

dass solche ausgleichende Umverteilung des Einkommens ihre Nachteile haben kann, die mit Abnahme von Arbeitsmotivation verbunden ist.

Als Fazit können folgende Konsequenzen gezogen werden:

Heute ist soziale Ungleichheit in Deutschland ein reales Problem, das in der letzten Zeit an Bedeutung gewonnen hat. Soziale Ungleichheit in Deutschland nimmt stetig zu und zur Polarisierung deutscher Gesellschaft führt. Mehr Gerechtigkeit kann man mit Hilfe sozialer Öffnung des deutschen Bildungssystems erreichen. Das Problem sozialer Ungleichheit ist in Belarus nicht so heftig dank der ausgleichenden staatlichen Regulierung.

М.У. Прокопенко, А.А. Полищук
УО БелГУТ (Гомель)

THE ENSURING OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY BY THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The reality of our age has revealed a new urgent need of humanity - the ensuring of environmental safety, which is as necessary to a human as the satisfaction of all traditional needs. The right to social guaranteed minimum of environmental safety is organically included in a minimum standard of livelihood in modern society.

Environmental safety feature is that it is a collectively consumable weal available either for all or for none. It is impossible to reduce the level of environmental hazards for individuals, groups, territories, since nature knows no social, governmental or administrative boundaries. On the other hand, violation of environmental safety due to the negative human impact on the environment leads to the phenomenon of the so-called "ecological boomerang", when the consequences of these actions began to act against people.

The implementation of the constitutional rights of our citizens to healthy environment today is impossible without international environmental cooperation. Our natural environment is an integral part of the planetary ecosystem, and such global issues as protection of the ozone layer, fight against transference of pollutants, prevention from anthropogenic climate change, biodiversity conservation are a matter of big concern for all people around the world.

The Republic of Belarus is a member state of the Customs Union, and its customs authorities coordinate their actions with other Member States. At the moment, on the whole territory of the Customs Union acts the decision of the Eurasian economic commission № 134 "On normative legal acts in the field of non-tariff regulation", adopted on August 16, 2012. It ratifies single list of goods subjected to bans or restrictions on the importation or exportation of the states - members of the Customs Union within the Eurasian Economic Community in trade with the third countries. This document affects not only economic, but also environmental aspects. For example, problems closely connected with ozone-depleting substances, hazardous wastes, including radioactive substances, infested products, poaching and much more. Thus, on the basis of national interests of the states, and in accordance with the uniform tariff regulation against the third countries

different measures to ensure environmental safety were introduced, such as the prohibition of import and (or) export of environmental unfriendly goods, quantitative restrictions on the import and (or) export and licensing procedure, implying a license to export and import, issued by the authorized state bodies of the Member States of the Customs Union.

In addition, the states have the right to introduce such measures unilaterally, concerned of foreign trade of goods and of non-economic nature (i.e. temporary measures), provided that they are aimed at the protecting of the citizens life and health, the environment, animals and plants life and health, the prevention of the exhaustion of non-renewable natural resources and other issues like above-mentioned.

The goal of this research work was to show the role of customs authorities in the ensuring of environmental safety and to evaluate their activities in this area. As a result, the main environmental problems of the Republic of Belarus and the measures, taken by the customs authorities to normalize and improve the current situation in the environmental sphere have been revealed, which only proves the necessity of the participation of customs authorities in the environmental policy of the country.

А.А. Рахуба
УО ВА РБ (Минск)

INTELLIGENCE AS A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY

Today all countries of the world pay attention to national security as it ensures border security, law fullness and order, within the country, integrity of nations' interests and main development directions, significant aspects. But this powerful and organized system faces the problem of intelligence activities.

Military intelligence dates back to the emergency of a state in the slavery society. It was used as a tool for providing external and internal policies. The 'intelligence' is defined as a complex of measures performed by special state bodies in peace and wartime aimed at gathering intelligence of political and economic situation of the states and their military potential. The intelligence is one of the most principal means of troops support intended to collect intelligence data about hostile forces, terrain and other data required for successful warfare. Consequently, today all states are subjected to the threat of the internal activities. Information is the main tool of war.

The goal of this research is to show vital importance of intelligence activity. The main method was analysis of real life examples of the intelligence action, note basic directions and terms of this action. The results of the research embrace modern measures against intelligence activities. To achieve these aims the following operations may be conducted: counter-subversive operations; ideological work among population; protection of databases.

Unlike other activities connected with the protection of the national security, the intelligence is exercised both in peace and wartime in all fields of human life.