STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE COUNTRIES WITH DEVELOPED AGRICULTURE

Abstract. The relevance of the topic of the article is determined by the great importance of foreign economic activity for the economy of any country. The study of the theory and practice of foreign economic activities of agro-industrial complex plays a special role in current conditions, since none of the countries can successfully solve economic problems without coordination of national economic policy with other countries. For the countries with economies in transition, the relations of international economic activity are determined by the fact that goods, investment, labor resources move between sovereign States. Such commodity exchange solves the problem of providing the population with goods that the domestic economy produces inefficiently, or does not produce at all. The article examines the experience of foreign economic activity in agro-industrial complex of the EAEU member States and economically developed foreign countries, the financial mechanism of public support for export, methods and mechanism of State regulation of foreign trade.

Keywords: agri-industrial complex, foreign economic activity, export, import, prices, incomes, food self-sufficiency, lending, subsidizing.

Introduction. The mechanism of public administration in foreign countries makes it possible to provide equal economic conditions for agricultural producers, improve production efficiency, and solve the problems of providing the population with food.

For regulation of agricultural prices and revenues, the monitoring of economic indicators is foreseen: production costs by groups of specialized farms or types of production; price parity for industrial and agricultural products; profitability of agricultural producers.

The most important function of price is regulation of agricultural producers’ income. In accordance with economic theory, government support measures are more effective than price support for specific products and resource subsidies. When money resources are allocated for increasing product prices and cost reduction, they are redistributed in favor of buyers of products and sellers of resources. If agricultural producers receive subsidies for fertilizers, then fertilizer sellers raise prices and earn revenues of about 75%, subsidies of agricultural producers - 25%.

It is advisable to use the experience of the United States and the EU, where the ratio of world prices to domestic prices is one. This shows that domestic and foreign prices are identical for producers and consumers of agricultural products.

Methods. Foreign economic activity is carried out by the following main methods of regulation of foreign trade activities:

- organizational - administrative (currency, quality, technical, sanitary, environmental control, customs duties);
- commercial - industrial (trade agreements, programs on development of foreign trade activities);
- economic methods (tax regulation, regulation of imports and exports, free economic zones and border trade regimes).
Price system for agricultural products should include market, target, government and procurement prices, as well as collateral rates. The level of target price for products must be determined taking into account cost recovery (including average rate of return on capital and estimated land rent), income generation and land rent.

In determining the price parity for agricultural, industrial products and services, land is taken into account as an economic object, seasonality of production, dependence of final results on natural factors, uneven receipt of produce, especially crop production.

Results. Primary buyer of the main types of agricultural products and the only seller is the purchasing organization that provides lower limit of guaranteed prices, while the commodity producer receives a net profit due to the difference between the collateral rate and the world price.

In the EAEU countries, agricultural producers are provided subsidies for the sold products for processing and selling on markets according to quotas.

Stimulating the country’s self-sufficiency in food products and achieving food security, equivalent relations between agriculture and industry, supporting the income of commodity producers ensure the expanded reproduction, increased labor productivity, access to the world market [1-3].

The balance of economic interests of producers, consumers and trade organizations is violated. Trade organizations make almost 80% of retail turnover and control more than 15% of the domestic market, and in large cities, their share in retail turnover reaches 50%. At the same time, retail networks impose conditions that are unacceptable for producers: set trade margins, many products are uncompetitive in comparison with imported products.

Thus it is necessary to consider subsidizing of tax privileges in allocating considerable means to commodity producers through mechanisms of preferential lending, it is necessary to purchase a certain volume of products at a centralized level. For stimulation of production of goods that are in shortage on the domestic market, it is necessary to make procurement through procurement and processing companies by allocating loans to them.

In order to stimulate production of goods in personal subsidiary farms, it is necessary to organize its centralized purchase through processing enterprises.

In the EU countries, in regulation of agricultural product markets, State procurement and commodity interventions are implemented, which allow not to reduce market prices below the settled minimal level.

The application of modern methods and tools is based on regulation of world trade, which foresees compliance with the rules and regulations of the World Trade Organization: export subsidies, activities of the State trading enterprises, export lending. Export subsidies are not provided to agricultural producers.

In the US, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the following are used: export loan insurance, granting guarantees for export loans, insurance of investments abroad (except the USA); direct export loans are applied in the US and Germany, subsidizing interest on export loans (except the US and France) [4].

The financial mechanism of export support includes: direct support (lending to exports and imports); reimbursement to exporters (importers) of partial cost of loan interest payment, export insurance, export guarantees, stimulation of export production development (tax incentives, financing of export infrastructure development, increasing interest in direct foreign investments, providing soft loans, grants and private investments, subsidizing research works) [5].

The integrated measures and export supporting mechanisms are the determining factor in the successful implementation of the country’s export potential.

Support for agricultural exports to the United States is provided by foreign agricultural service within the Ministry of Agriculture, which provides services to national exporters of agricultural products, fishery and forestry products. Farmers are provided with the loan guarantees for export-oriented agricultural and food products for the period 1-3 years.

With the purpose of small and medium-sized business development, they are identified and prepared for foreign market, etc.

In the United States, an integrated, multilevel and complex system has been established - public support for exports.

In Japan, the effective public system of financial assistance to exports is functioning which includes loan and insurance support for external economic activity: insurance of export loans, export supplies, investment projects, etc. [6].
In Korea, expansion of export of agri-industrial products is carried out in the following areas: creating conditions for the promotion of products directly to foreign markets; institutional and organizational support within the country; export lending development.

Strengthening of export basis takes place through the construction of specialized export complexes focused on the sales of processed vegetables, fruits, and food on foreign markets. The main regulatory and coordinating body is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, which provides training, organizational and marketing support and provision of transport subsidies.

The most important elements of public support in Germany are lending, insurance and provision of government guarantees, insurance of export loans and investments abroad, exemption of exporters abroad from paying value added tax, direct and indirect subsidies, financial support for research and development.

Mainly specialized government lending institutions and private banks provide export financing.

The exporters are provided with production risk insurance that may arise prior to shipment of goods and export risks arising after their shipment.

There are four main forms of providing guarantees and sureties for the exporters' risks: single coverage (under a single export contract and for a single foreign counterparty); multiple coverage in the form of a renewable export guarantee or surety (constant deliveries to one counterparty in terms of short-term payments).

In China, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China is the key government body responsible for the development and implementation of foreign economic policy. It coordinates the activities of industry associations of producers and exporters (two large divisions: Export Support Department and China Investment Promotion Agency).

The Ministry of Commerce is engaged in the development of draft concepts, State programs and their implementation: increasing the volume of export financing (supporting commercial banks in lending to export and import transactions); creation of conditions for trade financing of export-oriented micro and small businesses; development of measures aimed at reduction of period for the recovery of VAT and consumer tax; establishing special procedure for export insurance of large complex equipment; support for the export of high-tech and high-quality goods, high value added products and environmentally friendly products.

The export of Belarus is one of the main economic development priorities. The National Program on Export Support and Development is functioning here, which is aimed at improvement of the system of public support for exports, taking into account the reduction of dependence due to the diversification of commodity nomenclature.

The main tasks are as follows: diversification of trade and economic relations with various countries and regions; optimization of export support legislation, taking into account the world practice and Belarusian economic model; formation of conditions for stimulating non-commodity high-tech exports and services; certification of supplies of milk and dairy products, meat and meat products and other types of agricultural products.

In order to support agricultural exports, export financial leasing for 1 to 7 years is provided for legal entities.

One of the most effective instruments to support export of agricultural products is the "Commodity Distribution Network - a set of foreign legal entities and specific Belarusian manufacturing divisions located abroad that are responsible for the implementation and providing services for domestic goods" [7-9].

JSC "Russian Export Center" – public institute of export support for working with exporters, which cooperates with all exporters of non-primary products, goods and services, operates in Russia and is the sole shareholder of a specialized public support institute for the implementation of an insurance instrument to protect export loans and investments.

The State Corporation "Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs" operates in the structure of supporting export of Russian goods. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry [10] plays the important role in the export support system.

Public support in agricultural production is divided into export subsidies and internal support. Internal support measures are classified based on the main criterion: whether there is a distorting effect on trade and production. In accordance with this, they are divided into "green", "blue" and "yellow" baskets.
In the world practice, two main models of direct public support are outlined; North American and West European. The first model is based on guaranteed purchase prices, whereas budgetary payments are determined by the farmers' income level; the second - subsidies are paid to farmers for products within the set quotas.

The practice of agricultural sector development has shown that the growth of world prices for resources affects the volumes of domestic support, and subsidies remain the only means of protection and support in this situation.

In order to stabilize food prices, universal wholesale-food markets operate. Methods of accelerated depreciation of agricultural machinery are used to protect land and water resources.

Conclusions.
1. In economically developed countries, public support is aimed at protecting the domestic food market from imports.
2. As a result of the analysis of applied measures and State agricultural export mechanisms it was revealed that public support is an important part of foreign economic activity; an integrated approach is used to promote and increase export volumes, beginning from creating favorable conditions to stimulating high-tech export production development; a list of financial measures that facilitate exports development, etc. is used.
3. As studies show, methods and instruments, mechanism of State regulation of foreign trade of the States allow to provide them with equal economic conditions, increase production efficiency, solve the problems of providing the population with food and agricultural economy development.
4. Public support of agricultural exports is one of the important factors of foreign economic activity, using an integrated approach to solving this problem in developed countries and Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES

М. Т. Кантуреев

Қазақ АӨҚ экономикасы жөн еауылық даярдые дамыту ФЗI, Қазақстан

ДАМЫГАН АУЫЛ ШАРАУШЫЛЫГЫ БАР ЕЛДЕРДЕГІ СЫРТҚЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ КЗЫМЕТТЕР МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕПЕТТІ

Аннотация. Макала тақырыбының вәкәләгә күләүләр сәйәси өлшемашында ушін сығарық экономикалық кзыңметтің үлкен маңыздылығына оңай эмгекте. Агроэкономикадан көпөлөкпен сығарық экономикалық кзыңметтин өзгөчөлүгү мен практикасын зерттеу кәзгөрі эң велік ерекшелігі: орнындағы тұралық экономикалық кзыңметтің қызметтері мен практикасы зерттеу, кез-келген бөлігінен өзара тәу ұлттық экономикалық сыяқтама басқа да айтылды. Бул көпөлөк маңыздылығы мен практикасын зерттеу, көңілдік экономикалық кзыңметтің қызметтері мен практикасы зерттеу, кез-келген бөлігінен өзара тәу.
инвестициялар, сенбек ресурстары өткізілетінің жағдайын айқындалады. Мұндай тауар алмасу халықты отандық экономика тінемізің еңдіретін немесе мұлдем еңдірмейтін тауарлармен кам-тамасыз ету міндеттерін шешеді. Мәселеде ЕАЭС-га көмек шығарып ендертің және алып шет ендертің эконо-микадың дамытуға мемлекеттерінің агроңерекесіптік кешенінің сыртқы экономикалық қызметінің тәжірибесі, экспорты мемлекеттік колдаудың қаржылық тәрізді, сыртқы саудасы мемлекеттік реттеудің зәдістері мен механизмін көрсету қажет.

Түйін сөзлер: агроңерекесіптік кешеніңің, сыртқы-экономикалық қызмет, экспорт, импорт, багалар, кіріс, азык-тұлқынен өзін-өзі камтамасыз ету, несипендену, субсидиялау.

М. Т. Кантуреев

Қазақстан НИИ экономики АПК и развития сельских территорий, Казахстан

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СТРАНАХ С РАЗВИТЫМ СЕЛЬСКИМ ХОЗЯЙСТВОМ

Аннотация. Актуальность темы статьи определяется большой значимостью внешнеэкономической деятельности для экономики любой страны. Изучение теории и практики внешнеэкономической деятельности агропромышленного комплекса играет особую роль в современных условиях, поскольку ни одна из стран не может успешно решать экономические проблемы, не координируя национальную экономическую политику с другими странами. Для стран с переходной экономикой отношения международной экономической дея-тельности определяются тем, что товары, инвестиции, трудовые ресурсы перемещаются между суверенными государствами. Такой товарообмен решает задачи обеспечения населения товарами, которые отечественная экономика производит неэффективно, либо вообще не производит. В статье рассматриваются опыт внешнеэкономической деятельности в агропромышленном комплексе стран-участниц ЕАЭС и экономически разви-тых государств дольного зарубежья, финансовый механизм государственной поддержки экспорта, методы и механизм государственного регулирования внешней торговли.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, экспорт, импорт, цены, доходы, самообеспечение продовольствием, кредитование, субсидирование.

Information about author:
Kantureyev M. T., Dr. Econ.Sc., Director General Kazakh RI of AIC Economy and Rural Development, Almaty, Kazakhstan; m_kantureyev.kz