

To summarise the results of the study, it should be noted that the use of technical means of customs control facilitates and increases the efficiency of customs authorities. Such machines can be used both independently and in co-operation with canine services.

A significant advantage of gas analyzers is their portability and operability, as well as their immunity to external stimuli. As in any other area of customs activity, the effectiveness of the use of technical means of customs control depends directly on the functionality of the apparatus itself and on the experience and qualifications of the employee using it.

Pavlovich Julia Vladimirovna

Belarusian National Technical University, The Republic of Belarus

The research advisor: senior lecturer Labkovych Olga Nikolaevna

«Customs logistics in Belarus at the present stage»

Research Field:

Customs and Business: Cooperation Challenges

Since our country is located almost in the very center of Europe, it has become a significant player in the regional market of transport and logistics services.

The Republic of Belarus is a transit country. It is crossed by two international transport corridors: Cretan Corridor II (Berlin - Warsaw - Minsk - Moscow - Nizhny Novgorod), Cretan Corridor IX (Helsinki - St. Petersburg/Moscow - Kyiv - Chisinau) and its branch IX (Kaliningrad/Klaipeda - Vilnius - Minsk - Kyiv - Chisinau).

Our country ensures the safety and efficiency of transit. Transportation services are provided by road, rail, air and inland water and pipeline modes of transport.

Logistics is the process of controlling the movement and storage of raw materials, components and finished products in the economic turnover [2]. The customs component in logistics is an important element in ensuring the effective functioning of the entire logistics system as a whole. The main goal of customs logistics is to optimize foreign economic activity.

The Republic of Belarus, has a certain technological lag in this area. The reasons for this economic phenomenon are the following:

- the country are few links between manufacturers, suppliers and consumers, which must be combined into one system;
- the creation of logistics systems requires significant investment and so on;

In order to reach a new level in the field of logistics, the Government worked out a development program. In 2017, the Concept of the logistics system of the Republic of Belarus was adopted for the period until 2030. The main purpose of the document is to identify

promising directions in the development of the logistics system of the Republic of Belarus. This Concept contributes to the sustainable economic development of the country and to meeting the needs for effective promotion of goods on international and national markets [1].

The Concept aims to meet by 2030 the following goals:

- growth of The Republic Belarus in the world rating to the level of at least 50th place according to the LPI logistics efficiency index;
- increase in the volume of logistics and forwarding services by 2 times in relation to 2016;
- increase in transit revenues in relation to 2016 by 2 times.

LPI (Logistics Performance Index) is a rating established by the World Bank to assess the performance of the logistics industry in countries around the world. In 2018, Belarus ranks 110th in the LPI ranking, behind Russia (85th place), Ukraine (69th place), Lithuania (43rd place) and others [3].

At the moment, the situation on the border is not developing in the best way. The throughput has decreased several times, respectively, all significant indicators have fallen. According to the statistics, if the volume of services decreases by 2 times in a given year, then by 2030, all indicators will fall. To prevent this, it is necessary to pay attention to cargo turnover, transit, export and import of goods and services.

Effective development of the economy of the Republic of Belarus is impossible without the development of foreign trade relations. The results of foreign economic activity are one of the main sources of formation of the revenue side of the budget. The successful development of foreign economic activity depends on customs policy and on the interaction of customs authorities and foreign trade participants.

Literature:

1. KONTSEPTSIYA Development of Logistics Systems The Republic of Belarus until 2030 [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode: <https://switzerland.mfa.gov.by/docs/file71d8be5815e54098.pdf> - Data dospa: 20.04.2022.
2. Logistics activity in Belarus: trends and problems [Electronic resource]. - Режим доступа: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/logisticheskaya-deyatelnost-v-belarusi-tendentsii-i-problemy/viewer> - Data dospa: 20.04.2022.
3. Role logistics in the development of the Republic of Belarus export: problems and non-proliferation [Electronic resource]. - Режим доступа: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/rol->

logistiki-v-razvittii-eksporta-respubliki-belarus-problemy-i-napravleniya-resheniya/viewer - Data dospa: 20.04.2022.

Petrashina Polina Viktorovna

Belarusian State University of Transport, Republic of Belarus

Scientific supervisor: Piatrou-Rudakouski Anton Piatrovich, Candidate of Ec. sciences,
Associate Professor

«Customs authorities in a system of ensuring economic security»

Research area:

Customs in the context of globalization and regionalization.

The economy of any country is a huge, complex, very dynamic system, and ensuring economic security allows to maintain stable and effective economic development, the results of which are economic independence, timely renewal, improving people's well-being, as well as achieving foreign economic development.

Economic security – this is a system of measures, a set of economic, geopolitical, legal and other conditions aimed at protecting national interests in the economic sphere, which have a regulatory impact and actively counteract external and internal threats, protect the vital interests of the country in relation to its resource potential, create internal immunity and external protection from destabilizing influences, ensure the competitiveness of the country in the world markets and the stability of its financial position, they provide affordable living conditions and decent development of the individual and society [1].

The need to ensure economic security is one of the main ones in the life activity system of both an individual and society and the state as a whole, which seek to protect themselves from undesirable external influences and internal changes.

It should also be noted that the important characteristics of the economic development process of each country are orientation, consistency and sustainability, which in turn depends on management, which is regulated through an appropriate mechanism.

Among the organizational mechanisms that have sufficient capabilities for the effective organization of the economic security system, customs authorities should be singled out. At the same time, such a management mechanism should be implemented taking into account international standards, as well as the interests and needs of the state and society of a particular country.

Modern conditions of functioning of customs authorities assume a high degree of dynamism, which is connected, firstly, with the processes of globalization and integration in the