

международному таможенному праву, что является крайне недостаточным, поскольку уже сегодня назрела необходимость активизации формирования международного таможенного права в самостоятельную отрасль права.

Подводя итоги сказанному, можно сделать вывод, что в настоящее время существует много объективных предпосылок для занятия и разработки данной отрасли права, так как международно-правовые знания находятся на низком уровне. Ученые и правоприменительные органы оказались не готовы к новой роли международных норм в сфере таможенного регулирования. Разумеется, не реально ставить задачу превращения всех юристов-международников в специалистов в сфере международного таможенного права, которое стало сложной правовой системой, но именно данная отрасль международного права имеет огромное практическое значение для юристов-практиков, не менее важное, чем международное экономическое право, международное уголовное право и др.

SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL OF UNIVERSITIES FOR THE PRACTICE

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The higher schools have gained a huge scientific and intellectual potential. Under global market conditions, the state has to use all resources for the development of national competitive ability. Recently, growing attention has been paid to the social sciences. Globally, social sciences have become one of the underlying areas of science responsible for social progress. In many developed countries, the funds allocated to social sciences constitute a major portion of the funds allocated to scientific researches and studies. A successful competition in the contemporary world of a modern knowledge driven economy may be achieved only by way of development of scientific project researches and promotion of innovations.

The scientific and intellectual potential of the higher schools may be used with the help of scientific researches and project implementation. This area of activity is important to the higher schools in several aspects. When carrying out scientific researches, university lecturers assist business enterprises and state institutions in solving problems as well as preparing and realizing innovative solutions.

Involvement in scientific researches and projects not only raises competence of lecturers, but also increases baggage of their knowledge and enhances mutual cooperation among scientists. It encourages collaboration between science and practice. Therefore, students are provided with the up-to-date scientific and practical knowledge.

To ensure closer International and local cooperation with national institutions, Mykolas Romeris University actively recruits new partners for scientific researches and study organization. International cooperation allows sharing own experience among different countries and developing application of successful innovative solutions. Foreign universities are key partners of International cooperation. The university cooperates with 36 higher schools from 14 countries under bilateral agreements only. In total, the university has concluded over 150 agreements with foreign universities, public administration and other institutions under various programs.

The university maintains close relations with national higher schools, business structures and state institutions as well. It has concluded cooperation agreements with many national universities and state institutions, including the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania. It has concluded cooperation agreements with Lithuanian Confederation of Industrialists, the Association of Lithuanian Trade Enterprises, etc. The cooperation between scientists and industrialists shows successful implementation of the objective set forth in the Lisbon Strategy, i.e. to develop a competitive knowledge economy of the European Union on the grounds of high quality science,

studies and innovations. There were also concluded cooperation agreements with the Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania and the National Consumer Rights Protection Board. The university maintains close relations with other business representatives and state institutions, with which no written agreements were entered.

The university not only actively participates in different International research programmes and projects, but also implements projects ordered by national business and state institutions. All International projects are funded by the European Commission and other International funds. The University is involved in the Framework Programme of the European Union. It also successfully participates in the research and technological development projects under the Sixth Framework Programme such as LLL-2010, MERIPA, CONNEX and E-GOV Rtd-2020. The applications for projects under the Seventh Framework Programme (2007–2013) have been prepared. The support of the EU structural funds has been used in accordance with the underlying development trends set forth in the Single Programming Document. The support from the EU structural funds was allocated for 9 projects of Mykolas Romeris University under the 2004–2006 Single Programming Document of Lithuania. The university is also involved in the projects under PHARE and Jean Monnet programmes.

Some local projects are funded by the Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation. Many projects are either funded by the clients or partially funded by the EU structural funds.

The author of this work had the opportunity to participate in the project ordered by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Lithuania, i.e. the execution of the applied scientific researches «Analysis of changes of the Lithuanian foreign trade». The objective of this work was to analyze general changes of the Lithuanian foreign trade and changes of the Lithuanian foreign trade with 7 selected countries, i.e. the Russian Federation, the USA, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Turkey and China. The results of the analysis showed constant increase in the Lithuanian foreign trade turnover, exports and imports as well as growing significance of the foreign trade towards national economics. In 2005, the turnover of the Lithuanian foreign trade exceeded gross domestic product. According to the recent data of 2008, this ratio makes 1,15. Such findings prove an increase in competitiveness of national economy and its direct dependence on the foreign trade. The key partners of the Lithuanian foreign trade are the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In 2008, the trade with EU countries made 60,3 percent of the gross national exports and 57,3 percent of the gross national imports. The trade with CIS countries made 25,8 percent of the gross national exports and 34,1 percent of the gross national imports.

The most important trade partners are Russia, Germany, Latvia and Poland. There is a sustainable development of trade relations between Lithuania and Byelorussia. In 2008 the Lithuanian-Byelorussian trade turnover increased by 60,5 percent, compared to 2007. Last year, the Lithuanian-Byelorussian trade turnover made 2.9 percent out of the gross Lithuanian foreign trade turnover.

In conclusion, it is safe to say that Lithuania and Byelorussia still have many resources that should be used for the development of mutual trade relations and scientists' cooperation.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОГРАНИЧНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Семенюк Д. П., Военная академия Республики Беларусь

Концепция национальной безопасности Республики Беларусь, утвержденная Указом Президента Республики Беларусь от 17 июля 2001 г. № 390, содержит методологическую основу построения системы обеспечения национальной безо-