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THE ROLE CUSTOMS TRANSIT IN OPTIMIZING SUPPLY CHAINS

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Effective supply chain management (SCM) is a key element of successful business in a global economy. Fast delivery of goods, minimizing costs and ensuring their compliance with international standards are key tasks that any company faces. Firstly, optimization of logistics processes is one of the priorities for businesses seeking to minimize costs and increase competitiveness. Secondly, the improvement of customs transit contributes to the acceleration of trade turnover, which is especially important for countries with active foreign trade and transit potential. An important component in the field of customs is customs transit. Based on the geographical location of the Republic of Belarus, this customs procedure is in demand to this day. The Republic of Belarus has a predominant territorial location and is a country connecting Western Europe and the Russian Federation, as well as the countries of Southeast Asia. Such transport corridors as the Great Silk Road and 2 trans-European transport routes pass through the Republic of Belarus [1]. Based on the customs legislation of our country, it can be said that customs transit is a customs procedure in accordance with which goods are transported (transported) from the customs authority of departure to the customs authority of destination without paying customs duties, taxes, special, anti-dumping, countervailing duties, subject to the conditions of placing goods under this customs procedure [2].

Customs transit is an important component of international trade, allowing goods to be moved across the territories of different countries without paying customs duties and fees until they reach their final destination. The transit procedure simplifies logistics and accelerates trade turnover, which is especially important for companies engaged in foreign economic activity. Customs transit is widely

used not only in the Republic of Belarus, but also in countries located on major trade routes such as Russia, China and the EU [3].

The customs procedure of customs transit is a customs procedure in accordance with which goods are transported (transported) from the customs authority of departure to the customs authority of destination without payment of customs duties, taxes, special, anti-dumping, countervailing duties, subject to the conditions of placing goods under this customs procedure. Customs transit refers to the movement of goods between customs offices while ensuring that they are not released into the local market. The main purpose is to enable the transport of goods without incurring additional duties. There are generally two types of customs transit: simple and external. Simple transit involves goods moving through a single country, while external transit allows goods to cross multiple countries. Proper documentation is crucial for customs transit. Key documents include the Transit Declaration, Transport Document, and any relevant permits. These documents ensure compliance with customs regulations.

Customs guarantees are financial assurances that ensure the payment of duties in case of non-compliance with transit regulations. Various forms of guarantees can be provided, including cash deposits or bank guarantees. Despite its importance, customs transit faces several challenges, including delays due to insufficient documentation, lack of coordination between customs offices, and inconsistencies in regulations among different countries. Customs transit is vital for the seamless movement of goods across borders.

To enhance the efficiency of the procedure, continuous improvement in documentation practices, technology use, and international cooperation is essential. It is important that due to the increase in transit declarations, customs authorities are focusing on electronic interaction with carriers. For example, the filing of a transit declaration in electronic form is being actively implemented. In the Republic of Belarus, everything has been prepared at the technical level, but it has not yet been implemented in practice, and it will be fully implemented only after checking the pilot software. The share of transit declarations submitted electronically is 7%. Of these, 65% are electronic transit declarations for goods being transported by rail. It was at the suggestion of the Republic of Belarus that Decision No. 170 included a provision that allows notifying the customs authority of cargo operations or the replacement of vehicles by specifying information about them in the transit declaration submitted to such a customs authority for placing goods under the customs procedure of customs transit. In this case, no additional notification is sent to the specified customs authority. The introduction of this feature greatly simplifies customs operations and is an excellent example of interaction between customs and business. In order to speed up customs operations related to the movement of transit goods, the Republic of Belarus is actively implementing various experiments in its activities. For example, since September 3, 2018, the

Berestovitsa RPTO has been conducting an experiment on the use of safe bags when placing goods under the customs procedure of customs transit. This experiment is applied to combined cargoes in order to simplify customs operations. The uniqueness of the pilot project conducted in the Republic Belarus, lies in the fact that, despite using the experience of other EAEU member states, the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus 187 have developed their own segment, which will subsequently be implemented and connected to the transit systems of goods from all 5 EAEU member states. In just one month of the experiment, more than 100 electronic seals, although it was planned to use more than 150 seals in the pilot project. This means that the experiment has received wide interest among business entities. It is planned to introduce a unified EAEU transit system in all EAEU member states using electronic seals in the near future.

Thus, various measures and experiments are being implemented in the EAEU member States aimed at improving the work of customs authorities and business entities within the framework of the customs transit procedure. Such measures contribute to the development of the economies of States, thereby positively influencing international trade.

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DIE EVOLUTION DER LASERTECHNOLOGIE: VON DEN ANFÄNGEN BIS ZU MODERNEN ANWENDUNGEN

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Im Jahr 1953 stellte Charles Townes ein Gerät vor, an dem er an der Columbia University geforscht hatte und mit den Ammoniakmolekülen zur Aussendung von Mikrowellenstrahlung angeregt werden konnten. Das Gerät wurde Maser genannt, was für „Microwave Amplification by the Stimulated Emission of