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## TRANSBORDER COOPERATION OF CANADA AND USA

Юрченко Н.А., Ковинько А. С.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Кажемская Л.Л.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Cross-border cooperation today can be defined as a system of interactions between territorial communities or authorities of neighboring states, which is carried out within their competence in order to solve common problems, develop border areas and improve living conditions of the population. Such kind of communication has its own pros and cons. The pros include economic cooperation and cultural development, as for the cons it is considered to be threats for national security and law issues with different systems of law.

Close economic cooperation is now on the agenda of a number of countries, and the U.S. along with Canada is no exception. Canada and the United States have historically been key trading partners for each other, forming one of the most integrated economic zones in the world. The peak of trade development between these countries can be observed since 1994, after the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This document stipulated the elimination of tariffs and trade barriers, ensuring effective protection and strengthening of intellectual property rights on the territory of both parties, as well as establishing a network for further regional cooperation to expand and improve the benefits of the agreement. The conditions set forth in the document allowed for increased trade between the U.S. and Canada, lower prices for consumer goods, and increased GDP per capita.

In 2020, NAFTA was replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which has already begun to go beyond an economic agreement. This kind of document helps to strengthen political and diplomatic relations between the countries. The impact of the USMCA in economic terms is seen in the benefits in the form of access to large export markets, but also in the challenges for the participating countries as increased competition. With the strengthening of trade ties, a framework for cooperation in the areas of energy and regional security has been established. In terms of decision-making, the USMCA promotes

common ground on issues of an international nature and strengthens strategic partnerships.

In spite of the close cooperation between the countries of the American continent, there are competing actions between the states at every stage of cooperation. Because Canada has remained in the shadow of the United States since the end of World War II, the latter has been able to dictate the terms of agreements with greater certainty. The rigidity of the regulations adopted also depends on the majority in the U.S. Congress, whether Democrats or Republicans. From these facts we can observe a clear fact of lobbying of the interests of the ruling parties.

At the moment, the cooperation of the countries in question can be labeled as strained. According to data provided by the White House, new 25% and 10% tariffs have been imposed on the States: «All goods which are products of Canada, as defined by the Federal Register notice , described in subsection (e) of this section (Federal Register notice), and except products described in subsection (b) of this section, shall be subject, in accordance with law, to an additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 percent.», [1]. With the imposition of these duties, the relationship between Canada and the US can be called strained as the Trump government is not only acting from the economic side but also from the political side. This leaves the state of jobs and some states in question as they are almost entirely dependent on Canadian imports. In response to the U.S. actions, the Canadian government has decided to take countermeasures and impose its own duties on \$30 billion worth of U.S.-made agricultural goods. Minister LeBlanc with the first phase of countermeasures stated that «if the U.S. continues to apply unreasonable duties to Canada, the government intends to impose additional countermeasures on imports from the U.S. to the tune of \$125 billion ...», [2]. The escalating situation has led to economic division and criticism of the federal government of Canada, despite the challenges, the Canadian government encourages the purchase of domestically produced products and has launched several programs to protect and support small businesses.

In such a geopolitical environment, recent partner countries have become import/export rivals in short order, leading the Canadian Labor Congress polls to predict cautious development of less integrated economies, as well as a higher cost of living in Canada and deteriorating relations with the United States.

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## 基于产生式规则的移动学习专家系统实证研究

Яковлева Д. М.

Научный руководитель: Филимонова А. Ф.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

移动互联网的发展和硬件设施的完善，使专家系统在移动应用领域得以发展。植物的识别与学习是中学阶段生物学科的重要部分，户外体验式教学是提高学生植物学习效果的有效途径。基于产生式规则专家系统，本研究开发了基于Android平台的植物识别与学习移动APP，并采用教育实验、问卷调查、课堂观察等研究方法，从软件使用情况、软件使用态度、对学习方法满意度和对自然科学的学习态度四个维度进行了户外体验式移动学习的应用研究，并进行人口统计学及移动应用学习经验等差异分析，验证了该系统对学生学习态度及户外体验式学习的满意度有积极作用这一研究假设。在真实情境中进行学习，能够帮助学习者获得外部环境的学习资源。移动设备则能够将学习内容和外 [1]。

部资源相结合，为学习者的学习过程带来更丰富的交互和体验在真实情境中进行学习，能够帮助学习者获得外部环境的学习资源。移动设备则能够将学习内容和外部资源相结合，为学习者的学习过程带来更丰富的交互和体验。植物识别与学习移动应用相关研究移动应用有助于基于项目的学习、基于问题的学习等综合实践活动的开展，能够培养学生的合作交流能力、问题解决能力、创新意识和创新能力。也有基于互动概念图的移动应用程序在中学生物学习中得到了应用，研究表明即时反馈的移动应用学习的方法有利于提高学生的学习兴趣和户外生物科和一门外语学课程的教学效果。徐燕红、谢春平与南程慧。用植物识别移动学习应用进行学习后，