

each of them and a test based on verifying the correctness of the application of theoretical knowledge in practical situations.

Thus, profiling is used by the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus as a way to identify potential offenders. In the context of coronavirus infection, measures have been developed and taken to improve the activities of customs authorities when interacting with passengers and carriers of goods while crossing the customs border. The transition to the electronic nature of the work of customs authorities, the use of profiling and other measures contributed to a significant acceleration of customs clearance and customs control, as well as the identification of offenses in the field of customs.

Literature

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«Safeguard measures on imports of goods»

Research Field:

A secure business environment for economic development

One of the main tasks of the state in the field of regulating the country's foreign trade is to promote exports, as well as the development of import-substituting production and limiting imports in order to protect the domestic market from foreign competition. Limiting the import of goods into the country should be rational, since it is an integral part of international trade, stimulates increased competition in the domestic market and promotes the development of the state's export production.

In order to protect the economic interests of producers of goods, in the Eurasian Economic Union measures may be introduced to protect the domestic market in respect of goods originating from third countries and imported into the customs territory of the Union, in the form of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, as well as in the form of other measures. In the Treaty on the EAEU, the application of safeguard measures is defined by Articles 48, 49 and 50. These articles specify the general provisions on the introduction of

measures to protect the domestic market, the principles for the application of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, as well as other measures to protect the domestic market [1].

Special safeguard measure - a measure to limit increased imports into the customs territory of the Union, which is applied by introducing an import quota, a special quota or a special duty, including a provisional special duty.

At present, the EAEU member states have developed and implemented a unified mechanism for protecting the domestic market. To date, all measures taken by the EAEU to protect the domestic market are anti-dumping. This trend is due to the fact that the member states of the EAEU, except for the Republic of Belarus, are members of the WTO and have limited opportunities for applying additional customs-tariff and non-tariff protection, since the WTO has a negative attitude towards the introduction of special safeguard measures, since they significantly contradict the principle of development of free trade.

The specifics and features of the application of safeguard measures were developed by the World Trade Organization (WTO), whose task is to liberalize foreign trade relations between countries [2].

In accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in the event of a sharp increase in the share of imported products in the domestic market, the member countries of the organization have the right to temporarily introduce additional measures to protect national producers – special safeguard measures [3].

During the period from the beginning of the existence of the organization to January 1, 2022, WTO member countries applied 232 special safeguard measures. It should be noted that the number of initiated investigations (439) is almost twice the number of measures introduced (232) [4].

The list of goods for which safeguard measures are applied is not very diverse. First of all, these are metals and metal products, chemical products, as well as various types of agricultural and food products (dairy products, fructose, sugar, peaches, lamb, etc.).

One of the leaders among the WTO member states in the field of application of special safeguard measures are India and Indonesia. Between 1995 and 2022, their governments introduced 23 and 28 special safeguard measures, respectively.

Considering the example of India, it cannot be categorically said that this country is really experiencing any difficulties associated with foreign competition in the domestic market, but the government of this country rationally and very skillfully uses the possibility of introducing special safeguard measures to support national production, in particular, the chemical industry .

The above data indicate that special safeguard measures are used less frequently and in smaller quantities than other types of protective measures, however, in the difficult conditions of overcoming the global economic crisis, their demand is growing.

Currently, there are a number of difficulties in the application of special safeguard measures. These problems are associated both with rather complex legislative mechanisms and procedures for initiating and conducting investigations, and with the lack of the necessary number of specialists in the field of foreign trade relations and the protection of the domestic market.

From my point of view, with proper education and the necessary analytical skills, the Republic of Belarus can nominate appropriate specialists in the field of foreign trade relations and protection of the domestic market to the labor market, who could not only realize their skills and abilities, but also develop and improve the system of applying special safeguard measures in the Republic of Belarus.

There are also a number of difficulties in preparing materials for the consideration of applications for special safeguard measures in the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, including the Republic of Belarus, which include, for example, the difficulties of collecting evidence-based statistics for all EAEU member states, the problems of maintaining the confidentiality of information collected in accordance with WTO requirements, insufficient knowledge of the regulatory framework at the stages of preparing materials for preliminary consideration, the lack of qualified specialists to effectively protect the interests of applicants, the lack of a legalized procedure for hiring foreign lawyers for these purposes, as well as a number of other problems [6].

To enhance the use of mechanisms to protect the domestic market from the adverse effects of foreign competition in the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, including in the Republic of Belarus, it is advisable to take the following measures:

- 1) to simplify the procedures for initiating investigations, as well as to establish strict deadlines for the authorized bodies to consider received applications and conduct investigations;
- 2) ensure that state trade missions abroad perform the function of collecting information necessary for conducting investigations to protect the domestic market;
- 3) create a special advisory group under the authorized bodies, whose task will be to provide potential applicants with assistance in obtaining the necessary set of documents;
- 4) implement jointly by executive authorities, business society and educational institutions programs for training specialists in the field of foreign trade relations and protection

of the domestic market from the adverse effects of imports and unfair competition from foreign manufacturers [6].

Thus, in order to eliminate the problems associated with the use of special safeguard measures, as well as to improve the mechanism for the application of such measures in the EAEU, it is necessary to modernize the mechanism for the introduction of special safeguard measures, in particular, to reduce the time for investigations and the introduction of provisions that promote transparency of such procedures.

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«The Revised Kyoto Convention as a Model for the Universal Customs Code»

The Field of the Research:

The Revised Kyoto Convention as a Model for the Universal Customs Code.

In the modern conditions of globalization and integration, the issues of the legal norms implementation in the field of Customs at the state and international levels play an important role. The national customs legislation is based on international treaties, conventions, and mutual