

COMMERCIAL POLICY OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND INTEGRATION PROCESSES OF NORTH-EAST ASIA

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The termination of «Cold war» has aggravated contradictions of economic interests in the countries of the world.

The basic trading countries of the world strengthen the economic diplomacy to avoid economic problems. They also try to make trading system more transparent. It explains the increased interest for free trade agreements.

South Korea without minerals and technical base, but owing to only its external economic policy could reach essential economic growth. But in 1997 financial crisis has led to delay of rates of economic growth as world demand for the Korean goods has decreased. Intensification of trading conflicts leads to the conclusion of free trade agreements between the basic trading states and by that handicaps the Korean goods. The Republic of Korea considerably depends on export and any fluctuations of demand for the Korean goods in the world market are reflected in its economic growth.

The primary goal of a commercial policy of Republic Korea consists in formation of the stable regional market in NEA.