

necessity to build and develop specialized information systems that facilitate the work of customs authorities. The development and implementation of these systems bring a number of benefits for both economic operators and customs administrations.

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TRADE PROTECTION MEASURES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS МЕРЫ ТОРГОВОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ, ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЕ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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Trade protection measures are measures that restrict the import of goods, applied in order to eliminate negative effects on domestic producers by the supplies of foreign goods. Trade protection measures include measures to counteract dumping imports (anti-dumping duty), subsidized imports (countervailing duty), increased imports that cause serious damage to the economic sector of the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union or create a threat of causing such damage (special duty). We are going to consider each measure in more detail.

Anti-dumping duties are duties that are imposed in cases where there is a dumping import of goods that causes material damage to a sector of the economy of the Member-States, creates a threat of causing such damage or significantly slows down the creation of a sector of the economy of the Member-States. The import of goods is recognized as dumping if the price of this product, at which it is imported into the EAEU from third countries, is lower than the prices at which a similar product is sold in the domestic market of such countries.

Countervailing duties are duties that are imposed in order to counteract the import of goods, in the production, export or transportation of which specific subsidies of a foreign state were used, if such imports cause material damage to the economic sector of the Member-States, create a threat of causing such damage or significantly slow down the creation of a sector of the economy of the Member-States.

Special duties are duties that are imposed when foreign goods are imported into the country in such increased quantities and under such conditions that this causes or threatens to cause serious damage to the economic sector of the Member-States of the Union.

All the above-mentioned duties are imposed on the basis of the results of the investigation and are charged in excess of the customs duty rate. These duties may be applied in the amount and for the period necessary to prevent or eliminate serious damage to the sector of the economy or the threat of causing it.

The duration of the special duties shall not exceed 4 years, and anti-dumping and countervailing – not more than 5 years from the date of application of such measures or the date of completion of the reinvestigation.

At the moment, the Republic of Belarus has 19 anti-dumping measures and a special one. There are no countervailing duties in Belarus.

The only *special* protective measure was introduced with respect to some types of rolled metal products of commodity headings 7208, 7211, 7225, 7226, imported from all countries.

As for *anti-dumping* measures, among all the anti-dumping measures in force today, fifteen are applied to goods related to metallurgical production, and only two are applied to goods intended for public consumption – citric acid and kitchen and cutlery made of corrosion-resistant steel. In addition, anti-dumping duties have been imposed on herbicides and truck tires.

Half of all existing antidumping measures are applied to goods delivered from the People's Republic of China (9 - for rolled metal products and one - for kitchen and cutlery made of corrosion-resistant steel). Also, a large number of anti-dumping duties have been introduced in relation to goods from Ukraine (8 out of 19 duties, all are applied to goods of the metallurgical industry). The anti-dumping measure is applied to graphite electrodes of heading 8545, supplied from India, and to herbicides of heading 3508, supplied from all countries of the European Union.

The introduction of these protective measures does not always have a clear impact on the volume of imports. At the beginning of their action, there is a decrease in the number of deliveries. However, in the future, there may be a gradual increase in the volume of imported goods, as well as a continuation of the trend of import decline or even its complete cease. In this regard, there is a need to constantly review the applied rates of special duties and their differentiation

depending on the saturation of this product in the economic sector in the Republic of Belarus and the Eurasian Economic Union.

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FEATURES OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL CODE IN CUSTOMS ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГО И УГОЛОВНОГО КОДЕКСА В ТАМОЖЕННОМ ДЕЛЕ

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In accordance with the law on “Customs Regulation” Customs authorities are included into the law-enforcement system. And it means that their major priorities are:

to ensure law and order;

to prevent and suppress Customs-related crimes and administrative offences within their terms of reference;

to take coercive measures against those who break the law.

Customs Service does its best in order to guarantee the observation of customs, administrative, civil, criminal and other regulations within their terms of references. Law-enforcement activity of Customs bodies is reflected in:

administrative and legal activity;

administrative and procedural activity;

criminal and law activity;

criminal and procedural activity.