

1. Normative and legal regulation of foreign economic activity of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine

The current legislation stipulates that the regulation of foreign economic activity in Ukraine is carried out in order to: - ensure the balance of the economy and the balance of the domestic market of Ukraine;

- stimulation of progressive structural changes in the economy, including foreign economic relations of the subjects of foreign economic activity of Ukraine;

- creating the most favorable conditions for attracting Ukraine's economy to the world division of labor and bringing it closer to the market structures of developed foreign countries.

Ukraine independently forms the system and structure of state regulation of foreign economic activity to ensure: • protection of economic interests of the state and legitimate interests of entities foreign economic activity;

- creation of equal opportunities for subjects of foreign economic activity on development of all types of business activity irrespective of patterns of ownership and all directions of use of incomes and realization of investments;

- promotion of competition and elimination of monopolies in the field of foreign economic activity.

At the same time, the state and its bodies have no right to directly interfere in the foreign economic activity of the subjects of this activity, except in cases when such intervention is carried out in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine. At the same time, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine is the highest body that carries out state regulation of foreign economic activity. In the sphere of foreign economic relations, the competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine includes:

- adoption, amendment and repeal of laws relating to foreign economic activity;
- approval of the main directions of Ukraine's foreign economic policy;
- consideration, approval and change of the structure of bodies of state regulation of foreign economic activity;

- conclusion of international agreements of Ukraine in accordance with the laws of current legislation in accordance with the rules established by these agreements;

- approval of norms of obligatory distribution of foreign exchange earnings to the state and local councils of Ukraine, rates and conditions of taxation, customs tariff, customs duties and customs procedures in carrying out foreign economic activity;

- establishment of special regimes of foreign economic activity on the territory of Ukraine;

- approval of lists of goods, the export and import of which is prohibited;

- deciding on the application of measures in response to discriminatory and / or unfriendly actions of other states, customs unions or economic groups by imposing a full / partial ban (full / partial embargo) on trade; deprivation of the most-favored-nation treatment or preferential special treatment.

In accordance with its powers, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: • takes measures to implement Ukraine's foreign economic policy in accordance with the laws of Ukraine;

- coordinates the activities of ministries, state committees and departments of Ukraine for the regulation of foreign economic activity; coordinates the work of trade missions of Ukraine in foreign countries;

- adopts regulations of the Department of Foreign Economic Activity in cases provided by the laws of Ukraine;

- negotiates and concludes intergovernmental agreements of Ukraine on foreign economic activity in cases provided by the laws of Ukraine on international agreements of Ukraine, ensures the implementation of international agreements of Ukraine on foreign economic activity by all state governing bodies subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; projects of foreign economic activity on a contractual basis;

- in accordance with its competence determined by the laws of Ukraine, submits to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine proposals on the system of ministries, state committees and agencies - bodies of operational state regulation of foreign economic activity, whose powers may not exceed the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. laws of Ukraine;

- ensures the compilation of the balance of payments, consolidated currency plan of Ukraine;

- takes measures to ensure the rational use of funds of the State Monetary Fund of Ukraine;

- ensures the implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Security Council on foreign economic activity;

- decides on the application of measures in response to discriminatory and / or unfriendly actions of other states, customs unions or economic groups by introducing a licensing regime.

Powers of the National Bank of Ukraine in the field of foreign economic activity relate to issues related to:

- storage and use of gold and foreign exchange reserves and other state valuables that ensure the solvency of Ukraine;

- representation of Ukraine's interests in relations with central banks of other states, international banks and other financial and credit institutions and conclusion of relevant interbank agreements;

- regulation of the exchange rate of the national currency of Ukraine to the currencies of other states;

- accounting and settlement of granted and received state loans and borrowings, conducting operations with centralized foreign exchange resources, which are allocated from the State Monetary Fund of Ukraine at the disposal of the National Bank of Ukraine.

He also acts as a guarantor of loans provided to foreign economic entities by foreign banks, financial and other international organizations secured by the State Monetary Fund and other state property of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine performs the following functions:

- ensures the implementation of a unified foreign economic policy in the implementation of subjects of foreign economic activity entering the foreign market, coordination of their foreign economic activity, including in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine;

- controls the observance by all subjects of foreign economic activity of the

current laws of Ukraine and the terms of international agreements of Ukraine;

- conducts anti-dumping, anti-subsidy and special investigations in the manner prescribed by the laws of Ukraine;

- performs other functions in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

The bodies of revenues and fees carry out customs control in Ukraine in accordance with the current laws of Ukraine.

The Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine monitors the observance of the legislation on the protection of economic competition by the subjects of foreign economic activity.

The Interdepartmental Commission on International Trade carries out operational state regulation of foreign economic activity in Ukraine in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, as well as decides on violations and anti-dumping, anti-subsidy or special investigations and anti-dumping, countervailing or special measures. discriminatory and / or unfriendly actions of other states, customs unions or economic groups within the competence defined by the laws of Ukraine.

In addition, certain powers to regulate foreign economic activity fall within the competence of local governments and their executive bodies, which act as subjects of foreign economic activity only through their created foreign economic commercial organizations that have the status of legal entities of Ukraine.

In modern agriculture, only through seeds and planting material are the achievements of selection progress realized in new varieties. The production of quality seed material is greatly influenced by the choice of favorable regions for the production of seed and planting material, the possibility of obtaining two crops of seed, compliance with cultivation technologies, the availability of qualified specialists in seed production. Today, seed exports account for about 10% of world domestic markets.

Its structure shows that the exported material is primarily seed, which has a good ratio between weight and selling price, as, for example, the seed of vegetable, ornamental, cereal and legume forage grasses; specially treated, which causes increased resistance; produced by complex selection methods, as a hybrid seed, which

accounts for 40% of total seed exports; has high ecological plasticity, ie hybrids and varieties are suitable for growing in different soil and climatic conditions. Twenty leading exporting countries account for about 80% of world seed exports.

Exports and imports of seed material are growing from year to year. In this regard, of great importance is the legal framework and its international harmonization of protection of ownership of the variety, the requirements for the quality of seed and planting material. To do this, there are a number of international organizations and agreements.

The use of high quality seed material is the most important condition for high yields. Therefore, in different countries there are special legal acts that regulate the requirements for the quality of seed in its production and trade, as well as control over their compliance.

Seed categories - primary sowing material, basic sowing material, certified sowing material. These categories are harmonized in Europe, North America and other regions according to the schemes of organization of economic cooperation and development.

Accession to international organizations, integration with European structures is one of the priorities of our country's foreign policy. The development and strengthening of economic relations with other countries, in particular in the field of seed production, Ukraine's entry as an equal partner in the international market requires its accession to relevant international organizations. One of the first steps in this direction was Ukraine's accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants and accession to the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), as well as Ukraine's membership in the International Federation of Seed Trade (FIS). Further formation of domestic selection and seed production, their entry into the international market in the countries of foreign countries and Eastern Europe and Western Europe, attracting foreign investment to create seed infrastructure, increase the competitiveness of Ukrainian agricultural seeds can not happen without membership. countries in the International Association for Seed Quality Control (ISTA) and access to seed certification schemes, which are the object of international

trade, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Seed schemes organization of economic cooperation and development The purpose of seed schemes is to ensure the use of quality seeds in the participating countries. Seeds produced and processed in accordance with the schemes are accompanied by labels and certificates. Certification Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is used for varieties that meet the requirements of DUS (difference, homogeneity and stability).

With the help of schemes in the process of reproduction, processing and others, the purity and originality of the variety is preserved. Variety certification schemes in international trade are recognized worldwide. 52 countries take part in them. There are seven seed schemes Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (their observance is voluntary): cereals; cross-pollinated, other oil, bast crops; cereals; corn and sorghum; beet; vegetables; clover and similar species. Schemes are an officially recognized tool for certification and facilitate international seed trade.

However, a country participating in the schemes has the right to use the requirements only for exported seeds, and to use its own regulations in the domestic market. However, the use of internal market schemes can provide significant assistance to the national market and its competitiveness.

The Ukrainian State Inspectorate will be responsible for implementing the schemes. In order for the system to function, the government of each participating country designates a specific government agency to implement the schemes. Given the importance of Ukraine's accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, in a letter to the Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on 24 June 2008, announced Ukraine's intention to join the seed scheme, including the wheat and barley seed scheme. and schemes for corn and sorghum seeds. The Ukrainian State Seed Inspectorate will be the institution responsible for implementing the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Seed Development schemes. It must follow all the formal steps required by the accession procedure.

To date, the main provisions on varietal certification of seeds have been worked out together with representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Ukraine has secured the prior support of member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in joining the organization, and has developed a package of documents on the introduction of varietal certification of seeds in the country. Experts of the Interprofessional Union on Seed Production of France were sent to Ukraine to carry out the signed declaration and agreement between the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the French Republic on cooperation in seed production. requirements of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expressed a positive assessment of the work of the Ukrainian State Seed Inspectorate and the State Service for the Protection of Plant Variety Rights, made some comments on adapting the regulatory framework in the field of seed production to the requirements of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

At the end of 2020, the European Parliament recognized the equivalence of the Ukrainian seed certification system in the EU. This decision greatly simplified the procedure of export shipments to Europe, and the positive consequences did not have to wait long. In the first 9 months of 2021, Ukraine exported 1,154 tons of grain crops to the European Union as seeds, which is 2.1 times more than in the same period last year.

Wheat and corn seeds are exported. Moreover, compared to last year, wheat exports started from scratch and rose to 328 tons. The main importing countries are the Czech Republic, Germany and Lithuania.

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the national economy of Ukraine, about 30% of fixed assets are concentrated here; almost a third of the total number of employees employed in the national economy; a third of national income is produced, 70% of retail turnover is formed. Agricultural products are one of the main export items. The comparative advantages of the Ukrainian economy are concentrated mainly in agriculture. According to experts, Ukraine is one of the countries with the

highest rating in terms of potential in agriculture. The main component of this potential is the concentration of the world's most fertile chernozems (over 65% of the country's soil cover), high enough qualifications and world-famous diligence of Ukrainian peasants. Given the intensification of development, Ukraine has very real opportunities to join the group of countries - major producers of agricultural products.

With regard to agriculture, there are problems in Ukraine, which are manifested in the absence or delay of the necessary economic information that would characterize the real state of affairs.

To confirm this, the following should be determined.

1. Each year for the first 4-5 months there is only preliminary information on the economic efficiency of production of major crops.

2. There are shortcomings in the availability of data on the cost structure of major products. However, since 2005 the cost structure by type of product has been restored, but in the previous few years it was presented only on average separately for crop and livestock products. It should be noted that this cost structure is again represented only by agricultural enterprises, which is not representative of the total production for the above reason. In addition, in Ukraine it is much less detailed in terms of cost elements. The presence of such a detailed cost structure in countries with developed market economies has made it possible to seek to reduce the cost of production in the field of direct production, which has made it competitive, which is extremely important for domestic agriculture.

3. Another important problem is the lack of proper assessment of the structure of use of relevant resources of agricultural products, determining the share of a particular type of product that is in the field of commodity-money relations and in the field of natural production.

4. The impact of price disparities on agricultural products must be clearly defined. Over the last 10-11 years, there has been no significant deterioration in the ratio of price indices for agricultural and industrial products received by agriculture. There are opinions that when calculating the price disparity, 1990 should not be taken

as the basis, because it is outdated, and it is proposed to take 1995, or 2002. This has led some researchers to argue that the disparity has been eliminated.

5. It is necessary to constantly monitor the structure of the retail price of the main types of food products in the chain from the producer of raw materials to the direct consumer.

Our country has already imposed a moratorium on the introduction of the land market several times, but never conducted a thorough study of what the land market will give, how much, by whom and at what price will buy and sell agricultural land when lifting the moratorium? And this is an extremely important issue.

With full membership in the World Trade Organization, Ukraine has joined the system of international trade rules and its activities as a member of the World Trade Organization include the implementation of agreements and commitments reached as a result of negotiations on accession to the World Trade Organization.

According to the agreements on support of agriculture reached during the negotiations, after joining the World Trade Organization, Ukraine has the opportunity to effectively subsidize the agro-industrial complex within budget programs aimed at, in particular, the development of livestock, crop production, cheaper loans, state food reserve .

In addition, Ukraine has retained the right to apply a special value added tax regime to agricultural producers through accumulation, which in the absence of free budget funds is a significant and effective mechanism for indirect support of agricultural producers.

At the same time, there is a need to comply with commitments to support agriculture under the World Trade Organization (World Trade Organization Secretariat document WT / ACC / SPEC / UKR / 1 / REV.12, 26.11.2007). According to the agreements reached within the framework of the World Trade Organization, Ukraine must not exceed the agreed annual aggregate dimension of support, which accumulates in some "yellow" programs (trade-distorting support) and is in accordance with Ukraine's commitments 3 billion 43 million \$

At the same time, like all member countries of the World Trade Organization, Ukraine has no restrictions on "green" programs of domestic agricultural support, the impact of which on trade is absent or minimal, provided that these programs meet the conditions set out in the World Trade Organization about agriculture.

Because the "yellow box" programs include direct income support, in order for a support event to be classified as "green", it must meet the criteria of couples. 6 of Annex 2 "Support for non-productive income" of the Agreement on Agriculture World Trade Organization, the main of which are the following:

the amount of such payments in any year should not depend on or be determined by the type or volume of production carried out by the producer in any year after the base period;

the amount of such payments in any year should not depend on or be determined by the domestic or world price of the goods resulting from production in any year after the base period;

the amount of such payments in any year should not depend on or be determined by the factors of production used in any year after the base period.

Budget funding for green box programs can be increased in Ukraine because it is not limited by the World Trade Organization - spending on infrastructure, consulting, marketing services, environmental protection, training, product inspection, building a modern system of technical standards, accelerating work on their harmonization with international and European ones.

At present, foreign economic activity is becoming increasingly important for the development of the national economy, as well as economic stabilization of our country in terms of overcoming the effects of hostilities. Today, there is virtually no industry in industrialized countries that is not involved in foreign economic activity.

The entry of agro-industrial enterprises into foreign markets contributes to the adaptation of the economy to the system of world economic relations, the formation of an open economy. That is why the development of state regulation of foreign economic activity of enterprises agro-industrial complex is a significant factor in improving the

efficiency of economic activity both at the level of microeconomics and on the scale of the whole economy.

With the development of statehood in Ukraine and the understanding that market relations do not exclude, and in some cases, on the contrary, require the intervention of state institutions in the scientific literature, a number of works on state regulation of the economy in general and foreign economic activity in particular. Among them are the works of Crane AV [1], Mazur KV [3], Mishchenko DA [4], Kaletnik GM [6], Furman IV [8] and others. These authors of scientific articles consider one of the main functions of state management of economic processes - the regulation of these processes. However, other functions of state regulation are covered by them in passing without proper depth, which determines the relevance of the study.

Foreign economic activity - the activities of economic entities of Ukraine and foreign economic entities, built on the relationship between them, which takes place both in Ukraine and abroad.

State regulation of foreign economic activity is a system of legislative, executive and control measures designed to improve foreign economic activity in the interests of the national economy. State regulation of foreign economic activity involves the creation of certain conditions and mechanisms for the effective development of relations between economic entities in different countries.

In order to perform the functions related to the regulation of foreign economic activity, in each country an appropriate system of state bodies is created, their tasks, functions and powers are clearly defined; the state pursues an economic policy, which consists in providing the country with public goods, maintaining perfect competition and combating monopoly. Bodies of state regulation of foreign economic activity of Ukraine are presented in Figure 1.



Fig. 1. Bodies of state regulation of foreign economic activity of Ukraine

Regulation of foreign economic activity is carried out to balance the economy and balance of the domestic market of Ukraine, stimulate progressive structural changes in the economy and create the most favorable conditions for attracting our economy to the world division of labor and bringing it closer to market structures. For the development of foreign economic activity government bodies have adopted a significant number of regulations aimed at regulating all areas of foreign economic activity, including trade, scientific and technical cooperation, services, settlement, credit and other banking operations [1, p. 85].

In recent years, the volume of exports from Ukraine is growing due to favorable conditions in world markets and the constant rise in prices primarily in:

- ferrous and non-ferrous metals,
- foodstuffs (grain, sunflower seeds),
- alcoholic products,
- certain types of mechanical engineering products (machines, vehicles, weapons).

Ukraine is characterized by low exports of high-tech goods and services. This reflects the imperfect structure of the competitive advantages of the Ukrainian

economy, which is based primarily on price factors and comparative advantages in the cost of natural resources and labor. At the same time, the existing high-tech capabilities of certain industries are not used properly.

The development of production of goods with high added value is the main priority in creating a base for increasing the volume and improving the structure of Ukrainian exports in the direction of increasing the share of high-tech goods.

The basis of the commodity structure of foreign trade are fats of animal or vegetable origin, finished food products, machinery, equipment and machinery, electrical equipment, chemical products and related industries, wood and wood products, vegetable products, textile materials and textiles products and means of land transport and especially products of the agro-industrial complex.

Turning to specific cases allows you to clearly show the level of shadowing of agricultural production, the importance of individual economy for rural development, low level of development and development of rural areas, the consequences of reducing inter-district and strengthening foreign export-import operations. The results obtained indicate a different direction of management activities to stimulate the development of rural areas. With the help of cross-analysis of different cases it is possible to identify its model, most adapted to today's conditions [2, p.15].

The development of Ukraine's economy in the conditions of integration of national economies requires its active inclusion in the international division of labor, world economic relations. The formation of a strategy for foreign trade and, in particular, exports, is an extremely important factor in the development of the national economy. However, only those countries with competitive economies can succeed in export. That is why there is a need for thorough theoretical research and substantiation of practical solutions and mechanisms that would allow the state to accelerate its full integration into the world economy and thus enjoy all the benefits of international economic cooperation.

In order to increase the sales of the main export-oriented products, the agro-industrial complex should develop cooperation with the main exporters, not only at the level of enterprises, but also at the level of states, primarily the European Union.

According to Mazur KV despite the positive dynamics of foreign trade of agro-industrial complex in 2021, the main areas of its further development remain:

- improvement of mechanisms of customs procedures and taxation in the implementation of export-import operations, as well as transit traffic through the territory of Ukraine;
- dissemination of information on holding specialized international exhibition events among enterprises engaged in foreign economic activity [3, p.8].

According to Mishchenko DA The following priorities of state policy in the field of foreign economic regulation can be identified: providing the necessary conditions for achieving Ukraine's strategic goals in the international economy and increasing the role of the foreign economic sphere in solving innovation-oriented modernization of the national economy; formation of a national system of institutions and instruments for regulating foreign economic activity that is competitive on the world stage and accessible to all economic entities; further development of the system of state regulation of foreign economic activity on the basis of constant defense of national interests and the interests of domestic business in the process of international economic cooperation, taking into account changing environmental conditions [4].

The objective need for Ukraine's integration into the world economy and the development of its international relations stems primarily from the need to use in the national system of reproduction of the international division of labor to accelerate the transition to a market economy for its development and wealth. This need contributes to the formation of an effective structure of the country's economy. Foreign economic relations in the process of Ukraine's integration into the world economy also cover a range of environmental problems that can be solved by joint efforts. Finally, the development of foreign economic relations opens up additional opportunities in creating appropriate conditions to meet the living needs of the people of Ukraine.

The growth of exports during the study period indicates the gradual integration of Ukraine's agro-industrial complex into world food markets. Despite the decline in livestock production, Ukraine is currently one of the largest exporters of chicken on the world market. However, it should be noted that the basis of exports are cereals,

which would be more appropriate to process in Ukraine for alcohol, biogas and bioethanol.

The basis of imports of agro-industrial products are primarily critical imports, such as cocoa, fish, alcoholic beverages, olive and other oils not produced in Ukraine, as well as citrus. The reduction of sugar beet crops has led to a shortage of sugar, some of which is also imported mainly for the confectionery industry.

Research Kaletnik GM show that the development of processing enterprises agro-industrial complex is characterized by differentiation by sub-industry for a number of reasons, such as efficiency of capital, labor, as well as economic efficiency of production and the emergence of new products. Based on the analysis of these factors there is a phenomenon of differentiation of industries - the process of enterprise development in terms of efficiency of assets, equity, labor resources, production efficiency and the possibility of creating new industries. The possibility of product differentiation in the agro-industrial sector exists throughout the industry value chain. Opportunities for differentiation exist in the following areas:

- logistical support of production units that have a major impact on the quality of products of the organization;
- related to the creation of goods based on the achievements of science and technology, which can improve the design of goods and their characteristics or create new products;
- improvement of production processes that reduce the volume of substandard products, increase the life of the product, improve its functionality;
- provision of logistics systems can speed up deliveries, reduce stocks of finished products;
- actions to improve customer service, marketing research and sales can create such distinctive features as customer support, fast service and taking into account the wishes of the consumer [6, p. 19-20].

Appropriate differentiation processes in stimulating the state through subsidies and soft loans will allow to adapt the production capacity of the agro-industrial complex to the conditions of world markets and increase exports.

A relatively new activity for Ukraine's economy is the production of pellets, which is currently mostly export-oriented. will amount to more than 14.5 million dollars. USA.

The main players in the market of wood pellets in Ukraine are such companies.

1) Comrade Ecogran, with a production capacity of 55,000 tons / year. The company produces pellets from wood. The production is located in Zhytomyr region.

2) comrade "Pellet-Energo Emilchino", with a production capacity of 50,000 tons / year. The company uses wood waste as raw material. The production is located in Zhytomyr region. The company is a member of the Ukrainian Association of Law Enforcement Representatives, the bulk of the company's products are exported to European Union countries.

3) comrade Barlinek Invest, with a production capacity of about 45,000 tons / year. Products are made of wood. Production is located in Vinnytsia and Ivano-Frankivsk regions.

4) comrade "Intersource", the production capacity of which is about 45,000 tons / year. Products are made of 100% softwood. Production is located in the Transcarpathian region in Beregovo.

5) private joint stock company "Myronivsky Hliboproduct", the production capacity of which is 38,000 tons / year. Sunflower husk is mainly used as a raw material.

6) private joint stock company "Zaporizhzhya Oil and Fat Plant", the production capacity of which is 24,000 tons / year. The company produces pellets from sunflower husks.

However, most of these products are exported, which in the context of energy shortages in Ukraine should be regulated by imposing restrictions on export transactions for the sale of solid biofuels.

As a result of the study, we can conclude that Ukrainian pellet production is an attractive line of business, because the demand for bioenergy is a global trend that is not losing its popularity over time, but increases it, especially in developed countries, including Europe. Europe is the main buyer of Ukrainian fuel pellets, but despite the

prospects in this area, it was found that new domestic players are constantly entering European markets, providing the European domestic market independently, the need to import pellets from other countries, including Ukraine, is gradually declining. , and the needs of the national economy in terms of abandoning the energy resources of the aggressor's country is growing.

Thus, the prospects for the development of the Ukrainian market also depend on the opening of new foreign markets, currently the consumption of pellets in the domestic market is critically low. Other problems of the Ukrainian pellet market were also identified, including insufficient state support for producers and consumers, periodic shortages of raw materials, difficulties in gaining the main competitive advantage in the pellet market, namely obtaining an Enplus certificate and proposing measures to minimize these negative phenomena.

Given the prospects for the abolition of export quotas for Ukrainian products and the corresponding state support for milk producers, it is also possible to increase exports of this type of product.

Research Furman IV indicate that in accordance with the terms of the DCFTA (Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area) between Ukraine and the European Union, the European Union import duty rate for some dairy products of Group 04 (including cheeses of all kinds and sour milk cheese, whey) has been reduced to 0% [8, p. 59]. The remaining items are subject to tariff quotas, within which duty-free exports are carried out (European Union import duty rate - 0%) (Table 1).

With regard to promoting the development of metallurgical industries, government regulation should help establish biogas production to reduce visa duties on domestic metal. The sale of biogas to industrial enterprises focused on the export of their products will give them an advantage in the world market. In this case, companies will not pay carbon tax when exporting their products and biogas is projected to have a higher price compared to natural gas. The potential for biogas production is more than sufficient to meet the needs of Ukraine and in the long run may be partially exported to the European Union.

Table 1

Duty-free tariff quotas on imports of certain dairy products into the EU

Milk, cream, condensed milk and yogurt	8000 t / year - with a gradual increase over 5 years to 10,000 t / year
Powdered milk	1500-5000 t / year
Butter, milk pastes	1500-3000 t / year
Processed dairy products	2000 t / year
Processed oil products	250 t / year

Source: [8, c. 59]

To date, the legal field of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Alternative Fuels "for the Development of Biomethane Production" No. 5464 of 05.05.2021, which regulated the possibility of selling biogas in the general gas transmission system of Ukraine. Namely, the law solved two main tasks:

1. Introduces into the legislative field of Ukraine the definition of the term "biomethane" - a biogas that in its physical and technical characteristics meets the regulations on natural gas for supply to the gas transmission and distribution system or for use as motor fuel;

2. Creates the "Biomethane Register" - an electronic system of accounts designed to register the amount of biomethane submitted to the gas transmission or gas distribution system and selected from the gas transmission or gas distribution system, as well as to form guarantees of biomethane origin, their transfer, distribution or cancellation and cancellation biomethane [9].

3. In order to improve state regulation, first of all measures are needed to stimulate the development of biogas production for own needs and long-term export prospects. Subsidies for agricultural milk producers. Encouraging greater use of pellets produced from waste agro-industrial complex within the state by setting export quotas. Stimulation of processing of grain crops on finished products with the subsequent realization abroad. Excellent visa duties on critical food imports to compensate for the rising cost of relevant products for the population

Table 2.

**Measures to improve state regulation of foreign economic activity in the
agro-industrial complex of Ukraine**

Export of milk	Biogas exports	Export of pellets	Export of cereals	Critical imports
1. Introduction of subsidies to milk producers (compensation for the cost of milking machines, personal farms and the purchase of dairy cattle) 2. Withdrawal of milk export quotas in the regions of the European Union (diplomatic promotion of relevant decisions)	1. Establishing the biogas market by implementing in practice the development of scientific institutions. 2. Compensation of interest on loans to enterprises focused on biogas production (equipment for the creation of relevant industries)	1. Establishment of quotas for the export of pellets focused on stimulating domestic consumption 2. Stimulating the transition of enterprises to pellets by reducing taxes for formations that will use renewable energy sources, including pellets	1. Reduction of export quotas and stimulation of grain processing within the state for bioethanol, alcohol, etc. 2. Compensation of interest on loans for processing enterprises focused on grain processing (purchase of appropriate equipment)	1. Removal of import duties on critical food imports (fish, crustaceans and other products that cannot be produced in Ukraine)

Source: own development

Therefore, to ensure the further development of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine, the state needs to apply soft loans and promote the development of agricultural processing. Which will increase the cost of exports, because today Ukraine exports mostly raw materials. And apply a policy of minimum tax burden for critical imports.

State regulation in the field of foreign economic activity at the national level, regulation of foreign trade and financial flows at the international level are becoming increasingly important in the process of internationalization of economic life and increasing economic interdependence.

The search for integration is based on foreign economic causes of the structural crisis of the Ukrainian economy, periodic fixation of its place and role in the world foreign economic space and the development of national economic mechanisms to neutralize the destructive impact of exogenous factors on the state and development of foreign economic processes. In addition to focusing on the gradual solution of long-term problems of integration into the international economic space, related to the

achievement of long-term strategic goals, the mechanism of integration into the system of world economic relations should address current and medium-term challenges.

The priority areas of work in the state regulation of the external sphere of activity of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine should be:

- Attracting foreign investment in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine through constant monitoring of proposals by investors, establishing contacts with international financial institutions and international organizations;

- support of specific investment projects in the field of modernization of agro-industrial complex of Ukraine and providing comprehensive assistance in their implementation;

- implementation of measures to deepen the activities of executive bodies in the field of practical implementation of the Program of European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine;

- assistance in intensification of foreign economic relations of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine and their entry into the foreign market under martial law.