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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE RESEARCH OF METHODS OF THE STATES' NATIONAL COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE DEFINITION AND THEIR POSITIONING IN FOREIGN MARKET

This article investigates the theories and concepts of foreign trade as a system of economic relations.

Based on a critical analysis of existing theories and concepts in the foreign trade, it is possible to identify the following trends of its development as a system of economic relations:

- mercantilists, within the structure of which it is possible to allocate the theory of the cash balance (W. Stafford, H. Skaruffi) and the theory of the trade balance (T. Mun, A. Syera, A. de Montchrestien);

- classical school of political economy (F. Quesnay, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, D. S. Mill);

- foundations of the modern theory based on the theory of comparative advantage and Factor-Price Equalization theorem, developed by E. Heckscher, B. Ohlin, and then supplemented by P. Samuelson and W. Stolper. This theory is based on the fact that trade is not only a mutually beneficial exchange, but also an instrument, which enables to reduce the gap of the country's

development in relation to other countries.

The analysis of methods for determining the national comparative advantages of the countries is provided. The features of the factor and the rating approach to evaluation of the comparative advantages and analysis of the changes of the country's position in the international market are determined.

Balassa method allows determining the country's revealed comparative advantage as the proportion of the country's exports that are of the class under consideration divided by the proportion of world exports that are of that class.

The author grounded the thesis of intensity of the growth of productivity in terms of reduction of production costs.

Accumulating capital, the country has the opportunity to increase its financial resources and using them purposefully, to acquire all major competitive advantage in capital-intensive industries.