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**«Importance of the correct determination of the country of origin of goods for the national economy»**

*Research Field:*
*Customs in the age of globalization and regionalization*

Nowadays, in the context of globalization, the process of production of goods is carried out either within one state or in several countries, from raw materials made in the country of production from imported as a result of foreign trade or from both national and imported raw materials. So there is a need to determine what country the manufactured goods relates to, because this affects the size of import customs duties, the duties that are levied on goods in order to protect the country's domestic market and many other aspects of customs.

This was reflected in the development of the institute of the origin of goods, which determines that the goods come from the country where they were completely received or produced or where they were processed and subsequently recognized as originating from the country. Moreover, it is possible to obtain the status of goods of a group of countries, the customs union and even a separate part of the state. An important tool for the determination of the country of origin is the criterion of substantial processing. It establishes that the goods belong to the country where the last significant processing operation allowing the goods to obtain the status was performed. This criterion can be expressed in a change in the product code at the level of n positions of the HS code, in compliance with the rule of the ad valorem share (the establishment of the percentage of the value of imported products or value added in the final cost of the goods), in the performance of established technological operations. It varies in each country depending on the regulatory framework, but the general principle remains the same. Countries only specify it, for example, by establishing the exact percentage of the ad valorem percentage, specifying the level of change of the HS code, detailing the list of operations and also establishing the need to apply either one of these criteria or several at once.

The country of origin is closely connected with trade regimes. The type of the trade regimes influences on the size of import customs duties. For example, the countries of the EAEU in relations with other states use the following regimes:

1) Most-favored nation / most-favored nation treatment that reflects the principle of non-discrimination of goods. It implies that the goods from the countries-users of this regime use the

same privileges while importing into the territory of the state with such a regime. Providing any of these states with more favorable import conditions means providingother countries with these conditions automatically. Similarly, the provision of less favorable conditions also applies to all states using this trade regime.

2) The free trade regime is a regime when according to free trade agreements tariff and quantitative restrictions in mutual trade in goods are canceled subject to all established conditions. The list of such goods may be limited to exemptions from the free trade regime. At present, the EAEU provides this regime to such countries and integration associations as the CIS, Serbia, Georgia, Vietnam and Iran. It is also planned to enter into force a free trade agreement with the Republic of Singapore [1].

3) The general system of preferences, implying the provision of tariff preferences by developed countries to developing and least developed countries. According to the fundamental principles of this regime, they are established by all developed countries in relation to all developing countries unilaterally and in the same volume. It means imposing customs duties on goods at reduced rates or at zero rates [2, p. 91-95].

Why is it still necessary to determine the origin of goods? This institute is used for:

1. Selecting the size of the import customs duty rate: reduced, zero, unchanged rates.

2. The calculation of special, anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

3. Applying quantitative restrictions, in particular tariff quotas.

4. Conducting government procurement, for example, goods recognized to be originating from any particular country may use additional advantages during choosing the winner of this tender.

5. Compiling foreign trade statistics to analyze the country's integration into the world economy, the geographical structure of foreign trade, the effectiveness of participation in economic integration associations, etc., and subsequently determine further directions of the foreign trade policy of the state.

The fact that the movement of goods, for example, within free trade zones or under the regime of the general system of preferences allows participants in foreign economic activity to reduce their costs contributes to the risk of violation of customs legislation related to the country of origin. For example, a product can move under the guise of a preferential one, although in reality it is not. So, according to the operational data of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus on the results of customs control after the release of goods for 2019 the share of customs violations related to the statement of inaccurate information about the country

of the origin of goods amounted to 14% [3]. The examples of the violations of customs regulations related to the country of origin:

a) declaring of an unreliable HS code in order to ensure compliance with the free trade regime for the goods, "trying to get away" from the HS code falling into the list of exemptions;

b) issuance of a certificate of the origin of goods confirming the country of definition of the goods on the basis of false information;

c) incorrect completion of the certificate;

d) non-compliance with the conditions of direct delivery and other violations [4].

Thus, the institute of the country of origin is one of the most important elements of customs regulation. Its widespread use is the reason for the increasing importance of the correct determination of the origin of goods. This allows the state to implement its foreign trade policy effectively. For example, to ensure the legitimacy of the provision of tariff preferences precisely to those countries that are users of the preference system, while providing assistance to developing and least developed countries, ensuring the completeness of budget revenues. In addition, the legitimacy of the provision of tariff preferences helps to reduce the cost of imported raw materials used in national production by providing support to domestic producers, increasing the competitiveness of its products and reducing the import intensity of production. If the country provides the conditions for the reliable determination of the country of origin and for the minimization of the likelihood of customs offenses in the field of this institute, other countries are more interested in developing trade relations with this country and signing agreements on free trade zones. It is because they are sure that all the fundamental principles and conditions for this regime are observed, and violations of customs legislation are revealed. This determines the importance of the correct determination of the country of origin for the national economy, which implies an increase in the attention of customs authorities to this direction.

List of sources used:

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4. Typical customs violations identified during customs inspections / the official site of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Access mode:: http://www.customs.gov.by/ru/tipichnye_narushenija-ru/. – Access date: 28.04.2020.

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## «Management of intellectual property (for example, the unitary municipal production enterprise «Information and Computing Center of the regional agricultural enterprise»)

*Research Field:*
*Intellectual property as an object of international trade*

Over the past decade, new approaches to the technological process have emerged, in particular, the rational use of intellectual property, as well as improving the educational level of managers. All this has led to the fact that the introduction of intellectual property management in the enterprise is a necessary condition for their successful work in the market conditions of management.

The purpose of the research is to manage intellectual property in an enterprise (for example, the unitary municipal production enterprise «Information and Computing Center of the regional agricultural enterprise»).

The subject of the research is the management of intellectual property in the enterprise.

As the object of study was chosen the unitary municipal production enterprise «Information and Computing Center of the regional agricultural enterprise».

The company's activity is the creation and implementation of a unified automated system of information and information support in the agricultural sector of the region, the development and implementation of new automated control systems and their support, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in agricultural enterprises and organizations using the latest achievements of science and technology. and organization of production.

In accordance with this goal, the following tasks were set and solved:

– study the theoretical aspects of intellectual property management;