

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND U.S. CPB

Сравнительный анализ таможенной службы Республики Беларусь и американской погранично-таможенной службы

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The Belarusian Customs Service is carrying out the same functions as the Customs of other developed countries: law enforcement, fiscal function, regulation of foreign trade by means of tariff and non-tariff methods, collection and keeping of Customs statistics concerning foreign trade, etc.

However, the main task of the Belarusian Customs is the protection of the economic interests of the country, national treasures, cultural and historical properties.

There are authorized bodies, called Customs authorities, whose mission is to protect economic interests of our country. The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus is the central Customs body.

Modern Customs service of the Republic of Belarus is under the objective influence of the regional and international challenges and trends that have a direct impact on its development and, ultimately, on the work results and safety in the sphere of foreign economic activity of the state.

The State Customs Committee has developed the basic directions of development of the customs service of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 years and forecast period up to 2025, as well as indicators for assessing fulfillment of the tasks which were set in the Guidelines and the Programme for the implementation of measures.

The strategic targets of customs service of the Republic of Belarus are: ensuring economic security of the country, a rapid response to emerging risks and threats in the sphere of customs, achievement the completeness of the collection in the budget of payments which are controlled by the State Customs Committee, arrangement of facilities for business by improving the quality and effectiveness of customs administration with optimization of expenses on ensuring activity.

In the context of export-oriented economy and transit of openness, freedom of enterprise customs service of Belarus will provide services of the foreign trade flows, in particular on the optimization of the movement of commodity flows, the development of customs logistics.

What concerns the USA, with more than 60,000 employees, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is one of the world's largest law enforcement organizations and is charged with keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S. while facilitating lawful international travel and trade.

As the United States' first unified border entity, CBP takes a comprehensive approach to border management and control, combining customs, immigration, border security, and agricultural protection into one coordinated and supportive activity.

The men and women of CBP are responsible for enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations. On a typical day, CBP welcomes nearly one million visitors, screens more than 67,000 cargo containers, arrests more than 1,100 individuals, and seizes nearly 6 tons of illicit drugs. Annually, CBP facilitates an average of more than \$3 trillion in legitimate trade while enforcing U.S. trade laws.

It also should be noted that CBP is allotted with sufficient rights to make independent decisions on the admission or non-admission of foreigners into the country. This feature distinguishes CBP from the customs services of the world.

There is no way that the customs service can function properly for a long period of time without changing and improving.

Innovations in the US Customs Service are expressed in the systematic development and improvement of technical means of customs control, technology, customs clearance and control, the efficiency of the use of customs resources, and the improvement of working conditions for personnel.

The US Customs Service is developing on the use of industrial controlling and monitoring systems.

Modern controlling includes risk management, an extensive enterprise information supply system, a warning system by managing a system of key indicators, managing a system for implementing strategic, tactical and operational planning and a quality management system. The controlling service helps to analyze the current situation and make the right decision under the prevailing conditions, which undoubtedly increases the efficiency of the customs authorities.

Monitoring is constant controlling by the customs authorities over compliance with 107 customs laws and regulations. Monitoring problems in the customs services system is a key condition for its successful operation.

In order to speed up the process of customs control, 95% of declarations are submitted electronically. Methods and technologies of customs inspection are being improved, stationary and mobile detection systems are being put into operation, ensuring full scanning of containers and goods. Operational officers of the customs authorities may conduct covert operations to monitor objects suspected of violating the law.

The US Customs Service is the only instance where customs officers have the authority to inspect people, freight and vehicles that cross US borders without a search warrant. They also use special computer systems to recognize certain discrepancies in the transportation of goods across the international border and in the transportation of passengers.

The development of X-ray equipment for inspection is associated with the improvement of software up to automated image recognition of dangerous objects. This led to the fact that a person may not take part during the search which means that the possibility of collusion of violators (terrorists, smugglers, etc.) with an accomplice among the personnel in this sector is reduced or eliminated.

Thus, it can be concluded that the customs service of the Republic of Belarus and U.S. CBP have a lot in common. However, as a developing state, the Republic of Belarus has something to strive for. It may be improvement of customs legislation, automation of customs control, customs declaration, speeding up the process of customs procedures.

Литература

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CUSTOMS CLEARANCE AND CUSTOMS REPRESENTATIVES

Таможенное оформление и таможенные представители

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The procedure for the movement of goods across the customs border of the Customs Union, including international postal items, and the release of goods by customs authorities are governed by the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, Decisions of the Commission of the Eurasian Economic Union, Agreement on the procedure for movement of goods by individuals for personal use across the customs border of the Customs Union and for the performance of customs operations associated with their release.