

the Eurasian Economic Commission should be moderate enough, limited in time and decreasing in degree of support for the economic sector of the Eurasian Economic Union.

In this regard, it seems advisable to provide an opportunity for foreign importers to appeal to the Department for the Protection of the Internal Market with proposals to reduce rates. If in this case it is established that the goods of national producers of the EAEU are sufficiently competitive, then the duty rate should be reduced.

Manuilava H.D.

Belarusian State University of Transport

The research advisor: Morozova Oksana Vladimirovna, Ph. D in Economics, Associate Professor

«The Rotterdam Convention and the Republic of Belarus: adherence matters»

Research Field:

Customs in the age of globalization and regionalization

In the 21st century the human influence on the environment has become widespread which has a negative impact not only on nature but also on a human. Customs Authorities play a key role in the environmental issues. Particularly, they are at the forefront in suppressing the movement of hazardous substances.

The Green Customs Initiative is an implementation of collaborative effort for improvement control and promote legitimate trade through multilateral environmental agreements: Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant; Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The Green Customs Initiative is international legal platform for cooperation between governments and international organizations: World Customs Organization; The International Criminal Police Organization; Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; United Nations Office on Drug and Crime; United Nations Environmental Programme and Secretariat

for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer¹.

The Republic of Belarus is a participating country to all of the above mentioned organizations and multilateral environmental agreements except the Rotterdam Convention. The Russian Federation (2011), the Republic of Kazakhstan (2010), the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (2009) are Parties (participating countries) to the Convention on the basis of which the Technical Regulation “About safety of chemical products”² has been developed. The Republic of Belarus is not a Member State and cannot ensure compliance with the requirements of the Technical Regulation.

Belarus works proactively to adhere to the Rotterdam Convention. Thus, in the National Strategy of Sustainable Socio-Economic development of the Republic of Belarus until 2020 the need to ratify the agreement on Certain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides in International Trade was identified³; in the National Strategy for Sustainable Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2030 the aim is to become a Party to the Rotterdam Convention. However, it is necessary to note that NSSD has peremptory character of the latter in Belarus, i.e. the stated goals are advisory rather than binding⁴.

Problems preventing accession:

1) undeveloped legislative framework that does not allow unhindered implementation of the requirements not only Technical Regulations on the territory of the EEU, but also the requirements of the Rotterdam Convention;

2) underdeveloped specialized laboratories for the identification and assessment of chemicals and pesticides;

3) lack of awareness of stakeholders: the private sector, agriculture, customs and border authorities about the rules for handling, moving and selling chemicals and pesticides.

Ignoring measures to accession to the Rotterdam Convention may lead to a deterioration of the country's ecological condition through the spread of hazardous chemicals and pesticides as well as increasing cross-border crimes which affect human life and health and implement negative impact on the country's environment.

¹ The Green Customs Initiative [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.greencustoms.org/>. – Date of access: 20.04.2020

² Правовой интернет-портал «Консультант плюс» [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_216966/. – Date of access: 20.04.2020

³ Национальная стратегия устойчивого социально-экономического развития Республики Беларусь на период до 2020 г./Национальная комиссия по устойчивому развитию. Респ. Беларусь; Редколлегия: Я.М. Александрович и др. — Мн.: Юнипак. — 200 с

⁴ Министерство экономики Республики Беларусь [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.economy.gov.by/>. Date of access: 20.04.2020

In order to avoid these risks, it is necessary to provide safer conditions for handling chemicals throughout their entire life cycle (from creation to disposal) and also take the following measures:

1) prepare a Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus on adhering the Rotterdam Convention, taking into account measures to minimize risks in meeting the requirements of the Convention. This measure is a standard accession training procedure to determine the necessary provisions, rights and obligations of the Parties in order to comply with them;

2) improve the legislative framework in accordance with the requirements of the convention, namely, prepare justifications for updating the Decision of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission dated April 21, 2015 № 30 “On non-tariff regulation measures” containing requirements for the circulation of chemicals regulated by the Rotterdam Convention on the territory of the EEU; prepare a draft Annex to the EEU TR 041/2017 “About Safety of Chemical Products” containing a list of chemicals regulated by the Rotterdam Convention¹ with the aim of introducing standards that comply with the requirements of the Convention as well as fulfill one of the conditions of accession: preparation of analyzes and collection of documentation;

According to the Order of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated March 29, 2016 No. 03 / 503–122 / 3918, the relevant state bodies developed a preparation plan for the implementation of the EEU TR 041/2017 “About Safety of Chemical Products”.

3) the creation and improvement of existing specialized laboratories for assessing the hazard level of chemicals and pesticides as well as chemicals that are regulated by the Stockholm, Minamata and Basel Conventions;

4) training, exchange of experience and advanced training in the field of technical regulation and standardization in relation to chemicals and pesticides. So, in 2017, on the basis of the Republican Unitary Enterprise “Scientific and Practical Center of Hygiene” of the Ministry of Health, an industry toxicology laboratory with the resource of a chemical safety training center was created. This scientific and practical center holds regularly various seminars and conferences to learn how to implement the project;

5) the establishment of a national register of chemicals and pesticides, including those regulated by the Convention;

6) fulfill obligations regarding the export and import of chemicals and pesticides;

¹ Республиканское унитарное предприятие Научно-практический центр гигиены [Electronic recourse]. – Mode of access: <http://chemsafety.rspch.by/>. – Data of access: 20.04.2020.

7) ensure the collection of information and analysis of data on chemicals online, available to the public in order to implement the requirements of the Convention as well as prepare preventive measures to prevent the risks of chemical poisoning by the private sector and agriculture.

The implementation of all these measures can be ensured through the implementation of the Green Customs Initiative and the accumulated knowledge gained by acceding to such conventions as Stockholm, Basel and Minamata, as they are inextricably linked to the regulation of the transport of hazardous substances and waste. Upon joining the Convention, the Republic of Belarus will exclude or restrict the import of hazardous chemicals included in Appendix III of the Rotterdam Convention. By informing interested Parties about precautionary measures to be taken our country will vouch environmental safety yet today.

Poklad Georgy Vasilievich

Belarusian-Russian University, Republic of Belarus

Scientific adviser: Ivanovskaya Irina Viktorovna, Ph.D. sciences, associate professor

«Analysis of the effectiveness of the modern distribution channel of finished products»

Research Direction:

Modern technologies in international trade.

In modern conditions, for the successful functioning of the enterprise and maximum profit from the main activity, the company must have a well-developed sales system for finished products. This refers to the use of all possible distribution channels of finished products. It also means a timely response to changes in market trends, which avoids loss of profit.

The purpose of this work is to analyze the effectiveness of the online store OJSC “Lenta”. The relevance of the work is that the online store belongs to direct sales channels, which allows direct trading with consumers avoiding intermediaries, this channel also refers to modern marketing methods, which are characterized by minimal costs and the use of modern technologies.

Lenta OJSC is the largest manufacturer of textile haberdashery in the Republic of Belarus. The main types of products manufactured at the enterprise are textile and haberdashery products, curtain fabric and curtain products, clothing, medical dressings. ”

Table 1 presents an analysis of the effectiveness of the online store Lenta OJSC for 2016-2018.