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**INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

***Ковтонюк І.*** *– здобувачка вищої освіти групи МЕН 3/2 ФМ*

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*У статті розглянуто міжнародну торгівлю, дослідження зовнішньої торговлі та приріст світової торгівлі.*

***Ключові слова:*** *міжнародна торгівля, експорт, імпорт, світові ціни, валютні ризики.*

*The article deals with international trade, foreign trade research and the growth of world trade.*

***Keywords:*** *international trade, export, import, world prices, currency risk.*

International trade is a means by which countries can develop a specialization, to improve the productivity of their resources and thus increase total production . Sovereign states as individuals and regions of the country , can benefit through specialization on products that they can do with the highest relative efficiency and subsequent exchange of goods that they can not effectively do the same.

International trade is a form of communication between producers in different countries , arising from the international division of labor, and expressing their mutual economic dependence . The literature is often given the following definition: "International trade is the buying and selling process , carried out between buyers, sellers and intermediaries in different countries" [ 1, p. 37]. International trade involves the export and import of goods, the ratio between them is called the trade balance . In statistical references UN provides data on the extent and dynamics of world trade as the export value amounts all over the world.

Structural changes in the economy under the influence of the STR, specialization and cooperation in industrial production enhance the interaction of national economies. It promotes active international trade. International trade oposereduyuchi Cross-Country movement of all goods flows , growing faster than production. According to research foreign trade, for every 10 % increase in world output accounted for 16% of the increase in world trade. Thus created more favorable conditions for its development. When failures occur in trade, slowing development and production.

The term "foreign trade " means trade of a country to other countries, consisting of paid import (import) and paid export ( export ) goods.

Various foreign trade activity divided by commodity specialization in trade finished goods, trade in machinery and equipment, raw materials trade and trade in services.

International trade is called paid aggregate turnover among all countries. However, the concept of " international trade and is used in a narrower sense: for example, the total turnover of industrialized countries, the aggregate turnover of the developing countries, the aggregate turnover of any continent, region, such as Eastern Europe, etc.

World prices vary depending on time of year, location, conditions of sale of goods, the characteristics of the contract. In practice accepted as world prices for major, systematic and sustainable export or import transactions entered into in certain World Trade Center known companies - exporters or importers of the relevant types of goods. For many commodities (grains, rubber, cotton, etc.) World prices are determined in the course of operations in the world's biggest commodity exchange [2, p. 47].

In the interest of each country to specialize in the production in which it has the greatest advantage and for which the relative benefit is greatest.

National production differences are determined by various factors of production - labor, land, capital , and various internal demand for certain goods. The effect is that foreign trade (including exports) for the dynamics of growth of national income, the size of employment, consumption and investment activity, characterized by each country fully quantified dependencies and can be calculated and expressed in the form of a certain coefficient - multiplier (multiplier). First export orders directly increase output , and hence wages in industries that perform this order. And then come into motion secondary consumer spending.

The term "international trade" refers to a complex mechanism relationships arising from the sale of goods on the world market.

Firms seeking to international activities for various reasons. In particular, you may need to purchase raw materials or any goods overseas for the reason that you can not buy these products from domestic producers. This situation leads to the need for imports. There's also the opposite situation - when the company has products for sale abroad which may be more favorable than at home. So it turns out the need for export. It often happens that firms serve the foreign market and how to trade intermediaries between buyers and sellers in different countries [3 , p. 94].

In international trade, the exporter usually puts the buyer in a foreign currency or buyer pays for goods in the currency of the country that is foreign to the exporter. Often the currency becomes the currency of a third country , such as U.S. dollar, the euro. In this regard, one of the problems is the need for an importer to obtain foreign currency for payment , and the exporter may need sales resulting foreign currency for the currency of their country. Services for sale and purchase of foreign currency for the currency of the exporting country or importer making banks. In Ukraine are banks with currency license.

However, the purchase or sale of foreign currency is not so safe for the company as it may seem at first glance. The reason for this - the instability indices of exchange rates. The possibility of adverse changes in foreign exchange rates in the foreign exchange market and a potential currency risk for each counterparty.

Of course, if you change course in favor of one party is a chance to get a profit, however, the risk of incurring losses, particularly for Ukrainian organizations in connection with the fall of the hryvnia , more real [2 , p. 41].

Protect themselves against currency risk is the ability of firms, foreign trade payments and receipts are made in the same foreign currency. However, the exchange rate of foreign and domestic currency will not conceal substantial danger to the company only if the proceeds in foreign currency accounts and payments from its place in concert. Such a situation is possible if the firm is largely engaged and import and export. The majority of foreign organizations operating only in one direction because the possibility of using such a scheme is limited.

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