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ECOLOGICAL FACTORS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Abstract. The paper examines the impact of expanding international trade on the environment. The aim of the study is to show the problem of the state of our environment and how non-organic production affects our interaction with nature.

Key words: ecology; international trade; economy; production.

At present, the topic of ecology is quite relevant, especially in trade. Global international trade is one of the main elements of the development of international economic relations, because not only goods and services but also production affects sales between countries [1]. Due to the easing of international trade in the twentieth century, output increased rapidly.

In modern conditions, increasing trade relations have a negative impact on the environment of our planet. For many years, due to increased production, there was an intensive consumption of natural resources, which contributed to the formation of multi-ton waste. Due to the uncontrolled level of waste in production and economic activities began to complicate the relationship between man and nature, which also can not but cause its consequences. The fundamental role of nature in the supply of resources and services, such as waste disposal, is currently largely ignored.

Due to the manifestations of economic imbalance, the question arises about the existence not only of the current generation, but also of the future generation. Currently, experts conclude that the overall scale of environmental transformation in recent decades far exceeds all the changes that have occurred through people in previous centuries. Uncontrolled use of difficult to recycle resources and large-scale pollution of the biosphere to meet the endless needs of man have launched a mechanism of irreversible processes of ecosystem degradation.

This situation is due to the fact that long-term trade and economic activity and environmental security as a state of environmental protection were considered separately, without awareness of the interrelationship. However, the lack of primary natural resources, total environmental pollution and numerous crises indicate that the economic and environmental aspects of social development are not isolated from each other, but are different components of a single whole that are closely interconnected and completely interdependent.

Awareness of the magnitude of the negative impact on the environment leads to the world community to begin searching for alternative mechanisms and tools for regulating trade relations, taking into account the environmental problem. This is a rather difficult task that requires a quick solution to an environmental problem that could harm all of humanity.

Numerous studies, including by the World Bank, confirm that, contrary to popular belief, countries that take the environmental factor into account and have the most stringent environmental standards tend to be the most competitive.

Balancing economic interests and environmental requirements will integrate human needs into the physical boundaries of the economy - the natural environment. For the practical implementation of this task, in my opinion, should be accompanied by motivation from the state, both for production (enterprises) and for ordinary consumers. The proposed system should include real tools for managing the motivation of business entities and their awareness of responsibility, namely:

- introduction of special benefits and loans for environmentally friendly businesses;
- strengthening liability in the form of fines, taxes or payments for environmental pollution;
- taking into account the environmental value and environmental losses in production and marketing chains.

For different economic entities, the specification of instruments should be preceded by a detailed analysis with the identification of specific types of environmental impact at all stages of trade operations.

In developing such a system should follow the basic principles formulated in [1, 2, 3], namely:

- the principle of an integrated approach, taking into account the total effect of the entire chain of trade;
- the principle of prevention (precaution), which provides for the elimination of causes, rather than combating the consequences;
- the principle of full responsibility with the definition of not only the subjects and objects of eco-destructive activity, but also the degree of this responsibility depending on the scale of impact;
- the principle of acceptability of instruments taking into account the territory of influence, participants of processes and other specific circumstances;
- the principle of maximum efficiency, which provides for the achievement of the goals of minimizing the negative impact with the maximum return of funds involved in solving the tasks.

Conclusions. Thus, given the growing growth of international trade and the deepening environmental crisis, it is impossible to deny the link between the economic and environmental factors, which are constantly evolving and not standing still. Therefore mechanisms and tools of protection of ecosystems at various stages of trade and economic activity should take an important place in the course of other economic entities into the global economic space.

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