

- 2) создании дополнительных рабочих мест в организациях, обеспечивающих надлежащий уровень функционирования систем водоотвода;
- 3) расширении количества вариантов использования типовых серийных железобетонных изделий (железобетонные кольца, плиты и пр.);
- 4) обеспечении безопасности дорожного движения при экстремальных погодных условиях за счёт быстрого отвода воды с проезжей части;
- 5) продлении срока службы дорожной одежды за счёт недопущения увлажнения (через трещины и пр.) основания дорожной одежды.

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ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC IMPORT RESTRICTIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES = АНАЛИЗ СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ ОГРАНИЧЕНИЙ ИМПОРТА В РАЗНЫХ СТРАНАХ

Customs regulations in different countries are formed not only for fiscal control but also to protect the ecosystem, public health, and cultural and religious norms. Some of these prohibitions are so specific that they surprise travelers. Let's look at the most unusual restrictions in place in various countries.

In today's world, where globalization erases economic boundaries, customs laws in various countries sometimes present surprises. Along with obvious re-

strictions on weapons and drugs, there are bans that seem strange at first glance. However, each has its own logic, be it concern for the environment, national security, cultural identity, or public health.

Despite the apparent illogicality, each ban has a pragmatic justification, which can be summarized under several key categories. Let's consider the reasons for restrictions and products restricted in more detail.

The first reason to be taken into account is environmental protection. This is one of the most common reasons. Bans are aimed at preserving biodiversity and preventing environmental disasters. For example, Vietnam strictly prohibits the export and import of corals, shells, and turtle-shaped items to protect endangered marine species and local fisheries. On Phu Quoc Island, the famous local fish sauce, nuoc mam, is prohibited from export due to its pungent odor, which can compromise the seals of cargo compartments and create inconvenience for passengers.

The second reason for restricting goods from entering is maintaining public order and cleanliness. Some countries take radical measures to ensure impeccable order. A classic example is the ban on chewing gum in Singapore, which was introduced in 1992. The history of the most famous ban began with the displeasure of Singapore's "founding father", Lee Kuan Yew. He was outraged by the widespread use of chewing gum, which clogged subway door sensors, causing service disruptions and turning the city's pristine streets into littered wastelands. In 1992, a law was passed equating the import, production, and sale of chewing gum with smuggling. Only in 2004 were the restrictions relaxed: gum was allowed to be sold in pharmacies with a doctor's prescription as a dental cleaning aid or nicotine therapy.

Protecting public health comes third. Protecting people from potentially dangerous products is often the basis for bans. For example, Canada has banned the import and sale of baby walkers since 2004. The history of this ban dates back to the 1980s. Canada was the first country in the world to recognize the scale of the problem. Production of baby walkers was banned domestically back in 1989, and in 2004, restrictions were extended to import and sale. The decision was based on thousands of reports of injuries to children using baby walkers, including falling down stairs or gaining access to dangerous objects they otherwise couldn't reach.

One more and not less important reason is preserving cultural identity and traditions. To protect local producers from foreign influence, countries may impose restrictions on the import of certain goods. Since 2011, school and university cafeterias in France have banned ketchup from being served with any dish except French fries. This ban, while not a complete import embargo, has a colorful history. French authorities spent four years drafting the law, which ultimately banned ketchup from public schools and universities. The impetus was the concern that children were abandoning traditional French food in favor of fast food and liberally slathering even dishes like fish and steak with ketchup. The goal wasn't to

ban the product entirely, but to limit its presence in order to foster healthy eating habits from childhood. As a result, this product was prohibited to import.

And finally, religious and moral norms can lead to specific restrictions. In countries with strong religious traditions, bans can extend to items that conflict with local beliefs. Saudi Arabia has a strict ban on the import of any paraphernalia associated with other religions, including Christian crosses, religious books, and even occult literature. This ban is intended to protect the kingdom's Islamic identity.

Bearing in mind all the previously discussed reasons for the bans, Belarus appears to have bans primarily political and economic in nature.

The restrictions primarily affect large consignments of goods, such as meat, dairy products, alcohol (particularly beer), and industrial goods from certain countries. Other general restrictions are broad and cover a wide range of potentially dangerous or illegal objects, performing their function by maintaining public order, environment and protecting public health. However, within these general rules, there are no additional, specific, or particular restrictions that could be considered unusual or out of the ordinary. So, the general standard prohibitions coming into force, no special or unexpected limitations are imposed beyond those regular ones.

The violation or circumvention of these regulations may cause different responses from the customs authorities.

The consequences of such bans can range from positive to controversial.

A ban on the export of corals and shells in Vietnam has contributed to the preservation of coastal ecosystems and populations of rare species. Singapore's ban on chewing gum has led to significant savings on street cleaning and public transportation costs, and completely eliminated the problem of gum clogging subway trains, a move that has proven effective decades later. These examples have positive environmental and social effects.

There may also be economic and trade consequences. France's ban on ketchup in schools was met with mixed reactions. On the one hand, it caused some harm to mass food suppliers, who purchased the product in bulk. On the other hand, it supported local producers of traditional sauces. Canadian law prohibits the import of used right-hand drive vehicles from most countries. An exception is made for vehicles over 15 years old, which can be imported as rare exhibits. The reason lies in safety standards: Canadian traffic laws and road infrastructure are designed for left-hand traffic, and right-hand drive vehicles are considered unsafe for Canadian roads.

And finally, penalties and fines will be considered. For tourists, violating these bans can face severe consequences. Importing Christian symbols into Saudi Arabia can result in a prison sentence. Fines for importing chewing gum into Singapore can reach several thousand dollars. Ireland has a complete ban on the import and export of goods that «could be used for torture», creating a risk for businesses selling dual-use goods.

As far as Belarus is concerned, the unusual restrictions are based on either religious or ecological reasons.

Since 2016, Belarus has banned the import of most solid waste, including sorted plastics. However, customs authorities extended this ban to clean, recyclable materials, blocking legitimate recycling.

Another example would be religious aspects. Between 2003 and 2012, Belarus blocked imports of Bibles and Christian pamphlets from Poland and Germany under the pretext of preventing "unauthorized missionary activity".

All these restrictions in different countries may be perceived with additional connotations of religious expression or circular economy principles.

Any other items that are not explicitly listed as prohibited still fall under the general restrictions that apply to categories such as weapons, drugs, and similar controlled substances. These general restrictions are broad and cover a wide range of potentially dangerous or illegal objects. However, within these general rules, there are no additional, specific, or particular restrictions that could be considered unusual, extraordinary, or out of the ordinary. In other words, while the general prohibitions remain in place, no special or unexpected limitations are imposed beyond what is standard for weapons, drugs, and the like.

In comparison with the reasons for the bans given above, Belarus has not had and does not have bans related to maintaining public order, cleanliness and protecting public health.

The restrictions primarily affect large consignments of goods, such as meat, dairy products, alcohol (particularly beer), and industrial goods from certain countries. While the bans discussed above (chewing gum, ketchup, walkers) are clearly protective in nature, Belarus's bans are primarily political and economic in nature.

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