

According to research conducted by the job search service Superjob, «engineers who are fluent in English earn 12 percent more than those who do not speak it» [2]. It should be noted that specialists proficient in two or more languages have the greatest advantage in employment and salary negotiation. Among the most popular languages among employers are English, Chinese, Turkish, and German [3]. Employers do not always require fluency in a foreign language; in most cases, conversational level is sufficient.

In conclusion, it can be said that professionals proficient in foreign languages have multiple opportunities for employment both in domestic and foreign organizations. There is a clear trend of increasing salaries among such specialists.

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SMUGGLING IN CUSTOMS

Казачковская А.С., Климович А.А.

Научный руководитель: преподаватель Новикова Е.А.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

There are cases when people agree, at the request of other people, to transport something from abroad. Out of their naivety, they agree to this. As a result, it turns out that this completely harmless thing contains prohibited substances for transportation across the border. The difficult and time-consuming process of litigation begins. Smuggling in customs is one of the most serious and widespread problems faced by customs authorities around the world. It not only damages the country's economy, but also disrupts law and order. Smuggling is a crime and is punishable in accordance with the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus. This type of criminal activity is the illegal import or export of goods across the customs border without paying the necessary duties, taxes and complying with customs procedures. The crime of movement is considered in two cases: 1) movement across the border of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, explosive devices

and other materials and equipment that can be used in the manufacture of weapons; 2) goods or other valuables in large quantities prohibited for movement across the customs border of the Republic of Belarus.

The main reasons for smuggling are the desire to avoid paying high customs duties and taxes, as well as profit from illegal trade. Smugglers use a variety of methods and techniques to carry out smuggling, including hiding goods in cargo, false documents, using front companies and vehicles, as well as corruption and bribes. All this creates serious threats to the security and economic stability of the state, since smuggling can be used to finance criminal groups, terrorist organizations and other illegal activities. Smuggling in customs is a serious problem that not only harms the country's economy but also disrupts law and order. Smuggling is the illegal importation or exportation of goods across a customs border without paying the necessary duties, taxes, or complying with customs procedures. Smuggling creates an unequal playing field for legal entrepreneurs who comply with all laws and pay all required taxes. This also results in loss of revenue for the government, which ultimately affects the economic development of the country.

To combat smuggling, it is necessary to strengthen control at customs borders, improve coordination between customs services of different countries, increase responsibility for violating laws and toughen penalties for smugglers. In addition, it is necessary to ensure transparency and efficiency of customs procedures, as well as introduce modern technologies that will help identify and prevent cases of smuggling.

In general, smuggling in customs is a serious threat to economic stability and law-abiding society. The fight against smuggling in customs requires an integrated approach, cooperation and coordination of efforts of all stakeholders. Only in this way can we ensure effective counteraction to this type of crime and preserve the economic security of the state.

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