

and the share of the company's profit that falls on intellectual property is insignificant, but during the period under review, there is an increase in the profit of intellectual property.

Based on the analysis of the intellectual property management system at the unitary municipal production enterprise «Information and Computing Center of the regional agricultural enterprise», the following conclusions can be drawn: the main division responsible for intellectual property management is the information technology development and maintenance department, which reports to the chief engineer. The development and implementation of effective intellectual property management systems is an urgent task for the company. To increase the level of efficiency of intellectual property management, it is also necessary to improve the level of qualification of employees of departments responsible for intellectual property management.

Based on the analysis, ways to improve the efficiency of intellectual property management were proposed:

1. Increasing the level of automation of the information technology department, development and maintenance. The introduction of an automated patent search system will significantly reduce the complexity of operations, reduce the likelihood of errors and allow you to save up to 518.4 rubles.

2. Increasing the level of qualifications of the department responsible for the management of IP. Operating costs per year will be: 21450 rubles for the new version; 121450 rubles for the basic version. Cost savings will amount to 11372.52 rubles.

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«Directions for improving the mechanism of application of protective measures in the EAEC»

Research Field:

Customs in the age of globalization and regionalization

Customs regulation is one of the important methods of state influence on the economy. The system of customs regulation includes tariff, non-tariff measures, as well as other measures used by the state to protect national interests.

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The unified tariff regulation of foreign economic activity is carried out by the EAEU Unified Customs Tariff, which is a set of customs duty rates applicable to goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from third countries.

EAEU member states have the right to apply special, anti-dumping and countervailing duties to protect the economic interests of national producers from threats caused by increasing imports, dumping or subsidized import of goods into the customs territory.

The Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union is the main legal act, which regulates the application of special protective, antidumping and countervailing duties

¹. Appendix eight to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union defines the procedure for distributing special protective, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, as well as the procedure for conducting an investigation².

Part of the current measures is related to automotive products. In particular, the measures in relation to crawler bulldozers, truck tires, rolling bearings and alloy wheels are included in this list.

The statistical authorities of the EAEU member states conduct research on the import of certain categories of goods to introduce new or extend existing measures to protect the domestic market. The Eurasian Economic Commission uses this data during the investigation.

Crawler bulldozers with a fixed and rotary blade with a capacity of up to 250 hp. is the first product in the automotive industry to which a protective measure is applied. This measure was introduced in December 2015 as a result of the investigation³. Table 1 shows data on the volume of imports of this category of goods in the period from 2014 to 2018.

Table 1 – Import of crawler bulldozers from the People's Republic of China to the EAEU member states from 2014 to 2018

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
The Republic of Belarus, US dollars	762746	1869517	176460	871447	1028068

¹ Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union. – M. : Prospect, 2018. – 512 c. (in Russian)

² Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union [Electronic resource]: [signed in Astana on 29.05.2014] // ConsultantPlus. Belarus / LLC "YurSpektr", National legal inform center. Rep. Belarus. - Minsk, 2020. (in Russian)

³ Domestic market protection measures in force in the EAEU [Electronic resource] // Eurasian Economic Commission. – Access mode : <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/en/act/trade/podm/investigations/Measures.aspx>. – Date of access : 23.02.2020. (in Russian)

Russian Federation, US dollars	118060654	32170212	38714863	96880375	136756921
The Republic of Kazakhstan, US dollars	41895962	17453169	7005699	2166877	34578098
Kyrgyz Republic, US dollars	4098765	5108302	4177993	4114094	6610204,00
The Republic of Armenia, US dollars	408821	245890	558319	1285076	1762156

According to the data obtained, from 2014 to 2016, the total volume of imports of this category of goods decreased by 75,3%. For the Russian Federation, the largest decline is in 2015 in comparison with 2014 – 72,8%, and for the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic in 2016 – 90,6%, 59,9% and 18,2%, respectively¹. This is due to a 38,9% reduction in the supply of crawler bulldozers manufactured by Caterpillar over the period under review. In 2017, there was a significant increase in the volume of deliveries to all EAEU member states with the exception of the Kyrgyz Republic, due to the higher quality of imported products compared to products manufactured by the EAEU enterprises, as well as the devaluation of the yuan in 2016 on average from 5 to 15 thousand dollars². In 2018, the volume of imports also continued to grow, that in the future may lead to a complete rejection of the products of the member states of the Union.

In December 2015, the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission decided to introduce an anti-dumping duty on Chinese tires for trucks, buses, trolleybuses, dump trucks, trailers and semi-trailers. The reason was the data as a result of the investigation that for the period from January 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014, the total volume of import of truck tires to the EAEU countries increased by 9,2%; at the same time, truck tire imports from China increased by 27,1%. At the same time, the dumping margin of Chinese manufacturers ranged from 14.79% to 35.35%³. In the period from 2015 to 2018, imports of this category of goods took the following values, which are shown in table 2.

1 UN Comtrade Database [Electronic resource] // United Nations. – Access mode : <https://comtrade.un.org/data>. – Date of access : 23.02.2020.

2 On the results of the anti-dumping investigation in relation to crawler bulldozers with a fixed and rotary blade with a capacity of up to 250 hp originating from the People's Republic of China [Electronic resource] // Eurasian Economic Commission. – Access mode : http://www.eurasiancommission.org/en/act/trade/podm/rassledovaniya/AD-17/materials/AD17_report_dated_101115.pdf. – Date of access : 23.02.2020.

³ The ECE may introduce anti-dumping duties on imports of Chinese truck tires [Electronic resource] // Vedomosti. – Access mode : <https://www.vedomosti.ru/business/articles/2015/08/14/604936-eek-mozhet-vvesti-antidempingovie-poshlini-na-import-kitaiskih-gruzovih-shin>. – Date of access : 23.02.2020.

Table 2 – Import of truck tires from the People's Republic of China to the EAEU member states from 2014 to 2018

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
The Republic of Belarus, US dollars	3289730	1323907	3310277	3709040	5281413
Russian Federation, US dollars	202785147	112807899	76392792	97854656	105098673
The Republic of Kazakhstan, US dollars	30349181	25639382	17241272	27869261	32467098
Kyrgyz Republic, US dollars	2843654	1516783	3633468	6583226	8933464
Republic of Armenia, US dollars	2107063	1397637	1550065	1765864	1978543

For the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Armenia, the largest volume of imports is in 2014, in 2015 there is a decrease of 59,8% and 44,4%, respectively. Over the next years, the value of imports is gradually increasing. For the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan, recession periods are in 2015 and 2016¹. The import of this category of goods into the Kyrgyz Republic has an uneven structure: a sharp decline in 2015 by 46.7% is replaced by a significant increase by 139.6% in 2016 and 81.2% in 2017, which continued in 2018. The decrease in imports in these periods is associated with the reducing of the automotive market, as well as with sharp changes in exchange rates. The significant increase in truck tire deliveries in 2017 and 2018 was the result of a reorientation of Chinese manufacturers from the European Union market to the EAEU market due to an increase of import customs duty rates by the European Union, which should force manufacturers to refuse to supply the cheapest tires from China. At the same time, deliveries of this kind are not desirable for domestic producers of the EAEU member states, therefore, duty rates need to be revised again.

The decision to impose an anti-dumping duty on rolling bearings from the People's Republic of China was made in 2013, but in 2018 its effect ended. In the period from 2007 to 2011, the average weighted price for bearings from third countries exceeded the price of Chinese exporters by 2,5-5,7 times, and in the first half of 2012 this ratio was 3,7 times². Therefore, in 2018, it was decided to extend the anti-dumping measure in order to prevent the increase in the supply of bearings to the customs territory of the EAEU by Chinese exporters at dumping prices,

¹ On the results of an anti-dumping investigation regarding truck tires originating from the People's Republic of China [Electronic resource] // Eurasian Economic Commission. – Access mode: http://www.eurasiancommission.org/en/act/trade/podm/rassledovaniya/AD-18/materials/AD18_report_final.pdf. – Date of access : 23.02.2020.

² The EEC extended the anti-dumping duty on Chinese bearings and notified Russia of the need to comply with the EAEU law [Electronic resource] // Eurasian Economic Commission. – Access mode : <http://www.eurasiancommission.org/en/nae/news/Pages/22-08-2018-2.aspx>. – Date of access : 23.02.2020.

from 2014 to 2018, the import of this product had the following focus in accordance with Figure 1.

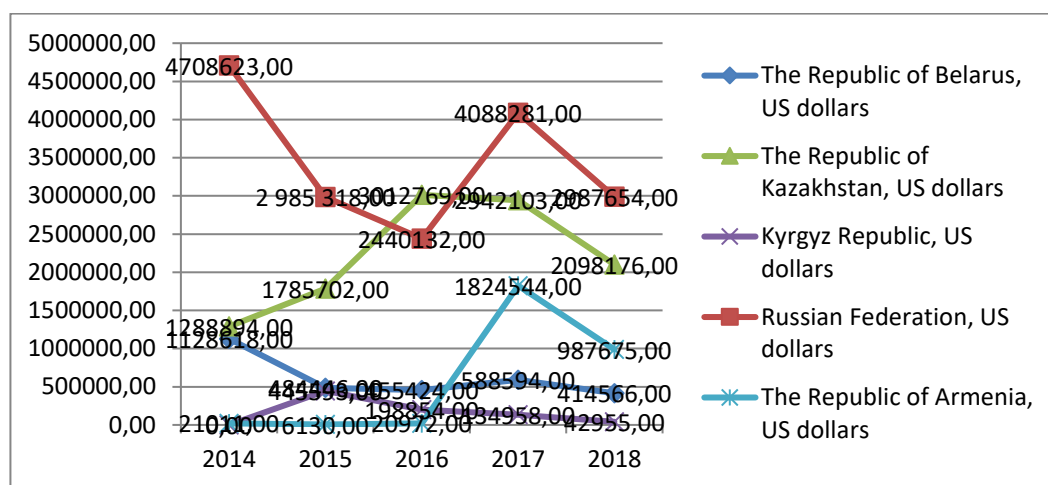


Fig. 1. – Import of rolling bearings from the People's Republic of China to the EAEU member states from 2014 to 2018

The main trend in the development of import of bearings for the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus is a significant decrease in volume in 2016 in comparison with 2014 by 48,2% and 59,7%, respectively, and then an increase in 2017. For the Republic of Kazakhstan, the volume of imports reached its maximum in 2016 and exceeded the value of 2014 by 133,7%, and then decreased in 2017 and 2018. A similar trend is observed with regard to deliveries to the Kyrgyz Republic, however, it should be noted that such deliveries began only in 2015. The volume of imports of rolling bearings in the Republic of Armenia in 2017 was 86 times higher than the same indicator in 2014, however, this indicator slightly decreased in 2018. In general, in the period under review, different dynamics of consumption of this product was observed. However, the growth in the volume of import of bearings from the People's Republic of China in the period from 2014 to 2016 amounted to 3,3%, and from September 2017 to August 2018 – 16,2%, it was ahead of the growth rate of visible consumption by 4%. This is due to the ratio of price and quality of delivered goods, because the cost of the EAEU bearings exceeds the cost of imported ones, and the quality is on the same level. In the future, the development of production of goods within the Union may become more profitable if modern equipment will be used.

Investigation in respect of alloy wheels was started in 2018 at the request of the company LLC «Casting and Mechanical Plant «SCUD». At the same time, a significant increase in the supply of this product over the past five years was revealed in accordance with Figure 2.

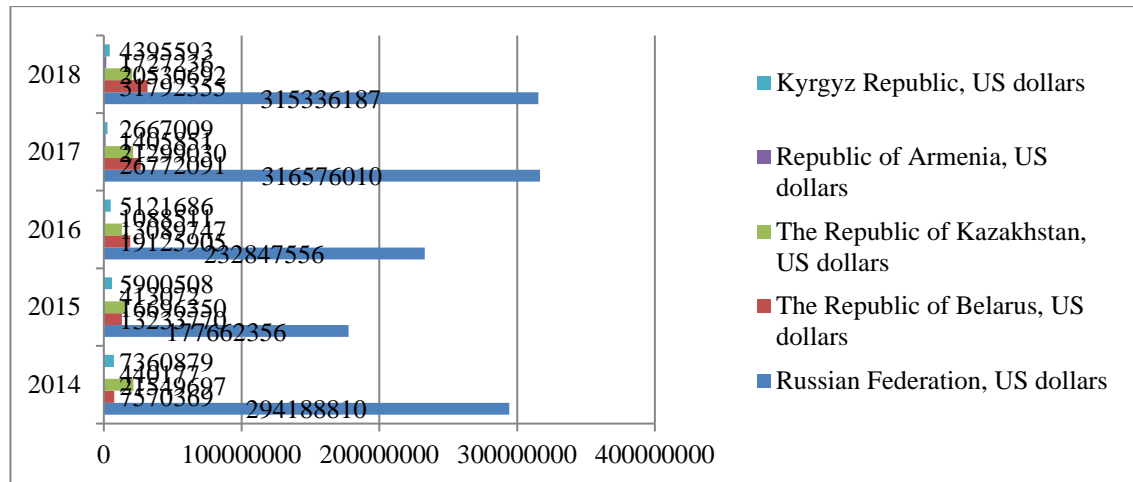


Fig. 2. – Import of alloy wheels from the People's Republic of China to the EAEU member states from 2014 to 2018

The dynamics of the import of this category of goods from the People's Republic of China into the customs territory of the EAEU is various. From 2014 to 2016, there was a decrease in the total supply, however, if in 2015 imports decreased by 66,1% in comparison with 2014, then in 2016 only by 17,3% in comparison with the previous year, respectively. Since 2017, there has been a gradual increase in the import of alloy wheels. At the same time, in 2017 the price of alloy wheels imported from the People's Republic of China decreased by 11,3%, while the price of EAEU goods increased by 9%. As a result, the declared value of Chinese goods only slightly exceeded its cost. This contributed to the growth of dumped imports in 2017 and 2018 by 18,9% and 17% respectively. The leader among the EAEU member states in importing this product is the Russian Federation. In general, the data indicate that the application of the duty does not always have the desired effect and is often leveled by external factors. In this regard, there is a need to improve the current mechanism for applying protective measures. One of the main areas of improvement should be the introduction of a retroactive mechanism for the application of duties.

The mechanism of retroactive application of protective measures involves additional charges of antidumping, countervailing or special duties for goods already delivered to the customs territory of the EAEU in cases where the fact of violations has been conclusively proven and a specific branch of the EAEU economy has suffered significantly. The application of retroactive duties will have a significant positive economic effect for the production sector of the EAEU member states, because the damage will be compensated. For example it can consider crawler bulldozers, for which the antidumping measure has been effective since 2015. The average weighted cost of this product, including customs duties and without them, is shown in table 3.

Table 3 – The average weighted price of crawler bulldozers from 2011 to 2014

Type of value	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average weighted price of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from all countries, US dollars	119 876,2	109 556,9	103 141,6	105 688,2
Average weighted price of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from the People's Republic of China, US dollars	79 882,0	77 053,5	79 487,3	79 766,7
Average weighted price of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from third countries, US dollars	153 919,5	150 366,0	143 965,0	157 000,2
Average weighted price with customs duty of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from all countries, US dollars	131 904,4	120 331,3	112 902,9	114 625,1
Average weighted price with customs duty of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from the People's Republic of China, US dollars	88 070,8	84 201,5	87 113,7	87 344,5
Average weighted price with customs duty of a unit of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory from third countries, US dollars	169 215,8	165 693,5	157 411,1	168 627,7

According to the data, the average weighted cost of crawler bulldozers imported from third countries was reduced annually until 2014. In 2012, the cost decreased by 8,8% in comparison with 2011, and in 2013 in comparison with 2012 it decreased by 6,2%. The cost of goods in 2014 remained almost at the level of 2013 and only slightly increased compared to the previous period.

As for the quantity of imported goods, it should be noted that there are features in accordance with table 4.

Table 4 – The crawler bulldozers import volume from 2011 to 2014

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014
The total volume of import of goods into the customs territory of the EAEU, pieces	2 227	2 445	2 426	1 746
The total volume of imports of goods from the People's Republic of China into the customs territory of the EAEU, pieces	1 024	1 361	1 536	1 160
The total volume of imports of goods from third countries into the customs territory of the EAEU, pieces	1 203	1 084	890	586

The data presented in the table indicate that in the period from 2011 to 2013 the total volume of imports of crawler bulldozers increased by 8,9%, however, in 2014 this indicator decreased by 28% in comparison with 2013.

During the period under review, the share of bulldozers from the People's Republic of China also constantly increased and by 2014 amounted to 66.4% of the total volume of imported goods.

All this indicates that there have been dumping imports for four years.

As the normal value, the average weighted cost of goods from third countries will be considered. As a result, the difference between the normal value and the value of goods from the People's Republic of China was as follows:

in 2011, without a duty – 74037,5 US dollars and with a duty – 81145,0 US dollars;

in 2012, without a duty – 73312,5 US dollars and with a duty – 81492,0 US dollars;

in 2013, without a duty – 64477,7 US dollars and with a duty – 70297,4 US dollars;

in 2014, without a duty – 77233,5 US dollars and with a duty – 81283,2 US dollars.

According to the results, the difference in the cost of the goods is about 70 thousand dollars without including duties and more than 80 thousand when they are taken into account.

As a result, this decrease in value led to a significant amount of profit for Chinese manufacturers during the period under review:

75814400,0 US dollars in 2011;

99778312,5 US dollars in 2012;

99037747,2 US dollars in 2013;

89590860,0 US dollars in 2014.

The obtained profit values do not include money that was saved as a result of the payment of customs duties in a smaller amount.

As for the customs duty, during the period under review, 32402418,7 US dollars was not received in the EAEU budget. These losses would be compensated if the retroactive mechanism for the anti-dumping duty were used. In order to determine the validity period of the duty, the dumping margin must be taken into account.

As you know, the validity period of duties cannot exceed five years for anti-dumping and countervailing duties and four years for special protective duties. However, during this period it seems inexpedient to maintain rates at the same level. This level should gradually decrease at regular intervals as the competitiveness of companies in the Eurasian Economic Union that produce similar or directly competing goods increases. In general, the protectionist policies of

the Eurasian Economic Commission should be moderate enough, limited in time and decreasing in degree of support for the economic sector of the Eurasian Economic Union.

In this regard, it seems advisable to provide an opportunity for foreign importers to appeal to the Department for the Protection of the Internal Market with proposals to reduce rates. If in this case it is established that the goods of national producers of the EAEU are sufficiently competitive, then the duty rate should be reduced.

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«The Rotterdam Convention and the Republic of Belarus: adherence matters»

Research Field:

Customs in the age of globalization and regionalization

In the 21st century the human influence on the environment has become widespread which has a negative impact not only on nature but also on a human. Customs Authorities play a key role in the environmental issues. Particularly, they are at the forefront in suppressing the movement of hazardous substances.

The Green Customs Initiative is an implementation of collaborative effort for improvement control and promote legitimate trade through multilateral environmental agreements: Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant; Minamata Convention on Mercury.

The Green Customs Initiative is international legal platform for cooperation between governments and international organizations: World Customs Organization; The International Criminal Police Organization; Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; United Nations Office on Drug and Crime; United Nations Environmental Programme and Secretariat