

СЕКЦІЯ 2 СУЧАСНІ МІЖНАРОДНІ ПРОЦЕСИ ТА ЗОВНІШНЯ ПОЛІТИКА УКРАЇНИ

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STUDY OF THE NEEDS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN RAW MATERIALS

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Over the past few centuries, the USA has developed to the level of a world economic leader. The United States is the most developed country with the world's largest, most technologically advanced, and most diverse economy in the world. Some scientists believe that the world's political map has several poles of economic development. The largest of them is American [5]. The USA has a political and economic influence on most countries of the world. But the States themselves, their economy, and development largely depend on other states, on foreign trade with these states. Therefore, the task of this study is a more detailed study of the topic of the needs of the United States in raw materials because all production, technological development, export, and import of states directly depend on their supply of raw materials. The United States is abundantly endowed with natural renewable and non-renewable resources. The country has large areas of agricultural land, a diverse climate, a long coastline, and sufficient water resources. In the ranking of the countries of the world in terms of the value of natural resources, the USA occupies the 7th position – the total value of natural resources is estimated at \$45 trillion, of which 89 % is natural coal and wood.

Raw materials are natural, anthropogenic, or man-made substances and materials from which products are made. Usually, complex high-tech products for which the term “complete products” etc. are used are not called raw materials. Raw materials are divided into groups: agricultural products of plant and animal origin, mining products, forest products, and chemical products [3].

The United States mining industry has a long history and continues to be an important and active industry. Products produced through mining are the basis for all manufacturing, giving factories the raw materials, they need to produce their goods. Thus, the mining industry's value added to the US domestic economy from the 12,714 operating mines in the US as of 2020 was nearly US \$57 billion. The most common commodities mined in the US are sand, gravel, stone, and coal.

Thanks to its natural resources and land conditions, the United States has always been destined to be one of the world's leading producers and suppliers of agricultural products. In 2021, the total number of farms was just over two million. The total real estate value of farmland in the United States was about \$2,9 trillion. Corn, soybeans,

wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes are the major crops grown in the United States. Most of these products are intended for the food industry and domestic consumption [1].

The United States is the world's largest beef producer and second-largest beef exporter, but significant imports of lower-value processing beef also make it the world's largest beef importer. Also, the United States is the world's second-largest producer of pork and a major player in the global pork market, ranking second as both an importing and exporting country [2].

The level of the manufacturing industry in the United States is now at an all-time high. Raw materials, as obtained in the state, are used in the processing industry. The industrial sector of the USA is so powerful that the resources available in the state are not enough to ensure the operation of the entire industry. Therefore, the states import a large share of raw materials from abroad. The U.S. is the largest importer in the world, having brought in \$3,4 trillion in goods and services from abroad in 2021. At the same time, the U.S. exported \$2,2 trillion worth of manufactured goods around the world [3].

To a greater extent, the US imports machinery and equipment, including computers (\$386,4 billion, or 14,8 % of total imports); electronic machines and equipment (\$367,1 billion, or 14,0 % of the total); vehicles (\$306,7 billion, or 11,7 % of the total); fuel (9,2 % of the total) [6].

The needs of the United States can be determined by studying its import structure. The goods of the raw material group that are mostly imported into the USA, as of 2021:

- Mineral fuel, petroleum products, and distillation products (223,9 million US dollars). Trade partners from this group of goods are Canada (48,6 %), Russia (8 %), Mexico (7,2 %), Saudi Arabia (5 %);
- Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, and precious metals (95,9 million US dollars) Trade partners from this group of goods are India (16,5 %), Switzerland (11,6 %), South Africa (10,8 %), Mexico (8,6 %);
- Iron and steel (\$38,9 million). Trade partners from this group of goods are Canada (23,4 %), Mexico (11,9 %), Brazil (10,8 %), and Russia (7%). Ukrainian steel and iron ranks 9th in US imports, selling to the States about 2,6 % of its total imports;
- Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal (US\$ 35,5 million). Trade partners from this group of goods are Canada (54,5 %), China (9,4 %), Brazil (6,6 %), and Chile (3,5 %).
- Aluminum and articles thereof (US\$ 28,7 million). Trade partners from this group of goods are Canada (38,2 %), China (12,7 %), Mexico (6,3 %), and the United Arab Emirates (5 %) [4].

Ukraine is also rich in various resources, starting with fertile land that promotes the development of crop and animal husbandry, and ending with a large number of mineral resources, including coal, iron ore, oil, and gas. Despite the US experience, Ukraine increasingly exports its raw materials to other countries. The United States is the main importer of Ukrainian raw materials.

Ukraine has very active trade relations with the USA, the share of Ukraine in US imports is 0,07 %, but the beneficiary is the USA. Ukraine has a negative balance in trade with the United States because the volume of imports from Ukraine (\$1,99 bil-

lion) is less than the volume of exports from the United States (\$2,53 billion). Trade turnover between Ukraine and the United States in 2021 amounted to \$4,52 billion.

Ukraine sells the following categories of goods to the United States, most of which are raw materials: Black metals; products from ferrous metals; electric machines, equipment, and their parts; equipment for recording or reproducing sound; fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin; their cleavage products; ready-made edible fats; animal or vegetable origin waxes; ores, slag, ash [7].

Thanks to its large areas the United States has a very large resource potential. The State can extract many ore, oil, gas, and other minerals, can grow many crops and animals, can cut thousands of hectares of forest for the industry. However, the States do not do this. For its consumer needs, the State decided to purchase raw materials abroad. The price of these raw materials will not be much higher than the price of production of their raw materials. Therefore, when importing raw materials from abroad, the USA, first, takes care of its reserves of raw materials and its environment. Canada, Mexico, China, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia are the largest partners of the United States for the purchase of raw materials. These countries sell oil, natural gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and forest products the most. Ukraine also has stable trade relations with the USA and exports ferrous metals, iron ore, fats, and oil to it.

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