

Food safety is divided into chemical and sanitary-hygienic. Chemical safety is determined by the maximum permissible content of toxic chemicals in the product (or in their complete absence). Such substances for most food products are heavy metals (mercury, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, zinc, tin and iron, pesticides). Some food products allow some content of hormonal drugs and antibiotics (for example, in dairy and meat products), in fruit and vegetable products — nitrates, nitrites (in sausage and smoked meat), the presence of methyl alcohol (in vodka and alcoholic beverages), and other goods whose safety allows the presence of toxic substances.

Sanitary and hygienic safety of food products is assessed by the content of pathogenic microorganisms (for example, *Escherichia coli*, staphylococci, *Salmonella* and others), infection and contamination with parasites, insects, rodents, as well as the presence and degree of various biological damage. Biological damage can be both microbiological (rot, mold, etc.) and biological (violation of integrity) [2].

In conclusion, we want to emphasize that the problem of falsification of food products has always been and remains one of the main problems in the consumer market. Therefore, manufacturers must comply with all requirements and standards to protect people.

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2-е место по итогам работы секции

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CURRENT TRENDS IN WORLD TRADE DEVELOPMENT

World trade is the most common form of international economic relations. It means the exchange of a country with other countries through paid exports and imports of goods or services.

The *purpose* of the research is to reveal the current trends in the development of international trade, its structure and dynamics.

In the modern world community, international trade is becoming increasingly important for the economic development of countries and their regions. At the moment, world trade is becoming an important indicator

of economic growth, and in this regard, the dependence of countries on international trade is constantly increasing.

According to modern data, world trade is carried out according to commodity specialization as the exchange of finished products, machinery and equipment, raw materials, services and represents the aggregate trade turnover between the countries participating in the process.

According to Western economists, recent years can be called the period of the most effective development of world trade, since the end of the last century, there has been an annual growth in the value of world exports which is 7–10 % [1].

Modern trends in the development of international trade:

1. The role of developed countries and China in international trade is increasing.

2. The most important area of development of foreign trade is intra-company trade within TNCs.

3. There is a predominant development of trade in comparison with the branches of material production and the entire world economy as a whole.

4. Trade in services is expanding.

Dynamics of international trade:

1. Foreign trade is growing at a faster rate than the general rates of internal economic development of countries.

2. Export and import quotas of many countries have grown [2].

International trade structure is characterized by the following factors:

1. The commodity structure of world trade is changing: the share of ready-made products; the volume of international trade in chemical products increased; the share of international trade in commodities, fuels, and food is declining.

2. An important role in world trade is acquiring the export and import of services «invisible» exports (transport, tourism, banks and insurance companies, payments for patents, advertising revenues, training, healthcare). Decrease in exports of some traditional services (e.g. transport) [3].

Based on the above, we can conclude that world trade is the main link in a complex system of international relations and affects all types of international division of labor. World trade unites all countries of the world community into the international economic system.

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