

Zhores Alferov ist ein Weltklasse-Wissenschaftler, dessen Entdeckungen unsere Welt verändert haben. Seine Arbeiten in der Halbleiterphysik und Elektronik inspirieren weiterhin neue Generationen von Wissenschaftlern und Ingenieuren. Das Erbe von Alferov ist nicht nur konkrete technologische Fortschritte, sondern auch ein Beispiel für eine wissenschaftliche Leistung, Hingabe an die Wissenschaft und das Streben nach Erkenntnis.

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NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR CUSTOMS WAREHOUSES

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In the current conditions of globalization and increasing volumes of international trade, there is an urgent need for efficient logistics solutions, that adapt to changes in trade relations, especially in the event of economic or political instability. With the creation of the EAEU, customs procedures have become unified, which has significantly simplified trade between the member States. In this context, customs warehouses can be considered an important tool for this kind of simplification. Customs warehouses optimize the movement of goods, mitigating risks, providing flexibility in managing goods. These warehouses allow storing goods under customs control without paying duties until they are released, which significantly simplifies the import process and minimizes costs.

With the creation of a single economic space, development of digital and environmental technologies within the growing volume of international trade, the study of the role and functioning of customs warehouses is becoming increasingly relevant, allowing us to understand how they affect the economic cooperation of the EAEU countries.

According to Article 416 of the EAEU Customs Code, Customs warehouses are viewed as «specially defined and equipped structures, premises (parts of premises) and (or) open areas intended for storing goods placed under the customs procedure of a customs warehouse» [2]. The article also specifies the possibility of storing Union goods in a customs warehouse placed under the customs

procedure for export, or other goods in cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the member States of the Union.

The article defines the procedure for the functioning of a customs warehouse, namely, the date of establishment of a customs warehouse is considered to be the day following the day of inclusion of a person of a Member State in the register of owners of customs warehouses. The operation of a customs warehouse shall cease from the day following the day of exclusion of the owner of a customs warehouse from the register of owners of customs warehouses.

In total, there are two types of customs warehouses – open and closed. Customs warehouses are called open warehouses if they are available for the storage of any goods and use by any persons having authority over these goods. And closed customs warehouses are designed to store the goods of the owner of this customs warehouse.

The legislation of the EAEU Member States may determine individual categories of goods that are permitted to be stored in closed customs warehouses. It is also worth mentioning that it is allowed to store Union goods placed under the export customs procedure in a customs warehouse for six months from the moment such goods are placed under the export customs procedure.

In the context of the development of customs warehouses in the Republic of Belarus, it seems promising to introduce energy-saving technologies to minimize the impact on the environment:

- Solar panels. Installing solar panels on warehouse roofs to generate energy. It reduces energy costs and reduces the carbon footprint.

- Energy-saving LED lighting. Replacing traditional lighting with LED systems. They consume less energy and have a long service life, which reduces costs and waste.

- Waste management systems. Implementing programs for sorting and recycling waste from packaging and other materials. This reduces the amount of waste in landfills and contributes to sustainable development.

- Electric vehicles for transportation. Using electric vehicles for internal logistics. It reduces emissions of pollutants and improves air quality.

Introducing environmental initiatives will considerably reduce operating costs, improve image and comply with international environmental standards. Customs warehouses within the EAEU play a key role in organizing trade and logistics between the Member states of the Union. Digitalization of processes and the introduction of new environmentally friendly technologies make the topic of warehouses even more relevant, opening up new opportunities for automation and data analysis.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF A CUSTOMS CARRIER IN THE SYSTEM OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC LOGISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The relevance of this article is due to the increasing role of efficient and transparent logistics in the context of increased foreign economic activity and integration processes at the international level. In modern conditions, the activity of a customs carrier is becoming more and more in demand. The efficient operation of the customs carrier helps to reduce the time and cost of logistics operations, minimize risks and comply with the requirements of customs legislation.

The customs carrier has a special status in transport and logistics services. Its rights, responsibilities and duties are enshrined in the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), and its activities are under control of the national customs services of member states.

The Customs carriers ensure the transportation of goods across customs borders. Their activities include arranging the transport of goods, submitting necessary documents and information to customs authorities, as well as paying all relevant customs duties and fees. Utilising the services of a customs carrier is one of the main measures taken to comply with the law when transporting goods under customs control.

According to the Code, a customs carrier is a legal entity of an EEU member state that meets the conditions defined by the legislation and is included in the register of customs carriers [1].

The Register of Customs Carriers is a tool for operational customs control of their activities. At the same time, it has an information component, allowing interested foreign economic activity (FEA) participants to determine in time the choice of customs carrier in case their products fall into the commodity nomenclature, which requires accompanying the shipment under customs control to the place of customs clearance.