

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AS A KEY FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. In the current conditions of the development of the world economy and forecasts for the near future, the search for directions and tools for the modernization of its economy and the transition to an innovative path of development are of particular importance for Ukraine. This is important for overcoming the gap from the leading countries of the world and modernizing the Ukrainian economy, ensuring dynamic and sustainable economic growth.

Introduction. Trade is one of the most promising and rapidly developing spheres of economic life, the evolutionary development of which is rooted in deep antiquity. It is trade that is not only one of the first sectors of the economy formed as a result of the natural division of labor in society (international trade), but one of the first forms of international economic relations, whose priority since centuries has been to solve the problems related to the need for goods that were limited or absent in the national market (foreign trade).

Despite the obvious importance of both domestic and foreign trade, the most attention was paid to the latter, this is due to the need to ensure state regulation of this area in order to ensure national interests.

An analysis of the economic literature shows that there is no particular dispersion of views on the concept of "trade" or "trade activity." Historically, the term "trade" is used in the broadest sense of the word and refers to economic activities of all economic activities for the sale of goods and services.

If we consider foreign trade not from the point of view of its national participants (firms and their intermediaries), but when the subjects of trade are considered directly by states, then several main methods of its implementation can be identified (table 1).

Table 1. Methods of organizing international trade.

Method	Basic performance
1	2
Direct export (import)	Export of products from the country of production to the country of consumption in accordance with an international trade transaction concluded without an intermediary
Indirect export (import)	Export of products from the country of production to the country of consumption in accordance with the international trade intermediary healed
Cooperative export (import)	Export of products from the country of production to the country of consumption in accordance with a special intermediary (without which the transaction seems impossible,

	risky and/or economically inefficient) international trade transaction
1	2
Counter trading	Trade transactions involving obligations between exporters and importers to goods or services at full or partial value
International auctions, trades, exchanges and fairs	Competitive public trading with specialized institutions
International leasing	Operational leasing - provision of the leasing object for a period less than the life cycle of the product and incomplete depreciation of the equipment during the lease, with the subsequent extension of the contract lease period or the return of the equipment to the lessor
	Financial leasing - provision of the leasing facility for a long-term period in the framework of an indirect method (tripartite nature of the transaction) with payment of the full cost of depreciation of the equipment or most of it, as well as additional expenses of the lessor
	International leasing is divided into direct and indirect leases. Direct international leasing, in turn, depending on the direction of movement of the leased object, is divided into export and import

Foreign trade (or foreign trade activities) is understood to mean transactions in the field of foreign trade in goods, services, information and intellectual property.

Foreign trade is one of the areas of foreign economic activity, along with international technical and economic, investment cooperation, as well as cooperation in the field of foreign exchange, financial and credit operations (figure 1).

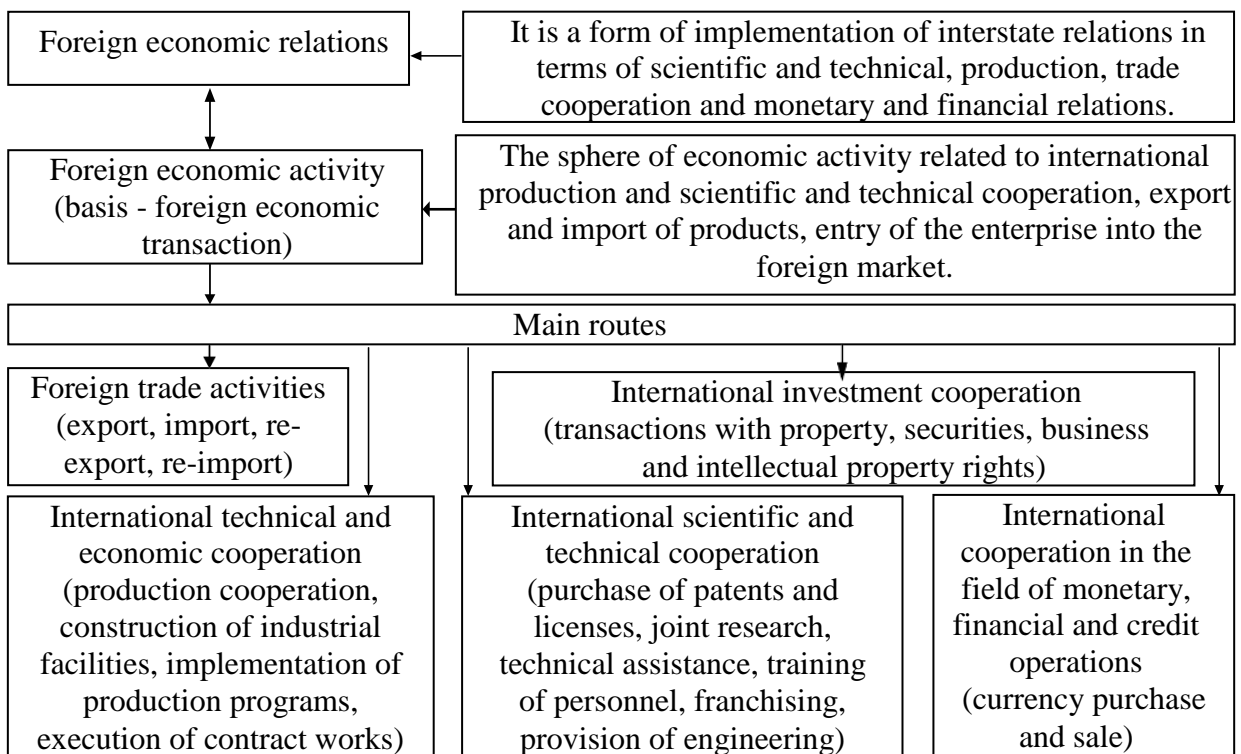


Figure 1. Structure of foreign economic activity.

The analysis of theoretical developments in the conduct of foreign trade operations shows that the most relevant issues in the theory of international trade are still the search for the reasons for its maintenance and the optimization of the commodity structure of exports/imports [1].

The first systematic studies aimed at resolving these issues were the work of mercantilists conducted in the XVI-XVIII centuries, in which they concluded that in order to obtain gold on the international market, it is necessary to expand exports and reduce imports of goods.

In the current context, international organizations play an important role in solving significant international issues, as well as being an addition to traditional treaty relations between countries, which allows international cooperation to be conducted on a qualitatively new basis [2, 3].

Results and discussion. As a result, foreign trade did not become a single trade transaction, but rather a long-term large-scale trade and economic cooperation, which grew into international trade and began to have an increasing impact on the development of the national economy of the participating countries.

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