

But Argentina, like every country, has its drawbacks for doing business. The country has an unstable and poor economy, high inflation, which is insignificant, but makes it difficult to do business. Due to the holidays, companies and stores may close for a long time. This may lead to a decrease in profits.

Argentina has many international partners. Let's look at international business cooperation using the example of Argentina and Belarus. The Argentine side actively offers Belarusian business economic cooperation in the field of food and beverage production (including winemaking) and biotechnology as the most attractive and promising areas and the production of pharmaceutical products, software development and digital services. In all these areas Argentina has significant production, technical and scientific potential.

So, from the above it follows that we can highlight the positive features of doing business in Argentina. It is quite easy to open a business in the country; it is possible to sell goods freely due to the country's access to international markets; there is government support for business; there are a lot of natural resources that can be used in your business; cheap life (for example, cheap office rent); it is possible to easily and legally live in the country.

Thus, we can make the conclusion that Argentina has one of the strongest economies in Latin America. Trade and economic cooperation Belarus and Argentina will continue to develop. This will have a positive impact on imports from both countries.

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## **ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES IN EAEU**

### **Антидемпинговые пошлины в ЕАЭС**

The purpose of the study is to define the term "anti-dumping duty", to highlight the pros and cons of introducing an anti-dumping duty for the country's economy and the EAEU as a whole.

An anti-dumping duty is an import duty that is additionally levied on goods exported at prices below the usual prices of the world market or the domestic prices of the importing country.

The rate of anti-dumping duty is set as a fixed amount or as a percentage of the value of goods. An anti-dumping duty may remain in effect for a certain period of time or until the decision to impose it is canceled.

An anti-dumping duty is imposed in order to increase the price of a product sold at an extremely low price in relation to the target market. This helps protect local producers from unfair competition and prevents job losses and other unfavorable consequences for the importer.

But in order to impose this duty, it is necessary to prove that the goods are sold at a price below the cost of production, for this purpose the profit margin is calculated and investigations are carried out by the Department of Internal Market Protection of the EEC.

The amount of anti-dumping duty must be set correctly. Too high anti-dumping duties can lead to a decrease in the dynamics of production and cause international trade conflicts and disputes. The application of anti-dumping duties can lead to beneficial and harmful effects on a country's economy.

Positive consequences are the following:

- protection of national businesses,
- preservation of jobs,
- stimulating demand for products from national producers.

Negative consequences are the following:

- significant increase in the prices of imported goods, and, consequently, a decrease in the availability of such goods,
- decrease in consumer properties of local products due to reduced competition,
- lower living standards of consumers,
- the likelihood of conflicts with the country whose goods are subject to anti-dumping duties.

At the moment the EAEU has imposed anti-dumping duties on:

1. Steel wedge gate valves with nominal diameter from 50 to 1 000 mm inclusive supplied from the PRC, for a period of 5 years (from 20.12.2022);
2. Ferrosilicomanganese, delivered from Georgia, for a period of 5 years (from 20.12.2023).
3. Melamine, originating in Georgia, for a period of 5 years (from 20.12.2023);
3. Melamine, originating from the People's Republic of China, for a period of 5 years (from 05.04.2022);
4. Primary polyethylene in solid primary forms with specific gravity of 0.94 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and more, originating from the Republic of Uzbekistan, the term of validity of this anti-dumping measure is 5 years (from 25.01.2022).

Thus, an anti-dumping duty is a way to protect domestic producers from competition with export goods at reduced prices. The decision to apply an anti-dumping duty must be carefully weighed, since an incorrect duty rate can lead to a decrease in domestic production and international conflicts. The reasons for imposing an anti-dumping duty can range from low competitiveness of local products to unfair business practices on the part of the exporter.