

In no case should you allow handcuffs on detainees directly in the car, as well as stay with them alone, since inside the cabin, attackers receive a number of advantages to counter the official and attack him. It should be remembered that it is not always possible to use well-known self-defense techniques in a car. Therefore, it is necessary to work out tactics of actions taking into account the specifics of a particular situation¹.

After the suspect in the crime is taken out of the car, examine it inside in order to find items, documents, things left by him and are material evidence in the case².

Thus, the personal search of the detainee and the seizure of things and documents are those measures to ensure the administrative process, which are aimed at the forced seizure of certain material objects that are important for the conduct of the administrative process. During the search, as well as the movement of the detained person, the safety of the searching officer plays a significant role. Despite the search procedure used, negative outcomes still occur, mainly due to specific subjective circumstances (weather conditions, spatial limitations, human factor). Taking all this into account, it is necessary to develop universal and effective measures to ensure the own safety of customs officers when they search and move detainees.

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STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IMPORT SUBSTITUTION STRATEGY WITHIN THE UNION STATE

Research Field:

Customs in the context of globalization and regionalization

Import substitution is one of the priorities of the state. The development of both individual regions and the whole country directly depends on this indicator. The term "import substitution" implies an import substitution policy of the state, the essence of which is the complete replacement of imported goods, which in turn are in great demand on the domestic market, with domestically produced goods. The concept under consideration implies the search for alternative, domestic channels for obtaining and producing socially useful goods. The use of this technique is reflected in such measures of the country as increasing the expenditure

¹ Dubik, I. I. Personal security measures and tactics of customs officials in various situations: training-method. manual/I.I. Dubik, V.M. Santarovich, V.M. Patara. - Minsk: Amalfey, 2013. - 116-125 p.

² Procedure for personal search, seizure of things and documents by customs authorities in the administrative process [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <https://bypravo.ru>. – Date of access: 22.04.2023.

component for the development of profitable industries, the introduction of protectionist measures against the import of certain goods, services and technologies, the creation of a kind of corridors that promote the development of national industries (occurs due to customs regulation) and much more. Let's consider the mechanism of application of this strategy on the example of individual states, namely, the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation.

The relevance of import substitution in both the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation is mainly related to a number of ongoing political events. Countries such as the European Union, the United States and so on impose a number of sanctions against the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation. As a result, we are seeing retaliatory sanctions measures, both on the part of Belarus and Russia, which in turn caused the increased unification of the economies of the countries.

On the part of the Republic of Belarus, the opposition to the sanctions of the so-called "unfriendly" countries can be observed on the example of a number of individual events.

Let's look at some of them in more detail:

- The Republic of Belarus has imposed retaliatory sanctions against the European Union for the movement of vehicles registered in the EU across the customs border of the Republic. Cases of their movement through certain checkpoints to specially designated places fall under the exception, where a number of cargo operations, including interception, will be carried out with respect to such vehicles. Such places include service zones and border TLCs (transport and logistics centers). The list of road checkpoints and their corresponding specially designated places for cargo operations and (or) interception is specified in **Annex 1 of Resolution No. 247 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated April 22, 2022 "On the movement of vehicles"**.

- By the **Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 14.12.2022 No. 865 "On the amendment of the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 06.12.2021 No. 700"**, the food embargo was extended until **30.06.2023**. The list of goods it concerns has also been adjusted.

- Against the background of the current situation, there is a strengthening of cooperation with African countries. The markets of Asia and Africa and the countries of the Middle East are of great interest to our country. The geography of exports of food products, agricultural raw materials, industry – more than a hundred countries of the world. New markets are: Cambodia, Kuwait, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Zambia, Congo, Antigua, Andorra, Egypt, Zimbabwe, Israel, Qatar, Kenya, Nigeria, UAE, Syria, South Africa.

- On March 23, 2023 (with the exception of certain provisions), **the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 192 dated March 21, 2023 "On the**

introduction of a ban on the export of certain types of industrial goods" came into force. (Hereinafter – Resolution No. 192). A ban has been established on the export of goods from the Republic of Belarus to the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) according to the list of the annex to Resolution No. 192, regardless of the country of origin. It's also banned the export outside the customs territory of the EAEU from the Republic of Belarus to non-member states of the EAEU; goods placed under the customs procedures of export, temporary export, processing outside the customs territory and re-export¹.

- And much more.

As for the Russian Federation, it is also implementing a counter-sanctions policy against a number of States:

- Russia suspended the supply of gas via the Nord Stream after the sabotage on September 26, 2022. After Moscow imposed sanctions against the former European "daughters" of Gazprom, the Russian gas giant announced that it would not pump gas through the Polish section of the Yamal-Europe gas pipeline. However, gas supplies from Russia to Europe in transit through Ukraine remain at the same volume – about 42.4 million cubic meters per day. These supplies are preserved because this is the fulfillment of contracts, the Russian side still has contracts that it is obliged to fulfill.

- Counter-sanctions against transport companies of the EU, Ukraine, Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Norway were introduced from October 10, 2022. Foreigners were prohibited from carrying out bilateral and transit transportation in Russia, transportation from or to the territory of a third state. This ban was a response to similar EU restrictions imposed on Russian and Belarusian road carriers since April 8, 2022. Cargo delivery by motor transport from "unfriendly" countries on the territory of Russia is carried out through the reloading/interception mechanism: at customs terminal complexes in border territories, goods from foreign cars are reloaded into cars of Russian and Belarusian carriers, or semi-trailers with cargo are reconnected. This practice involves a number of exceptions for product groups. In particular, for perishable goods, pharmaceutical and medical industry products, and a number of others. The current deadline for the reloading/interception mechanism is **June 30, 2023**².

- The food embargo has been extended for the 8th time: measures involving a ban on the import of agricultural products to the Russian Federation from countries that supported the sanctions. "Certain special economic measures" providing for a ban on the import of meat,

¹ National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.pravo.by>. – Date of access: 29.04.2023.

² Consultant Plus / Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_427956/. – Date of access: 29.04.2023.

sausage, fish and seafood, vegetables, fruits and dairy products from the European Union, the USA, Australia, Norway, Canada and Ukraine to Russia were introduced in August 2014. Moscow declares, they are aimed at "ensuring the security of the Russian Federation."

Russia has reduced food imports by a third — from \$43.1 billion in 2013 to \$27.6 billion in 2021. The country has increased production in almost all key areas: grain, vegetable oil, sugar, meat and dairy products. On the official website of the Federal Customs Service, customs statistics data for 2013 and the latest published data for 2021 on the most important goods of import were taken:

- machinery, equipment and vehicles;
- food products and agricultural raw materials for their production;
- chemical industry products, rubber.

If in 2013 the country imported **machinery, equipment and vehicles** worth 154.4 billion dollars, then in 2021 — 138.5 billion dollars. **Food products and agricultural raw materials for their production** in 2013 – 43.1 billion dollars, in 2021 – 40% less (27.6 billion dollars). Imports of **chemical industry products, rubber** in 2013 and in 2021 – about \$ 50 billion¹.

In the Republic of Belarus in 2016-2022, the production of import—substituting products increased 1.8 times - from \$ 13.6 billion in 2016 to about \$ 24.6 billion in 2022. During the same period, the share of import-substituting products in the total industrial production of the country increased from 34.2% to 42.7%. It should be mentioned that most of the manufactured import-substituting products are not only used within the country, but are also actively exported to other countries.

— The balance of foreign trade in goods under the approved import substitution scheme has improved by \$2.27 billion over the past five years (the period 2016-2021, the latest publication of Belstat). The Ministry of Economy notes that the improvement of the situation with the balance in the whole country is ensured by the results of the implementation of planned import substitution measures².

¹ Federal Customs Service / Commodity structure of imports [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://customs.gov.ru/folder/521>. – Date of access: 29.04.2023.

² National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus / Interactive information and analytical system [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://dataportal.belstat.gov.by/AggregatedDb>. – Date of access: 29.04.2023.

Table 1. Pros and cons of import substitution (own development)

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
Reducing dependence on other countries	Increasing the role of the state in regulating individual industries
Development of domestic production, scientific potential	Rising costs caused by stimulating new industries
Establishment of new enterprises	Lack of a competitive environment within the state
Strengthening and growth of the national currency	
Increase in employment of the population	The growth of monopoly and oligopoly.
The potential growth of exports of domestically produced goods	

Based on all of the above, I would like to note the fact that the concept of "import substitution" is very contradictory, since it can contain both positive and negative aspects. For example, this tool can have a stimulating effect on the development of individual sectors of the economy. But it is possible only temporarily, because the complete absence of competition from foreign partners is impossible. Today, the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation carry out active customs regulation in the context of the implementation of import substitution policy. Countries stimulate the development of industrial and food domestic production by subsidizing socially significant projects and individual alternative ways of obtaining benefits, thereby increasing employment.

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PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY AND CUSTOMS

Research Field:

Customs and business: the problems of cooperation

This article discusses the issues of the cooperation between customs authorities and the business community. The article raises some problems within the framework of the foreign trade customs regulations.

Customs play a key role in facilitating international trade. It is responsible for controlling and regulating the movement of goods across borders; enforcing trade agreements; and protecting consumers from dangerous or counterfeit products. However, the interaction between