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THE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International trade is an important thing of the development of national economy. The countries, who export their goods, receive a big experience, significant economic benefits, with the development of their production industries. Free international trade stimulates competition. The increasing competition of foreign firms stimulate local firms to start their manufacturing technologies. The transition to new technologies involves of the latest advances in science and technology that in general contributes to improving product quality, productivity growth and the economic development of the country as a whole.

International trade is a system of international commodity and money relations, connected an foreign trade of all countries of the world. That means the trade of one country with other countries through export and import of goods. At the same time, the foreign trade are divided on the trade of finished products, the trade of raw materials, the trade of machinery and equipment and the trade of services. The volume of net export is an important economic indicator of the effectiveness of foreign economic activity. Even little changes in the volume of export and import can cause big fluctuations in income level, employment and domestic prices. The world economy can has some fluctuations. It can be economic global and national imbalances, the aggravation of previous problems. The global economic imbalances represent a big problem of the world economy. The global imbalances we can relate to the ratio of growth between developed and developing countries, the uneven distribution of natural resources and labor reserves between countries. The global economic imbalances were shown in part century. It was just a violation of the exchange of economic resources between countries. The significant cause of global imbalances can be the investment strategy of developing countries, which, having an excess of cash from the sale of energy and various goods, with the low risk investment. Such as the famous situation with Opium War, when there was no the capacity to invest reliably in national economy, so this led Asian investors to the US stock market. Global imbalances lead to negative consequences, including worsening economic conditions of individual countries, increased social tensions, uncontrolled migration flows. The subjective principles for the emergence and development of global economic imbalances is targeted action by individual developed countries, for example the United States, which seek to maintain leading positions in the world economy and world trade.

The problems in international trade:

- change in foreign currency exchange rates - the value of imported goods for the buyer or the value of export goods for the seller may be increased or decreased due to changes in exchange rates;
- time and distance - the time factor is that it can take a very long time between applying for a foreign supplier and receiving the goods;
- differences in laws and regulations – the lack of knowledge and laws of the country of the importer or exporter leads to uncertainty or distrust between the buyer and the seller.

There are restrictions that can be a serious obstacle in international trade:

- export licensing;
- import licensing;

- trade embargo;
- import quotas;
- import duties or other taxes to pay for imported goods;
- the documentation required for customs clearing of imported goods.

The deterioration of the conditions for exporting goods (lowering prices, decreasing demand for them) or importing (rising prices) can lead to a decline in national production, a deterioration in the balance of payments, a decline in the national currency.

International trade has a lot of problems, but there are new various trade and economic associations of states are being created to facilitate the implementation of international trade. Thanks to international trade, people can get ever more significant resources. All countries must produce goods that cost less than other countries. Global objective imbalances are based on objective and subjective reasons, their initiators can be an individual states or groups and international economic organizations. Global imbalances are tightly connected with the external economic aspects of the world economy, they are clearly manifested not only in the monetary and financial sphere, but also in the international trade system.

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