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## **МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ РАЗДЕЛЕНИЕ ТРУДА КАК ОСНОВА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ**

В данной статье рассматривается тема международной торговли, которая осуществляется на основе международного разделения труда. Авторы проводят анализ международных экономических отношений и приходят к выводу, что международная торговля способствует развитию рынка, находящегося вне ограничений конкретной страны и существующего на принципиально ином уровне в международном пространстве.

***Ключевые слова:*** разделение труда, экономические отношения, рынок, конкуренция.

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## **THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR (IDL) AS THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

This article deals with the topic of international trade, which is based on the international division of labor. The author analyzes international economic relations and concludes that international trade contributes to the development of a market that is outside the constraints of a particular country and exists at a fundamentally different level in the international space.

***Keywords:*** division of labor, economic relations, market, competition, natural resources

International trade is the system of international commodity-money relations, emerging from the foreign trade of all countries of the world because of such a

natural process as globalization. «Globalization is characterized by ... the interdependence of financial markets and the unification of their participants ...» [5, p. 20-22]. International trade is developing based on the international division of labor. The international division of labor is the concentration in certain countries of production of certain goods for the subsequent profitable sale on the world market and thereby meeting the needs of other countries imposing demand for this product.

Prerequisites for the international division of labor arose due to the emergence of mass production and specialization of production. Demand types of goods in countries that could not extract and produce them in sufficient quantities stimulated the development of foreign trade, and the resulting benefits pushed the manufacturing countries to expand the production of demanded goods [4].

The favorable geographical position, the availability of natural resources, qualified specialists and a high level of technical equipment gave certain advantages to some countries.

Specialization in the production of goods allows countries to produce them in a much larger volume and of better quality and to purchase goods that they do not produce cheaper. That is, specialization based on the principle of comparative advantage and international trade increase the total volume of world production and consumption [4].

Trade in raw materials and simple products hinders the economic development of some countries. However, such countries are not deprived of the opportunity in the international division of labor to reach the forefront, as evidenced by the experience of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea. Highly developed countries usually export capital-intensive and high-tech goods. However, the economic efficiency of production of various goods in individual countries may vary. As the economy develops the qualification of the workforce, the volume and composition of capital, the technology is improved, the supply and demand are balanced [1].

In modern conditions, no country is practically able to produce all the products it needs at a high technological level and the required quality. For this reason, the whole picture of world production is changing. If we consider the production at any

large modern enterprise, then it will inevitably become apparent that it is part of the production process, which proceeds not only at the national, but also at the international level. This is especially true for small countries with limited production capacity and a small market [2].

International Economic Relations (ERI) – a natural consequence of the division of labor and the interaction of economies of different countries.

The structure of international economic relations includes:

- International division of labor;
- International trade;
- labor migration;
- International movement of capital;
- Economic integration;
- Monetary and credit relations.

The economic effect of participation in the international division of labor is expressed in increasing productivity.

The driving force of the international division of labor is the desire of any country to obtain the maximum economic benefits from participation in it.

Types of international division of labor:

- General international division of labor – sectoral specialization of countries
- Private IDL – subject specialization (on product types);
- Single IDL – technological specialization (on individual parts, nodes and components).

The single and private international division of labor is largely carried out within the framework of transnational corporations.

The specific specialization of a country in certain goods and services is determined by a combination of national and international factors of the world division of labor.

Factors of the international division of labor:

- Scientific and technical progress;

- environmental problems;
- demand in the global market;
- the country's position in the global economy;
- structure of national production;
- the level of scientific and technological development;
- features of historical development.

Thus, International Economic Relations are formed from a variety of factors, ranging from conditions in specific countries (economic, natural, political, etc.) to their capabilities in a particular area of production (availability of the necessary technologies, capital, and staff skills). At the same time, at this level, all mechanisms typical for the market operate:

- the presence of a large selection of participants in trade relations;
- the fact that demand forms supply: countries and international corporations need to adapt to the current needs of others in order to be in demand in International Economic Relations;
- dependence on prices, their continuous monitoring and adjustment under the current;
- the presence of competition.

These conditions contribute to the development of a market that is outside the limitations of a particular country that can exist at a fundamentally different level in the international space. In view of this, the participants of the International Economic Relations are not only whole states that manage their industries, but also large organizations, enterprises and companies [3, p. 45].

Currently, the Russian Federation plays in the global economy the role of raw materials exporter and importer of consumer and investment goods and services. This model of economic development cannot ensure high growth rates of the people's welfare, macroeconomic stability, international competitiveness of Russian enterprises, or the national security of Russia. Therefore, it is necessary to switch to the «non-raw» model of the economy.

However, participation in international trade and the international division of labor enables each country to meet its needs more effectively and at lower cost. Therefore, states are interested in developing economic relations and cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis [4].

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