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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.

The register also allows for advance knowledge of types and capacities of vehicles, as well as the size of guarantees of customs carriers in case of insurance cases.

The procedure for inclusion in the register of customs carriers (and exceptions from it) is established by the legislation of the EEU member states and is based on applications by enterprises - applicants for this status. It is accompanied not only by an application to the customs authorities for inclusion in the register, but also by the presentation of a set package of documents. Moreover, the legal person claiming Customs status must meet certain conditions [2].

Customs carrier provides services for the transport of goods, with its responsibility to ensure the security of the goods, delivery in an unchanged state to the area of customs control. The peculiarity is that in this case, goods are being transported under customs control for which customs clearance has not yet been completed.

In addition, if the goods are transported by a customs carrier, the customs authorities do not require the payment of customs fees and other measures to ensure compliance with the customs legislation of the Republic of Belarus during internal customs transit. The payment of customs duties is guaranteed in this case by a security provided by the Customs carrier for its entire period of activity for inclusion in the Register of Customs Carriers.

The general terms of carriage carried out under the contract of carriage shall be determined by transport regulations and codes, other laws and rules established in accordance therewith. The amount due and all other payments shall be paid by the shipper when the goods are transferred for carriage. As the contract of carriage is a public contract, the fee should be set in the tariffs and cannot change depending on who has contacted the customs carrier.

The accomplishment of the obligations for carriage of the goods begins with the duty of the customs carrier to deliver the vehicle to the place of loading and to accept the goods for carriage within the prescribed period. Loading and placing of the goods takes place with the distribution of responsibilities between carrier and cargo owner according to the terms of the contract. The necessary terms of carriage is the preparation of the appropriate documents for the goods and their transfer to the carrier.

Once the goods have been accepted, the carrier is obliged to ensure that they are safe (taking into account natural loss), for which he is liable to the consignor and the customs authorities.

The transfer of goods to the consignee is documented and confirmed by the signature of the consignee in the relevant consignment note. Only then is the contract of carriage considered as completed, since its terms have been fulfilled [3].

Most of the large Belarusian carriers companies, long present in the market of international freight transport, have received the status of customs carrier, which

was a tacit confirmation of their stability, reliability and financial viability as carriers.

The customs carrier thus provides a safe and efficient transport of goods across customs borders, facilitating to the reduction of administrative barriers in international trade and ensuring transparency and efficiency of customs procedures.

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ECONOMIC SECURITY OF AN ENTERPRISE

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Economic security of an enterprise is a comprehensive concept that includes a set of factors related to the internal state of the enterprise itself and the impact of the external environment. Economic security can also have been viewed as the state of maximally effective use of resources owned by the enterprise, as well as the potential of workers directly involved in the activities of the enterprise aimed at creating and delivering its products or services for the purposes of long-term survival in a market economy.

Economic security is one of the most crucial aspects of sustainable and successful development of an enterprise in any field, allowing for the realization of the economic interests of the enterprise. To achieve this, specialists in economic security must not only solve the problems of the enterprise but also do everything possible to prevent these problems from arising, thereby avoiding their occurrence in both the short and long term. In cases where threats are cannot being avoided, it is necessary to minimize their negative impact as much as possible.

As society and technology constantly evolving, which entails new threats, it is necessary to maintain a high level of economic security for enterprise. In our