

FEATURES OF DOING BUSINESS IN ARGENTINA

Особенности ведения бизнеса в Аргентине

In this article we consider the features of doing business in Argentina, the pros and cons of opening your own company in this country as well as trade and economic relationships between Belarus and Argentina. Argentina is a multilingual country with rich natural resources that help in economic growth and in doing business. This country actively attracts investors from abroad and encourages direct investment. Argentina also has access to and trade in international markets. All this makes the country attractive for registering and opening a business on its territory.

Argentina, like other countries has its own peculiarities of opening companies. Let's consider the basic requirements.

1. It is necessary to have a registered office.
2. The presence of an agent is mandatory.
3. The company must have at least two directors. But this requirement does not always need to be met.
4. A minimum number of shareholders is required that is two, and should not exceed 50. The citizenship of a shareholder can be any.
5. It is necessary to keep accounting records and provide an annual report, in some cases, the reporting must comply with the international standard IFRS 9.
6. An audit should be conducted.

It should also be taken into account that all documents must be translated into Spanish.

You should know that the amount of income tax is 35%, VAT, in turn, is 21%. The amount of the annual state duty is \$400. At the same time, it is not necessary to hire a secretary in the company.

After collecting the basic documents, you need to register. To do this, you need to select and confirm the name of the company in the General Inspectorate of Justice of Argentina. Next, open an account for the company in an Argentine bank and deposit the initial authorized capital in the amount of 25% of the initial capital in the National Bank. Then register the legal address of the company and get a license.

There are several areas of business that foreign entrepreneurs most often engage in Argentina: restaurant business, travel business, food manufacturing, beauty salons, retail trade in consumer goods and the Internet technology sector.

But Argentina, like every country, has its drawbacks for doing business. The country has an unstable and poor economy, high inflation, which is insignificant, but makes it difficult to do business. Due to the holidays, companies and stores may close for a long time. This may lead to a decrease in profits.

Argentina has many international partners. Let's look at international business cooperation using the example of Argentina and Belarus. The Argentine side actively offers Belarusian business economic cooperation in the field of food and beverage production (including winemaking) and biotechnology as the most attractive and promising areas and the production of pharmaceutical products, software development and digital services. In all these areas Argentina has significant production, technical and scientific potential.

So, from the above it follows that we can highlight the positive features of doing business in Argentina. It is quite easy to open a business in the country; it is possible to sell goods freely due to the country's access to international markets; there is government support for business; there are a lot of natural resources that can be used in your business; cheap life (for example, cheap office rent); it is possible to easily and legally live in the country.

Thus, we can make the conclusion that Argentina has one of the strongest economies in Latin America. Trade and economic cooperation Belarus and Argentina will continue to develop. This will have a positive impact on imports from both countries.

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ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES IN EAEU

Антидемпинговые пошлины в ЕАЭС

The purpose of the study is to define the term "anti-dumping duty", to highlight the pros and cons of introducing an anti-dumping duty for the country's economy and the EAEU as a whole.

An anti-dumping duty is an import duty that is additionally levied on goods exported at prices below the usual prices of the world market or the domestic prices of the importing country.

The rate of anti-dumping duty is set as a fixed amount or as a percentage of the value of goods. An anti-dumping duty may remain in effect for a certain period of time or until the decision to impose it is canceled.