

inspection capacity can be targeted better at cargo of unknown and potentially unsafe operators.

Finally, it should be acknowledged that a global system of mutual recognition of AEOs will require some time to accomplish and, in this respect, it has been suggested by WCO Members and the Secretariat that the SAFE Framework be implemented in a progressively phased approach, so too should be the expectations for the future application of mutual recognition of Customs systems of control for AEO programmes. Customs and business partners stand to gain additional effectiveness in both the security and facilitation of the international supply chain, provided they capture the momentum of the SAFE Framework and take affirmative action to implement its provisions as soon as practicable. An operator with AEO security and safety status implies that apart from being reliable in the traditional financial and customs terms, they are also compliant in respect of security and safety standards and can therefore be considered as a "secure" trader and thus a reliable trading partner.

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PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

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In the "new economy" based on knowledge, education is regarded as the most important socio-economic resource of the state. So the aim of my report was a comprehensive study of existing education system, the main trends of reformation, as well as analysis and offering solutions to attendant problems.

Up-to-date education should provide:

- 1) increase of the intellectual capital of the educational institution,
- 2) more innovative proposals in the education market,
- 3) improvement of the educational process quality,
- 4) competitiveness of graduates in the labor market.

So we can identify the following aims of modern education:

The first aim of education is socialization, liberalization, humanitarization.

The second aim of modern education accordingly is to train students in specialities taking into account demand of the future labor market.

The third aim of education is the selection and formation of professional elites. Today institutions of higher education spend a lot of money on training both undistinguished and gifted students.

The fourth aim, which is a consequence of the third, is to provide training for production activities.

Unfortunately, modern Belarusian higher education cannot attain these aims for a number of reasons. One of the factors that make future specialists successful is competitiveness of the university they are trained in. Researches showed that growth of competitiveness of Belarusian universities is restrained by the following factors:

- low level of universities' adaptation to market conditions;
- insufficient financial provision of high institutions;
- imbalance between the number of trained specialists and demand for them;
- lack of integrated program for entering the world educational space.

The problem of financial provision can be partially solved by means of enterprises. It is common practice in many countries when education and science are financed by industrial enterprises, various organizations, foundations and governments of foreign countries because all these institutions are interested in specific scientific developments and results.

It is also necessary to mention such important feature of the modern education as export of educational services. Today 10,486 students from 84 countries study in Belarusian universities.

The current dynamics allows to predict an increase in financial income from the export of educational services from \$ 11.5 million in 2010 to \$ 18.6 million in 2015. Thus, export of educational services is another solution to problem of universities' financial provision.

Speaking about financing of education we can draw on experience of other countries. In this case Singapore can be cited as the country where state gets profit by investing in education. Singapore ranks 12th place in the world in GDP per capita. In education and science today, Singapore is at the forefront. Leading institution - the National University of Singapore – is on the 31st place in the ranking of universities around the

world. Expenditure on education in Singapore accounts for 20% of the budget (in Belarus - 6%).

There is another serious problem which is worth mentioning. This is brain drain.

Every year about 70 to 90 young scientists and university professors leave Belarus. The situation can be improved if Belarusian research institutions will cooperate with academic institutions of the European Union on more closely terms. The first experience of such cooperation - High-Tech Park - proved the effectiveness of such interaction.

In connection with imbalance between training of specialists and demand for them it is necessary to say a few words about labor market. According to statistics in Belarus 60% of the total unemployed are youth aged 16-29. And at the same time there is a strong demand for highly qualified specialists! It means that labor market in Belarus is imperfect.

Thus, on the basis of the above-mentioned we may conclude that one of the key problems of the modern education system is unbalance between offered education and education which is really required.

But before making investments the present educational system must be improved with respect to the following:

- the role of science in the development of Belarus must be increased;
- research centers must be organized by large companies on preferential conditions;
- more money from budget must be allocated to finance science and education;
- the state must be responsible for regulation of specialists training based on perspective economy needs;
- leading specialists of Belarusian enterprises must be invited to teach in universities to establish connection between science and industry.
- international cooperation and foreign training must be organized;
- placement of graduates must be reconsidered;
- advanced information technologies must be introduced;
- export of educational services must be increased;
- wages of teachers must be raised;
- curricula and teaching materials must be modernized.