

The Guidelines have the specific tasks which are closely connected with the interests of the business community:

Further improvement of the electronic Customs declaration and system of automated decision support on the release of goods.

It is expected that the electronic remote request forms will be used by the Customs authorities when filing applications for issuing tax stamps, including banks and non-banking financial institutions in the register, applications for refunding overpaid customs duties in trade, as well as a number of other documents, which are currently delivered in paper form.

The work on the development of a central database of personal accounts of taxpayers will be continued. As a result, it will be possible to control the payment of Customs charges in real-time before the release of goods. Business entities will be able to receive relevant information about the status of their personal account at any time.

Reducing the time of Customs operations, through improvement of cooperation with the concerned authorities in the automated control of the documents, confirming compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions.

Improvement of transit attractiveness.

It is planned to minimize control operations while ensuring the security of the supply of goods based on risk analysis systems.

Today the Customs authorities protect the economic interests of the state, increase transit attractiveness and improve the investment climate, thereby creating favorable conditions for the successful development of international economic cooperation.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Международная торговля: краткий исторический экскурс

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Trade means exchange of goods, services, or both. It happens when there's a need to buy or sell something. People also trade for work that they can't do themselves. Trade between countries happens for the same reason. Countries trade with each other, they sell each other different goods, products or services produced at home. They earn money from these sales in order to buy the goods and products that are not manufactured in this country.

The exchange of goods or services along international borders is called international trade. International trade includes all economic transactions that are made between countries. It allows also countries to expand their markets for both goods and services that otherwise may not have been available domestically. As a result of international trade, the market contains greater competition, and therefore more competitive prices, which brings a cheaper product home to the consumer.

International trade has a rich history starting with barter system being replaced by Mercantilism in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was a system that encouraged the idea of government trade regulation to gain wealth, a move away from agriculture system as an economic base.

The 18th century saw the shift towards liberalism. It was in this period that Adam Smith, the father of Economics wrote the famous book "The Wealth of Nations" in 1776 where he defined the importance of specialization in production and brought International trade under the said scope. David Ricardo developed the Comparative advantage principle, which stands true even today.

All these economic thoughts and principles have influenced the international trade policies of each country. However, in the last few centuries, countries have entered into several pacts to move towards free trade where the countries do not impose tariffs in terms of import duties and allow trading of goods and services to go on freely [1].

However, in the middle of the 19th century a protective Customs policy effectively sheltered many national economies from outside competition. The French tariff of 1860, for example, charged extremely high rates on British products. Transport costs between the two countries provided further protection.

A triumph for liberal ideas was the Anglo-French trade agreement of 1860, which provided that French protective duties were to be reduced to a maximum of 25 per cent within five years, with free entry of all French products except wines into Britain [2]. This agreement was followed by other European trade pacts.

Despite the important step European countries took on free trade in the 1860s, this new international regime did not last long. The trend toward more liberalized multilateral trading would soon begin to slow by the late 19th century with the world economy falling into a severe depression in 1873. Lasting until 1877, the depression served to increase pressure for greater domestic pro-

tection. All of these protectionist measures, however, were mild compared to the earlier mercantilist period and in spite of the anti-free trade environment, including a number of isolated trade wars, international trade flows continued to grow [3].

At the beginning of the 20th century the global economy was in confusion. Financial crises were common. Policies to protect domestic industries such as tariff measures stifled trade. Political alliances in Europe divided the continent into two camps. 1914 marked the beginning of World War I, which undoubtedly had a negative impact on the state of international trade. The post WWI era was marked by a resurgence of economic prosperity, particularly in the United States. However, the Germany currency suffered a hyperinflation making it near worthless. At the end of the 1920s Germany began to get back up on its economic feet.

The US stock market crashed in 1929. Inappropriate policy responses led to the Great Depression. Its repercussions spread to Europe as competitive policies of trade protection and currency devaluations were implemented in vain attempts to protect domestic economies. International trade came to a halt in the mid-1930s deepening and lengthening the Great Depression both here at home and abroad [4].

When World War II ended, trade agreements became the major means of managing international trade and the development of multilateral trade agreements and other forms of international economic co-operation. These developments resulted in the adoption of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GAAT).

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came to life in 1947 in Geneva as a framework for regulating international trade. It was signed by 23 countries.

The GATT's most important principle was trade without discrimination, in which member nations opened their markets equally to one another. Once a country and its largest trading partners agreed to reduce a tariff, that tariff cut was automatically extended to all GATT members.

At the beginning of the 1980s, it became apparent that the General Agreements was no longer so well adapted to the realities of trade. As the globalization of the economy progressed, international investments saw an unprecedented growth, and trade in services – not covered by the GATT rules – began to be a major interest for more and more countries, and was closely bound up with the increase in global trade in goods. All these factors were enough to convince GATT Members that a renewed effort should be made to strengthen and enlarge the multilateral system.

Ministers representing most of the 125 governments signed the Final Act, embodying the results of the multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay

Round, on 15 April 1994 at Marrakech, Morocco. On 1 January 1995 GATT was replaced by the World Trade Organisation.

Today, the WTO has more than 132 Member State. The WTO fulfils essential tasks:

Administration of the new multilateral trade agreements.

Provision of a forum for fresh negotiations.

Settlement of disputes.

Surveillance of national trade policies.

Cooperation with other international bodies in drawing up of economic policies at the global level.

As a result the signature of the WTO convention means adhering to all multilateral conventions (multilateral agreements on trade in goods, General Agreement on Trade in Services, and Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights), whereas adhesion to the plurilateral conventions is optional (aeronautics and government procurement) [2].

In conclusion, it is important to mention the fact that most countries realize the advantages of world trade. International trade plays a significant role in the economy of each individual country. It allows to satisfy the needs of the population and stimulates the internal development of the country.

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FREE-COOLING IN SEASONAL COLD ACCUMULATOR

Свободное охлаждение в сезонном холодном аккумуляторе

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