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DEVELOPMENT OF METHODS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR

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Abstract: *The types of international division of labor are considered and analyzed. The decisive role in this process of the scientific and technological revolution is proved.*

Keywords: international economy, division of labor, types, scientific and technological revolution

The world economy as a whole, the world market, international economic relations were formed on the basis of the international division of labor as a result of the deepening of the interdependence of national economies and the internationalization of the reproduction process. The international exchange of goods, services, technologies, the international movement of capital and labor force increasingly determine the development of both the world economy as a whole and its subjects - individual countries [1-10]. The division of labor is a system of social labor determined by the course of history itself. It develops as a result of the qualitative differentiation of labor activity in the process of development of society. The division of labor exists in various forms.

The essence of the international division of labor is manifested in the dialectical unity of the division and unification of the production process. The production process presupposes, on the one hand, the isolation and specialization of various types of labor activity, and, on the other hand, their cooperation and interaction. In other words, the division of labor acts not only as a process of rupture, but also as a way of combining labor, especially on a global scale. The significance of the international division of labor is determined by its growing role in the implementation of the processes of expanded reproduction in the world economy. This is due to the fact that MRT, firstly, ensures the interconnection of these processes and, secondly, forms the appropriate international industry and regional-sectoral proportions.

The realization of the advantages of the international division of labor in the process of international exchange allows any country, under favorable conditions, firstly, to get the difference between the international and domestic prices of exported goods and services and, secondly, to save domestic costs, since, using cheaper imports, it can afford to give up expensive national production. The main direction in the development of the international division of labor was the expansion of international specialization and cooperation in production. International cooperation and international specialization are considered as forms of the international division of labor, since they express its essence. The specific subject specialization of a country in certain goods (raw materials, food, equipment, scientific developments, information programs, patents and licenses, parts and assemblies, etc.) and services (tourism, maritime transport, banking, engineering services, etc.) etc.) is determined by a combination of national and international factors. But, having a certain historical and economic continuity, it can change very significantly over time.

There are three types of subject specialization:

- for the production of finished products;
- for the production of parts and assemblies;
- technological specialization.

Subject specialization is to a certain extent akin to specialization in the production of parts and assemblies, since it involves the performance of partial work in the manufacture of a particular item.

Another form of the international division of labor is the international co-operation of production. Its objective basis is the growing level of development of productive forces and the creation of stable productive ties between isolated independent enterprises, regardless of whether this process takes place within the country or in the international arena. The ever more complete and consistent separation of individual stages of the technological process from the general production at the enterprise, the release of the constituent parts of the final product and their transfer to "partial" enterprises signify a significant progress in the division of labor in industry. This contributes to the acceleration of cooperative processes. The scientific and technological revolution contributed to the development of production cooperation, supplementing it with an important element - science. As a certain system of relations, industrial cooperation is characterized by the scope (field) of activity and the method of cooperation.

Thus, the widespread use of international specialization and international cooperation as forms of production relations is due to the stability and long-term relationships between partners, which helps partners save production and circulation costs, i.e., the cost of manufactured products. Cost reduction leads to an increase in the production of the competitiveness of a product, company, country in world markets, and this, in turn, makes the international division of labor a necessary element in the development of modern international economic relations.

It is proposed to take into account the factor of the scientific and technological revolution (STR) in the process of forming the methods of the international division of labor. The main factors that led to fundamental changes in the forms and directions of the international division of labor at the end of the XX and the beginning of the XXI century centuries include, firstly, the STR and the changes in the world economy associated with it, and, secondly, the collapse of the colonial system. The STR has led, first of all, to a relative decrease in the role for industrialized countries of raw materials and foodstuffs supplied from less developed countries. The STR contributed to a more economical use of natural raw materials, the expansion of the production of synthetic raw materials in the developed countries themselves, as well as an increase in the latter in the production of certain types of natural raw materials. STR in agriculture has led to an increase in the self-sufficiency of developed countries, especially in Western Europe, with food and agricultural raw materials. All this to a certain extent undermined the basis on which the international division of labor had been based since the beginning of the XX century. It could not develop further along the line of deepening the specialization of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America only in the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. At the same time, under the influence of the STR, the processes of the international division of labor between industrialized countries intensified. The trend towards the development of mass automated production over time comes into conflict with the trend towards its further complication and an increase in the variety of products, as a result of which the specialization of industrialized countries in the production of certain types of products and the acquisition of other products in foreign countries have become inevitable. Competitive struggle in the postwar years led to a rather intensive process of specialization of individual industrialized countries in the production of certain types of products.

International production cooperation can be classified as follows:

a) by type: production, scientific and technical, in the field of design and construction of facilities, in the areas of sales, provision of services, etc.;

b) by stages: pre-production, production, commercial;

c) according to the structure of relations between the participants: intercompany and intracompany;

d) by the number of participants: bilateral and multilateral;

e) by forms of organization: contract, joint production, joint ventures, contractual;

f) by territorial coverage: between two or more countries, regional, interregional and worldwide.

It should be noted that Ukraine is still little involved in various forms of international cooperation. Although individual domestic enterprises and companies have agreements with Western firms on the supply of parts and assemblies, such cooperation covers a very small range of industries, as evidenced by the insignificant role of cooperative supplies in Ukrainian foreign trade. Therefore, in this area of international cooperation for Ukraine in general and domestic business in particular, there are very great opportunities. In modern conditions, a new structure of global production is being formed. The importance of traditional branches of material production is falling, and the role of new high-tech industries, the information sector, the “knowledge industry”, and the service sector is increasing. There is an innovative development of production, the transformation of science into a direct productive force, an increase in the role of intelligence as the main production resource.

This is indicated by sharp changes in the structure of production costs. So, if for many traditional industrial goods, the largest part of the costs is still the cost of raw materials and labor, then in the production of microcircuits they account for 1% and 13%, respectively, and R&D costs here reach 75%. The competitiveness of high-tech industries and industries under these conditions is not seen as the ability to produce the maximum volume of products per unit of time or per unit of any material resource. Now this is often not the ability to produce many already mastered types of products, but the ability to produce fundamentally new products faster than their competitors that meet the constantly changing needs of the market. The indicators of competitiveness in these conditions are such as “the number of new products per unit of time”, “the time spent on entering the market for a new product”, etc. In this case, the market position (for example, the dynamics of the share of products sold) of a company, industry, or country as a whole can serve as an indirect measure of competitiveness assessment.

Under the conditions of the scientific and technological revolution, international industrial capital merges with international banking groups in the form of transnational or multinational corporations. This gives

new features to such traditional phenomena as the export of capital abroad. In addition to the previous motives for making a profit, new motives have appeared related to the possibility of transferring the scientific and technical advantages achieved in one country to other states and regions of the world in order to gain a foothold in them and at the same time strengthen competitive positions in their own country. The transition to a predominantly intensive type of production development predetermined a qualitative shift in the productive forces, a technological revolution in many branches of production and areas of the non-productive sphere. The ever more direct and organic connection of scientific and technological revolution with production allows us to conclude that it is gradually developing into a new qualitative state, which can be characterized as a global information technology revolution. This revolution manifests itself in the following forms: the accelerated development of electronic computing technology, the widespread use of microprocessors; transition to resource- and energy-saving technologies, increasing the role of non-traditional energy sources; transition to new structural materials and a sharp improvement in the quality characteristics of traditional materials; industrial use of the latest achievements of traditional and non-traditional biology. The defining role in these processes is played by the formation of a global (global) information system. At the same time, the boundaries between various communication technologies and computer technologies are blurring, they are increasingly forming a single and integral information system.

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