

оказываются также для ВТО, в части соглашения по санитарным и фитосанитарным мерам и соглашения по техническим барьерам в торговле, которые теряют свою актуальность перед лицом новых реалий. Не являясь инструментом государственного регулирования внешней торговли, они, по сути, не являются и нетарифными мерами внешнеторговой политики, а следовательно, не регулируются в рамках ВТО.

Таким образом, частные стандарты являются инструментом международной торговой политики, использование которого оказалось вне юрисдикции каких бы то ни было внешних регулирующих органов. В новой системе измерения правила задаются глобальными цепочками поставок, формирующими собственную частную систему нетарифных ограничений. Адаптация к этим изменяющимся правилам игры должна учитываться при формировании стратегий выхода национальных компаний на внешние рынки.

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POTENTIAL AREAS FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN BELARUS AND NAMIBIA

ПОТЕНЦИАЛЬНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА МЕЖДУ БЕЛАРУСЬЮ И НАМИБИЕЙ

Развитие торговых отношений между странами, нашедшее свое объяснение в различных теориях международной торговли, продолжает подтверждать последние расширения географии их применения. При всей отдаленности Намибии от Беларуси экономическое сотрудничество этих стран хоть и невелико, но уже налажено и имеет потенциал для дальнейшего расширения.

International cooperation among nations or businesses has been growing steadily, but forwardly. The growth in international trade and the perceived benefits from it has prompted countries to adjust their trade policies in order to benefit from the advantage of international trade. It does not matter whether the country is part of a global trade organization such as WTO or not, reform or refocus of trade policies by countries is inevitable. For example, international trade literature reveals that developing countries have shifted from being mainly exporters of primary products to mainly exporters of manufactured goods. It has to be mentioned though that some developing countries still export primary products and few manufactured goods.

On one hand the growth of international trade and investment has been stimulated partly by the steady decline of trade barriers since the Great Depression of the 1930s. On the other hand it can be said that growth in international trade has been stimulated by the net benefits each trading nation reap from it. Ricardian and other microeconomic trade models like Heckscher-Ohlin tell us that there are various factors that stimulate trade between nations. Factors such as differences in production technologies, in resources endowment (natural resources, labour and capital), economies of scale etc., although most of these models are over simplified and sometimes don't reflect real life situation, there are still good foundations on which arguments for international trade can be based.

The gravity trade model assumes that despite the fact that there are good reasons for countries to engage in trade, there are also impediments that limit international trade, for instance, distance between trade partners, and border administration issues. However, international trade empirical studies show that notwithstanding these negative effects on international trade, exchange of goods and services across national borders continued to take place. This trend has been credited to improvement in transport and telecommunications which have improved trade even among nations that are miles apart from each other. Today it is much easier for countries separated by hundreds and hundreds of miles, to trade with each other.

At the moment trade between Belarus and Namibia is almost non-existence. According to Comtrade in 2015 Belarus import from Namibia was USD 152.6 million while export amounted to only USD16.5 million. Products exported were optical, photo, technical and medical apparatus, electrical, electronic equipment, nuclear reactors, boilers and machinery etc. while products imported were edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons, works of art, collectors pieces and antiques. These same goods were also traded between Russia and Namibia. Despite this, there are specific areas which need to be explored in detail in order to strengthen the economic relations between these countries. The two countries can cooperate in the pharmaceutical industry where Belarus can offer its expertise as well as its advance technology to help Namibia's relative small and undeveloped pharmaceutical industry develop. This will encompass both construction of pharmaceutical plants in Namibia and imparting knowledge. In addition Belarus could export heavy construction machines for general construction and mining and for processing such as polishing and cutting diamonds. Agro-processing industry is another area in which Belarus' companies and Namibia's can form joint ventures. Development of public transport network within the capital city and possibly supply of buses and trams could be another area of cooperation.