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TRANSFORMATION OF PROTECTIONISM POLICIES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS DEVELOPMENT

Introduction. With the active development of international economic relations, the policy of protectionism was transformed into a new policy that is attractive to many countries, and as a result, this economic policy is gaining popularity again, so it is important to understand the essence of its transformation and new trends.

Review of recent publications. The most significant achievements in the study of the peculiarities of protectionist policy were made by the following outstanding scientists-economists: B. Balassa, A. Hamilton, J. Zhalilo, P. Krugman, F. List, T. Melnik, J. S. Mill, A. Moncretien, B. Olin, M. Pebro, M. Porter, D. Ricardo, M. Serpukhov, A. Smith, W. Stafford, J. Stewart, E. Heckscher.

Objectives of the paper. The aim of the study is to identify trends in the development of protectionism policies in dynamics.

Results of the research. Protectionism is a system of measures based on the internal law of the state and international acts applied by the state to protect the national economy of the country from foreign competition, using tariff and non-tariff instruments [1].

In the last century, the countries of the socialist camp used a tough policy of protectionism and this led to the fact that in such countries there was no foreign competition, there was a shortage of certain groups of goods, as a result, this led to the collapse of such a tough policy of protection. The active development of the IER has led to the introduction of free trade policies in many countries. Therefore, the aggressive policy of protection has been replaced by a new, competitive policy of protectionism, more deliberate and prudent. New forms of protectionist policy have emerged, such as selective, sectoral, collective, hidden, and neo-protectionism.

Selective protectionist policies directed against certain countries or goods. An example is the US ban on Russian steel imports. The sectoral policy of protectionism protects certain sectors of the country's economy from the emergence of foreign competitors in the domestic market. Example: the EU embargo on American veal with growth hormones.

Collective protectionism is the unification of countries against states that are not members of this association. As an example, we can use the agreement between the United States, Canada, Japan and the EU on the mutual abolition of duties for trade in aircraft and their spare parts.

Hidden protectionism is the use by the state of institutional restrictions by methods of domestic economic policy without formally violating international

obligations in relation to other countries. Often the basis of such a policy is to defend one's own geopolitical and socio-economic interests [2]. Example: Russia's attempts to use phytosanitary control tools to restrict the import of Ukrainian-made food products to its territory. Neo – protectionism is an advanced form of protectionism of past decades. There are administrative, financial, credit, technical and other barriers to neo-protectionism that significantly hinder the free movement of goods across state borders.

The most common type of protectionism today is new protectionism or, as it is also called, neo-protectionism. The policy of the new protectionism includes the following measures to protect domestic producers:

- 1) public procurement of goods of national producers;
- 2) subsidies to domestic companies;
- 3) safety and health regulations-strict inspection of imported goods, which is not passed by national producers;
- 4) quality standards;
- 5) bureaucracy;
- 6) monetary protection-implies that countries deliberately devalue their exchange rates in order to encourage exports or restrain imports.

This type of protectionism is the most popular in modern realities due to the fact that the policy of neo-protectionism does not impose a ban on the import of certain goods, does not prohibit the export of goods to other countries, this type of protectionism creates tough conditions for foreign competitors who want to import their goods into the country and supports domestic producers. This type of protectionism is the most loyal, which is why many countries use it. As a result of the introduction of neo-protectionism, the country receives more developed and competitive domestic producers, as well as only the best imported goods that have passed all strict checks.

In dynamics, the state policy of protectionism will be effective in two cases:

1. The presence of effective competition in the domestic market. Intense domestic competition can compensate the pressure of international competition. Domestic competition combined with a saturated domestic market allows to gain competitive advantages for entering foreign markets. Under such conditions, protectionism does not dull the incentives for innovation. For example, in Japan, due to fierce competition in the domestic market, such industries as the automotive industry, steel industry, and electrical industry have become the most competitive in the global market. Therefore, an effective antimonopoly policy of the state is important for obtaining a national advantage.

2. Protectionism should be limited in time. All industries protected by protective measures eventually experience the negative impact of full competition. For example, enterprises in Japan are informed about the period during which these restrictions will apply before receiving state protection [3].

Conclusions. With the development of international economic relations, the policy of protectionism has improved and has become a competitive policy of Free Trade. New directions and trends in the implementation of protectionist policies have

expanded the range of countries that use domestic product protection policies. If earlier this policy was inherent only in undeveloped States, now new forms of protectionism are used by such countries as the United States, Japan, Canada, EU countries and others.

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CONSEQUENCES OF BREXIT FOR THE UK AND THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Introduction. In the context of political and economic growth and the rapid development of the European Union, Britain's application to withdraw from EU membership was a surprise not only for Europe and the world, but also for the United Kingdom itself. Therefore, the study of the reasons for Britain's withdrawal from the EU and identify ways of future cooperation with powerful and highly developed countries is relevant today, as Brexit reached its end, and became the first example of the country's withdrawal from the European Union.

Review of recent publications. The relations of the United Kingdom and the European Union are studied by the following foreign scholars: Paul David, Pascal Fontaine, Brendan Simms, David Gowland, Peter Wilding, Tom Edgington, Richard Partington, Stephen Blockmans, and others. The following domestic scientists studied the reasons for submitting the application for withdrawal, the problems faced by the country after the referendum and the ways of future cooperation: Yakovenko N., Grubinko A., Kovalev I., Bruslyk O., Geffernen M., etc.