

Thus, the advantages of using TRACE in the organization of customs control of FRM are as follows:

- ease of implementation and use of the application by customs officials;
- no need for structural and technological reforms in existing radiation control systems;
- provides customs authorities with complete, reliable, timely and up-to-date information on the assessment and identification of ionizing radiation sources;
- the ability to quickly and accurately assess the radiation alarm signal to officials and establish the legality of moving the ionizing radiation sources across the border.

For example, the experience of Sri Lanka shows that the use of TRACE makes it possible to identify, more quickly and qualitatively, radiation alarms caused by harmless amounts of natural radiation and alarms that require further investigation and cause safety concerns, avoiding unnecessary vehicle inspections and delays. This allows most safe alarms to be filtered and the customs authorities to focus on detecting the illegal movement and smuggling of hazardous materials.

As a result, the time and labor costs of the customs authorities are significantly reduced, the influence of the subjective (human) factor is reduced, and it becomes possible to redistribute the released labor resources to other areas of the customs authorities' activities, which ultimately leads to an increase in the effectiveness of the customs control of the FRM and the acceleration of legitimate foreign trade, while ensuring the radiation safety of the state.

### **Zmitrevich Ulyana Igorevna**

Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno, The Republic of Belarus  
Scientific Supervisor: Voronetskaya Irina Vladimirovna, Master of Laws, Senior Lecturer

### **«The improvement of the product certification system in the Republic of Belarus in the field of safe business environment»**

*Research direction:  
A safe business environment for economic development*

This article provides an analysis of the conditions for the product certification implementation in the Republic of Belarus. The author aims to identify problems and suggest ways to improve approaches to product certification in the Republic of Belarus.

At the present stage of the development of international trade relations between the Republic of Belarus and foreign countries there is a tendency to reduce technical barriers in trade in order to create favorable business conditions. The topicality of the research is relevant to the

author, since the improvement of approaches to product certification will contribute to the growth of the Belarusian goods competitiveness by improving their quality.

The Belarusian economy is focused on foreign markets. The author of the article notes that participation in integration processes requires ensuring high quality of imported / exported products.

The document confirming the quality of imported and exported goods is a certificate. A certificate (from the Latin certim - true, facere - to do) is a form of conformity assessment carried out by an accredited certification body. Many foreign companies spend a lot of time and money to prove the high quality of their products to consumers abroad. The amount of costs for these works can reach 1-2 % of all costs of manufacturing enterprises. However, these costs are justified, since certification is an effective and effective means of developing trade and economic relations of the country, promoting the company's products to the external and domestic sales markets<sup>1</sup>.

When promoting Belarusian products, domestic manufacturers and representatives of small and medium-sized businesses face a number of difficulties, namely:

Non-compliance of some of the goods produced in Belarus with international standards.

Belarusian producers are not competitive enough in comparison with the products of foreign companies, which forces the state to support them, including through non-tariff restrictions. The solution to this problem may be to review and make adjustments to the quality standards requirements.

Technical imperfection of the certification system within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU).

It should be noted that there is no unified computer database of the EAEU certificates. For example, in 2017 and 2018, there were cases when it was almost impossible to import goods certified in another EEU country to Russia, which resulted in significant losses. International trading companies operating in the post-Soviet space claim that in practice, the unified system of technical regulation of the EAEU does not work<sup>2</sup>.

Due to the lack of a single database without which it is impossible to automatically verify the authenticity of certificates issued in the EAEU countries, in order to reduce time and financial losses, the Republic of Belarus is proposed to initiate the creation of a single database of the register of the Union countries.

Significant differences in the current standards for goods and services.

<sup>1</sup> Nalyvayko, G. M. Quality management: a textbook [] / G. M. Nalyvaiko. – Minsk: BSEU, 2014. – 41p.

<sup>2</sup> The Eurasian Union did not pass through customs [Electronic resource] // Portal Gazeta.Ru. – M., 2018. – Mode of access: <https://www.gazeta.ru/business/2017/06/22/10732463.shtml>. – Date of access: 15.05.2021.

The differences are a serious technical barrier in the mutual trade of the participating countries. In this regard, it seems necessary to provide for the development and application of interstate standards, as well as their harmonization with international and regional ones, within the framework of the EAEU agreements<sup>1</sup>.

The presence of trade conflicts between the EAEU member States related to technical regulation is also seen as a problem:

- the presence of uncertainty in the presentation of certain requirements of the EAEU technical regulations. At the same time, there are no documents of the Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter referred to as the EEC) on the interpretation and explanation of reservations and formulations;
- Uncertainties in the presentation of certain requirements of EAEU technical regulations. While there is lack of Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter - EEC) documentation, which would interpret and clarify reservations and formulations;
- incomplete formation of the technical regulation system in the EAEU<sup>2</sup>.

The author notes that all of the above points significantly complicate the conduct of small and medium-sized businesses, which in turn negatively affects the economic development of the Republic of Belarus.

In the summary, the author of the article suggests identifying the following solutions as priority areas for improving product certification:

- To improve legislative and regulatory framework in the field of conformity assessment;
- To harmonize the rules of the National Conformity Assessment System and the Accreditation System with European and international requirements;
- To create a single database for accounting for certificates of conformity issued in the EEU countries, which will speed up their verification;
- To initiate the formation of accredited conformity assessment and certification institutions within the EAEU;
- To develop electronic declaration, which will make it possible to simplify the collection of necessary documents and speed up the issuance of the certificate necessary for the release of imported products into circulation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Technical barriers to trade / All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.vavt.ru/wto/wto/TechnicalBarriersTrade>. – Date of access: 15.05.2021.

<sup>2</sup> Petrovich, Yu. A. Quality certification as a method of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity of the Customs Union / Yu. A. Petrovich // NIRS BSEU: collection of scientific articles. Issue 3 / M-vo obrazovaniya Rep. Belarus, UO " Belarusian State Economy. Un-ty" ; [ed.: G. A. Korolenok (pred.), etc.]. - Minsk: RIHS, 2013. – P. 172–175.