

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DETERMINING THE ORIGIN OF THE GOODS

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Origin of goods is the country or region where imported products are manufactured. The origin is used in international trade to determine the duties or charges to be levied on the products. Also, the origin of goods identifies whether the region or country whence the goods are imported is under customs restrictions [1].

When two or more countries are involved in the production of goods, the country of origin of the goods is the country where the goods were last subjected to such operations as processing or manufactured that meets the criteria for sufficient processing.

A product is considered to originate from a particular country if, as a result of processing or manufacturing operations, the classification code under the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activities has been changed at the level of any of the first four digits.

When the value of the materials used or the value added in a particular country reaches a fixed percentage of the price of the final product, the product is considered to have originated in that country.

Customs officials calculate taxes and duties on the basis of the origin of goods. It is connected with Tariff rates that vary from country level. If a country is highly developed, it possesses technologies for processing of raw materials and production of finished products of high quality. For this reason, it is considered that such countries can pay customs duties and taxes without preferences. As a result, production of highly developed countries is sold at a high price on the territory of our state. So due to these policy domestic producers can be protected from tough competition. What relates to developing countries there is a list of them. Additionally, there is a list of products with customs preferences. For movement of cargo through the state border it is necessary to submit certificate of origin. Customs officials pay great attention to it. If the country of origin of the commodity is in the list of developing ones, there are preferences in the rates of 25%. Usually they export products of poor processing or primary commodity, so they will not create severe competition in domestic market of the country. Cargo from the least developed countries is not levied at all.

The meaning of identifying the origin of goods can be used differently. For the best or for the worst foreign economy activities are closely connected with the world political situation. So nowadays because of unstable situation in the world,

different trade restrictions and sanctions world economy suffers. It goes without saying, that Belarusian economy has faced difficulties too.

In order to ensure the protection of national interests a Presidential Decree "On the application of special measures" has been introduced by the Council of Ministers to ban the import of certain goods.

These goods are defined as goods prohibited for import into the territory of the Republic of Belarus and for sale on the territory of the Republic of Belarus. They are included in the list, established by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. This list includes perfume, cosmetic or toiletries, plastics by brands: "BEIERSDORF", "NIVEA", "EUCERIN", "LA PRAIRIE", "LABELLO", "HANSAPLAST", "FLORENA", "8X4", "SKIN STORIES", "GAMMON", "TESA", "CHAUL", "COPPERTONE", "HIDROFUGAL", "STOP THE WATER WHILE USING ME".

Additionally, there are brands of passenger car «SKODA AUTO» and chemical and petrochemical products for example «LIQUI MOLY». The government extended the ban on the import of products of these companies until November 4, 2022 [1].

Starting from January 1 2022, Belarus imposed sanctions against imports from 27 countries of the EU, USA, Canada, Great Britain, Norway, Iceland, Albania, Northern Macedonia, Montenegro and Switzerland. The list includes meat, vegetables, fruits, nuts, salt and confectionery products. Some popular brands fell under the food embargo, but some Western goods, being produced in other countries, for example Russian Federation, remained on the shelves of the Belarusian stores [2].

To sum it up, it is clear that identifying of the origin of goods is an essential thing to do. Customs officials by doing these can calculate duties and taxes correctly and protect interests of the state by prohibition of import from certain countries.

## Литература

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