

The Safe Framework provides a consolidated platform which will enhance world trade, ensure better security against terrorism and other forms of transnational crime, and increase the contribution of Customs and trade partners to the economic and social wellbeing of nations. It will improve the ability of Customs to detect and deal with high-risk consignments and increase efficiencies in the administration of goods, thereby expediting the clearance and release of goods. Adoption of the Safe Framework brings the above mentioned benefits to governments, Customs administrations and the business community alike [1].

The minimal use of the requirements of the Framework Safety Standards has an extremely positive effect not only on state policy as a whole, but also significantly simplifies the activities of Customs authorities.

Литература

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CAPACITY BUILDING STRATEGY AS A KEY INSTRUMENT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUSTOMS SERVICE

Стратегия наращивания потенциала как основной инструмент развития таможенной службы

Алданова Е.А.

Научный руководитель – канд. пед. наук, доцент Веремейчик О.В.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Customs administrations around the world play an essential role implementing a range of vitally important government policies and contribute to the achievement of a number of national development objectives. In addition, as Customs is often the first window through which the rest of the world views a country it does much to shape the perceptions of the key individuals and organizations involved in making important trade and foreign investment decisions [1].

The role of Customs in the 21st century has evolved in many respects [2, c. 129]. Without an efficient and effective national Customs administration, governments will not be able to meet their policy objectives in respect of revenue

collection, trade facilitation, trade statistics, and the protection of society from a range of social and national security concerns. Governments all over the world recognize the key role played by Customs Services in their national economies and realize that the service being provided by Customs is one they cannot easily dispense with [2, c. 130].

In the Customs context, capacity building is commonly understood as a process of developing or acquiring the skills, competencies, tools, processes and resources needed to improve the capacity of the administration to carry out its allotted functions and achieve its objectives [2].

While there is no universally accepted model for modern Customs administration, the international Customs community believes all capacity building activities in Customs should be focused on increasing Customs' performance in respect of each of the key principles outlined in the Revised Kyoto Convention. The following principles are therefore based heavily on the Convention [3, c. 281]:

Integrity. Customs administrations should be free of corruption and strive to uphold the highest levels of integrity;

Transparency. Customs laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and procedures should be made public and provided to clients in an easily accessible manner;

Accountability. Customs administrations should be accountable for their actions through a transparent and easily accessible process of administration and/or judicial review;

Predictability. Customs laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and procedures should be applied in a stable and uniform manner;

Facilitation and Control. While ensuring proper enforcement of Customs laws and regulations, Customs administrations should strive to facilitate the processing and clearance of legitimate trade by risk management;

Client Service. Customs administrations should continually seek to improve the level of service, provided to clients;

Standardization. Customs laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and procedures should, where appropriate, be harmonized with internationally agreed standards;

Simplification. Customs laws, regulations, administrative guidelines and procedures should be simplified to the extent possible so that Customs clearance can proceed without undue burden;

Minimum Intervention. Customs administrations should apply sound risk management systems, and audit-based controls to identify high-risk activities, people, cargo and limit the level of Customs interference;

Information and Communication Technology. Customs administrations should make maximum use of information and communication to make Customs operations both more effective and more efficient;

Compliance Improvement. Customs should work with clients to assist them to improve their level of voluntary compliance.

In addition, all Customs reform and modernization efforts should be focused on establishing or strengthening the management and administrative capacity of Customs administrations.

Well-designed and effectively targeted capacity building investments focused on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Customs administrations can allow developing countries to take advantage of the many development opportunities provided by the expanding global trading system.

The WCO's Customs Capacity Building Strategy is designed to provide a pragmatic response to identifying and addressing the capacity building needs of Customs administrations in the developing world. Likewise, the WCO's internationally agreed conventions, instruments and best-practice approaches provide the building blocks necessary for sound Customs administration. The much-needed road map is therefore now available for undertaking successful capacity-building initiatives in Customs. It is now up to all stakeholders to commit themselves to the practical implementation of the principles and suggested actions contained in this strategy.

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PROFILING TECHNIQUES IN CUSTOMS

Методы профилирования в таможене

Кривулец А.А.

Научный руководитель – канд. пед. наук, доцент Веремейчик О.В.