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E-COMMERCE AS AN ELEMENT OF THE GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM

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Nowadays, e-commerce is the fastest and most convenient way to trade for both sellers and buyers. More and more people are choosing simple and time-saving ways to buy or sell a product. E-commerce is spreading to different areas of the world market every day. Practicality is achieved by reducing staff costs, rent and other factors (E-commerce, 2021; Lesidrenska, S., & Dicke, P., 2012).

Recent research clearly shows that e-commerce is now shaping the way people shop. The e-commerce market has gained great popularity among Western countries, including Europe and the United States. The current trend of e-commerce is encouraging companies to shift the traditional business model, which focuses on "standardized products, a homogeneous market and long product life cycle", to a new business model, which focuses on "diverse and individual products". E-commerce requires a company to be able to meet the needs of different customers and provide them with a wider range of products (Yudina, 2017; Cosmulese et al., 2019; Semenova & Tarasova, 2017; Hammou et al., 2020; Arora, 2019; Kandel & Acharya, J., 2018).

E-commerce acts as a specific form of market organization. Defining ecommerce in this way, it should be borne in mind that the market as a system of interaction between counterparties (seller and buyer), aimed at determining the price of goods and its quantity, requires detailed consideration of the specifics of interaction between e-commerce market counterparts and business modeling on a new technological basis (E-bisiness, 2021; Retailers, 2021; Khan & Hossain, A., 2018; Vargas-Hernández et al., 2018; Rakotoarisoa et al., 2019). The organization of interaction in the e-commerce market involves the use of models of information presentation, transmission, organization of information flows, which allow to optimize the implementation of various economic processes. In addition, one of the conditions for the effective functioning and development of e-business is the definition and implementation of requirements for the environment of information interaction of all participants. Thus, the most relevant study of the organization of the e-commerce market at the structural-functional, technological and logicallinguistic levels, including the disclosure of the social and informational essence of e-commerce, its institutional organization (E-business, 2021; Mishenin, et al, 2018; Mishenin & Yarova, 2019). The organization of business on a new technological basis provides the processes of using information as a factor of social production. Such a business organization creates new forms of competition, a specific competitive environment in which, first of all, the information resource competes

(Mishenin et al., 2018). Based on the model of information interaction of e-commerce market counterparties, it is important to (Hammou et al., 2020; Arora, 2019):

- correspondence of the resource to the direction of the firm's activity;
- availability of necessary and sufficient information about the offered goods and services:
- convenience of communication with the "client", including the possibility of feedback, establishing further contact;
 - the ability to study the target audience, consumer preferences, etc.;

A feature of e-commerce is the individualization of relations between participants in commercial transactions, which is the basis for the implementation of new approaches to the organization of advertising products and services via the Internet, as well as allows detailed study of the market (Ярова, 2018; International Logistics, 2020).

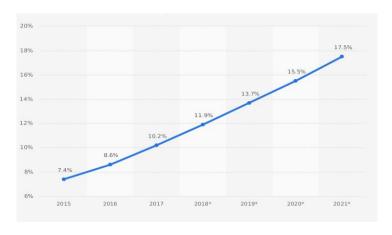


Fig. 1. Share of e-commerce in total global retail sales from 2015 to 2021. %.

Source: E-commerce, 2021

Today we can talk about the following most common areas of e-business (Semenova & Tarasova, 2017; Hammou et al., 2020; Arora, 2019):

- e-commerce (e-commerce in the consumer and corporate sector according to the models of business business B2B, business consumer B2C, consumer consumer C2C, consumer for business C2B, etc.) (E-business, 2021);
- Internet services (Internet trading, Internet banking, Internet insurance; information services access to search engines, electronic catalogs, e-mail and

Internet telephony; medical, transport, tourism, educational and consulting services);

- thematic Internet services (online media, electronic offices of newspapers, magazines, radio and television stations);
- activities of electronic companies (software development for offshore programming technologies, system integration, site promotion and maintenance, hosting and domain registration).

Online stores pay great attention to the aspect of customer trust, trust is another way to manage customer behavior in the digital environment, which may depend on the attitude and expectations of the customer (Ana Njegovanović, 2018; Kibaroğlu, 2020). Indeed, product design or company ideas cannot meet customer expectations. The meaning of a customer's purchases is based on rational expectations and additionally affects emotional trust.

One of the key conditions for success for retailers will be their ability not only to track users through a growing number of devices and touch points, but also to figure out how to effectively determine which ones are most effective for driving sales. This will mean an increasing level of complexity in how sales relate to different points of marketing (Mishenin et al., 2021; International Trade, 2020; Mishenin, et al, 2018; Mishenin & Yarova, 2019; Ярова, 2020). The sharing economy should remain, but with a mixed impact on retail. The trend towards shared consumption, which is emerging today as technology is used to facilitate borrowing, sharing, lending, renting and exchanging goods and services, will soon become more apparent. The common economy also forms a way of thinking that is much more adapted to environmental problems and the need to maximize existing resources (Мішенін & Ярова, 2019; Goncharenko, 2020; Abeysekera, 2020; He, Shuquan, 2019). Although shared consumption will have a strong impact on hospitality, we expect its impact on retail to be mixed. The popularity of the Airbnb model means that it will be followed by others, and over time this can have a negative impact on traditional hotel chains and tours (Jaswal, I. & Narayanan, B. 2017; Ana Njegovanović, 2018).

According to the forecasts of the research company, in the world by 2024 the volume of e-commerce will almost double and will grow from \$ 3.4 trillion (2019) to \$ 6.5 trillion. This growth was made possible by the pandemic - 43% of online shoppers, according to Activate, made their first online purchases during this period (Retailers, 2021).

At the same time, there is reason to believe that the coronavirus pandemic will serve as an additional impetus for the development of online commerce. Indeed, in this situation, more and more people around the world are forced to buy on the Internet what they used to go to the store for. And, accustomed to making purchases in one click, they are unlikely to spend more time on it in the future (Khan & Hossain, A., 2018; Vargas-Hernández et al., 2018; Rakotoarisoa et al., 2019). Another advantage of "online" over traditional trade is that many stores are now

simply closed. This problem bypasses online business, because if there is no physical store, you cannot close it (Kibaroğlu, 2020).

Thus, the development of e-commerce in general and e-commerce in particular in foreign countries is accelerating. Every year online strengthens its position as a modern and promising method of doing business (Obeid et al., 2021). Foreign sellers and consumers are willing to interact with each other by concluding agreements on the purchase – sale of goods and provision of services on Internet trading platforms.

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