

In conclusion we would like to note: many experts believe that the country attracts investors by its stability against the background of the collapse of the economies of neighboring countries and if the legislative package were better and the system of doing business open, Belarus would be able to become in 10–15 years, a fully independent and self-sufficient state, the basis of which would be business.

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## **CUSTOMS-BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES**

### **Сотрудничество таможи и бизнеса в разных странах**

The objective of this work to identify the peculiarities of interaction between customs and business in different countries throughout world.

Trade is the process of buying and selling of goods and services. Countries trade because they don't have commodities or they want to have goods of better quality, thus relations between business and customs authorities, that are designed to regulate the flow of imported and exported goods, inevitably arise.

All international movements of commodities have to be declared for applying effective and efficient customs control whilst at the same time facilitating trade. Customs authorities regulate the quantity and value of imported goods through tariff and non-tariff measures. For example, by imposing high duties on foreign goods, the cost of such products increases and the demand falls. As a result of these barriers, the exporting country is forced not to trade with the appropriate state.

Trade facilitation is one of the key factors for customs policy. The Republic of Belarus is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). The Russian Federation, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan are also members of this union. Regulation of the customs authorities' activities of the five participating countries is carried out through the Customs Code of the EAEU, adopted in 2018. The main idea of this Customs Code is the automation of the customs declaration process, a significant reduction in the release time of goods. Switching to electronic declaration, expedited registration of the declaration, no need to present the paper documents on the basis of which the goods declaration was filled out, the possibility of deferred payment of customs duties, etc. — all these factors have greatly facilitated the work of customs authorities and business community.

Taking into consideration the EU countries and their Customs Code (2016), it should be noted that both the EU's and the EAEU's Customs Codes are documents which comprise

provisions that meet all the requirements of modern community. However, in some areas, the EU's Customs Codes provide for a greater degree of simplification and greater opportunities for the business community, which makes it possible to use European experience to improve customs legislation within the EAEU.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection can adapt to the changing conditions of the world at any time, thanks to the complete computerization and informatization of the customs process. For example, one of the best technological developments is the BRASS system, which allows customs clearance and customs control to be carried out in 5–10 seconds.

The Japanese Customs Service is one of the most efficient customs services in the world. The changes that have begun in customs activity are the following: flexible working hours, distance work from home, the use of automation technologies and simplification of routine work, etc. All these changes will reduce the time that is currently used to perform simple tasks. Readiness to perform tasks in the face of the constant threat of natural disasters is an integral characteristic of the activities of any department of Japan, including the customs service. The main challenge of all Customs Services is to facilitate international trade without compromising the collection of revenue or the protection of society from illegal cross-border movements of goods.

Thus, our research findings include identified differences in the activities of Customs services throughout the world and their huge impact on business community.

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## **FEATURES OF STARTING BUSINESS IN ITALY**

### **Особенности открытия бизнеса в Италии**

Before launching a startup, it is necessary for a businessman to decide on a country where the conditions for starting a business are the most favorable. Let us consider Italy as an option, because this country has not only an advantageous territorial location, but it is also a tourist center. It is necessary to study and analyze the specifics of doing business there. The purpose of this study is to determine the specifics of starting a business in Italy and find out why it is profitable to start a business there.

To launch a business in Italy is to gain access to the European market. It is possible to remotely register a company without the presence of the founder. There is also a double taxation avoidance agreement. In addition, there is a well-developed economic system,