

FEATURES OF QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS USAGE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE REGULATION UNDER MODERN CONDITIONS

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Quantitative restrictions, depending on the specific objectives of trade policy, can perform both as an instrument of protectionism and as a method for safety assurance, guarantee for the right to a favorable environment etc.

In the framework of the WTO statistics on quantitative tools application, the authors investigated that mostly restrictions are used by developed countries (Japan, the USA and Switzerland). They are also used among the developing countries which have demonstrated high GDP growth rates during last years (India, China, Philippines).

Due to the analysis of quantitative tools application in different countries, certain trends in their usage in the world can be identified. They are applied to a wide range of products and the usage period is flexible. Some countries increase the selectivity of licensing through the issuance of historical licenses. In most cases countries preferentially use the voluntary export restrictions (VER), than the embargo. The paper also reviews unique opportunities for usage quantitative tools for public order maintaining and public safety provision.

As a result of WTO requirements to reduce the usage of quotas, the practice of tariff quotas application is expanding. The analysis of the experience of using tariff quotas in the WTO countries has shown

that this tool allows solving various regulatory tasks effectively, while strengthening restrictions for certain markets and reducing them for others.

While becoming an official member of the WTO in 2008, Ukraine has taken the responsibility to reduce all quantitative import and export restrictions that cannot be justified under the provisions of the relevant WTO Agreement. At the same time, during 2005-2017 Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers has been establishing the list of goods, the export and import of which are subject to quota or licensing.

Reviewing the Ukrainian practice of temporary quantitative restrictions usage has revealed a number of problems. For instance, quotas for export of oilseed and grain crops severely destabilized the agricultural markets in Ukraine, had a direct effect on the reduction of the crop area in Ukraine, significantly expanded the risks for grain producers and limited production.

The authors compiled a general list of opportunities and threats of quantitative tool usage for regulation of foreign trade of Ukraine in SWOT analysis.

Taking into account the global trends in the growth of protectionist measures, the promotion and strengthening of the position of Ukrainian goods in both domestic and international markets in the coming years will be accompanied by some difficulties.

One of the main problem of chaos in the process of protectionist instruments application is the lack of a state strategy for the development of the export sector (including emerging ones) and foreign trade activities.

The quantitative restrictions usage in Ukraine in the context of strengthening cri-

sis protection should be more flexible and moderate. Thus, the modernization of the mechanism of quantitative protectionist tools application is necessarily to be provided in the context of creating an optimal strategy for the development of the foreign economic sector of the country.