

- formation of the common Eurasian distribution network of farm produce, raw materials and food;
- Eurasian strategic program of electronic technologies development;
- formation of an informational and methodological support system for unified export controls;
- creation of a unified automated information system of customs transit control for the Community member states.

Dialogue, equal partnership and non-discrimination are at the heart of our foreign policy.

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CUSTOMS CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Foreign economic activity and, first of all, foreign trade is connected with moving of goods and vehicles through customs border of the country by both legal entities and individuals. Herewith the goods and vehicles are liable to customs control and customs clearance. All the variety of situations that is arising in the implementation of foreign economic activity or foreign trade is settled by the relevant legislative and sublegislative regulations that are establishing legal status of different goods, persons, an order of their relationships, relationships with the state, its authorities, including customs authorities.

The aim of customs control is ensuring of observance of the customs legislation. The customs legislation of the Republic of Belarus is a system of regulatory legal statements adopted according to the Constitution that includes the Customs Code, statements of the President, resolution of the government, regulatory legal statements of the State customs committee, and, of course, international contracts that the Republic of Belarus joined to.

Customs control should provide the following things:

- creation of the conditions that will help to speed up the foreign trade turnover;
- an allowing order of moving of goods and vehicles through customs border;

- prevention of smuggling, violations of customs rules and tax legislation, and also suppression of illegal turnover through customs border of drugs, weapon, ammunition, explosives, subjects of art, historical and archaeological property of people;

- prompt and complete collection of the customs duties, taxes and other customs payments;

- maintaining of the customs statistics of foreign trade and special customs statistics of the Republic of Belarus;

- implementation of currency control within competence of customs authorities;

- maintaining of Product range of foreign economic activity, etc.

The objects of customs control are individuals and goods and vehicles that are transported by them in accompanied luggage. The subjects of customs control are the system of customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus, their officials who function as the representatives of power. The system of customs offices is presented by the State customs committee (further – SCC) and subordinated customs. The subjects of customs control are endowed with certain competence, complex of the rights and duties on implementation of the specific actions connected with control of performance of requirements of the customs legislation by all the persons.

Customs control includes set of measures of supervision over the objects of control, check of the actual observance of the customs norms and rules and response to the established lawful and wrongful actions and inaction of the controllable persons concerned moving of the goods through customs border. Customs offices are watching tourists not take the goods over the established norms or the goods that are forbidden to export or import. The purpose of moving of tourists through customs border isn't connected with commercial activity. Mostly, it is travel for the purpose of rest. That's why the quantity of goods moved by tourists through customs border, as a rule, doesn't exceed the norms about preferential moving of the goods for private use.

To sum up everything that we've said before it is possible to draw a conclusion that effective operations and methods that are necessary for implementation of

customs control and suppression of violation of the customs legislation are used in the Republic of Belarus, thereby keeping economic safety of our country.

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THE PRESENT STATE OF THE BELARUSIAN LABOUR MARKET

Labour market is a type of market where a specific commodity – labour – is exchanged for wages and workers compete for jobs, while employers compete for workers. This market serves as the basis of the economic system.

This topic is rather urgent, especially for students, who are future suppliers of labour.

Today due to the scientific and technical progress there are many changes on the Belarusian labour market, what can be seen in the other content and nature of labour and higher requirements to employees. According to the statistical data and several articles, devoted to the analysis of the Belarusian labour market, it is possible to mark out the following trends:

- The decrease in the number of employed people in the period of January-July 2012 in comparison with the same period in 2011, which made up 2,2%.
- The decrease in the number of the unemployed. In August 2012 the indicator was approximately 12% lower than in August 2011 and 9% lower than in the beginning of the year.
- A constant growth in the size of nominal average monthly wage. The indicator in January-July 2012 was about 3,4 million rubles, which is two times higher than in 2011.
- The reduction in the percentage of women and the growth in the percentage of men in the value of economically active population. According to the latest data the indicators are 51% and 49%, respectively.
- Changes in the unemployment pattern. Women's unemployment rate decreased and equaled 49% in August.