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CONTROLLED DELIVERIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES

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The strategies used by law enforcement agencies in the fight against international organized crime are of considerable interest to the customs services of the Republic of Belarus. A clear regulation of the delivery of goods is particularly important. The main tool for combating illicit trafficking, including drugs and other contraband activities, is the controlled supply of drugs. This approach allows illegal cargo to pass through the territory of the country, while being under the control of law enforcement agencies. This study examines the implementation and regulatory systems of controlled deliveries in Belarus and the United Kingdom. Both countries use controlled delivery to fight drugs trafficking, arms smuggling, and other illegal trade, but their operational strategies, legal bases, and approaches for international cooperation differ greatly.

The legal basis for regulated distribution defines the authorities and limitations of law enforcement agencies. The Law on Operational Investigative Activities governs controlled delivery in Belarus. This statute allows law enforcement authorities, including customs authorities, to carry out controlled deliveries under court supervision. Internal rules and interagency agreements define certain procedures in great detail. Belarus's legal system clearly emphasizes the primacy of national law and supports home jurisdiction in international proceedings. The UK shows more attention to international cooperation by synchronizing its controlled delivery activities with EU directives and international treaties. Customs officials are the main agents in controlled deliveries. They are tasked with recognizing suspected goods, starting investigations, and supervising the operational elements

of the delivery. In Belarus, controlled imports are governed by a synthesis of national laws and international treaties. As part of the Eurasian Economic Union, Belarus enforces strict customs control policies to stop any illegal movement across its borders. Customs officials are instructed to spot dubious goods and work closely with other law enforcement authorities like the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Belarusian approach for controlled deliveries gives careful planning and inspection first priority. Customs officials use risk assessment tools, aggressively review shipping records, and deploy sophisticated scanning technologies. When customs agents find a dubious item, they work with law enforcement agencies to evaluate whether a controlled delivery is warranted. Approved, they continue to supervise the goods throughout the distribution process, ensuring that the operation stays closely under control.

Despite fewer resources, new ways of moving goods, and more work with partners from other countries, Belarus has been able to conduct many controlled shipments that expose criminal organizations. The work of customs officers in this area demonstrates their high qualification and dedication to ensuring the security of the country's borders. They work closely with other agencies and receive special training to recognize the methods of drug smuggling. Their duties cover not only the monitoring of illegal goods but also the strategic planning and execution of operations meant to capture top leaders of criminal groups.

In the United Kingdom, controlling deliveries has long been a tactic against organized crime, especially drug trafficking. The UK's customs administration works closely with law enforcement agencies nationwide, including the NCA and Border Force. As the primary point of contact in a controlled delivery scenario, customs officers often use profiling, intelligence collection, and cutting-edge screening tools to spot suspicious items. Despite emphasizing public safety and human rights, the process follows principles of proportionality, legality, and responsibility. Customs agents work closely with other law enforcement agencies, often involving international partners such as Europol and Interpol. The United Kingdom prioritizes the investigation of criminal organizations both domestically and internationally.

A crucial element of this strategy is the use of intelligence operations. Customs officials employ risk assessment tools, data analysis, and international collaboration to detect and seize dangerous items. However, there are obstacles to overcome, such as limited resources, intricate supply chains, and ever-changing criminal methods. Despite these difficulties, British customs officers have played an important role in successful controlled shipments, leading to arrests and disruptions to criminal organizations. Customs agents work closely with other law enforcement agencies and international partners, such as Europol and Interpol. The main feature of the approach is an emphasis on intelligence operations, where customs officers rely on risk assessment tools and international cooperation.

There are challenges, such as limited budgets and complex requirements for service providers. In the UK, the focus is on destroying entire criminal networks rather than identifying individual shipments of drugs. Customs officers should be highly qualified in covert operations and be able to work with domestic and foreign partners. The legislation governing restricted deliveries varies from country to country. In the Republic of Belarus, customs officers operate in accordance with clear rules and regulations, while in the United Kingdom there is a well-structured legal framework that includes customs regulations. Despite these differences, the customs services of both countries demonstrate a high level of professionalism.

Although controlled delivery systems are effective in both countries, their capabilities differ. They face unique challenges. Strengths of the Belarusian Republic include established relationships with law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth of Independent States, geographic proximity to major trafficking routes, and strong centralized control of law enforcement activities. Limited international cooperation outside the CIS borders, corruption vulnerabilities, and administrative obstacles in interagency operations define the weak points of the Organization. The United Kingdom has a powerful judicial system, extensive global networks, sophisticated surveillance technologies, and superior intelligence capabilities. The United Kingdom pays particular attention to investigating the activities of criminal organizations both within and outside the country. A key element of this strategy is the use of intelligence operations. Customs officers use risk assessment tools, data analysis, and international cooperation to detect and remove dangerous items. However, there are difficulties that need to be overcome. These include the scarcity of resources, intricate supply chains, and the ever-evolving security protocols. The legal system can be a challenge, as can disputes over jurisdiction in cross-border operations. Additionally, it is crucial to strike a balance between safeguarding human rights and meeting national security needs.

The fight against transnational organized crime requires the use of controlled arms transfers. There is a need to continuously improve our operational capabilities and develop close international cooperation as a future employee of the Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus. Integrating best practices and information from countries such as the United Kingdom can help Belarus improve its controlled delivery program and contribute more effectively to international security initiatives. The introduction of new technologies, commitment to international cooperation and continuous professional development will be vital components of the ongoing fight against transnational crime.

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中国和白俄罗斯物流过程的异同

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Сегодня логистика (物流 wùliú) является важным компонентом современного бизнеса, обеспечивая эффективное движение товаров и услуг от производителя к потребителю. В условиях глобализации и интеграции экономик страны стремятся оптимизировать свои логистические процессы для повышения конкурентоспособности.

Республика Беларусь и Китайская народная Республика осуществляют активное взаимовыгодное сотрудничество в логистической сфере. Это стало возможным в связи с ростом компетенции специалистов логистической сферы, а также с овладением большинством профессионалов китайским языком как средством коммуникации и получения дополнительных данных с иноязычных платформ.

Данная статья представляет собой сравнительный анализ логистических систем и их способов адаптации для удовлетворения потребностей рынка, в условиях стремительного развития технологий и изменения глобальных торговых потоков.

Логистика играет ключевую роль в экономическом развитии как Китая, так и Беларуси. В Китае, являющемся одним из крупнейших экспортеров в мире, эффективные логистические процессы способствуют быстрому перемещению товаров на внутреннем и международном рынках. Беларусь,