

Despite the limited support from the state there are some leading think tanks in Belarus who work out the ways of transformation, and arrange economic and political forums. They have achieved great results for several years, and set a good example to others. They organized some forums, for instance, KEF. This conference seeks answers that would help to lay foundations of the future and close the gap between policies and practice.

Think tanks play several roles in the decision-making process. On the one end, they can act as evaluators of government programmes and provide advice on immediate policy concerns. But on the other end, these organizations can influence many spheres through different instruments to achieve their strategic goals. It can direct communication with policy-makers or leaders, and interaction with the public sector by providing them with vital information. Think tanks are not the solution to a defined challenge, nor are they the only response to a state's needs; but they are an additional tool, both different and complimentary, in the technical and strategic range of tools a state has at its disposal.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF STATE-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN CUSTOMS SPHERE IN THE EU: NEW TRENDS

Modern processes of globalization and integration in every possible way promote the development and expansion of foreign trade relations both at the regional and global levels. Customs do not stand aside. The process of modernization of national systems of customs administration in many ways promotes the development of new forms of interaction between customs and business, the implementation of the latest achievements in information technology and progressive management decisions in the field of customs control. In terms of interaction in the last decade customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity have made significant progress in simplifying and unifying customs procedures. However, issues that are at the junction of the customs and business competencies remain unresolved. At the same time, customs should take into account and understand all the subtleties of conducting business.

The European Union is the leader in introducing into customs and foreign trade practice progressive forms and mechanisms of interaction between customs and the business community. In addition, the EU experience in this field of activity is, in our opinion, the most acceptable for Belarus and for the member states of the EAEU. In the European economic model, the norms of economic freedom and business procedures that are simple for business are optimally combined with the traditionally active role of the state in stimulating the development of innovations in this field. The EU is one of the

advanced state formations that effectively implements the latest achievements of various forms of interaction between customs and business in practice. At the same time, the EU has a unique experience in introducing the latest information and technical innovations in optimizing of customs control, as well as in creating an effective and transparent legislative framework for effective functioning of public-private partnership (PPP). It is also important to mention the need for reasonable differentiation of participants in foreign trade activities.

Based on the principles of the World Customs Organizations, the common European customs legislation in the field of PPP is based on the provisions of the EU Customs Code (Regulation EU № 952/2013 of 09/10/2013), and also the other EU directives and regulations, which are mandatory and explanatory nature and serve as subsidiary tool for subjects of foreign economic activity. The most important principles in the establishment of various forms of PPP in the customs area in the EU — from information sites, consultative committees, and to stimulate business, to deepen partnerships with customs before the introduction of new simplified forms of customs declaration and customs procedures — are:

- affective communication between customs and business on the basis of openness and two – sidedness;
- transparency both in providing information on mutual conditions, and in obtaining feedback in the process of interaction;
- cooperation for getting mutually beneficial results;
- innovation as a response to the emerging challenges of world trade;
- honestly and mutual trust;
- mutual responsibility;

The EU, traditionally considered the leader in the development of new standards in customs administration, which are subsequently used by other states and integration blocks as world standards (for example, improving the risk management system, the implementation of the concepts of ‘Seamless Transit’, ‘Single Window’, ‘One Government at the Border’, etc)

The most significant achievement in this area should be recognized as the creation and improvement of a fundamental institution in the interaction of customs and business, as an institution of an authorized economic operator, introduced in the EU in 2008, and subsequently developed in other countries and integration associations, including the EAEU. The status and principles of application of the institution of the Authorized Economic Operator in the EU "Customs-legal simplifications" (AEOS) is attractive for companies that would like to use simplified customs procedures for customs clearance. The certificate "Security" (AEOS) is of interest, first of all, for companies that would like to facilitate the conditions for providing security for payment of customs payments for the import / export and transit of goods. Also, the practical experience of the EU in mutual recognition of the status of an Authorized Economic Operator among various integration associations is extremely relevant for Belarus and its partners in the EAEU. This

experience is necessary for the successful implementation of the generally accepted concept 'secure trade' at the global level.

European experience in the implementation of public-private partnership in the customs area shows that there is still insufficient implementation and development of a similar legal framework and practical programs within the framework of the EAEU. It is expected that great progress will occur upon the entry into force of the new edition of the Customs Code of the EAEU. In particular, this supranational legal act includes progressive norms allowing the Eurasian Economic Commission together with the member states of the EAEU to conduct negotiations on mutual recognition of an authorized economic operator with other governments. The EU experience in developing forms of public-private partnership in the customs area is very important and useful for the member countries of the EAEU. The Study and further implementation of progressive international standards in customs practice will promote the expansion of foreign trade relations of the post- Soviet states.

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