

IRADƏ MANAFOVA
ADNSU
irada.manafova1958@Gmail.com

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Açar sözlər : ticarət, beynəlxalq, Avropa İttifaqı, siyasət, tələbnamə, bazar, təkmiləşdirmə, qanun, valyuta, ölkə, hörmət etmək, iqtisadiyyat, insan hüquqları, maliyyə, şəffaf

Key words: trade, international, European Union, policy, requirement, market, improvement, law, currency, country, to respect, economy, human rights, financial, transparent

Ключевые слова: торговля, международный, Евросоюз, политика, требование, рынок, усовершенствование, закон, валюта, страна, уважать, экономика, права человека, финансовый, прозрачный

The establishment of the European Union intended to work toward common goals of European countries. The free trade zone or economic community was and is very successful which seeks special purposes such as political dialogue, free trade and freedom of movement, economic, financial, and cultural cooperation. Special attention was focused on the trade laws, regulations, and other issues. The key objectives are to keep market open, ensure fair trade, enforce the legislation objectively and transparently, ensure trade partners, respect WTO legislation and promote improvements to the system. The European Union provides sovereignty to its Members to act as independent ones on behalf of the European Union or in other words to welfare and interest of the Union as a whole (European Union). The integration of the EU after 2nd World War enabled the EU is to raise standards of living, build an internal market, launch the common currency-euro, strengthen the Union's voice in the world. To realize these goals the EU has been implementing several trade defense instruments:

1. Anti-dumping policy
2. Anti-subsidy policy
3. Regulation on trade barriers
4. Protective measures

The EU even uses a common currency, the euro monetary system which tend to make trade zone more effective and compatible in the international market. The EU has such a structure that there are 5 institutions and each of them is responsible for a respective objective (European Union).

Today the EU is one of the influential and largest trade blocs or single markets that include 15 member countries. Those 15 member countries

totally have more than 370 million consumers and account for 20% of the world's exports. The EU is going to enlarge and accept 13 European countries. The EU also intended to improve the relations with non-member countries and for this purpose it planned to develop special policies on trade with nonmember countries. Nowadays, the EU is on the 5th place ahead of the US and Japan. The EU is the leading player in international market. The EU was established after 2nd World War. France, officially undertook the establishment of the EU proposing to create the first concrete foundation a European federation. On May 9, 1950 the EU was created and initially six European countries joined to the EU: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands. Then 9 countries joined to the EU and today the number of the member countries is 15 (later joined Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland and Sweden). The EU today is preparing for the accession of 13 European countries – Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia and Turkey. In order to join the EU, these countries need to fulfill the economic and political requirements, which in other terms called “ Copenhagen criteria “. Those requirements are mainly related to the following:

1. Member countries must be a stable democracy, respecting human rights, the rule of law and the protection of minorities;
2. Member countries must have a functioning market economy;
3. Member countries adopt the common rules, standards and policies that make up the body of EU law.

As these countries have not yet fulfilled all the requirements, they need financial resources or in other words they need money. The EU assists those countries providing financial resources to those countries. The EU provides sovereignty to its Members to act as independent ones on behalf of the EU or in other words to welfare and interest of the Union as a whole. All of these countries will integrate in order to realize the principal objectives of the EU. Those objectives are:

1. Establish European citizenship
2. Ensure freedom, security and justice
3. Promote economic and social progress
4. Assert Europe's role in the world
5. Institutions implement all of these objectives:

European Parliament (EP)- This represents the will of 374 million European citizens' and assembles pan-European political groups that operate in Member states. The overall task of the EP is to make and adopt the laws with Council, to adopt the budget at the end, and control all institutions. It is elected every five years. Council of the European Union – This is the most

influential institution in decision making process. The main functions of this institution is to exercise the issues related to the legislation, to suggest and monitor the international agreements, implementing foreign and security policy, monitor the budget of the EU with the EP and finally to coordinate the activities of the Member States. European Commission (EC) – EC play the leading force in the Union’s institutional system. It is mainly responsible for creating the initial outline of legislation, implementing the legislation to assure that law is properly applied, and representing the EU in international scope and signing trade and cooperation agreements. Court of Justice- This institution is responsible only the issues related to the justification. It justifies the disputes that arise among Member States, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. They check whether laws are in the accordance with the justice or not. Court of Auditors – Its major function is to check whether all the Union’s revenues and expenditures are going in a regular manner, according to the EU budget. Today European Union is the leader in the international trade and with its member countries it makes up the fifth of the world trade. The EU had 4 trade defense instruments, which enables the EU to achieve its objective related with economic and social progress. Also this will lead the assertion of the EU’s role in the world. Those instruments are the followings:

1. Anti-dumping policy, which had the meaning of taking steps to stop the process which enables the exporters to bring goods at such a price which is lower compare with the prices of the goods in the domestic market

2. Anti-subsidy policy that intended to restrict or fully eliminate the imports of those goods that in the third country of origin had low prices. Those prices are artificially kept low by public subsidies.

3. Regulations on trade barriers – above mentioned policies resulted reinstating temporary custom duties on the imports that are in the question.

4. Protective measures – if the amount of the imported goods increases very rapidly which hurt the national producers, there should be undertook protective measures such as restricting the imports.

The EU to make the integration more efficient uses these trade defense instruments. Since today they achieved stability, peace and economic prosperity. These resulted in the raise of living standards, building an internal market, launch the euro and the strengthening the Union’s voice in the world. Today the EU has 15 members counting more than 370 million consumers, which account about 20% of the world exports. Later on the EU’s mission is to enlarge and include more nations. Today the position in world trade based upon the trade sector, is a large and increasingly important portion of the economies of all nations. Of particular importance to emerging nations, the trade sector can provide a certain degree of leverage for economic growth since international trade can release domestic industries

from being restricted to only small local markets. Indeed, international competition has had an increasing impact on the national economy of most nations. Consequently, international competitiveness has become an important socio-political issue in virtually every nation. The notion of the competitiveness of nations is a controversial and complex issue. There are some authors who deny the importance of this concept especially in a world of flexible currency regimes, others decry the importance of the concept in analysis and policy. Even if it is considered as important, the concept of competitiveness lacks an universally accepted definition as well as a broad consensus on the appropriate empirical measures. International trade generally refers to the ability of a country to expand its shares in domestic and world market. Some definitions focus predominantly on external balances, implicitly assuming that exports and imports will not be balanced even in the long run by flexible currencies.

The importance of international trade in economic growth and development has been recognized as early as the mercantilist area of economic thought. This doctrine emphasizes the importance of international trade, and pioneered the accounting notion of the balance of payments between a nation and the rest of the world. This mercantilist trade theory was based on the idea that a country might have absolute advantage over the other product. So, this country would export its more competitive products and take advantages of markets of its trading partners. Technological changes and the continuous fall in communication and transport costs have been a major factor behind global integration and most countries are reversing import-substitution policies designed to prevent the need for trade. Governments are increasingly seeking to improve the international competitiveness of their economy rather than shield it behind protective walls. Developing countries have made tremendous progress in education and steady improvements in physical capital and infrastructure, thus boosting their productive capacity and enabling them to compete in world markets. This shift in development strategy has been reinforced by communication technologies, which have made the world easier to navigate. Goods, capital, people and ideas travel faster and cheaper today than ever before.

International trade has come to occupy the center stage in the economic activity, growth, and development processes of most modern societies. Today's world economic order (disorder) has simply rendered almost every modern economy to be heavily dependent on its foreign trade sector. And in no aspect in this trend more remarkable than the aspect of international competitiveness and the immense importance it now holds for the prospects of survival or failure of nations in their ability to obtain the maximum economic potentials from international trade.

Ədəbiyyat

1. Posner M. “International Trade and Technical Change “Oxford , 2001
2. Ricardo D. “On Foreign Trade “ Cambridge, 2000
3. Vernon R. “ The Technology Factor in International Trade “ New York, 1999
4. Viner J “ Studies in International Trade theory “ London, 2005
5. Theberg J.D. “ Economics of Trade and Development “ London, 2003
6. Young A. “Increasing Returns and Economic Progress “ London, 2007

I.Manafova

Beynəlxalq ticarət

Xülasə

Məqalə beynəlxalq ticarətin əsas prinsiplərinə həsr olunub. Beynəlxalq ticarətin inkişafına təkan verən müxtəlif iqtisadi amillər var. Bugun Avropa İttifaqı dünyanın ən böyük ticarət qurumlarından biridir. Avropa İttifaqı dünya ticarətində beşinci yer tutur. Bu ittifaqa daxil olan 15 ölkənin 370 milliondan çox istehlakçısı var və bu da dünya ixracının 20% təşkil edir. Ticarət siyasəti ticarət aparan partnyorlar arasında müqavilələr bağlanmasına əsaslanır. Bu razılaşmaların açarı-cəlb olunmuş ölkələrin məqsəd və vəzifələrinin təyin olunmasıdır.

İxrac və idxaldan ibarət olan beynəlxalq ticarətin həcmi daima artır, mal və xidmətlərin fasiləsiz axını ölkələri bir-birinə daha sıx birləşdirir. İxrac və idxalın ümumi həcmi xarici ölkələrlə xarici ticarətin mal dövriyyəsinə təşkil edir. Uzun müddətə artan ticarət həcmi və yüksək səərəlilik hər bir kəsin həyat səviyyəsinin yüksəlməsinə gətirir. Və bugün beynəlxalq ticarət iqtisadi çiçəklənmənin ən etibarlı yollarından biridir.

Международная торговля

Резюме

Статья посвящена основным принципам международной торговли. На развитие международной торговли оказывают влияние различные экономические факторы. Сегодня Евросоюз является одним из больших торговых блоков в мире. Он занимает пятое место в мировой торговле. У 15 стран, членов Евросоюза, более 370 миллионов потребителей и это составляет 20% мирового экспорта.

Торговая политика базируется на подписании соглашений между торговыми партнерами. Ключем к этим соглашениям является определение целей и обязанностей привлеченных стран. Рост экспорта и импорта в международной торговле ведет к укреплению отношений между странами. Общее количество экспорта и импорта составляет товарооборот между странами. Темпы роста международной торговли приводят к повышению уровня жизни населения. И сегодня, международная торговля является самым надежным путем экономического процветания.

Рәуғи: **Samirə Məmmədova**
İqtisad üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru