

Table 3. Commercial activity of the Republic of Belarus regions in 2018 [4].

Region	Export	Import	Balance
Brest	2 379,7	1 728,0	651,7
Vitebsk	2 215,0	3 136,7	-921,7
Gomel	4 135,0	5 634,8	-1 499,8
Grodno	2 293,1	1 644,4	648,7
The city of Minsk	12 582,5	15 901,5	-3 319,0
Minsk	7 336,8	5 793,4	1 543,4
Mogilev	2 060,3	1 349,7	710,6

As we see from the data, presented in the tables, over the period 2015-2020, the city of Minsk and the Minsk region experienced population growth, while other regions of the Republic of Belarus experienced population decline. The volume of foreign direct investment received in the Republic of Belarus for the period 2014-2018 is mostly contained in the city of Minsk and the Minsk region. According to the results of commercial activity of the Republic of Belarus in 2018, it is clear that the volume of export and import is much higher in Minsk and the Minsk region.

**Conclusion.** Based on the analysis performed, we can see the current Republic of Belarus regions' competitiveness positions. The factors of the current situation and the potential methods for its improvement are the prospects for further research.

1. Shashko A. A. Competitiveness of regions: essence and management / Scientific-theoretical, scientific-practical, scientific-methodical journal. – 2010. - № 1 (55). – C. 45.
2. Regions Of The Republic Of Belarus. 2019. Statistical collection (volume 2) Ed. Coll.: I. V. Medvedeva, I. S. Kangro et al. - Moscow: Belstat, 2019. - P. 58.
3. Regions Of The Republic Of Belarus. 2019. Statistical collection (volume 1) Ed. Coll.: I. V. Medvedeva, I. S. Kangro et al. - Moscow: Belstat, 2019. - P. 750.
4. Regions Of The Republic Of Belarus. 2019. Statistical collection (volume 1) Ed. Coll.: I. V. Medvedeva, I. S. Kangro et al. - Moscow: Belstat, 2019. - P. 693.

## METHODS OF NON-TARIFF REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

**Ekaterina Ivanova**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

State policy in the field of regulation of foreign trade transactions is aimed primarily at the realization of the country's own interests. The emphasis, as a rule, is shifted towards the national producer and consumer. This also applies to our state to a certain extent. The market transformation of the Belarusian economy provides for the development of such elements of the economic system, which, on the one

hand, are able to provide equal conditions for the implementation of economic activities for all business entities, and on the other hand, serve as an instrument of state influence on the overall situation in the economy.

**Material and methods.** The material of the research is the study and use of the regulatory legal base, which regulates the basis of non-tariff regulation of foreign economic activity. Methods: formal legal, comparative legal analysis and generalization.

**Findings and their discussion.** As you know, the main instruments of customs policy, foreign economic activity are the use of tariff measures, that is, economic, and non-tariff – administrative regulation. In the process of customs and tariff regulation, the state influences the price of goods, which is reflected in the volumes of import or export of goods, and the formation of an internal market for goods. That is, the regulation of foreign trade turnover with foreign states is carried out, the national commodity producer is protected, the state budget is replenished with receipts from foreign economic operations [3]. The duty is reflected in the rate of development, the level of capital accumulation, rates of return in certain sectors of the economy, affects domestic employment, protects national producers from dumping, and creates conditions for national goods to access foreign markets. Despite its economic nature, customs and tariff regulation can have features and political influence. The imposition of a duty or its elimination can be a political leverage.

Nevertheless, the use of economic regulation measures in foreign economic relations in their pure form does not always achieve a specific goal. Therefore, along with tariff, non-tariff regulation measures are also applied. With their help, regulation of foreign trade is also carried out, the national market and commodity producer are protected, the international obligations of the Republic of Belarus are fulfilled. The introduction of state rules, regulations, prohibitions, which the state resorts to if necessary, creates a special regime for regulating the trade circulation of a particular product; noneconomic, administrative and technical conditions can restrict or complicate free trade between states [2].

It should be noted that the customs legislation is one of the most capacious blocks in the system of the current Belarusian legislation, including the regulations of state authorities at various levels.

The key goal of the state customs policy is to ensure the most effective use of customs control instruments. The concept of "methods of non-tariff regulation in foreign economic relations" includes a fairly wide range of the format of customs control. There are two main types of document that is used in customs practice as a method of regulating foreign economic activity. The first is customs and tariff measures, which include various financial regulatory instruments, and the second is a fairly large block of non-tariff measures, which also takes place and is widely used in customs law. A number of factors contributed to the reasons for using non-tariff measures.

The development of foreign economic activity plays a special role in modern conditions, when the process of integration of the economy of the Republic of Belarus into the world economy is taking place. The Belarusian government is pursuing a policy of consistently developing mutually beneficial trade with all foreign countries that are willing to do so. The continuous, directed development of foreign economic activity is very important both for the entire Republic of Belarus and for each individual enterprise in any of the industries.

Belarus has established export-import relations with more than two hundred countries of the world. The most important export positions are oil and refined products, potash and nitrogen fertilizers, metal products, trucks and cars, tractors, tires, dairy and meat products, furniture. In imports, the largest place is occupied by energy resources (oil and natural gas), commodity, materials and components (metals and products from them).

However, the pure use of economic measures to regulate foreign trade, firstly, does not always give the desired positive result, and secondly, economic measures do not equally affect the supply of goods to the country in large and small batches, thus initially putting them in unequal conditions. Therefore, in most countries, along with economic measures, administrative measures are also widely used to regulate foreign trade, directly limiting the import and export of goods, protecting the domestic market from both excessive imports and the possibility of a shortage of domestic goods. At the same time, however, the buyer is limited in the right of free choice between domestic and imported goods.

Non-tariff measures of state regulation of foreign trade, depriving the buyer of free choice of goods and thereby weakening the competition of domestic goods with foreign ones, it would seem, should undermine the market mechanism. But this is not the case, because such measures are applied to the supply of a relatively small group of goods or for a limited period and are intended to solve certain economic and social problems that require prompt government intervention. Thus, non-tariff measures do not destroy the country's internal market, but, on the contrary, contribute to its normal functioning.

The use of non-tariff regulation measures in the conditions of independent implementation of foreign trade operations by a large number of companies makes it possible to influence the growth of the foreign trade deficit, equalize the trade and payments balances, more efficiently manage foreign exchange in case of an acute shortage of it for purchasing abroad the most necessary goods in the country, and mobilize foreign exchange reserves for servicing external debt of Belarus.

To date, the state has established the following measures for non-tariff regulation of the movement of goods across the customs border: quotas, licensing, issuing permits and establishing prohibitions, certification, phytosanitary and veterinary control, setting extremely minimum prices, application of excise stamps.

They are established based on considerations of state security, protection of public order, morality of the population, human life and health, protection of the historical and archaeological heritage of the peoples of Belarus and foreign countries, including intellectual property, protection of the interests of Belarusian consumers of imported goods.

**Conclusion.** Foreign economic activity is becoming an increasingly important factor in the development of the national economy and economic stabilization of the Republic of Belarus as an independent entity in the international political and economic arena. Now there is practically no industry in industrialized countries that would not be involved in the sphere of foreign economic activity. Despite the wider distribution and constant use of customs import and export duties, non-tariff methods of regulation are considered to be more effective in the implementation of the state's foreign trade policy, since they are not bound by any international obligations; more convenient in achieving the desired result in foreign economic policy. This has resulted in the choice of this topic.

1. On state regulation of foreign trade. Law of the Republic of Belarus of 25.11.2004 No. 347-3 // National Register of Legal Acts of the Republic of Belarus 15.12.2004, No. 193, 2/1096. [Rus]
2. Svinukhov V.G. Customs: [textbook] / V.G. Svinukhov. - M.: Economist, 2005. – 298 p. [Rus]
3. Customs Code of the EAEU: Code of the EAEU, 04/11/2017, // Consultant Plus: Belarus. PRF technology [Electron. Resource] / LLC "YurSpektr", Nat. Center for Legal Inform. Repub. Belarus. - Minsk, 2020. [Rus]

## **BILINGUISM AS A CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL PHENOMENON IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

**Darya Khrenkova**

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Intensive and long-term contacts between peoples often lead to bilingualism (or bilinguism from Latin *bi-* “two, lingu language”). It has been established that about half of the world's population is either bilingual or multilingual, and in many countries of the world bilingualism is the norm (compare, for example, the situation in Russia, on the territory of which, along with Russian, there are such languages as Tatar, Bashkir, Yakut, Buryat, Ossetia and many others). This phenomenon is typical for India, West Africa, New Guinea and others, where residents usually speak the local, regional version of the language and the state (usually in the past colonial language). The purpose of this study is to characterize the features of the constitutional regulation of bilingualism in the Republic of Belarus.