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## DETERMINATION OF THE DIRECTIONS OF THE GENESIS OF TRADE COOPERATION AND THE WORLD ECONOMY IN THE CONDITIONS OF NEOPROTECTIONISM

*The study considered a generalization of scientific provisions and an in-depth examination of the main factors of structural shifts in international trade in services and trade cooperation of Ukraine in the context of the development of international economic relations and neo-protectionism. It was determined that neo-protectionism, aimed at stimulating innovation and the development of competitive industries, can become an effective tool for achieving sustainable and balanced economic development.*

**Key words:** trade and economic cooperation, world economy, neo-protectionism, globalization, international trade, development of economic relations.

**Introduction.** In the conditions of globalization of the world economy, the openness of the markets of different countries and the interdependence of the economies of different countries are increasing, the scale of international exchange of goods, services and capital continues to expand, the flows of international financial assets and information have acquired new characteristics.

The main driving forces of the development of the international services market at this stage are high-quality human capital, investments in intangible assets, effective internal supervision, development of information and communication infrastructure, quality of the institutional environment, national policy, etc. From a service point of view. In addition, a distinctive feature of the stage of development of modern international exchanges is the expected growth of trade in services, due to the development of innovative technologies, intellectual work and informatization of social and industrial relations. For the constant expansion of the nomenclature of the sphere of services, changes in the volume and structure of international flows of services, it is particularly important to study the factors of structural changes in international trade in services in the context of the development of the world economy. The direction of neoprotectionism includes measures to stimulate exports and attract foreign investment to support the growth of the national economy. Countries favoring neo-protectionism often focus on developing their own competitiveness and innovation, rather than using measures that may limit free trade.

The main task of the modern foreign economic policy of Ukraine is to build strategic partnerships with integration associations and individual countries, cooperation with which is important for the development of the national economy. For example, the USA, East and West. This choice is due primarily to the exceptional role of such victims in the world economy and politics.

**Literature review.** Problems of research on the formation and development of the international market of services, globalization of economic processes, methodological aspects of regulating international trade in services and the formation of strategic partnership relations are reflected in the works of many famous scientists.

Neoprotectionism is an economic policy aimed at reducing trade barriers and other restrictions on

international trade. This topic has been studied by many economists and political scientists from all over the world. Some of the more prominent researchers in this field include Douglas A. Irwin [1] and Robert E. Baldwin [2]. They conducted research on the impact of neoprotectionism on the economic development of countries, international relations and other aspects. The study of the main factors of structural changes that occur in international trade in services in the development of the world economy considered in their own research the following domestic and foreign scientists: Koval H. [3], Morgulets O. [4], Rumyantsev A. [5], Fink C. [6], Amiti M. [7], Francois J. and Hoekman B. [8]).

At the heart of the production of new concepts are attempts by economists of different generations to explain the peculiarities of the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. In particular, representatives of the mercantilist theory, T. Maine, A. Montchretien, W. Petty [9] (XV-XVII centuries), argued the need for trade between neighboring countries in terms of maintaining an active trade balance. Representatives of the classical theory A. Smith and D. Ricardo [9] (XVIII-XIX centuries) were convinced that neighboring countries should specialize in those goods in the production of which they have absolute and relative advantages, and the necessary prerequisite for trade between them will be free trade. Instead, the founders of neoclassical theory E. Heckscher and B. Olin [10] (20-60s of the XX century) insisted that in trade between the two countries should play a decisive role in their combination of factors of production. In the theory of competitive advantage proposed by M. Porter (90s of the XX century), bilateral or multilateral cooperation was considered as one that maximizes the clustering of enterprises in the border area [11].

According to the scientist R. Khasbulatov, international trade and economic cooperation is the whole volume of trade, production and economic, financial ties and relations in the field of trade in goods and services beyond national borders, labor migration. Defining this definition broader than international trade, the author does not find fundamental differences between them [12].

**The purpose** of the article is to generalize scientific positions and in-depth consideration of the main factors of structural shifts in international trade in services and trade cooperation of Ukraine in the context of the development of international economic relations and neo-protectionism.

**Results and discussion.** Economic and trade relations between different countries occupy an important place in the system of international economic relations, they are not only a significant factor in the economic development of different countries of the world, but also actively influence the daily life and activities of people in different countries.

International economic relations are a series of relations between different national subjects regarding the production of material and spiritual goods and their appropriation in various spheres of social reproduction (direct production, distribution, exchange and consumption) [13].

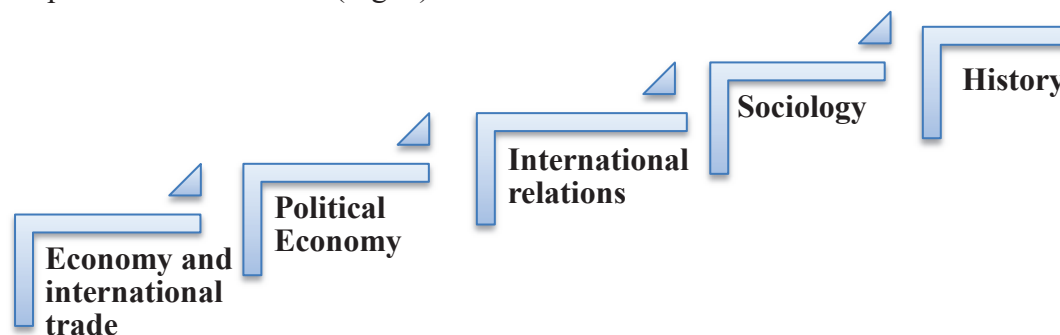
Forms of international economic relations are closely related, influence each other and develop each other. Thus, trade creates conditions for international investment, and international capital flows stimulate trade relations and labor migration. However, the main and core link of world economic relations has always been international trade. Modern international trade as an exchange of goods and services is the material basis of other forms of international economic relations, which ensures the growing integration of the world economy [14, 15].

International trade provides the material foundation of international economic relations, thereby conditioning the growing integration of national economies into the global economy, the formation of which directly results from the further deepening of the international division of labor. At the same time, it has been proven that the more countries are similar in terms of resources and technologies, the greater the share between them will be intra-industry trade, which in the future will be a characteristic criterion for a country's entry into world markets. Neo-protectionism as a form of international economic relations can be an effective strategy for countries that seek to maintain their competitiveness in the global economic environment. However, the effective implementation of this approach requires a careful balance between the openness of the economy and the protection of national interests. Neo-protectionism can help countries compete actively in world markets, promoting innovation and increasing efficiency. However, it is important to note that the effectiveness of this approach may depend on the specific context, economic conditions and geopolitical factors.

It is important to consider that the approach to neoprotectionism may vary depending on the specific conditions of the country and its strategic goals. Flexibility and the ability to adapt to changes in the world economy are key elements of effective economic policy.

Therefore, neo-protectionism, which is aimed at developing competitiveness and stimulating economic growth without the use of trade barriers, can become an important element of a successful economic strategy of the country. Flexibility, innovation, development of high-tech industries, support of small and medium-sized enterprises, investment in education and research, as well as active participation in global initiatives can become key success factors.

Neoprotectionism as an economic and trade strategy is a broad interdisciplinary view that covers various aspects of economics, politics, sociology and other scientific fields. Several key aspects of the study of neoprotectionism include (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1 – Main aspects of the study of neoprotectionism**

*Source: generated by the authors based on [1,16].*

Analyzing the main aspects of neoprotectionism from Fig. 1, we can say the following:

Economists examine the impact of neo-protectionist measures such as tariffs, quotas, and sanctions on a country's economy. They also analyze how these measures interact with international trade and competitiveness. Political economy researchers consider the role of political institutions and decisions in the implementation of neo-protectionist strategies. This includes the study of policy decisions, motivations and influence of political actors. Researchers in the field of international relations study the interaction of countries at the global level, particularly in the context of neo-protectionist policies and their impact on international cooperation and conflicts. Sociologists examine the social consequences of economic strategies, including income distribution, employment levels, and effects on social groups. Analyzing historical examples of neoprotectionism can provide a unique context and understanding of the effectiveness of such strategies at different times and for different countries.

Trends of globalization and integration are gaining momentum, more and more countries are actively engaged in foreign trade and economic activities, which is reflected in stable growth of export and import activities, international services market, increased volume and geographical diversification of labor migration, active capital expansion. that are developing.

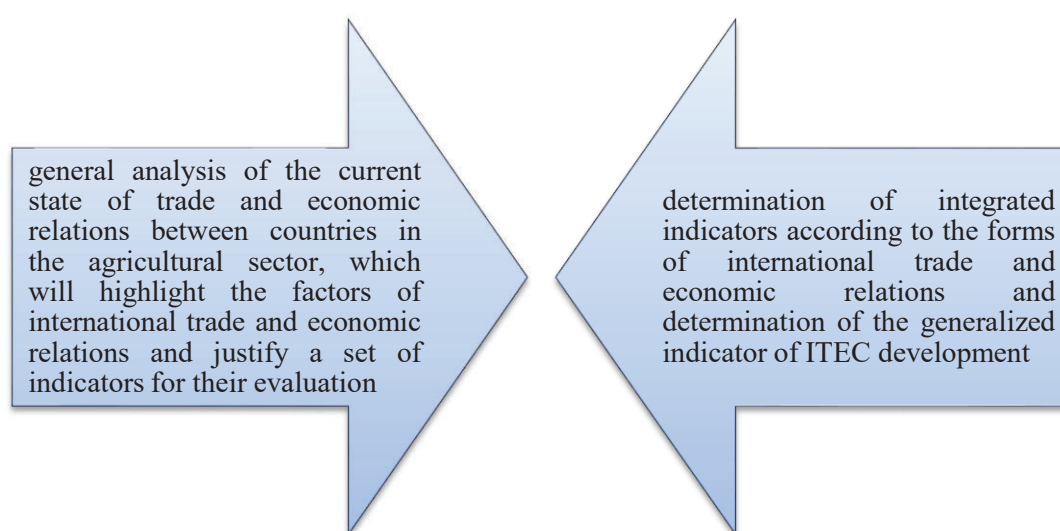
Another manifestation of integration is the development of international regional integration associations, which include NAFTA, SCO, BRICS and the EU. The geographical and cultural proximity of the European Union, taking into account the current state of relations with Ukraine's northern neighbor, necessitates further integration of our state into this union, which is the most important geopolitical vector of our state. The development of trade and economic relations with the states of this union is important for the successful further integration of Ukraine into the European community, which is possible by increasing the participation of domestic producers in world trade with the appropriate support from state institutions. Each branch of the domestic economy plays a role in this process, which requires the development of methodological and methodological support to increase the involvement of the enterprise, taking into account the specifics of their activities.

It should be noted that the most important pattern of evolution of the service sector is that it develops not in isolation from material production, but in the integration of these activities, and the depth of integration depends on the efficiency of modern economy. The dynamics of services is determined

by a number of long-term fundamental factors of economic nature, in particular, the formation of independent units in the social division of labor, specializing in the production of consumer services, increasing the share of public spending on services as part of consumer spending. Demand for production services grew even more dynamically, and costs of this kind became a major item of total business costs in all industries. Traditional types of costs for raw materials, transport and communication everywhere are significantly supplemented by costs for marketing, advertising, management, information and computer services, consulting in various fields, insurance, public relations services, etc.

Globalization has diverse and ambiguous consequences, which primarily affect the financial sector, and their positive or negative vector largely depends on the level of national economy, the country's position in the world economy, its participation in internationalization and transnationalization. No country can stay away from these processes because of their direct connection with the peculiarities of strengthening the international division of labor, the introduction of post-industrial production technologies, information transformation, socialization of economic processes, democratization of political institutions and more. In this regard, the state of international trade and economic relations has a significant impact on the conditions and level of competitiveness of any country.

Thus, the stages of implementation of the methodological approach to determining the level of development of international trade and economic relations in the sector is (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2 – Stages of implementation of the level of development of international trade and economic relations**

*Source: generated by the authors based on [17, 18]*

In the study of trade and economic relations between countries, an important component is the assessment and analysis of levels of socio-economic development of member states. Using the method of comparative analysis allowed to compare the levels of socio-economic development of countries in the context of integration of countries to compare the main macroeconomic indicators of socio-economic development with countries of different continents, which allowed to conclude the country's compliance with membership in the international community.

In the context of the study of direct bilateral trade relations, in our opinion, it is appropriate to use the ratio of intra-industry trade or the Grubel-Lloyd's ratio. The formula for calculating the intra-industry trade index for the case of two countries and one industry is as follows [19]:

$$GL = 1 - \frac{X-M}{X+M} \quad (1)$$

Where: X - export of goods, M - import of goods.

The Grubel-Lloyd's index takes the value of 1 in the case of equality of exports and imports, ideal intra-industry trade, and 0 – In the case of only exports or only imports. The closer the value of the index



to 1, the greater the intersection of sectoral trade flows, which means an increase in the quality of intra-industry trade. This method allowed to analyze in more detail the structure of bilateral trade relations between different countries. The main indicator of the development of the world market of services in recent years has been the growing importance of developing countries in the production, export and import of services. Over the past two decades, some developing countries have seen a significant increase in revenues from exports of services, the number of employees in the sector and foreign exchange earnings from exports of services. The growth of trade in services allows to increase production capacity and develop trade and transport infrastructure. Low-cost and high-quality services have a positive effect on the economy as a whole.

In some developing countries, the services sector is in its infancy, and in some there are already significant successes in this area, they have managed to become significant exporters of tourism, construction, transport, audiovisual, computer, information, business and professional services. In addition, developing countries export not only traditional services such as tourism, but also modern services, including high value-added services, knowledge-intensive services such as computer and information services and other business services. In general, among developing countries, Asian countries provide about 75% of trade in services, countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively, 10% and 15% [20]. It should also be noted that countries at similar levels of socio-economic development, close geographical location and close cultural ties, easier simplification of trade in services than countries that differ in these characteristics. Currently, increasing exports of services, attracting investment in this sector, simplifying trade conditions are extremely important factors of economic growth and development [20].

Today, most developing countries successfully export their services to various countries around the world, including developed countries. India has made significant progress in this area, with exports of software development, management and business process optimization services accounting for about 1/3 of its total exports. Brazil, Costa Rica and Uruguay export professional and information technology services, Mexico exports telecommunications and distribution services, Chile – distribution and transport services, the Philippines, the Philippines, Thailand and India, and some countries in the Middle East, North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean are now successful in exporting medical services.

Some developing countries are also successfully exporting capital-intensive services, which are quite difficult to manage (construction companies from these countries (for example, from China) are among the 225 leading international construction companies in the world). Firms from developing countries are involved in international trade in environmental, financial and telecommunications services. There are some differences in international trade in services for countries from different regions of the world. The countries of South Asia are mainly engaged in the provision of services in the field of information and communication technologies. East Asian countries export services closely related to the export of industrial goods (distribution services), although the countries of the region have opportunities to diversify and use new activities not related to trade in goods.

In Latin America, exports are more related to the supply of services by attracting direct investment to other countries in the region (for example, 61% of Chile's foreign investment goes to the services sector and energy in neighboring countries). The target markets for South Asian services are mainly in developed countries, Latin American countries export to countries located in the same region. The countries of the Middle East and North Africa usually export their services to Europe, and service providers from South Africa are increasingly investing in the countries of their region [5].

The growth of international trade in services in recent decades has been facilitated by a number of factors, including significant advances in information and communication technologies, increased international labor mobility and some other socio-economic factors (eg demographic change, changes in living standards, etc.). The experience of some developing countries (India, the Philippines, and some others) has shown that the provision of professional services can promote export growth and economic development, become a source of wealth. However, most developing countries face significant challenges in realizing the potential of service production as a source of economic growth.

It should be noted that a significant part of trade in services remains invisible and is considered as trade in goods (for example, in the manufacture of passenger cars are used transport services, which are

also indirectly sold when cars cross the border). The share of services in total exports of developed countries reaches 50%, which is much higher than in developing countries. The share of services in the export of manufacturing products is 34% in developed countries and 26% in developing countries [5]. In agriculture, these figures are not so high. The high share of services in the export of goods indicates the importance of efficient operation of the services sector.

The growing role of developing countries in the world economy poses a certain threat to developed countries. Thus, offshoring can lead to job cuts (including high-paying ones) in the economies of developed countries. These assumptions are based on the fact that the share of services employed in market industries (those traded internationally) is quite high. A study conducted in the United States showed that 40% of all employees in the country work in enterprises that produce products for the market. In some important service areas, such as health care and public administration, a small proportion of employees are employed. However, as the services sector as a whole is larger than the manufacturing industry, it has the potential to have more employees in international trade. In addition, some companies that provide intermediate services in non-market industries may, unlike the industry itself, produce marketable products. Compared to non-market industries, market services employ a relatively more highly educated and highly paid workforce. Data on the sectoral structure of employment in the United States point to the fact that offshoring services has a negative impact on employment in various manufacturing and services sectors, but this effect is offset when viewed by industry and the services sector as a whole. This indicates that workers who lose their jobs in one industry move to another, growing industry. Similar data for the United Kingdom indicate that job losses due to outsourcing are usually offset by new jobs [21].

At the beginning of the transition period in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the service sector in transition economies showed an extremely low level of development. Although countries with economies in transition have made significant progress since 1989 in improving service productivity, according to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) Transition Indicators, the average level of service development in these countries remains well below that of industrialized countries. However, the EBRD's Transition Indicators provide a very diverse picture of liberalization in transition economies. With some exceptions, the following pattern is observed in these countries: the countries that have joined both the WTO and the European Union, such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and the Baltic countries, show the highest degree of liberalization and in many respects lag behind the leading industrial countries. with a market economy; in the countries that have joined the WTO, but not in the European Union, such as Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, there is an average level of liberalization of services in the region; in countries that have not yet joined the WTO, such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan, there is limited liberalization of services [21].

From the above we can conclude that the efficiency and competitiveness of the services sector is an important prerequisite for overall competitiveness and economic growth, as services are extremely important for any economic activity, including industrial production. Thus, we can conclude that the impetus for the dynamic development of the service sector was several factors, namely: the transition from a post-industrial society to a consumer society with an obvious reorientation to the diverse and growing needs of consumers. The development of information and communication technologies and scientific and technological progress, it contributed to the creation of modern information and telecommunications technologies, universal in nature. New technologies have not only spread to the service sector, but have become the basis for the production of many types of intangible products, significantly reduced time and space, become a key factor in information transfer speed, decision making, cooperation and trade opportunities and new competitive advantages.

At the same time, it should be noted that current trends in the international services market indicate further complication of the technological level and sectoral structure of services, improving product quality and diversity, advanced development of knowledge-intensive industries, further increasing the role of services as a factor influencing efficiency and competitiveness farms and quality of life.

The development of international trade and economic relations is a unique opportunity to strengthen the competitive advantages of the country, regions and individual enterprises, expanding their presence in world markets. The structure of the institutional environment is determined by the variety of

types of institutions that determine the conditions for the functioning and development of economic entities. The leading role in regulating international trade in goods and services belongs to global institutions and national regulatory systems.

The corporate level (TNCs) also has a significant impact on the state of the market. Therefore, in the context of globalization of the world economy, in which international multinational corporations are beginning to play a leading role, the institutional model of the state is influenced by external factors. This forces national economies to integrate into the system of formal institutions – international economic relations, including ratification of conventions of international law and regulations in their territories [22]. There are a sufficient number of international institutions at the global level. Thus, the WTO was created to remove restrictions on international trade and regulate trade and political relations of member states. The WTO Committee on Agriculture and Agriculture considers issues related to the implementation of commitments on domestic support for agriculture, export subsidies, tariff and other quotas, special agricultural safeguards, and so on.

It should be noted that Ukraine's membership in the WTO has become a significant stimulus to reform the national trade regime, has allowed to expand markets for agricultural exports. On the other hand, the liberalization of import tariffs has significantly affected the increase in imports to Ukraine of certain groups of agricultural products. Within the framework of the WTO, the main multilateral documents regulating the development of international trade and economic relations in the agricultural sector include: the Agreement on Agriculture (AA – Agreement on Agriculture), the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS – Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures, Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (ASCM), Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTA), Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures AILP – The Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures). It should also be noted that the WTO Trade Agreements with a limited number of participants signed in Ukraine are the International Agreement on Trade in Dairy Products and the International Agreement on Trade in Beef [3].

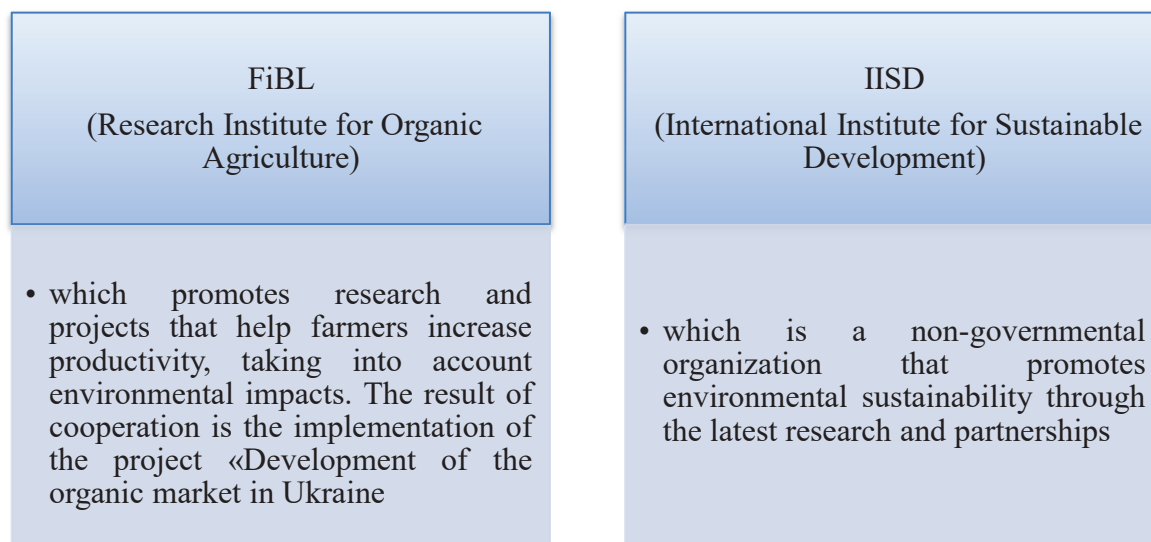
The best-known international organizations at the United Nations involved in the development of international trade and economic relations include the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

It should be emphasized that UNCTAD addresses certain economic aspects of the development of international trade in agricultural goods, and UNIDO deals with assistance to developing countries in the use of international trade for economic growth. The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) is an influential international organization for the development of international economic relations. The Government of Ukraine has effectively cooperated with the OECD in the implementation of the Eurasian Competitiveness Program, and in fact the project «Sector Competitiveness Strategy for Ukraine». Regular peer reviews of the OECD, which are of practical importance due to the recommendatory nature of the conclusions, also contributed to the deepening of cooperation. Thus, the review of agricultural policy, including in the fields of agriculture and green economy, remains a priority area of cooperation between the OECD and Ukraine [7]: 1) fight against corruption – bringing Ukraine closer to OECD anti-corruption standards, implementing OECD recommendations on preventing corruption, implementing the measures of the Istanbul Action Plan; 2) public administration and governance – support for public administration reforms, improving the quality of taxation and internal resources management, deepening regulatory reform, improving the quality of public finance management, supporting the greening of Ukraine's economy and developing control over water use, education; 3) economic policy – development of competition, reform of state enterprises, support for investment and competitiveness, development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and innovation, support and promotion of exports, improving sectoral productivity of the economy, improving the quality of statistics.

The European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is an intergovernmental organization that promotes free trade and economic integration in Europe. Its activities are almost entirely focused on ensuring the functioning of the European Economic Area. Given that the creation of free trade zones has become a popular trend in international trade in recent decades, the Government of Ukraine and the EFTA

concluded a Free Trade Agreement, which entered into force in June 2012, which contributed not only to international trade in goods, including agricultural, between countries, but also strengthening economic ties.

An important role in the development of international trade and economic relations is played by non-profit organizations, among which are [23, 24] (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3 – The role of non-commercial organizations in the development of international trade and economic relations**

Thus, international trade and economic relations today exist due to the general focus of countries on the creation and maintenance of various institutions that form trade and economic ties between countries. Such institutes create favorable conditions for trade between countries, as it is the institutes that act as mediators in concluding agreements between countries, conduct research and summarize statistics in the form of reports that can be used by all countries. International trade and economic organizations can influence the expectations of cooperating countries and the behavior of the parties. Multilateral institutions can also promote peaceful relations between its members by creating favorable conditions for mutually beneficial cooperation in the form of trade. Such international relations are generally aimed at strengthening the effective development of Ukraine's economy, improving the socio-economic conditions of its operation, increasing employment and more.

**Conclusions.** Thus, foreign trade relations between countries, the volume of trade directly affect the level of economic development of the state as a whole, and cooperation in other areas and expanding the country's influence on the world stage. It should be noted that the Government of Ukraine in order to increase export opportunities of domestic producers and protect the economic interests of the state in foreign markets conducts effective work aimed at realizing the benefits of Ukraine's WTO membership and pursues active foreign trade policy through our country's participation in multilateral trade negotiations. An important element of a successful strategy of neoprotectionism is also the country's ability to respond effectively to changes in the global economic environment. Flexibility and openness to innovation allow the country to adapt to challenges and use new opportunities arising in the global economy. In addition, it is important to remember the role of cooperation and interaction of the international community. Global problems such as climate change, pandemics and others require joint efforts and cooperation between countries. A collective response to these challenges can lead to sustainable and effective solutions.

Thus, the international market of services, today, is a particularly important area of the modern economy and, at the same time, a source of increasing the competitiveness of national economies. Given the current trends in the world economy, it is important to note not only the dynamic development of services, as was the case in the late twentieth century, but also the corresponding changes in its nature



and structure. In the context of globalization of the world economy in the international services market there are new factors that change the perception of the mechanism of its functioning, and therefore further development of the international services market is impossible without improving the mechanism of its regulation. The main reason for the rapid development of services in modern economic realities are profound changes in the system of social needs: the complexity of machinery, technology, production structure, increasing living standards and social activity, improving educational and cultural level. These trends are universal and common to all countries, but they are implemented as the formation and development of domestic conditions that are directly dependent on the level of economic development of the country, resulting in the peculiarities of the world services market, both subject and national.

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## **ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ НАПРЯМІВ ГЕНЕЗИСУ РОЗВИТКУ ТОРГОВЕЛЬНОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА ТА СВІТОВОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ В УМОВАХ НЕОПРОТЕКЦІОНІЗМУ**

**Проблема.** Одним із основних завдань сучасної зовнішньоекономічної політики України є побудова відносин стратегічного партнерства з інтеграційними об'єднаннями та окремими країнами, співробітництво з якими є важливим для розвитку національної економіки. Тому головними рушійними силами розвитку ринку міжнародних послуг на даному етапі повинні бути високоякісний людський капітал, інвестиції в нематеріальні активи, ефективний внутрішній нагляд, розвиток інформаційно-комунікаційної інфраструктури, якість інституційного середовища, національна політика тощо. Наукова школа неопротекціонізму включає заходи щодо стимулювання експорту та залучення іноземних інвестицій для підтримки зростання національної економіки.

**Метою** статті є узагальнення наукових положень та поглиблений аналіз основних факторів структурних зрушень у міжнародній торгівлі послугами та торговельному співробітництві України в контексті розвитку міжнародних економічних відносин та неопротекціонізму.

**Результати.** У дослідженні розглядаються тенденції глобалізації світової економіки, яка посилюється з відкритістю національних ринків та економічною взаємозалежністю. Завдання сучасної зовнішньоторговельної політики України полягають у розбудові відносин стратегічного партнерства з інтеграційними об'єднаннями та окремими країнами, співпраця з якими є важливою для розвитку національної економіки. Визначено, що міжнародна торгівля створює матеріальну основу міжнародних економічних відносин, що призводить до зростання інтеграції національних економік у світову економіку, формування якої безпосередньо впливає з подальшого поглиблення міжнародного поділу праці. Визначено, що неопротекціонізм, спрямований на стимулювання інновацій та розвиток конкурентоспроможних галузей, може стати ефективним інструментом для досягнення сталого та збалансованого економічного розвитку.

**Наукова новизна.** Отримали подальший розвиток основні аспекти генезису розвитку неопротекціонізму. Розглянуто етапи реалізації рівня розвитку міжнародних торговельно-економічних відносин та визначено роль некомерційних організацій у розвитку світової економіки в умовах неопротекціонізму.

**Висновки.** Визначено, що торговельно-економічні відносини є матеріальною основою міжнародної економічної інтеграції, яка зазвичай починається з лібералізації взаємної торгівлі, зняття обмежень на рух товарів, послуг, капіталу, робочої сили і поступово, за відповідних умов та інтересів країн-партнерів, веде до створення єдиного економічного, правового, інформаційного простору в межах регіону. Встановлено, що міжнародна торгівля – це парадигма розвитку торговельно-економічних відносин країн, які охоплюють весь спектр сфер співробітництва та реалізуються через низку форм, кожна з яких визначається кількістю учасників різноманітних взаємодій – двосторонні та багатосторонні відносини. Правильно сформована стратегія неопротекціонізму може сприяти стійкому і збалансованому розвитку, забезпечуючи економічну стабільність та підвищення якості життя населення країни.

**Ключові слова:** торговельно-економічне співробітництво, світова економіка, неопротекціонізм, глобалізація, міжнародна торгівля, розвиток економічних відносин.

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