work to be weak, they believe that it does little to support investment. Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine mostly have a regulatory framework, but their support for energy efficiency investments is not considered strong.

Thus, many countries have made progress in building capacity to encourage investment in energy efficiency projects. National and local authorities, project developers and owners, as well as financial institutions have gained knowledge about new technologies, new financial instruments and ways to attract investment in energy efficiency. Also, the progress of countries in the field of energy efficiency was facilitated by the ongoing processes in them, including the processes of implementing international projects, organizing relevant events and conducting research [3].

It is high time for developed countries to use all the opportunities that energy policy presents. Investments in energy efficiency projects of absolutely any production will pay off in sufficient measure. An energy policy for efficient production makes it possible to have lower costs for the production process, greater environmental friendliness of the enterprise, and, accordingly, it allows less harm to the environment.

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RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DURING CUSTOMS CONTROL

СИСТЕМА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ ПРИ ПРОВЕДЕНИИ ТАМОЖЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

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This report has been prepared on the basis of the author's research, which has found practical implementation in the development of the Main Directions for the Development of the Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus for 2020-2025.

In the field of customs, various legal acts of interstate and state bodies are constantly being developed. The legal framework in the field of organizing customs control using a risk management system can be divided into three levels: international; supranational; national.

Risk management is the main basic principle of modern methods of customs control. This method makes it possible to optimally use the resources of the customs authorities without reducing the effectiveness of customs control, and frees the majority of participants in foreign economic activity from excessive bureaucratic control. Procedures, based on risk management, allow you to control the production of customs clearance in areas where there is the greatest risk, allowing the bulk of goods and individuals to pass relatively freely through customs.

The risk management system is a computer system that includes the analysis of data on goods transported through customs transportation, the conditions for their movement, transportation, transportation, the reputation of persons, the movement of goods through customs transportation, and the detection of the likelihood of violation of customs authorities, customs legislation. To create such a system, certain support is required, such as legislative, program, organizational, structural and personnel, information, financial.

The principles of construction of the RMS are as follows:

• Legality. The principle of legality implies the compliance of the risk management system with the norms of legislation, as well as compliance and uniform application by customs officials of the requirements of these acts when implementing the risk management system.

• Target orientation. This principle consists in the subordination of the tasks and methods of their solution to the general goals of customs control.

• The principle of unity. Provides unified approaches to making management decisions on measures taken to prevent or minimize risks.

• Information Security.

• Complexity. The principle of complexity implies a comprehensive and comprehensive risk assessment with subsequent decision-making on their minimization by all structural divisions of the customs authority involved in the functioning of the risk management system;

• Automation. The principle of automation is the widespread use of automated tools.

Based on these principles, the risk management system will ensure the organization of effective customs control carried out on a selective basis, which will allow the customs authorities to:

• Focus on the most important areas of work.

• Ensure more efficient use of resources.

• Improve the ability of customs authorities to identify and predict risks.

• Assist conscientious persons engaged in foreign economic activity in the movement of transport and goods across the customs border by accelerating this movement.

• Form a unified information support for functional risk management subsystems.

The main activities associated with risk analysis consist of determining: set of conditions and factors affecting risks; customs operations in the course of which there is a possibility of committing a customs offense; objects of analysis; criteria and parameters characterizing the risks (number of movements, range of goods, recipient of goods, etc.); risk indicators; assessment of the possible amount of damage in case of risks.

To facilitate the application of the risk management system, a targeted methodology for identifying risks is being developed. Under the target methodology for identifying risk, one should understand the procedure for analyzing information with the predominant use of mathematical and statistical methods and the minimum use of expert methods.

At this stage, all available information (customs declarations, legislation (current and no longer in force), data on business entities, business practices, etc.) should be analyzed for the presence of risk data. The risk data is then analyzed, i.e. the probability of occurrence of risks, possible consequences and their scale are analyzed.

The standard risk management structure contains a fairly differentiated approach to the concept of risk analysis and divides it into many components: analysis of increased risks and analysis of perceived risks.

The implementation of effective customs control based on the use of RMS implies the use of risk minimization mechanisms. Risk minimization mechanisms is a broad concept that includes a set of tools, technologies, risk management techniques and a system of measures to minimize them. Measures to minimize risks are divided into direct and indirect.

The risk management and analysis system consists of four blocks: formation of a database and collection of information, analysis and risk assessment, taking measures to reduce risks, control and report. An important feature of the use of the RMS is that since it is based on automatic computer data processing, the subjective factor in customs control and the possibility of dishonest performance

of their duties by a customs official are excluded. Optimization of the risk management system can be carried out in the following areas:

1. Unification of national RMS of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union.

2. Automation of RMS functioning processes with the possible introduction of the practice of automatic release of goods of a low risk category.

3. Formation of "safe risk profiles".

4. Introduction of a "single window" system as the basis for "customs-business" interaction, which makes it possible to simplify customs control.

5. Further development of the regulatory legal framework and methodological tools.

6. Improving the definition of the most significant quantitative and qualitative indicators of the activities of customs authorities that characterize the results of the application of the RMS.

Thus, the risk management system consolidates a set of measures to prevent and minimize risks, ensures proper control over customs operations, combining a package of measures for continuous monitoring, analysis and systematization of information. The Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures has become the legal basis that consolidated the principles of using the RMS in the activities of customs authorities. At present, the risk management system has become widely used in many countries, including Belarus.

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THE SHORTAGE IN THE SEMICONDUCTOR MARKET AND ITS IMPACT ON BELARUSIAN PRODUCTION

ДЕФИЦИТ НА РЫНКЕ ПОЛУПРОВОДНИКОВ И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЕ НА БЕЛОРУССКОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО

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The chip market is represented by a fairly extensive list of companies that manufacture and sell microprocessors and semiconductors. The main clusters of such companies are located in China and the United States, which in turn causes quite violent conflicts between them. This area of the market is currently one of the most priority areas. Microchips are used almost everywhere, while they are extremely expensive, which only encourages companies to expand the range by coming up with newer, more compact, more reliable semiconductors. The bulk of the production of goods goes to computer components, which is about 31%, followed by communications, which also include phones, about 30%. It is also worth noting the car sector, approximately 12%, this direction is just beginning to develop, but has huge potential in the future.

It is also worth highlighting several of the largest corporations in this field. Intel is an American company, developer and manufacturer of electronic devices and computer components: microprocessors and system logic sets (chipsets) for client computing systems and data centers, JSC Angstrom is a Russian developer and manufacturer of semiconductor products, from discrete transistors to