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ANALYSIS OF THE BALANCE OF FOREIGN TRADE IN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING GOODS IN THE EAEU

АНАЛИЗ СБАЛАНСИРОВАННОСТИ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ ТОВАРАМИ ТЕКСТИЛЯ И ОДЕЖДЫ В ЕАЭС

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ABSTRACT

*BALANCE, EXPORT, FOREIGN TRADE
BALANCE, IMPORT, TEXTILES, CLOTHES*

The article presents the results of assessing the balance of foreign trade of textile enterprises and clothing in the EAEU countries. Absolute and relative key indicators characterizing the state and level of development of foreign trade are highlighted, as well as its main findings.

АННОТАЦИЯ

*СБАЛАНСИРОВАННОСТЬ, ЭКСПОРТ,
САЛЬДО ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ, ИМПОРТ,
ТЕКСТИЛЬ, ОДЕЖДА*

В статье представлены результаты оценки сбалансированности внешней торговли предприятий текстильного производства и одежды в странах ЕАЭС. Выделены ключевые абсолютные и относительные показатели, характеризующие состояние и уровень развития внешней торговли, а также приведены ее основные выводы.

Problem statement. In the context of growing competition globally, foreign economic activity is the most important indicator of the involvement of a number of countries in the global division of labor, the value chain, which requires activating the factors of intensive growth based on the initiative and enterprise of business. The relevance of this topic is represented by the balance of foreign trade of Belarusian enterprises within the framework of the regional integration Association – the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), since a significant share of foreign trade in goods is still maintained from one counterparty country – Russia. The benefits

of member countries' participation in the EAEU by type of economic activity and individual enterprises depend on how high is the contribution of domestic organizations to the creation of value added of national origin through exports.

Main part. For the production of any product: export, investment and consumer needs external resources-imported raw materials, components. Import is not the main problem for the Russian or Kazakh economy since the raw material nature of exports with a focus on rich minerals provides foreign exchange earnings for the subsequent purchase of materials and components necessary for the manufacturing industry. For an open economy, Belarus has to restrict imports (external purchases) due to the lack of natural resources. Belarus strives to maximize the export of goods and services in order to create a positive balance from foreign trade, which allows the country to receive foreign currency to solve social and economic problems. According to statistics from Belarus, the excess of imports over exports has been observed for a number of years. However, a negative foreign trade balance not always indicates an imbalance for the industry (or enterprises) carried out foreign trade operations. For example, in Belarus, a large part of imports is used for the production of export products.

The question arises: what is meant by the category "balance"? In the scientific literature, this and other issues related to the balance of the country's economy and enterprises are actively addressed by Belarusian and foreign scientists, such as Luchenok A. I. [1], Bykov A. A., Kravtsov M. K., Danilchenko A. V., Levkovich A. P., Balashevich M. I., Gotovsky A. V. and others. The author of this article considers the balanced development of an enterprise as an increase in the added value created by it, provided that it maintains break-even and outstrips the growth of exports over imports, which ensures the enterprise's contribution to economic growth without creating trade and budget imbalances [2].

The considered methodological approaches in [2] to measuring and evaluating the balance of foreign economic activity of enterprises have a number of differences. The assessment of the state and level of balance of exports over imports (or foreign trade balance) of enterprises producing textiles and clothing was carried out on the basis of the group's indicators: "State and dynamics of foreign trade" [2]. The statistical data of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) for 2015-2018 and the use of the classifier of goods of the CUSTOMS code of the EAEU served as the information base [3]. The assessment of the dynamics and structure of foreign trade in the production of textiles (C13) and clothing (C14) is presented for all EAEU member states.

Dynamics of trade turnover and balance of foreign trade in textiles and clothing in the EAEU countries. The total volume of foreign trade in textiles and clothing

of the EAEU member states in 2018 amounted to 16.9 billion US dollars, including exports of goods – 2.5 billion US dollars, imports of goods – 14.5 billion US dollars. Compared to 2017, the total volume of foreign trade in textiles and clothing of the EAEU countries increased by 11 %, or by 1.69 billion US dollars, exports of goods – by 11.8 % (by 0.26 billion US dollars), imports – by 10.9 % (by 1.4 billion US dollars). The results of the dynamics of foreign trade in textiles and clothing indicate an increase in the negative impact of the negative balance from minus 8.4 billion US dollars in 2015 to minus 12 billion US dollars in 2018.

A fairly significant improvement in the turnover of textiles and clothing compared to 2015, amounting to 44.5 %, or more than 5.2 billion us dollars, exports of goods – by 49 % (by 0.82 billion US dollars), imports – by 43.8 % (by 4.4 billion US dollars). However, the negative balance in trade in textiles and clothing increased by \$ 3.6 billion over four years.

The largest share in the turnover was clothing – 62.24 %, textiles – 37.76 % in 2018. The largest contribution among the EAEU member states to the total turnover of textile and clothing production during the analyzed period was observed in Russia – 71.5 % and over 10 % – only in Belarus. In the EEU, the largest share was occupied by foreign trade in C14 – 62.3 % on average, except for Belarus – 61.7 % was trade in C13.

The change in the balance of foreign trade in textiles and clothing of the EAEU countries from 2015–2018 amounted to minus 3.6 billion US dollars. The results of changes in the balance of foreign trade in goods, in percentage terms, reflect the contribution of each EAEU country to the change in the balance as a whole, are ranked by the significance of their influence in descending order. The largest contribution to the deterioration of C13 and C14 foreign trade in the EAEU was made by imports in the amount of about 2.8 billion US dollars, or 76.9 %. Kyrgyzstan was placed in the second position. Its negative balance increased by \$0.4 billion. This is equivalent to a contribution of 11.5 % of the total deterioration in the balance of foreign trade in goods. A fairly significant deterioration in the foreign trade balance was registered in January, amounting to 8.6 %, or more than 0.3 billion US dollars.

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