

3. The territory will be used to build kindergartens, schools, retail companies, large recreation areas, transport infrastructure-everything that people need for a comfortable life.
4. The industrial park will help upgrade the manufacturing industry, increase the share of science-intensive products.
5. It will also reduce energy and material intensity of products.
6. As you see IPDC is an optimal way to raise modern technologies for Belarus.

And China has also its advantages:

1. This is an opportunity to export its technology, equipment, besides the provision of loans is a good investment.
2. Implementing the industrial park project will change the image of the Chinese production (that is showing it as quality competitive).
3. The special economic regime lasts for 50 years.
4. Moreover all the profit and dividends can be freely transferred abroad from Belarus.
5. The ability of penetrating European markets through Belarus

In conclusion, China cherishes its friendship with Belarus and is grateful for solid support for China's view on matters that concern national interests.

A.O. Савич

УО БГЭУ (МИНСК)

EASTERN TRADE PARTNERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Integration of Belarus into the world economy is one of the official priorities of the Belarusian national policy.

Independent since 1991, Belarus chose to build a balanced and multi-directed foreign policy that would see close relations with Russia, Europe and Eastern countries. The need for energy resources, access to global markets to provide for manufacturing, export-oriented economy and broad international cooperation to respond to modern challenges effectively is central to our foreign policy outlook.

As a small open-type economy, Belarus has traditionally had a high ratio of exports, imports and foreign trade. Export of goods constitutes about 50% of the GDP, import is about 60%. The list of major export articles is diverse and has over 1000 positions. Major export commodities of Belarus are potash and nitrogen fertilizers, oil products, rolled steel, metal cord, trucks, tractors, chemical fibers and yarns, tires, furniture, refrigerators and freezers, wood products, clothing, shoes, dairy and meat products, sugar.

Belarus imports mainly energy resources (oil and oil products, natural and liquefied gas, electricity), raw materials and components (metals and metal products, raw materials for chemical industry, spare parts and components for machinery, equipment and vehicles).

The number of trade partners worldwide is natural evidence of how open Belarusian economy is. Today Belarus has trade relations with more than 180 countries around the world.

The Russian Federation is a major trade partner of the Republic of Belarus. The European Union is the second largest trade partner. Ukraine is the second key partner in terms of turnover among the CIS countries. Last year the volume of trade with the key partners in Eastern area increased significantly.

Belarus is largely engaged in multi-aspect cooperation with the former Soviet republics at the bilateral level and within the integration institutions, especially the Eurasian Economic Community.

The Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) is a rapidly developing international organization. Its potential creates ample opportunities for strengthening mutually beneficial trade and economic ties, increasing efficiency and advancement of national economies.

The Treaty on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community was signed in Astana (Kazakhstan) on October 10, 2000 by the Presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

In the Eurasian Economic Community special attention is paid to the following interstate programs:

- 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.

Т.П. Сачек, М.В. Кноп

УО БГУ (МИНСК), УО БГЭУ (МИНСК)

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;