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NON-TARIFF REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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In our country in order to ensure the security of the consumer market, as well as to improve state policy, special control methods are taken place. It goes without saying that the main ability to stimulate the economic system are tariff and non-tariff measures of state customs regulation of the Republic of Belarus.

A customs tariff is an act that includes a specific list of customs duties subject to customs taxation. They are used to protect the national market or create competitive conditions for international trade. Thus, these measures are applied to maintain a balance between supply and demand in the domestic market. In addition, tariff and non-tariff action prevent the entry of low-quality goods into the country. Thus, referring to statistics, we can say that the use of non-tariff regulation is typical for developed countries [3].

In the realities of modern times non-tariff and tariff methods have common tasks. By applying them, you can achieve the desired results in a certain area for a certain period of time [2].

Non-tariff measures of foreign trade regulation include:

1. prohibition of import and (or) export of goods;
2. quantitative restrictions on the import and (or) export of goods;
3. exclusive law to export and (or) import products;

4. automatic licensing of export and (or) import of wares;
5. permissive order for the import and (or) export of commodities.

The Republic of Belarus can use various measures to reduce imports: anti-dumping, countervailing, special protective measures, import quotas. In addition, the restriction of exports of goods can be achieved by introducing an export quota.

Quantitative quotas are applied to goods in several cases: when exported from the country in which such goods were produced, when imported only with respect to products produced in other countries.

It follows from this, that such restrictions can be applied only with the exception of one case, when importing or exporting to another country. However, quantitative restrictions are applied when transporting goods from third countries.

Participants in foreign trade activities who have been given an exclusive right have the right to conduct import or export operations with items on the basis of licenses issued by a specialized body. It follows from this, that the activities of certain entities may be suspended due to the application of an exclusive right.

Automatic licensing is used to track the dynamics of movement of special product groups. The essence of such licensing is to collect statistical information on imported or exported goods and not to establish restrictions on the movement of such goods across the customs border.

By applying licensing or other measures regulating foreign trade activities, it is possible to acquire the right to move goods [3].

The Republic of Belarus is implementing a set of all possible actions to improve non-tariff regulation of foreign trade activities. All measures are aimed at harmonization with norms and rules, improvement of the legislative framework in the areas of rationalization of protectionism policy, simplification of operations and updating of environmental and other measures ensuring the protection of the country.

It's going without saying, that the established system of non-tariff regulation measures acts as one of the key means of regulating foreign trade policy and also ensures the successful protection of the financial condition of our country [1].

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HOW ECOLOGY HAS CHANGED PACKING MATERIALS

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Packing materials play a critical role in modern-day supply chains. However, their widespread use has led to environmental degradation, and the search for more eco-friendly alternatives has been the subject of much research. In this report, we will explore how the field of ecology has changed the way we think about packing materials.

The problem with traditional packing materials such as plastic and styrofoam is that they are non-biodegradable, and thus they end up in landfills, oceans, and other natural habitats, where they persist for years, posing a threat to wildlife and ecosystems. As a result, there has been an increasing demand for environmentally-friendly packing materials.

Biodegradable Materials. Ecologists have been at the forefront of advocating for the use of biodegradable packing materials. These materials decompose naturally when exposed to the environment, reducing waste and pollution. Biodegradable materials can be made from a variety of sources, including corn starch, sugarcane, and mushrooms. One notable example is the use of mycelium, the root structure of mushrooms, as a packing material. Mycelium-based packaging is biodegradable, renewable, and requires fewer resources to produce than traditional packing materials.

Ecologists have also been promoting the use of recyclable materials for packing. This includes materials such as cardboard and paper, which are easily recyclable and biodegradable. These materials can be used as an alternative to plastic and styrofoam, reducing waste and pollution.

Renewable materials. Renewable materials, such as bamboo and hemp, have also gained popularity as packing materials. These materials are sustainable and require less energy to produce than traditional packing materials. They also have the added benefit of being biodegradable and compostable. Biodegradable bags have emerged as an alternative to conventional plastic packaging. If containers made of petroleum products decompose within a few hundred years, then eco-packaging breaks down into harmless components in two to three years. According to scientists, environmentally friendly packaging is destroyed both in air