

the ratio of these variances indicates that the hypothesis of the adequacy of the real process, the dependence obtained at the output of the neural network is not rejected

### **Conclusions**

The system of neuro-fuzzy ANFIS can be successfully applied to filter the dependencies of bearing the economic information with the random noise

Studies have shown that the neural network is quite effective in filtering signals with amplitude up to 20% of the maximum signal. In this case, used the criterion of closeness indicates that the hypothesis of the adequacy of the filtered information according to the real economic process is not rejected

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## **STATE EXPORT SUPPORT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

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The given article represents the peculiarities of export and its support from the side of the government and some measures for its stability in foreign countries

Nowadays Russia is one of the biggest exporters of fuel materials and energy supply. However, this source of income cannot serve as a basis for creation of a new competitive powerful economy. We can point out two main reasons, they are obvious. First of all, such sources are limited. And, secondly, this one-sided policy passes us off other industries with their special problems and difficulties, it's resulted in underdevelopment of the industrial system, it leads to "brain drain"

Twenty years ago Russia embarked on the path of free market, and now it is a principal participant in world affairs. But there are a lot of expects, in which Russia yields to foreign competitors in developed countries of Europe, Asia, North America. And one of the main problems to be pointed out is industrial export.

Nevertheless, in spite of the clearness of the question, just large or mining industry can afford to export its production [Транснационализация российского бизнеса 2008 22-43]. The reason is clear too – a complex of operations to reach new markets is quite expensive, they are labor and capital incentives. There are some ways to solve this problem. And one of them is establishing of export promoting agencies.

The central purpose of an export credit agency (ECA) is to finance domestic exports. However, there are numerous ways for an ECA to accomplish its mission. There are two influences on how an ECA will set its strategy to meet its purpose.

The first influence is the OECD Arrangement, which sets the most favorable terms and conditions that may be offered for official export credit support. Within these multilateral rules, or parameters, individual ECAs have latitude to pursue to their own national policies in support of their country's exports. The second influence is the ECA's mission as defined by its sponsoring government, which also impacts an ECA's ability to adapt to changing market circumstances. Both of these factors affect how ECAs will compete with each other in promoting their respective governments' national interests. Export promoting agencies (EPA) is a worldwide experience. Their aim is to support of national export in three ways: 1. Credit, 2. Insurance, 3. Consulting.

The consensus opinion from both the exporter and lender groups is that 2004 was a year of marked improvement from the previous three years as demand has picked up across virtually all geographic regions (most notably in the emerging markets of Asia, Middle East, Eastern Europe/CIS, Africa and to a lesser degree Latin America) and in most industry sectors. Power, energy, aircraft, and telecommunications sectors were mentioned most often as the dominant sectors and reflect a concerted effort by these emerging market countries to upgrade and build new infrastructure (roads, railways, communications, oil refineries, power plants). Moreover, the perceived risks in these emerging markets appear to be more acceptable to the exporting community either because the risks are actually more palatable and/or because the potential to benefit from increased export sales and a presence in these markets outweigh the potential costs.

In some countries such as the USA, Japan, the UK, Export Promoting Agencies are public property. In some countries they are private property (for example, Germany, France, and the Netherlands). Also we could point out some EPA with mixed patterns of ownership (such as Brazil, Sweden, Spain, and Egypt). But it should be pointed out that in all cases the government controls the EPA, providing financial and legislative support [Abraham 2004: 82].

The first EPA – still existing – was created in 1919 in Finland, and in the mid-1960s they become a popular instrument to boost export and reduce trade deficits, under the auspices of the International Trade Center (a joint UNCTAD-GATT multinational organization) [Lederman 2006]. Also the UK has great experience in the sphere of state export support. English EPA is called The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD). It's a completely public institution and report directly to the Department of Business, Entrepreneurship and Regulatory Reform (DBERR). Legislative basis of its activity is common EU's rules of export and import of goods and services and European tariff legislation from 1992 [Degtyarov 2007: 65].

In range of main industries EXIMBANK works with us could point out

1. Aeronautic engineering (43.4%),
2. Oil and gas industry (13.6%),
3. Energy supply industry (11.3%),
4. Mechanical engineering (6.4%),
5. Others (25.6%)

In addition in the USA profile agencies assigning a specialization to extension of trading operate in certain region For example, the Foreign Commercial Services (FCS) works in some African countries Each member of FCS is responsible for the certain sphere Structurally FCS is a department of the US Commerce Services under International Trade Administration of The US Commercial department [Vororbiev 2004 16-21] From our point of view, a long suit of US EPA is focused their work with a country (a region), penetration to a market and financial life of an area French system of export support is one more classical EPA It's a complicated one, thus it consists of a range of departments, missions, services and etc But its structure was conditioned historically

In general, we can divide the French EPA into two parts home offices and guest offices situated in a country performing an interest for trade Under the Embassy of France in some foreign countries economic missions and Chambers of Commerce and Industry work They provide collaboration of exporters with representatives of a foreign country's business One of the main parts of the French EPA is French agency of international trade insurance (COFACE – Compagnie Francais d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur) COFACE was establishes in 1948 and provide guaranties and insurance of export operations Assets of EPA belong to private owner, but it's under the French government Thus 93% of assets belong to the bank "Natexis Banques Populaires" [[http //www coface com](http://www.coface.com)]

Overall, the U S exporting community valued the financing that EXIMBANK offered during the year The Bank is quite competitive in its core policies and practices, and in most of its major program structures Moreover, the Bank was given the credit for making a difference in many of the exporting community members' ability to win critical export sales in important sectors across countless markets A number of exporters and lenders alike acknowledge EXIMBANK's increased importance (particularly in light of the emergence of non-OECD ECAs) and encouraged EXIMBANK to actively to support their U S export agendas to match this increased competition

EXIMBANK generally supports transactions without size or country limits as long as there is a reasonable assurance of repayment for each transaction as required by EXIMBANK's Charter One key exception to that requirement occurs when EXIMBANK is statutorily prohibited from doing business in a particular market, generally as a result of official sanctions In 2004, EXIMBANK was legally prohibited from providing support in nine countries (specifically, Cambodia, Cuba, Iran, N Korea, Laos, Libya, Myanmar, Sudan, and Syria) French agency of developing works with product markets in foreign countries in order to set more comfortable social and economic state of a market An Institution of International Trade Counselors exists in France as well It consists of professionals with experience of trading in a certain market

In Germany EPA belongs to private sector too Meanwhile German EPA "Euler Hermes" is one of the most profitable institutions of this kind The EPA provides export credits and insurance All such applications are examined by the special interdepartmental committee consisted of representatives of Financial Department,

department of Foreign Affairs, Central bank and the profile Export Bank [Vorobiev 2004 16-21] But the government take just a part of exporter's risks, business takes 15% of export risks and 10% of mechanical risk itself With over 100 years' history, Euler Hermes has expanded organically or through acquisitions to become the world's largest credit insurer Today the group is represented in over 50 countries After the acquisition by Euler of the German credit insurance group Hermes from Allianz in July 2002, the Euler Hermes group put in place a global harmonization process of all its brands with a common visual identity

The current Euler Hermes group has mainly been built up by its two largest subsidiaries, Euler Hermes SFAC in France and Euler Hermes Kreditversicherung in Germany SFAC was founded in 1927 by several large insurance companies, including Assurances Generales (a forerunner to AGF) and Swiss Reinsurance Company and has hold since its beginning the number one position in the French credit insurance market

HERMES Kreditversicherungs-AG was founded in 1917 by two members of Munchner Ruckversicherungs- Gesellschaft and Globus Versicherungs-AG In 1949 it became the guarantor of export credit for the Federal Republic of Germany in co-operation with Deutsche Revisions- und Treuhand AG Today HERMES is the leading credit insurer in Germany and has leading positions in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia In 1964, SFAC entered the factoring business by creating SFF Affacturage, which, in 1999, merged with Credit Lyonnais' factoring subsidiary The new company EUROFACTOR is European leader in integrated factoring today Meanwhile HERMES also supplemented its activities in credit management by adding bonding & guarantees to its service range During the 90s both SFAC (now a holding company) and HERMES started to expand in international markets by acquiring leading credit insurers or creating new subsidiaries In 1996 AGF became a majority shareholder of the holding company SFAC while Allianz took control over HERMES During the same year, the holding company SFAC changed its name to EULER In 1998, Allianz acquired a majority shareholding in AGF

In 1999, EULER and HERMES sign a co-operation agreement in order to co-ordinate their international development In 27 April 2000, EULER floated on the Paris Stock Exchange In September 2001 the Allianz Group and AGF announced their intention to join their respective credit insurance companies through the acquisition of HERMES by EULER Euler Hermes is the world's leading credit insurer with a 34% share of the market 6,000 plus employees in more than 50 countries assist companies of all sizes and in every industry sector to develop their business securely [Victorova 2005 33-37]

Through its primary activity of credit insurance, Euler Hermes has developed a comprehensive range of services for the management of companies' accounts receivables Unparalleled risk experience acquired through its coverage of 40 million businesses worldwide enables Euler Hermes to help businesses to grow in their home market and in export markets To respond to specific multinational companies' needs, Euler Hermes created a specific structure Euler Hermes World Agency With a dedicated central team and a network of local correspondents,

international groups benefit from one single agreement with the parent company, one single contract and a single account manager while keeping local policies directly managed by Euler Hermes offices. A member of Allianz and a subsidiary of Allianz France, Euler Hermes has the financial solidity to provide long-term support for clients. With more than 75 million clients and 155,000 employees, Allianz is one of the leading integrated financial services provider worldwide [[http //www eulerhermes com/en/history/history.html](http://www.eulerhermes.com/en/history/history.html)]

It could be pointed out that ECGD (the UK), Euler Hermes (Germany) and COFACE (France) pool their informational resources comprising data about foreign contractors and trade canals in 136 countries of the world in a single database InfoAlliance. Thus we have educated different systems of export support in some developed Western countries, and we are able to conclude that state export support is an integral part of the stable, export-oriented and modern economy. In case of globalization and increasing international competition producers are not able to act without state support even in developed countries. As it has been mentioned, there are not effective export support mechanisms in Russia now. What's why an adoption of foreign experience is quite useful for creation Russian export promotion agencies?

Thus, concerning to these mechanism of export support, we could single out some ways of export developing in Russia

- 1 Creation of legal base,
- 2 Creation of effective mechanism of insurance and credit,
- 3 Giving necessary information for exporters, creation of database,
- 4 Adjustment of collaboration with foreign partners (through diplomatic or trade missions),
- 5 Issuance of loans, crediting and tax exemption for exporters of industrial and high-tech items

From the presented information we can conclude that an adoption of foreign experience of export support in order to create a stable system meeting to Russian reality is a long and difficult process and it can require a revision of existing institution and legal base. But paying attention to Western countries we could notice this line of development is one of the most promising and topical for our business now.

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**SOME FACTS ABOUT REGULARITIES  
OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**  
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The aim of the article is to analyze some of the existing language development theories. Some principal linguistic and extra linguistic factors of the language changes are discussed.

The laws of language development – this concept is rather often used in linguistics. But there is still no well-defined and structured approach to this problem. First of all we should mention, the definition “development” itself is seen different by different scientists. Development referred to as the transition of a linguistic phenomenon from one state to another, and the improvement of language, most often in this context is understood as a process of adaptation of the linguistic system to the changing communication needs of society.

B.A. Serebrennikov draws the line between the relative development and absolute one. Changes in language technology, he considers the relative progress. For this kind of change can be attributed to the movement from synthetism to analitism, different assimilations of consonants, simplification of consonant groups, complete transformation of the vowels in reduced, the elimination of syllable smoother and nasal, vocalization of rigid "L", alveolarization of "p", conversion of a solid "r" in [γ] etc.

By and large, all these phenomena reflect the desire to simplify the language, but these trends give rise to permanent divisions within the language system, because inland areas of language are always other processes that create new "areas of tension". Serebrennikov leads in this regard, the example with the development of new-Indian language, in which, after the development of analytical forms of function words that are no longer had their lexical meaning, eventually turned into a new case suffixes. Thus, the relative progress in the language – this is the progress, carried out only for a while.