INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE WORLD TRADE SYSTEM: GLOBALIZATION CONTEXT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Alona Zahorodnia[1], Yana Koval[2]

[1]*PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of International Relations and Political Consulting, Institute of Law and Public Relations, Open International University of Human Development "Ukraine", Kyiv, Ukraine, e-mail: akinterdep@ukr.net, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2741-1953*

[2]*PhD (Public administration), associate professor, associate professor of the department of international management, State University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, Ukraine, e-mail: koval_y.s@ukr.net, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6578-2996*

Citation:
Zahorodnia, A., & Koval, Y. (2025). Institutional Framework for Public Administration in the World Trade System: Globalization Context and Socio-Economic Challenges. *Public Administration and Law Review*, (2(22), 26–36. https://doi.org/10.36690/2674-5216-2025-2-26-36

Received: May 22, 2025
Approved: June 28, 2025
Published: June 30, 2025

Abstract. *World trade is a powerful engine of economic development that has become a symbol of globalization in recent decades. However, the glitter of unimpeded movement of goods and capital conceals complex challenges that call into question the fairness and stability of the current world order. Globalization, which promised equal opportunities for all, is actually creating a gap between rich and poor countries, increasing social inequality and causing new forms of economic vulnerability. The institutional framework for public administration in the world trade system faces a number of challenges due to increased globalization, the dynamics of international markets, and socio-economic transformations. The lack of effective institutional mechanisms and the inconsistency of public policy with current global trends threaten the stability of national economies and their ability to integrate into the world trading system. In particular, the issues of reconciling the interests of various governance entities and ensuring transparency of trade processes remain relevant. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of theoretical foundations and practical aspects of international trade in the context of globalization of the world economy. The author reveals the historical transformation of approaches to understanding the benefits of international exchange - from mercantilism to modern integrated models that take into account technological innovations, digitalization and the role of transnational corporations. Particular attention is paid to the classification of the main types of international trade, including trade in goods, services, capital, technology, labor and intellectual property. Current trends in the development of world trade, such as globalization, regionalization, digital transformation, and greening of the economy, are highlighted. The authors analyzes the preconditions of globalization processes, their impact on the structure of the world market and the threats that accompany the strengthening of global integration. The authors suggests ways to address the negative effects of globalization by strengthening the role of states, supporting developing countries, and ensuring fair participation in international exchange.*

Keywords: *world trade, globalization, socio-economic challenges, institutional framework, open market policy, digital transformation, economic security.*

JEL Classification: F13, F53, H11, F60, O19
Formulas: 0; fig.: 0; table: 3; bibl.: 20

Introduction. The development of international trade dates back to the XVI-XVIII centuries in the process of the emergence of the world market, which led to the formation of the modern economy. International trade is a means of developing specialization and increasing productivity of resources, which, in turn, leads to an increase in total production. Thus, the state's participation in international trade allows for the efficient use of available national resources, improvement of enterprises through international competition, and accumulation of capital from export earnings, which can then be used for industrial development and meeting the needs of the population.

Today, globalization is actively developing, playing an important role in the development of the world economy and international relations in general. This process of cultural, economic, political, and religious unification of countries is changing the structure of the world economy - in fact, a single network market economy is being formed, which leads to a reduction in the national sovereignty of individual states.

The views of political scientists, economists and other experts on globalization vary: some see it as a tool for further economic progress, while others see it as a serious threat to the global economy.

The growth of trade in goods, capital, and services contributes to the formation of sustainable trade and economic ties, the removal of barriers in international relations, and the emergence of new trade associations. It is the interconnection of these factors that determines the relevance of the research topic.

Literature review. The issue of institutional support for public administration in the field of world trade is widely covered in the scientific literature, especially in the context of globalization transformations and sustainable development challenges.

According to D. North, institutions play a key role in shaping the rules of the game in the economy, reducing transaction costs and ensuring stability in the interaction of market participants. He believes that effective institutions create the preconditions for the development of market relations and international trade under conditions of uncertainty (North, 2000).

Rodrik P. emphasizes that globalization creates an imbalance between national sovereignty and global economic mechanisms. The author believes that states should adapt their public administration institutions to maintain control over social policy in an open economy (Rodrik, 2011).

Stiglitz J. emphasizes the need to reform global trade institutions (in particular, the WTO), which, in his opinion, do not sufficiently take into account the interests of developing countries. He believes that institutional asymmetry is a source of socio-economic inequality in world trade (Stiglitz, 2003).

Brooks T. discusses the role of governments in ensuring the resilience of global supply chains. He believes that public administration should be focused on flexibility and strategic planning, taking into account global risks (pandemics, wars, climate disasters) (Brooks, 2020).

Among Ukrainian researchers, Kuzmin O. believes that Ukraine's integration into the global trading system requires improving the institutional structure of public administration, especially in the areas of customs, technical regulation, and support for exporters (Kuzmin, 2016).

Lukinov I. emphasizes that in the context of globalization instability, the ability of state institutions to respond to socio-economic challenges comes to the fore, in particular through mechanisms to support domestic producers, export diversification and digitalization of foreign trade (Lukinov, 2014).

Chumachenko M. believes that one of the key problems of modern public administration in Ukraine is the fragmentation of institutional policy and weak coordination between government agencies, which reduces the effectiveness of foreign economic regulation (Chumachenko, 2020).

However, the issue of institutional foundations of public administration in the world trade system in the context of globalization and socio-economic challenges is not sufficiently studied and requires more specificity.

Aims. The purpose of the study is to comprehensively analyze the institutional framework of public administration in the world trade system, taking into account the impact of globalization processes and socio-economic challenges, as well as to develop recommendations for improving the efficiency of state regulation in the context of modern transformations of the international trade environment.

Methodology. The research used a combination of general scientific and special methods, in particular: analytical method - to study the theoretical foundations of the functioning of public administration institutions in the field of world trade; systemic approach - for a comprehensive analysis of the relationships between the institutional structure of management, globalization processes and socio-economic factors; comparative analysis method - to compare models of public administration in international trade in different countries and integration associations; structural and functional method - to study the role of institutions in ensuring effective regulation of international trade; induction and deduction - to form conclusions based on empirical data and theoretical provisions; expert assessment - to interpret modern challenges and risks in the field of global trade governance; statistical analysis - to substantiate conclusions based on macroeconomic and institutional indicators.

Results. In today's context of intensifying globalization processes, the world trade system is undergoing profound transformations, which requires a rethinking of the role of public administration institutions. The effectiveness of state regulation in the field of international trade increasingly depends on the ability of institutions to adapt to dynamic socio-economic challenges and to ensure a balance between national interests and global economic obligations.

In this context, the issue of institutional support for foreign trade as a key instrument of economic growth and integration into the global market is of particular importance. The formation of an effective system of public administration of foreign trade is a prerequisite for strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy and its resilience to external shocks. At the same time, foreign trade is one of the oldest forms of international economic relations (Demchenko, 2024). Its development has been accompanied by the formation of relevant theories that have explained in different ways the benefits and feasibility of countries' participation in international exchange (Table 1).

The first significant concepts were the ideas of mercantilism that prevailed in the 16th and 17th centuries. Representatives of this school believed that the wealth of a state is measured by the amount of gold and silver it has. Accordingly, the main goal of foreign trade is to achieve a positive trade balance, i.e., the advantage of exports over imports. The mercantilists believed that the state should actively intervene in the economy, limiting imports and encouraging exports.

Table 1. Evolution of Trade Theories

Theory/Model	Key Proponents	Core Idea
Mercantilism	16th–17th century economists	Maximize gold/silver via trade surplus
Absolute Advantage	Adam Smith	Specialize in goods with absolute efficiency
Comparative Advantage	David Ricardo	Specialize based on opportunity costs
Heckscher-Ohlin Model	Heckscher & Ohlin	Trade based on factor endowments
Product Life Cycle Theory	Raymond Vernon	Trade evolves with product development stage
Modern Theories	Various (e.g., Krugman, Porter)	Include innovation, tech, and globalization impacts

Source: systematized by the author

In the eighteenth century, a new school emerged - the classical theory of international trade, which was founded by Adam Smith. He proposed the concept of absolute advantage, according to which countries should specialize in the production of those goods in which they have an absolute advantage - that is, they can produce at lower costs than others. In this case, trade is beneficial for both parties, as it allows them to increase overall production efficiency (Onyshchenko, 2018).

The theory of comparative advantage proposed by David Ricardo was further developed. It proves that even if one of the countries has absolute advantages in the production of all goods, the exchange can still be profitable. The key is to specialize in the production of goods where its comparative costs are lower than those of other countries. This theory is the basis for the classical model of international trade.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, neoclassical models emerged, including the Heckscher-Ohlin model, which explains the structure of international trade based on the availability of certain factors of production (labor, capital, land). According to this model, countries export those goods for which they have a surplus of factors and import those for which they have a deficit. However, further research has revealed deviations from this model in the real world (in particular, Leontief's paradox), which has stimulated the emergence of alternative theories. Among them are theories that take into account market size, production scale, technological advantages, innovation, marketing, brand, quality, etc.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the theory of the product life cycle (Raymond Vernon) became widespread, according to which the production and export of goods moves depending on the stage of their development - from innovative countries to countries with lower costs.

In the modern period, theorists are increasingly taking into account globalization processes, the impact of transnational corporations, digital technologies and the network economy as new factors shaping world trade.

World trade covers a wide range of economic activities related to the exchange of goods, services, capital, and technology between countries. According to the nature of transactions and objects of exchange, there are several main types of international trade (Table 2).

Table 2. Main Types of International Trade

Type of Trade	Description
Trade in Goods	Exchange of tangible goods like raw materials and finished products
Trade in Services	Exchange of services like banking, tourism, education
Trade in Technology and Licenses	Transfer of patents, software, know-how
Capital Trade	Cross-border financial flows such as investments and loans
Labor Trade	Labor migration as a form of economic exchange
Trade in Intellectual Property	Sale/licensing of copyrights, trademarks, brands

Source: systematized by the author

1. Trade in goods (material trade) is the most common form of international trade, covering the exchange of agricultural, industrial, energy, raw materials, finished goods, etc. Such trade is the basis of the balance of payments in most countries. It includes exports (exports of goods) and imports (imports of goods).

2. Trade in services (intangible trade) - this type covers the international exchange of services, such as transportation, tourism, banking, insurance, education, consulting, information, communication, digital, etc. Every year, the share of trade in services in the overall structure of international trade is growing, due to the development of information technology and the digitalization of the economy.

3. Trade in technology and licenses - this type of trade involves the transfer of rights to use patents, inventions, technological processes, software, know-how, etc. It is especially common among developed countries and transnational corporations.

4. Capital trade - involves the movement of financial resources between countries in the form of investments (direct and portfolio), loans, and credits. Such trade is connected with international financial markets and institutions.

5. Labor trade (labor migration) - although not always directly considered as trade, labor migration is also an element of international economic exchange, especially within globalized economies. It affects labor supply and demand, wages, and the transfer of technology and experience.

6. Trade in intellectual property - in modern conditions, the importance of copyrights, trademarks, and brands is growing, which often become the subject of international agreements, sales, and franchising (Vivona, Clausen, & Gullmark, 2024).

Thus, global trade covers not only physical goods but also a wide range of intangible assets and services. The diversity of forms and directions of international trade necessitates flexible regulation, participation in international organizations, and adaptation of national legislation to global market conditions.

In the 21st century, international trade continues to develop dynamically under the influence of both traditional economic factors and new global processes, including digitalization, geopolitical changes and environmental challenges. Both the structure of trade and its geography are changing, and the role of new technologies and global value chains is growing.

One of the key trends is the intensification of globalization. The global economy is becoming increasingly integrated, leading to an increase in exports and imports of goods and services. Transnational corporations are actively involved in these processes, forming supply, production, and distribution networks in different countries (Kosheleva, 2024).

Digital platforms and innovative technologies play a significant role in the development of international trade. E-commerce, automation, artificial intelligence, and blockchain are changing the classic models of logistics, contracting, and payments. As a result, international trade is becoming faster, more convenient, and more affordable, even for small and medium-sized businesses.

Another trend is the regionalization of trade relations. Within the framework of regional integration associations (EU, USMCA, ASEAN, etc.), internal trade is deepening, while protectionist measures are growing at the global level.

There is also a growing focus on sustainable development and the green economy. The Climate Agreement (Paris Agreement), decarbonization policies, and control of CO_2 emissions are increasingly influencing the structure of trade. Countries are focusing on environmentally friendly technologies, carbon regulation, and certification of goods according to green standards (Karpa, 2023).

Forecasts by international organizations, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), the IMF, and the World Bank, indicate further growth in global trade, albeit with periodic slowdowns due to global crises (such as the COVID-19 pandemic or geopolitical conflicts).

In the future, competition is expected to intensify, the need to adapt to rapid technological changes, and a shift in focus from quantitative trade indicators to quality, ethics, and sustainability of trade relations.

In addition, in the modern world, globalization has become a powerful factor shaping economic, political, social and cultural processes. It has a significant impact on the nature of international trade, economic relations between states, transnational businesses, and the functioning of the global market in general. The global economy is transforming into a single integrated space where state borders are less and less constraining the movement of goods, capital, information and labor.

Globalization stimulates competition, innovation, the spread of new technologies, and widens access to goods and services. At the same time, this process is not unambiguous: it is accompanied by a number of risks and an uneven distribution of benefits among countries, regions, and social groups. Globalization affects not only the economy, but also political relations, cultural identity, and the information space, so its impact on the development of world trade requires a systematic analysis. In this context, it is especially important to study the preconditions of globalization processes, their positive and negative effects, as well as possible ways to respond to the challenges they pose (Santeramo, & Lamonaca, 2022).

Globalization is not an instantaneous or accidental phenomenon - it emerged on the basis of many objective processes and trends that have been forming in the global economy for a long time. Its formation and development are conditioned by economic, technological, political and social prerequisites (Table 3).

1. Development of international trade and financial markets - growing volumes of exports and imports of goods and services between countries have become the basis for deeper integration of economies. Trade liberalization, reduction of customs

barriers, and participation in international economic organizations (WTO, IMF, World Bank, etc.) have created conditions for the free movement of goods and capital.

2. Scientific and technological progress and development of information technology - the introduction of new technologies in the field of transport, communications, and IT has significantly reduced the time and space boundaries between countries. Global communications, the Internet, and digital platforms have created new opportunities for cooperation, coordination, and trade.

3. Internationalization of production - multinational companies with production facilities in different countries are actively forming global value chains. This contributes to the transfer of part of production to regions with lower costs and the integration of local economies into the global economy.

4. Political changes and openness of national economies - the collapse of the USSR, liberalization of the economies of Eastern Europe, and China's active integration into international markets have created a new multipolar economic space. Political stability in a number of regions also contributed to globalization.

5. Growth of consumer demand and cultural convergence - globalization also has a cultural component: unification of lifestyles, consumer standards, and information space facilitates the adaptation of goods and services to different markets and expands the potential trade field (Kiforenko, 2022).

Table 3. Prerequisites of Globalization

Prerequisite	Impact
Development of International Trade and Finance	Liberalization of trade, integration of economies
Technological Progress	Faster global communication and transport
Internationalization of Production	Creation of global value chains
Political Changes	Economic openness and multipolarity
Growth of Consumer Demand and Cultural Convergence	Standardization of consumption, expansion of markets

Source: systematized by the author

All these prerequisites have created the basis for the current stage of globalization, when the economies of countries have become so interdependent that none of them can develop in isolation from global trends. As with any global process, globalization has both positive and negative aspects, including in the global economy. Despite the obvious advantages of globalization, it has caused a number of problems that may threaten the stable development of international economic relations.

In today's environment, the functioning of the world trade system is increasingly complicated by the impact of globalization processes, which are accompanied by a number of acute socio-economic challenges. These challenges require a review of traditional mechanisms of public administration and strengthening the institutional capacity of states (Table 4).

Table 4. Challenges of Globalization for Public Administration

Challenge	Implication
Socioeconomic Inequality	Need for inclusive regulation
Vulnerability to Global Shocks	Development of resilient systems
Environmental Issues	Integration of sustainability in trade
Digital Divide	Formulation of digital policies
Geo-economic Instability	More flexible trade governance
Demographic Challenges	Adaptation of labor and migration policies

Source: systematized by the author

One of the key challenges is the growth of socioeconomic inequality both between and within countries. While the openness of economies to global markets creates favorable conditions for the development of innovative and export-oriented sectors, it also deepens structural inequality and increases the vulnerability of certain social groups. As a result, there is a growing public demand for effective regulation of foreign economic activity that combines economic efficiency and social justice (Stokes, 2018).

Another important factor is the increased vulnerability to global economic shocks. Export-oriented economies are heavily dependent on global conditions, which can cause crises in times of instability. The COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, the energy crisis, and geopolitical tensions have been striking examples of such shocks. These factors highlight the need to develop an adaptive, resilient public administration model that is resistant to external threats.

Equally important are environmental challenges that directly affect regulatory policy in the field of international trade. The depletion of natural resources, climate change, and increasing requirements for environmental standards from global partners are forcing states to revise trade strategies and integrate the principles of sustainable development into public administration policies (Vasyliev, 2023).

In addition, unequal access to digital technologies and the development of e-commerce exacerbate the digital divide, which limits the opportunities of countries that do not have adequate digital infrastructure. In such circumstances, the role of public administration institutions is to formulate digital policy, ensure cybersecurity, and support the digital transformation of the foreign trade environment.

Geo-economic instability should also be taken into account, which is manifested in the growth of protectionist sentiments, trade wars, sanctions pressure, and fragmentation of international economic relations. This creates new risks for export-oriented economies and requires more flexible and proactive public administration in the field of foreign trade. Demographic challenges and migration processes that affect the labor market, consumer demand, and social systems constitute a separate block. These phenomena require public institutions to develop integration strategies and socio-economic adaptation of migrants, especially in the context of trade relations and transnational mobility.

Thus, the socio-economic challenges of our time require public administration not only to modernize the institutional structure, but also to actively search for new mechanisms for regulating foreign trade relations focused on long-term sustainability, equity and strategic adaptability in a globalized world.

One of the main problems is that the benefits of globalization are distributed extremely unevenly. Economically developed countries benefit the most. In developing countries, globalization often has negative consequences: the destruction of traditional ways of life, reduced competitiveness of local production, increased unemployment, and increased social inequality (Lytvynenko, & Lytvynenko, 2022).

In addition, globalization contributes to the loss of national sovereignty. Decision-making in key areas of the economy and finance is increasingly dependent on international organizations and transnational corporations, which leads to a decrease in the control of states over their own economies.

The growing interdependence of the economies of different countries increases the risk of crisis spreading. If an economic crisis occurs in one country, it is easily transmitted to others through financial, trade, and other ties, which threatens to cause global crises.

Another problem is increased competition. Due to globalization, small and medium-sized enterprises are forced to compete with transnational corporations that have much greater resources. This often leads to the displacement of local businesses from the market.

Globalization also promotes cultural unification, displacement of traditional cultures, languages, and customs, which in the long run can lead to the loss of national identity.

Discussion. We can highlight the advantages of globalization in the field of public management of world trade, despite the associated risks and challenges, it opens up a number of important advantages for states in the field of public management of foreign trade and the formation of institutional capacity:

1. Expanding access to international markets - globalization processes contribute to the reduction of trade barriers, harmonization of standards and creation of conditions for more active participation of countries in world trade. This opens up new opportunities for exports, diversification of the economy and growth of incomes.

2. Attracting foreign investment and technology transfer - openness of trade policy in the context of globalization stimulates the inflow of foreign direct investment, which has a positive impact on the development of infrastructure, innovative sectors and modernization of production.

3. Spreading institutional practices and standards of "good governance" - integration into the international trading system contributes to the implementation of better management approaches, increasing transparency, accountability and efficiency of the public sector in accordance with the requirements of international organizations (in particular, the WTO, OECD, World Bank).

4. Increasing the competitiveness of national economies - global competition stimulates states to reform the institutional environment, deregulation, simplify business procedures and improve state policy in the field of trade.

5. Deepening international cooperation and integration - through global value chains, states are involved in specialized stages of production, which strengthens economic interdependence, and therefore stimulates dialogue and coordination at the interstate level.

6. Strengthening the analytical and strategic potential of public administration - in a globalized environment, state institutions are forced to operate with a large amount of data, assess international trends and form long-term policies taking into account global risks and opportunities. This increases the professional level of management decisions (Melnyk, & Konrad, 2017).

Thus, globalization, despite its advantages, also carries serious threats. In this regard, there is a need to develop effective mechanisms for regulating and adapting economies to new global conditions. Globalization is an objective process that inevitably affects the world economy. However, given the numerous challenges and threats it poses, there is a need to develop and implement effective regulatory measures that would minimize negative consequences and ensure the sustainable development of world trade.

One of the most important tasks is to ensure a fair distribution of the benefits of globalization. This involves supporting developing countries by providing access to technology, credit resources, investments, as well as simplifying the conditions for participation in international trade. The implementation of technical and financial assistance programs, technology transfer will help strengthen their economies and increase competitiveness.

It is also necessary to strengthen the role of nation states in regulating economic processes. Despite the growing role of international institutions and corporations, it is the state that should act as a guarantor of economic security, protect national producers, ensure social justice and comply with environmental standards.

It is important to support small and medium-sized businesses, which suffer the most from global competition. This is possible by creating a favorable investment climate, providing tax benefits, simplifying regulatory procedures and access to financial resources. To prevent cultural unification, national identity should be protected through support for culture, education, language and traditions. Developing national content, promoting local brands and products can ensure cultural sustainability in a globalized environment (Góes, & Bekkers, 2022).

In the face of environmental threats, the implementation of the principles of sustainable development is of particular importance. Compliance with environmental standards, reduction of harmful emissions, efficient use of natural resources should become an integral part of international trade. In addition, the transparency of the activities of international organizations (such as the WTO, IMF, World Bank) should be increased and equal access to decision-making should be ensured for all participants in the international market.

All these measures should be aimed at achieving a balance between the economic efficiency of globalization and social justice, preserving the sovereignty of states and protecting cultural and environmental values.

Conclusions. The main task facing government structures today is to ensure that globalization becomes a positive factor for all peoples of the world. This is due to the fact that, although globalization opens up wide opportunities, its benefits are currently used quite unevenly, and its costs are distributed unevenly. It is necessary to recognize that developing countries and countries with economies in transition face particular challenges in implementing measures to address this major challenge. That is why globalization can only be fully inclusive and equitable through a large-scale and sustained effort to build a shared future based on our common humanity in all its diversity. This effort must include policies and measures at the global level that take into account the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and that are designed and implemented with their effective participation.

In general, the emerging system of intergovernmental structures lags behind the needs caused by the rapid development of economic globalization. This does not allow for the effective use of its positive results and the ability to confront all its challenges.

This is primarily about the need to create effective mechanisms to combat poverty and unemployment, to reduce the gap in the living standards of the population of individual countries and regions of the world, to optimize demographic processes and preserve the environment, to prevent environmental and man-made disasters, and to prevent military actions.

Author contributions. The authors contributed equally.

Disclosure statement. The authors do not have any conflict of interest.

References:

1. North, D. C. (2000), *Institutions, institutional change and economic performance* (O. Shcherban, Trans.). Kyiv: Osnovy.
2. Rodrik, D. (2011), *The globalization paradox: Democracy and the future of the world economy.* New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company.
3. Stiglitz, J. E. (2003), *Globalization and its discontents*. Kyiv: Osnovy.
4. Brooks, T. (2020), *Global trade and public policy: Resilience in the age of uncertainty. London,* UK: Routledge.
5. Kuzmin, O. Ye. (2016), *Management of foreign economic activity development.* Lviv: Lviv Polytechnic Publishing House.
6. Lukinov, I. I. (2014) Globalization: The Ukrainian dimension: Monograph. Kyiv: Naukova Dumka.
7. Chumachenko, M. H. (2020), *Institutional aspects of regulation of foreign economic activity in Ukraine.* Kharkiv: Simon Kuznets KhNEU.
8. Demchenko, O. O. (2024), "The essence of public administration in the field of foreign trade", *Problems of Modern Transformations: Law, Public Administration and Administration,* №12(2), pp. 1–15. DOI: https://doi.org/10.54929/2786-5746-2024-12-02-08.
9. Onyshchenko, V. (2018), *"Methodological discourse of international economic partnership", Foreign Trade: Economics, Finance, Law*, №5, pp. 19–31.
10. Horenko, Y. (2024), "Public administration in the context of globalization", *Public Administration and Regional Development*, №24, pp. 12–24. DOI: https://doi.org/10.34132/pard2024.24.10.
11. Vivona, R., Clausen, T. H., & Gullmark, P. (2024), "Public sector entrepreneurship: An integrative review", *Small Business Economics,* №62(1), pp. 1–24. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-024-00965-5.
12. Kosheleva, L. S. (2024), "Global trends in the development of public administration and the socialization of the economy", *Public Administration: Concepts, Paradigms, Development, Improvement,* №(9), pp. 47–63. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31470/2786-6246-2024-9-47-63.
13. Karpa, M. (2023), "Conventional norms of public administration in the customs sphere of the EU: Implementation in Ukraine", *Public Administration: Concepts, Paradigms, Development, Improvement,* №3, pp. 32–40. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31470/2786-6246-2023-3-32-40.
14. Santeramo, F. G., & Lamonaca, E. (2022), The effects of non-tariff measures on agri-food trade: A review and meta-analysis of empirical evidence. URL: https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.06323.
15. Kiforenko, O. (2022), "The institutional component in the public administration of international trade: A comparative analysis", *Public Policy and Administration*, №21(2), pp. 100–122.
16. Stokes, D. (2018), "Trump, American hegemony and the future of the liberal international order", *International Affairs*, №94(1), pp. 133–150.
17. Vasyliev, S. V. (2023), "Concepts of legal globalization". *Scientific Notes. Series: Law,* №(14), pp. 12–17. URL: https://pravo.cusu.edu.ua/index.php/pravo/article/view/288/291.
18. Lytvynenko, A. O., & Lytvynenko, O. D. (2022), "International trade in the context of digitalization of the global economy", *Internauka: Economic Sciences*, (9), 23–31.
19. Melnyk, T., & Konrad, Y. (2017), Integration of national enterprises into international production networks. V*isnyk of Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics*, (5), 5–19.
20. Góes, C., & Bekkers, E. (2022), "The impact of geopolitical conflicts on trade, growth, and innovation". URL : https://arxiv.org/abs/2203.12173.