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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ МЕЖДУ СТРАНАМИ

Аннотация: в статье описываются международные экономические отношения в мире, положительные и отрицательные последствия международных экономических отношений и способы поддержания международных экономических отношений.

Ключевые слова: экономические отношения, страны

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ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES

Abstract: the article describes international economic relations in the world, the positive and negative consequences of international economic relations and ways to maintain international economic relations.

Key words: economic relations, countries

International economic relations refers to the interactions and transactions between countries in terms of trade, investment and financial flows. These interactions can take

place through a variety of channels such as multinational corporations, international trade agreements and international financial institutions. The global economy is complex and constantly changing and international economic relations play a significant role in shaping economic conditions and policies around the world. They can also have a major impact on issues such as employment, inflation and the balance of trade [1].

The international economic relations field focuses on the consequences of the economic interaction among countries. These interactions include trade in goods, services, assets, ideas and macroeconomic spillover effects as well as the effects of rules, regulations and policies like tariffs, trade quotas, controls on the international flow of capital and the exchange rate regime. These are important consequences of these interactions including unemployment and inflation, the rise or fall of particular industries, and the outcomes for different categories of workers. These affect national welfare, economic stability, inequality and political movements, which in turn affect economic policymaking. The coursework in this field prepares students through the teaching of economic theory, political theory, statistics and various types of empirical analyses [1].

The main forms of international economic relations are foreign trade, credit and financial relations, scientific and technical relations, international tourism

International economic relations can have a variety of consequences, both positive and negative. Some of the potential positive consequences include increased trade and investment, job creation and economic growth. Negative consequences can include economic inequality, job loss and negative impacts on the environment. Additionally, international economic relations can also have political and social consequences, such as increased tension and conflict between countries [1].

Major international economic organizations are the world bank, the international monetary fund (IMF), the world trade organization (WTO) [5].

International economic relations are maintained through a variety of means, including:

1) International trade agreements: Countries negotiate and enter into trade agreements, such as free trade agreements, to reduce barriers to trade and promote economic cooperation [1,3]

2) International financial institutions: Organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) promote economic cooperation and stability through lending, technical assistance, and policy advice [1].

3) Diplomatic engagement: Countries engage in diplomatic talks and negotiations to resolve economic disputes and promote cooperation [1,3].

4) Multilateral organizations: Organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations (UN) promote cooperation and resolve disputes between countries through negotiation and dispute settlement mechanisms [1,3]

5) Bilateral relations: Countries maintain economic relations through direct engagement with one another, such as through bilateral trade agreements and investment agreements[1,3].

6) Regional organizations: Regional organizations such as the European Union (EU) promote economic cooperation and integration within a specific region[1,3].

7) Compliance with international laws and regulations: Countries comply with international laws and regulations such as those related to trade, investment and intellectual property rights[1].

8) Economic sanctions: Countries can use economic sanctions as a tool to influence the behavior of other countries[1,3].

9) International business: Multi-National Corporations and other businesses play a significant role in maintaining international economic relations by investing, trading and creating jobs across borders [1].

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