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**Laputko K. V.**, senior teacher,  
Public Administration Department  
Law Faculty of BSU, Republic of Belarus

## **TO THE NECESSITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION OF EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

In all economically developed countries, in order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development, there is a tendency to improve the mechanisms and forms of stimulation of trade activities. This is reflected in the national economic policy, the definition of goals and objectives of foreign economic activity, business strategies. Attempts are made to create the most favorable economic and legal conditions for entities that enter into economic activity.

Without any doubts, the states are aware in the context of globalization, successfully developing business is able to generate income not only for themselves but also for the state. This is actual for States that intend to manage the economic behavior of their residents. R. Stober nevertheless justifies the need to create an "economic administration", notifying that for reasons of the importance of ensuring the welfare and progressive development of the population none of states refuses to administer.

The Law of November 14, 2005 №60-Z "on approval of the main directions of domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Belarus" among the strategic objectives of the state was registered equal integration of the Republic of Belarus into the world economic space [4]. This process is impossible without competent administrative and legal regulation of foreign economic activity (hereinafter-FEA), as one of the most difficult areas of economic development of the state. Nowadays, experience has been gained in this area. Nevertheless, in the dynamically developing world and conditions of globalization the mechanisms of implementation of administrative and legal regulation of foreign economic activity need to be improved.

Makrusev V.V., talking about foreign economic activity, considers it on two levels:

1) at the international (interstate) level, where the unified world economic system and all world trade are represented;

2) at the state level in the form of foreign trade of a particular state, its structure and flows [3].

Another scientist, Grevtseva L.V., supporting the position of V. Makrusev, focuses on the fact that if at the international level the regulation takes place with the help of generally recognized principles of international law, as well as if the socio-political and economic situation in the state is stable, the internal administrative and legal regulation of foreign trade is easy to improve [3, p. 77].

Without disputing the idea put forward by Grevtseva L.V., consider it from a different angle. In particular, we draw attention to the historical specifics of the Republic of Belarus. First, the system of administrative and legal regulation of foreign trade, created during the Soviet Union, ceased to work due to the destruction of the common economic space. The current approach to regulation was not adapted to the conditions of a market economy. As a result, the entire system of economic and social relations had a need for reform, there was a need to develop a new legal support for the economy and management of foreign economic activity.

Secondly, at the current stage there are new integration processes, such as the creation of a single market of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - the EAEU). Economic science has already proved the fact that it is largely on the structure and level of state regulation depends on the creation of conditions for the level of competitiveness of goods of domestic producers, economic security and the domestic market.

Statistical data also support the idea of improving the administrative and legal regulation of foreign economic activity. In 2000, the foreign trade turn over amounted to 15 972 billion. doll. and gradually increased, reaching its peak in 2012-92 464 billion. dollars. After 2012 there has been a negative trend that took place the gradual reduction of the numbers: 2013 – 80,225 MLD. doll., 2014 – 76,582 MLD.USD, 2015 - 56.951 billion. doll [1]. Consequently, one of the tasks is to create the necessary ways to implement an effective foreign trade policy, conduct trade negotiations and ensure the economic interests of the Republic of Belarus.

However, the existence of effective legislation in the field of administrative regulation of foreign economic activity is impossible using simple borrowing and introduction of foreign legal institutions. It is necessary to study and apply them only in the part that coincides with the peculiarities and interests of the Belarusian economic policy and law.

Thus, in order to achieve the stability of the economic situation in the reform of the market in the EAEU space, a comprehensive analysis of administrative and legal regulation of foreign economic activity is becoming increasingly important in order to develop a new legal regulation that takes into account all the requirements and conditions of modernity.

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**Laputko K.V.**, senior lecturer,  
**Daineka A.A.**, student,  
Public administration department,  
Law faculty of BSU, Republic of Belarus

### **TO THE QUESTION OF USING THE GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATION**

The development of the internet, various social networks changed the human civilization crucially. Although, apart from all of the possible advantages this brought some difficulties to life. One of the important questions is if the personal data processed is used lawfully. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (accepted European Parliament in 25.05.2018) is the main document in charge of that sphere. Personal data is the information that leads to an identified or identifiable individual. This could be as name or number or could include an IP address or a cookie identifier, etc. If it is possible to identify person directly from the information being processed, then it might be personal data. If the information does not include the named above, it is still to be considered whether it might breach the privacy of the person. Such breach might arise if the overall piece of information together is likely to be used by any person to identify the individual. Therefore, the data is in violation in case it 'relates to' the individual.

Wide range of factors are to be checked by the submitter or user of the data. The content of the information, the purpose of processing and the possible