

СЕКЦІЯ 4

ПРОБЛЕМИ ВІЙНИ ТА МИРУ В МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИНАХ

Tsybuliak Daryna

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

INTERNATIONAL TRADE WARS

Keywords: *trade war, embargo, import quotas.*

Ключові слова: *торгова війна, ембарго, імпортні квоти.*

Exchange within the global market is inconceivable to assume without mistaken assumptions between its members, but it is within the period of globalization and advancement of international relations that competition between them gets to be especially intense. Within the competition for the most excellent conditions for offering products, nations regularly set out on a exchange war, which is why the subject of this inquire about is greatly important. There have been almost ten exchange wars and endless exchange clashes and debate within the final five a long time alone.

To inquire about and analyze worldwide exchange wars, to characterize present day exchange clashes. To discover ways to resolve them and the reasons for their event, based on the existing showdowns of nowadays.

Considers of exchange war have as of late showed up within the works of financial specialists. Researchers who have examined the strategies of exchange wars: O. Shnyenko, M. Serpukhov, M. Rachinsky, V. Khomyakov, O. Sharov, J. Perkins and others.

Worldwide exchange wars are closely connected to worldwide changes, which, in turn, are a fundamentally portion of worldwide financial relations. The battle for alter could be a budgetary strife between nations that leads to each region imposing trade protectionist rules on the other within the shape of elective limitations. These deterrents can be forced through various particular measures, counting taxes, moment shares, household appropriations, cash debasement, and embargoes. Depending on the party, these limitations are made to capture outside markets (hostile war of alter) or to halt the «career» of the national economy (cautious war of alter) [1].

Trade war between the US and China. The financial confrontation between the world's largest economies has already had bad consequences for each of them. While America and China are suffering from higher prices, a number of international locations are benefiting and finding new opportunities for export growth. Which country can be called the «new China» and what opportunities are opening up for Ukraine?

In his election campaign, the US President referred to unfavorable conditions for the exchange of family members with China. Negotiations held in 2017 and attempts to finalize a trade settlement to increase the presence of American goods on the Chinese market failed. And after the trade deficit between the two countries reached \$375 billion in 2017, Trump launched his «Make America Great Again» plan.

Formally, the monetary disagreement was caused by an investigation in the United States into the robbery of elite property by American groups. As a result of this inves-

tigation, Trump initiated a WTO lawsuit against China for discriminatory licensing practices, and announced financing rules in key industries and price lists for Chinese commercial goods. The first real step was the introduction of price lists for imports of metals and aluminum, to which the Chinese side responded by introducing price lists for a huge number of American goods, including soybeans, vehicles, beef, and chemicals. Such radical steps have caused extreme damage to the Chinese financial system and American exporters [2].

Trade war between the US and the EU. After the US, Trump's policy has shifted to the EU. On March 1, 2018, Trump announced his choice to impose duties on steel and aluminum. According to the president's plan, the tariffs will allow the US steel industry to resume production at previously closed facilities and reduce the US dependence on these metals. The new tariffs – 25 % on steel and 10 % on aluminum – for the EU countries came into effect on June 1.

On June 14, the EU member states unanimously approved the imposition of import duties in response to the US. On June 20, the EU's highest governmental body, the European Commission, decided to impose import duties in response to the United States. The European Commission authorized the introduction of obligations on imports of American goods totaling 2,8 billion euros, and the decision came into force on June 22. The EU measures cover steel and aluminum products, agricultural products, and some other American goods. In addition, within 3 years, the EU has introduced plans to impose duties on American goods worth another 3,6 billion euros. On July 25, during the talks between President Donald Trump and European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker in Washington, D. C., an agreement was reached on a compromise settlement of a number of trade issues. In particular, it was decided to «no longer introduce new price lists simultaneously with the negotiations» and to start negotiations on the abolition of mutual obligations and exchange barriers, as well as to create a working group to address problems in an alternative area and study current price lists [3].

Trade wars are fought through restrictions on change, which can take several forms. While these rules may be set in a specific way, the result is usually the same. Their goal is to reduce the amount of imports from the United States of America that you are at war with, or at least to raise the prices of American goods. Below are some of the most common methods of price warfare:

Tariffs are one of the most common measures of alternative protectionism. They include taxation of imported goods. Tariffs increase the cost of imported goods and generate additional revenue for the government. The concept behind the use of price lists as a protectionist policy is that domestic producers of taxed goods benefit from reduced competition from foreign goods. Trade wars in which price lists are used are sometimes called tariff wars or customs wars.

An import quota is an exchange restriction that sets a limit on the amount of a particular product that can be imported. Unlike tariffs, quotas do not generate revenue for the government. Quotas on a particular product reduce the opposition to domestic producers from foreign producers. A quota protects domestic producers.

The concept of domestic subsidies is that by using them, the government can allow domestic producers to reduce prices for goods from neighboring countries. This

increases the ability of domestic companies to compete with foreign markets on price. The result of lower costs for neighboring producers is a deterrent to imports and an increase in exports. Domestic subsidies are particularly powerful when they are used in international regions or industries that may be export-oriented.

Devaluation of the national currency against a foreign currency can also be used as a tactic of currency warfare. A lower exchange rate makes domestic exports more competitive in different countries. At the same time, imports from different countries become more expensive and less competitive in the domestic market.

An embargo is an intensive measure that officially bans trade in a particular product with a selected country. It can be used to completely ban imports and/or exports or to effectively restrict the commercial circulation of a product. When one of these forms of protection is used, it also includes a form of protest [1].

The global trade wars that have emerged in the period of economic globalization have a significant impact on economic ties around the world. They contribute to both progress and regression of exports and imports of the participating states. Such wars can also have an impact on diplomacy and attitudes towards the country on the world stage.

References

1. Trade Wars. *CFI Team*. 9.01.2023. URL: <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/economics/trade-wars/>
2. Chad P. Bown. Four years into the trade war, are the US and China decoupling? *Peterson institute for international economics*. 20.10.2022. URL: <https://www.pie.com/blogs/realtime-economics/four-years-trade-war-are-us-and-china-decoupling>
3. The EU, China and strategic trade: context and priorities. *Agenda Publica*. URL: <https://agendapublica.elpais.com/noticia/16660/eu-china-and-strategic-trade-context-and-priorities>

Косенко Артем

Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка»

КИТАЙ І ТАЙВАНЬ: ВИТОКИ ПРОТИСТОЯННЯ

Ключові слова: *Китайська Народна Республіка (КНР), Китайська Республіка (КР), Сполучені Штати Америки (США), Чан Кайші, Д. Ейзенхауер.*

Keywords: *People's Republic of China (PRC), Republic of China (ROC), the United States of America (USA), Chiang Kai-shek, D. Eisenhower.*

Після закінчення громадянської війни на території Республіки Китай (1927–1949 рр.) уряд Націоналістичної партії Китаю (Гоміндан) евакуювався на острів Тайвань на південному сході материкового Китаю. Комуністична партія Китаю (КПК) виграла у цій громадянській війні і відповідно отримала всю повноту влади над материковою частиною Китаю (mainland China).

Напруженість між Китайською Народною Республікою (КНР) і Китайською Республікою (КР) у 1950-х рр. призвела до збройного конфлікту через стратегічні острови в Тайванській протоці. Двічі протягом 1950-х рр. КНР бомбила острови, контрольовані КР. Сполучені Штати відповіли активним втручанням від імені КР.