

goodsproduction, communications, etc.) and is very important for the development of Belarus economy.

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IDENTIFICATION AND SECURITY OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS

The purpose of the work is to study the theoretical foundations of food identification and acquire practical skills necessary for detecting falsification of food products.

The word «identification» refers to work that determines the conformity of a product item with the help of technical and regulatory documents, labels and instructions. These attributes can affect the authenticity of both food and non-food products. This work is important for detecting fraud. In food products, falsification is particularly dangerous for customers, because the quality of these products is reduced, and they may not correspond to the declared properties, as well as the name [1].

Identification is carried out according to the characteristics, indicators and requirements that are necessary to confirm the conformity of the product to the sample or description. Standards, product documentation (delivery agreement, purchase and sale agreement), labels and other documents describing the product are used for identification.

Product safety is the condition of the product under normal conditions of its use, storage, transportation and disposal, in which the risk of harm to the life and health of the consumer is limited to an acceptable level.

When purchasing a product or service, the consumer has the right to ensure that this product or service, under appropriate storage, use, transportation and disposal conditions, is safe for his life and health.

One of the main indicators of product safety is, of course, its quality. This applies to both food and non-food products. The quality and safety of the product are directly interrelated, since the violation of the manufacturing technology of the product, the use of low-quality raw materials, violation of the terms and rules of storage of the product leads to the fact that it can harm the consumer when consumed.

Food safety is divided into chemical and sanitary-hygienic. Chemical safety is determined by the maximum permissible content of toxic chemicals in the product (or in their complete absence). Such substances for most food products are heavy metals (mercury, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, zinc, tin and iron, pesticides). Some food products allow some content of hormonal drugs and antibiotics (for example, in dairy and meat products), in fruit and vegetable products — nitrates, nitrites (in sausage and smoked meat), the presence of methyl alcohol (in vodka and alcoholic beverages), and other goods whose safety allows the presence of toxic substances.

Sanitary and hygienic safety of food products is assessed by the content of pathogenic microorganisms (for example, *Escherichia coli*, staphylococci, *Salmonella* and others), infection and contamination with parasites, insects, rodents, as well as the presence and degree of various biological damage. Biological damage can be both microbiological (rot, mold, etc.) and biological (violation of integrity) [2].

In conclusion, we want to emphasize that the problem of falsification of food products has always been and remains one of the main problems in the consumer market. Therefore, manufacturers must comply with all requirements and standards to protect people.

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2-е место по итогам работы секции

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CURRENT TRENDS IN WORLD TRADE DEVELOPMENT

World trade is the most common form of international economic relations. It means the exchange of a country with other countries through paid exports and imports of goods or services.

The *purpose* of the research is to reveal the current trends in the development of international trade, its structure and dynamics.

In the modern world community, international trade is becoming increasingly important for the economic development of countries and their regions. At the moment, world trade is becoming an important indicator