

5. Moderne Visionen des Autopilotensystems: Technology&Business [Electronic resource]. - San Francisco, 2022. Regime des Zugriffs : <https://www.theinformation.com>. - Datum des Zugriffs : 01.04.2023.

CUSTOMS CONTROL REGARDING GOODS TRANSPORTED BY INTERNATIONAL POST

Русакевич А.А.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Дерман И.Н.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

As stated in Article 2 of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), international post mail refers to parcels and written correspondence that are exchanged through postal services, in accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union. These items are accompanied by appropriate documents and originate from locations outside of the EAEU's customs territory. They may either enter the EAEU's customs territory at international postal exchange points or transit through it.

Before the packages find their owner, they have to go through many stages. Conditionally, these stages can be divided into two parts: movement in the country of the sender and movement in the country of the recipient. If you draw up a chain of movement of international post mail, then the chain will have the following form:

- reception in the country of the sender;
- sorting in the country of the sender;
- customs clearance in the sender's country;
- export to the country of the sender;
- import to the recipient's country;
- customs clearance in the recipient's country;
- sorting in the recipient's country;
- issuance of the goods.

The main part of incoming international post mail is issued in the Customs Operations and Control Department № 2 of the Minsk Regional Customs. The rest is at the Minsk National Airport.

The customs authority employs various technical means to conduct customs control on international post mail employees. These include installations such as HI-SCAN, Rapiscan and other similar equipment. These installations are used to ensure the security and safety of international post mail, and to prevent the transportation of illegal or prohibited items.

Customs officers use a variety of techniques to inspect international post mail, one of which involves carefully examining the visual image of the monitored object. By analyzing a set of characteristic individual features, they can determine the purpose and ownership of the objects. The equipment used for this purpose may display materials on the screen in different colors depending on the mode in which it is operating. For example, metal objects may appear blue or green, while plastic objects may appear green or yellow, and organic materials may appear light red. If the image on the screen raises suspicion, the parcel may be inspected manually to ensure that it complies with relevant laws and regulations.

Also there is a list of goods prohibited for shipment in customs legislation: narcotic substances, weapons, alcohol, cultural values, banknotes and coins, plant seeds.

From October 1, 2022, restrictions were introduced on international post mail: 200 euros and 31 kg. The number of parcels is not limited.

Money can only be sent with a special type of post mail: in letters with declared value up to \$200. Otherwise, the parcel will be withdrawn or returned to the sender and an act drawn up, which will be sent to the recipient.

If the duty-free import rate is exceeded, or if multiple international post mail items are received by a single recipient within a month, then it becomes necessary to pay customs duties and taxes. These charges are calculated as a single rate of 30% of the customs value, but are charged at a minimum of 4 euros per 1 kg. In addition to the customs duties and taxes, a customs fee of 5 euros is also charged for the customs operations required to process the imported items. It is important for recipients to be aware of these charges and to ensure that they have sufficient funds to cover them, to avoid any delays or complications with the delivery of their international post mail.

All actions of mail officers and customs officers are under constant control. A camera with video observation and audio recording are installed above each table. Usually, customs control of parcels takes 2-3 days if duties are not charged. If no one took the parcel, they store it for 6 months, and then return it back to the sender.

The calculation of customs payments is calculated from the dates when the goods are placed in a temporary storage warehouse. Dates are calculated only since this day point. When sending parcels from Belarus, they also undergo customs control. There are no restrictions on exports by weight or value. The main thing is that the goods do not contain items prohibited for shipment. It should also be taken into account that each state has its own list of prohibited goods transferred to IPMs. Therefore, it is better to find out about them in advance so that the parcel reaches the addressee.

The surveillance of international post mail (IPM) is a crucial aspect of customs authority operations, with a constant focus on improving methods and tools to identify items that are restricted or prohibited from crossing the state border.

Литература

1. Таможенный кодекс Евразийского экономического союза [Электронный ресурс]: 1 января 2018 г. // Консультант Плюс: Беларусь. / ООО «Юр-Спектр», Нац. центр правовой информ. Респ. Беларусь. – Минск, 2021. – Режим доступа: http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_215315/. – Дата доступа: 22.03.2023.

2. Белпочта – Национальный оператор почтовой связи Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://belpost.by>. – Дата доступа: 22.03.2023.

PARALLEL IMPORT IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Руткевич П.И., Браковская Е.С.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Кажемская Л.Л.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Quite recently very few people knew and talked about such a phenomenon as parallel import, because there was no need for it. However, the introduction of sanctions and Russia's legislative authorization of parallel imports have led to increased interest in such a process in Belarus.

It should be noted that parallel import is a certain scheme in which goods are imported without the consent of the person who produced the goods or has exclusive rights to it. This process is called parallel, because it implies that the import of goods will be carried out simultaneously with deliveries from the official importer [1].

Parallel import plays an important role for the country in respect of which the decision was made to impose restrictions, since it allows importing goods whose copyright holder have stopped supplying products to its domestic market. This is especially important in relation to those commodities that, in principle, are not produced on the territory of a certain country or are produced in insufficient quantities to cover its own needs.

In addition, legally permitted parallel importation becomes an obstacle to price increases, as it creates competition among importing companies. The positive side of this mechanism can also be attributed to the fact that it allows to maintain the functioning of enterprises whose activities directly depend on external supplies.

It is very often possible to notice a skeptical attitude towards parallel importation, since there is an installation in the mind that if this product is not from an official supplier, then it will necessarily be a fake, however, this is not the case.