

sinnvoller sein, diese Verkehrsdaten zugänglich und nutzbar zu machen. Dies bietet nicht nur eine kostengünstigere Alternative zu teuren physischen Sensoren, sondern auch ein erhebliches Potenzial, die Mobilität insgesamt flexibler und ressourcenschonender zu gestalten.

Die Zukunft der städtischen Mobilität liegt in der Digitalisierung und Vernetzung. Intelligente Systeme zur Verkehrssteuerung bieten Städten eine effiziente, ressourcenschonende Möglichkeit, Verkehrsströme zu optimieren, Emissionen zu reduzieren und gleichzeitig die Lebensqualität der Einwohner zu verbessern [3].

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SMUGGLING AND THE PRINCIPLES OF COMBATING IT IN BELARUS

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Smuggling is a serious threat to the economic security of any state, and the Republic of Belarus is no exception. Being at a strategic crossroads between the European Union and the EAEU countries, Belarus faces constant challenges in countering the illegal movement of goods across the border. The customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus are continuously working to prevent and suppress smuggling activities, using a comprehensive approach and modern methods of combating this dangerous phenomenon.

Smuggling, according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus, is the illegal transportation of goods and valuables in large amounts across the customs border [5]. This includes both the physical movement of objects bypassing established checkpoints and the movement of goods with concealment from customs control, with fraudulent use of documents or means of identification.

In modern conditions, the fight against smuggling requires a comprehensive and multilateral approach. Belarusian Customs implements a thoroughly developed strategy to counteract the illegal movement of goods, which is based on three key principles: a systematic approach, technical equipment, and information technology.

The systemic approach is the foundation of all anti-smuggling activities of the Belarusian customs authorities. It includes monitoring of the situation at the border and inside the country, which allows for the rapid identification of new smuggling schemes and timely response to emerging threats. The most important element of this approach is a thorough analysis of risks and potential threats, which makes it possible to prevent offenses at the planning stage.

The technical equipment of the Belarusian Customs authorities is constantly being improved in line with international standards. Advanced inspection systems are being actively introduced and used at border and customs checkpoints, which allow for effective cargo control without physical opening containers and violating cargo integrity.

Special attention is paid to radiation control systems that ensure safety and prevent the illegal movement of radioactive materials. Customs authorities are equipped with modern technical means to search for narcotic substances, including specially trained service dogs and high-precision analysis equipment.

Information technology plays a key role in the modern anti-smuggling system. A key element of this system is the automated electronic declaration system, which not only speeds up the customs clearance process but also increases the efficiency of control over the movement of goods. A risk management system integrated into the Customs information infrastructure helps identify potentially dangerous cargo and suspicious transactions. A constantly updated database of customs offenses serves as an important tool for analyzing and preventing illegal activities.

Effectively combating smuggling requires a multilayered approach, from thorough preliminary analysis to active international cooperation. Each stage of this work has its own characteristics and requires the application of specific methods and tools.

Preliminary analysis is the first and crucial step in identifying potential smuggling. It begins with a detailed study of shipping documents, where customs specialists check the completeness and correctness of the information provided. Particular attention is paid to verifying the reliability of the declared information by

comparing data from various sources. An important element is the analysis of the cargo route.

Customs inspection is a set of practical measures to check cargo and vehicles. Modern technical means of control, including scanning equipment and special detectors, are actively used during the inspection. Physical inspection of vehicles is carried out with special care, taking into account well-known ways of concealing contraband. Personal belongings are searched in compliance with established procedures and with respect for the rights of citizens.

International cooperation is an integral part of the anti-smuggling system. Interaction with customs services of other countries is carried out in several directions: mutual exchange of information on suspicious cargoes and routes, joint operations to curb smuggling channels, exchange of experience in the sphere of counteracting new types of smuggling, and coordination of actions to suppress international criminal schemes are coordinated.

Smuggling prevention is carried out in two main directions: information work and economic measures. Information work includes broad educational activities aimed at improving the legal literacy of the population, systematic informing participants of foreign economic activity about changes in customs legislation. Economic measures are aimed at creating conditions that make smuggling unprofitable: improving tariff policy, simplifying customs procedures for compliant participants of foreign economic activity, developing a risk management system, and implementing incentive mechanisms for law-abiding participants outside the customs territory of the Republic of Belarus.

Combating smuggling is one of the priority areas of activity of the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus. The effectiveness of this fight depends on the integrated application of various methods and means, continuous improvement of the legal and regulatory framework and technical equipment, as well as the development of international cooperation. Modern challenges require constant adaptation and improvement of anti-smuggling methods, introduction of new technologies and approaches to the organization of customs control.

The successful fight against smuggling contributes to ensuring the economic security of the state, protecting the health and well-being of citizens, preserving cultural heritage and maintaining law and order. Continuous improvement of methods and means of combating smuggling, strengthening of international cooperation and development of the technical potential of customs authorities make it possible to effectively counter this dangerous phenomenon and protect the national interests of the Republic of Belarus.

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LABOR MARKETS

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Today, artificial intelligence (AI) is not just science fiction, but a reality that is increasingly appearing in news headlines and determining the future of the economy. The relevance of the study of the impact of AI on employment, skills and wages is due to the need to respond promptly to changes caused by automation.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an increasingly powerful tool that penetrates all spheres of life, including the economy and labor markets. Its development affects the structure of employment, the skills required for work, and the level of wages.

AI is mainly used in areas where tasks are well-structured and predictable. For example, office work, data processing, customer service, logistics, quality