

# РОЗДІЛ IV

## Світове господарство й міжнародні економічні відносини

UDC 339.986

Natalia Pavlikha,  
Iryna Kytsyuk,  
Clevis Gadinga

### International Economic Wars

The essence of International Economic Warfare, their causes, objectives, principles and consequences are analyzed in the article. Such common means of economic warfare as trade embargoes, boycotts, sanctions, tariff discrimination, the freezing of capital assets, the suspension of aid, the prohibition of investment are described in the article. The positive and negative effects of the international economic wars are defined at the paper.

**Key words:** International Economic Wars, embargo, boycott, sanctions, tariff discrimination, the freezing of capital assets, the suspension of aid, the prohibition of investment.

**Introduction.** In simple terms, war could be described as the absence of peace. It depicts a situation whereby people struggle to gain superiority over others. This struggle could be internal as well as international, that is, involving two or more states. In a situation where it is internal, it covers only within a Country. It is this notion that one would notice that war could stem to economic war. When one talks of economic war, this will mean the use of, or the threat to use, economic means against an adversary so as to weaken his economy. Economic warfare also includes the use of economic means to compel an adversary to change its policies or behavior or to undermine its ability to conduct normal relations with other countries. From our understanding of economic war, one could then derive International Economic War to eventually depict a situation in which countries use economic measures to gain a particular economic superiority over a particular country since there is a general agreement that the word «international» refers to dealings between two or more states or countries. It should also be noted that countries engaging in international economic warfare seek to weaken an adversary's economy by denying the adversary access to necessary physical, financial, and technological resources or by otherwise prohibiting its ability to benefit from trade, financial, and technological exchanges with other countries. A strategy also used by nations engaged in war. Some common means of economic warfare are trade embargoes, boycotts, sanctions, tariff discrimination, the freezing of capital assets, the suspension of aid, the prohibition of investment. To an extent, the cause of an international economic war could be to oblige a country to compel to certain international regulations. It's in this view that one could be tempted to think or say that such international economic war linked to some political or social motives. It should however be noted that, the purpose of this work is to give an attempt on what international economic wars are, how it has existed till our present day as well as its consequences.

**Results.** Depicting an example of an international economic war, this will aim at pointing at how international economic wars have manifested through the course of time and how they manifest again today.

Firstly, international economic war through the suspension financial aid and trade boycotts, one will point the case of North Korea and the United States of America with the suspension of financial aid to North Korea by the United States in a bid to compel North Korea to embrace the Nuclear disarmament program preached. At the same time, the United States of America boycotts trade with North Korea as she does not import or export produce to or from North Korea. Still in the domain of suspension of financial aid, the United States of America had also suspended financial assistance to most African Countries in the early

1990s in a bid to push these African countries to multipartism. Among these African countries was the Republic of Cameroon.

Another type of international economic warfare employed in the XX century was the embargo, sometimes total and sometimes restricted to strategic goods (at times, these embargoes are on goods essential for military purposes). During the Cold War, for example, the United States and its allies attempted to deny the Soviet Union and its allies access to computers, telecommunications equipment, and other technologies of high economic and military value. There had also been a decades-long embargo on Cuba under Fidel Castro and by the United States of America and this was in an attempt to oust Fidel Castro from power. It should be noted that the effectiveness of an international economic depends on a certain number of factors among which, the capacity of the adversary to produce the restricted goods internally or to acquire them from other countries. The United States of America international economic war on Cuba and against Fidel Castro was however not felt due to increased trade between Cuba and Mexico, Canada and Western Europe. One might think that an International economic war runs without a cost. Though it's relatively inexpensive compared to military engagements, it incurs some cost on the initiating country. For example, the United States of America paid higher for goods which could not be imported more cheaply from Cuba as at the same time, the United State of America's businesses were denied of access to the Cuban market.

Another form of international economic war is the use of trade sanctions. Trade sanctions which generally take the form of import tariffs or duties are trade penalties imposed by a country or group of countries on a country or group of countries. In most cases, these trade sanctions arise from an unresolved trade policy. Trade sanctions could also be identified as the unfair protection of certain export goods. In international economics, trade sanctions are used by many countries and in most cases, by larger countries on smaller countries. Trade sanctions as an international economic war can be used as a coercive measure to achieve certain goals related to trade and they are also used as an alternative weapon instead of going to war so as to achieve a particular desired outcome. It should however be noted that, while embargoes and boycotts are a discriminating economic instrument in international economic war, trade sanctions come in as a punishment on a nation for engaging in certain actions which could be political or economic and also as a means to give economic advantages to a home or regional industry. It's in this line that one will notice some prominent cases of trade sanctions like the United Nation (UN) imposed economic sanctions upon Iraq after the first Gulf war as an attempt to make the Iraqi government co-operate with the United Nations weapons inspectors' monitoring of Iraq's weapon program. These sanctions were quoted as being unusually stringent in that very little trade goods were allowed in or out of Iraq during the sanction period. The sanctions were not lifted until May 2003, after the government of Saddam Hussein was overthrown. Another example of a trade sanction as a weapon in international economic war is a United Nations sanction imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 in 1999 against all AL-Qaeda and Taliban associated individuals. The cornerstone of the sanction is a consolidated list of persons maintained by the Security Council. All nations are obliged to freeze bank accounts and other financial instruments controlled by or used for the benefit of anyone on the list. Again, the 2002 United States of America Steel Tariff was placed by the United States of America on steel to protect its industry from foreign producers such as China and Russia. The World Trade Organization (WTO) ruled that the tariffs were illegal. The European Union threatened retaliatory tariffs on a range of US goods that would mainly affect swing states. The US government then removed the steel tariffs in early 2004. In Africa, there is a free circulation of goods within the «CEMAC» (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa States) zone. There is a trade sanction of tariffs on goods from outside the «CEMAC».

Prohibition of investment is a form of international economic war which a country can use when it's involved in an international economic war. Prohibition of investment has to do with a situation whereby a country does not allow another country to carry out economic investment in a country. Like in most international economic wars, the motivation for a prohibition of investment could range from political, and will come as a result of a rift existing between the two or more countries involved, as a result of such rift, the countries involved, not wanting to give an advantage of any sort to it's opponent, could extend the rift to the economic domain. It should be noted that prohibition of investment does not only give a blow to the receiving country but to international economic investor. Nowadays, prohibition of investment is rarely used as countries seek international investments which will help stimulate or stir up the economy of the receiving country and also help solve some economic problems like unemployment. Prohibition of investment can also exist only in a particular economic situation or condition in a country. Such prohibition was executed by

Colonel Gaddafi of Libya when he nationalized the Libyan oil sector, making it impossible for internationals to invest in the sector. In nationalizing the sector, he turned some already existing oil firms in Libya, like the British Petroleum, to a Libyan company. The United Nation Security Council (UNSC) had also launched an international economic war against Saddam Hussein of Iraq following Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. Among this international economic war against Iraq, a sanction like trade investments in Iraq was generally prohibited. The tight control over their economy made it difficult or even impossible for the countries of the west to invest in the Soviet Union during the Cold War. This tight control over the economy largely accounts for the little foreign investment in the former Soviet Union. Colonel Gaddafi had also launched an international economic law by prohibiting trade with Switzerland through the supply of crude oil when Colonel Gaddafi's son and daughter in law were arrested in Switzerland over the diplomatic dispute between Switzerland and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during 2008 to 2010. In prohibiting trade with Switzerland, Colonel Gaddafi reacted by shutting down local subsidiaries of Swiss companies Nestle and ABB in Libya and drawing about 5 billion dollars from his Swiss bank accounts.

Worth mentioning as another form of international economic war is trade discrimination. This has to do with not giving the same trade advantages to all other countries. This is a more common case where countries group themselves to form regional international organizations. In Africa for example, one will see an example of the trade discrimination through a regional international organization like «CEMAC» in French (COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE ET MONETAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE) and in English, the equivalent will be, ECONOMIC AND MONETARY COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL AFRICAN STATE. This is an international regional organization, which regroups Central African countries or states, within which, there is a free circulation of goods and services. In other words, there is a tariff free policy on good produced and commercialized within these countries. Any other goods or a service from a neighboring or non-member states, such policy is not applied as they witness an economic tariff application.

**Conclusions and recommendations.** It is worth mentioning, just like any other war or thing, an International Economic War does not go without repercussions, consequences or effects. While these repercussions or consequences or effects could be viewed as positive and negative, it touches all the countries involved, that is, both the country applying the international economic war as well as the country targeted. The general tendency is that, a country tends to have international economic affairs only with those countries it stands at saving some extra (Dollars). So saying, imposing International economic restrictions or launching an international economic war against a country will incur more cost on the emitting country. For example, the United States of America paid or spent more for goods it could not import from Cuba during the decade embargo on Cuba. When Libya, under Colonel Gaddafi experienced an embargo on its oil from the western world, they paid more for the produce which they couldn't import from Libya. All the same, the receiving country also suffers from lack or insufficient foreign goods and services. The Soviet Union suffered from the absence of more sophisticated electronic devices from the Western bloc during the Cold War era. Iraq under Saddam Hussein also suffered an embargo from the Western world, a situation which affected the country's Gross Domestic Product and food shortage in the country. Major developments in certain fields in a country are also hampered when there is a restriction on financial aid to a country. International Economic War as it should be known could also arise from war at the end of which, the defeated country is imposed some economic sanctions which it must comply to.

By and large, an international economic war is not always the best resort as there are of course other kinds of war and it should be noted that no matter the kind of war involved, the soul aim is Economic which will be gain a particular Economic Superiority or Control over a said Country.

#### *Sources and literature*

1. Global Economic Warfare [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://globaleconomicwarfare.com/>
2. The global economic war [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/the-global-economic-war>
3. Economic War [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : <http://theeconomiccollapseblog.com/archives/economic-war>
4. Economic Warfare [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access : [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic\\_warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_warfare)

**Павліха Наталія, Кицюк Ірина, Гадінга Клевів.** *Міжнародні економічні війни.* У статті розглянуто сутність, причини, цілі, принципи та наслідки міжнародних економічних воєн. Охарактеризовано такі засоби економічної війни, як торговельні ембарго, бойкот, санкції, тарифна дискримінація, заморожування капіталь-

них активів, припинення допомоги, заборона на інвестиції. Визначено позитивні та негативні наслідки міжнародних економічних воєн.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародні економічні війни, ембарго, бойкот, санкції, тарифна дискримінація, заморожування капітальних активів, припинення допомоги, заборона на інвестиції.

**Павлиха Наталя, Кицюк Ирина, Гадинга Клевис. Международные экономические войны.** В статье рассмотрены сущность, причины, цели, принципы и последствия международных экономических войн. Охарактеризованы такие средства экономической войны как торговые эмбарго, бойкот, санкции, тарифная дискриминация, замораживание капитальных активов, прекращение помощи, запрет на инвестиции. Определены положительные и отрицательные последствия международных экономических войн.

**Ключевые слова:** международные экономические войны, эмбарго, бойкот, санкции, тарифная дискриминация, замораживание капитальных активов, прекращение помощи, запрет на инвестиции.

Submitted to the editorial Board  
11.04.2013

УДК [658:338.47]:339

**Андрій Сищук**

### **Транспортна логістика як умова ефективного ведення міжнародного бізнесу**

Міжнародний бізнес – одна із рушійних сил економічної глобалізації. Це виявляється в поширенні підприємницької діяльності за межі національної економіки. Управління міжнародним бізнесом здійснюється в різноманітних сферах, серед яких дедалі вагомніше місце займає менеджмент логістики як організаційний процес формування й управління системою обслуговування різних сегментів світового ринку. Менеджмент логістики включає управління постачанням, внутрішньовиробничу логістику та логістику збуту (розподілу). У кожній із вказаних підсистем представлена транспортна логістика, яка є своєрідним інтегруючим началом у загальній системі логістики. В Україні розвиток та ефективність ведення міжнародного бізнесу значною мірою визначатимуться освоєнням методів управління міжнародною транспортною логістикою, що передбачає дослідження її змісту та особливостей.

**Ключові слова:** логістична система, транспортна логістика, міжнародний бізнес.

**Постановка наукової проблеми та її значення.** Загострення конкурентної боротьби на світових ринках товарів і послуг обумовлює пошук шляхів підвищення ефективності міжнародного бізнесу українських підприємств. Одним із них є використання менеджменту міжнародної транспортної логістики, становлення якої відбувається в Україні. Це передбачає дослідження місця транспортної логістики в системі менеджменту, обґрунтування заходів її використання для зміцнення конкурентних позицій українських суб'єктів господарювання.

**Аналіз досліджень цієї проблеми.** Питання транспортної логістики в контексті міжнародного бізнесу та євроінтеграційних процесів ґрунтовно досліджували українські вчені (І. Г. Смирнов, В. С. Новицький, С. В. Крикавський, А. Г. Кальченко, Н. В. Рум'янцев, Є. Т. Скорик, О. М. Тридід й інші), які розглядали цю проблему, ґрунтуючись на досвіді країн із розвинутою ринковою економікою. Тому перед вітчизняними фахівцями постають завдання оцінки доцільності впровадження та визначення ступеня адаптації цього досвіду стосовно практики зовнішньоекономічної діяльності українських підприємств.

**Мета статті** – дослідження ролі транспортної логістики як важливої умови ефективного ведення міжнародного бізнесу українськими підприємствами. Для реалізації зазначеної мети потрібно розв'язати такі **завдання:** дослідити теоретичні засади міжнародної транспортної логістики в системі міжнародного менеджменту; структурувати наявну нормативно-правову базу розвитку міжнародної транспортної логістики в ЄС та Україні; розглянути основні напрями транспортно-логістичної стратегії Європейського Союзу та перспективи їх урахування в розвитку транспортно-логістичної системи України.