trend of the current stage of development of the world economy. The U.S. trade policy has long demonstrated a certain duality – the simultaneous promotion of gains from regional trade agreements and from multilateral free trade. Assessing the NAFTA effects of the U.S. economy, above all, draws attention to the overweight the trade creation effect, strengthening the efficiency and international competitiveness of "Factory North America", increasing the efficiency of the U.S. regional investment, affects the environmental.

Nowadays has been formed a number of challenges that are relevant for all countries regardless of their economic power. Hi-tech and digitalization of the economy have intensified the processes of economic structural transformations and new advantages creation. Asian countries and China have strengthened their impact due to effective export-oriented models of economic development. Under such circumstance, current integration solutions look like U.S. adaptation strategy tool, an attempt to find an adequate response to arising challenges.

The review of regional trade agreements took place simultaneously with the application of tariff restrictions on European and Chinese competitors of U.S. producers. As a result of the trade agreement renewal, it received an additional impulse for the modernization of "factory North America" by creating more favorable conditions for local manufacturers of components, wage requirements. Even though, protectionism poses a potential threat of technological stagnation, the industrial markets globalization, along with strong innovation activity allow to avoid negative effects. USMCA's local component and payroll requirements provide incentives to implement more efficient technologies to reduce production costs, which increase these requirements. The presence of barriers hinders the growth of digitalization effects, which require attracting more participants. The digital services sector received additional impulse as a result of the agreement to reduce barriers that existed in the participating countries. Further liberalization of Mexico's and Canada's financial markets, removal of access barriers allow to create a capacious regional financial market in which powerful U.S. financial institutions will be able to realize comparative advantages.

Thus, the new agreement allows to make the regional area more suitable for U.S. economy advantages realization under conditions of the multilateral free trade transformation process slow down.

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ТЕНДЕНЦІ ДОВГОСТРОКОВОГО ТЕХНІКО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА УКРАЇНУ

В. М. КЛОЧКО, канд. екон. наук, доц., викладач циклової комісії економіки, управління та адміністрування

А. О. ПАРУШЕВА, студентка

Харківський торговельно-економічний коледж Київського національного торговельно-економічного університету, м. Харків

Перспективи розвитку економічної системи в світі пов'язано зі зміною технологічних укладів, які є сукупністю технологій і виробництв одного рівня. У 1920-ті роки Микола Кондратьєв описав в своїх роботах періодичні цикли (тривалістю 48-55 років) змінюваних підйомів і спадів світової економіки. Йозеф Шумпетер у 1939 році у своїй книзі «Ділові цикли» підтримав і розвинув закономірність, виявлену Кондратьєвим.

У своїй роботі «Теорія довгострокового техніко-економічного розвитку» [1] Сергій Глазьев написав, що в другому десятилітті ХХІ століття сформується