

eigentlich der Favorit für jeden, der möglichst viele verschiedene Computerprogramme erstellen will.

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PROBLEMS OF IDENTITY IDENTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS CONTROL

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The Customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus are allotted with a sufficiently volume of functions, as ensuring Customs legislation, Customs control and inspection, Customs declaration, maintaining the state budget through the collection of Customs duties and taxes, etc. The Customs service ensures the protection of the state security of our country, as it controls the observance of the procedures and rules for the movement of not only goods across the Customs border, but also persons and vehicles.

Today, the Customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus also perform some functions of the Border service. The expansion of the points of Customs officers has made it possible to reduce the time of various control operations and, in general, speed up the process of crossing the Customs border of the Belarusian state.

Since 2019, Customs officers have begun to carry out the functions of Border authorities at road and railway checkpoints through which a large cargo flow follows: on the border with Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine. Today, the number of such points is 16.

The new duties of Customs officers include:

- verification of documents of drivers of cargo vehicles;
- verification of documents of members of train crews;
- verification of compulsory insurance contracts for vehicle owners;
- monitoring compliance with the rules of stay of foreign citizens and stateless persons;
- - control of compliance with the rules of transit travel.

Both the main and new functions of Customs officers imply the mandatory implementation of passport control in relation to persons moving across the border of the Republic of Belarus. Such control is inextricably linked with the process of identity identification.

Identification of a person is carried out using various methods, however, the choice of method is determined by the specifics of a particular case and the conditions in which identification occurs.

Specialists of Customs and Border authorities compare the signs of a person's appearance with his photo in a document confirming the identity, i.e. compare the real and graphic image.

But a comparative way of identifying a person in modern realities can become problematic: people are increasingly resorting to various methods of correcting, improving or changing their appearance, and therefore the visual perception of a person's portrait may turn out to be erroneous.

A person's appearance includes a combination of a variety of visually perceived data that can be described by the method of a verbal portrait. Today, there are many technological tools and soft products, that are introduced into the passport control process in order to identify violators: for example, the "Automated Facial Recognition System at checkpoints across the State border of the Republic of Belarus" (AFRC), the analytical work of which is more than 90% successful.

Modern techniques and tools can save a person from the visible consequences of surgical interventions (from scars or seams) or from burns, birthmarks, which, in fact, could become the distinguishing feature that would help identify a person. But at the same time, these same techniques and methods allow a person to change his appearance

Although criminologists and forensic medical experts investigate various ways of physical interventions in the appearance of a person, it is difficult to quickly and deeply study the constantly improving medical and cosmetological techniques and means.

Permanent cosmetics can be attributed to the newly appeared ones. Permanent makeup has already gained huge popularity, and not only among female representatives.

The procedure of permanent makeup involves the introduction of a special pigment into the surface layers of the epidermis using thin needles of various configurations.

With the help of tattooing, micropigmentation or dermopigmentation (types of permanent makeup), a person can adjust the shape of lips, eyebrows, eyelids, simulate makeup – and thus change facial features, possibly beyond recognition.

The master can make rare and shapeless eyebrows clear and bright, and give a bright contour to "blurred" lips. Many now resort to filling the line of eyelash growth with pigment, while this procedure visually makes the eyes more open and larger.

The existing techniques of permanent make-up ensure the naturalness of the applied pattern: with the hair technique of eyebrow tattooing, the pigment is applied in strokes, so every hair is drawn. Sometimes this technique can be combined with shading, when the pigment is applied softer due to the use of different shades of dyes, imitating the natural color of the hair.

The scope of permanent makeup is much wider than just "eyebrows, lips, arrows". Such makeup can transform the skin to hide some of its defects. Dermography is a special type of tattoo that is used to mask age spots or vitiligo and it's now becoming quite widespread.

An artificial mole will not surprise anyone today, but freckles painted in the tattoo technique are a new fashion trend. Moreover, with the help of permanent makeup, you can change the shape of the face: create color correction, simulate blush on the cheeks, highlight the cheekbones and frontal area.

Not so long ago, the arsenal of cosmetic procedures was replenished with a novelty: tattooing, which is able to hide bruises under the eyes, the so-called camouflage of dark circles.

It would seem that insignificant and naturally qualitative changes in appearance simplify everyday life (girls do not spend hours applying makeup), give a person confidence in his appearance. But if a Customs or Border protection officer decides that the photo in the passport does not correspond to the real appearance, this will make it much more difficult for a person to move across the Customs and State border. If a person does not look like "himself", he may be detained at the checkpoint to clarify some issues.

Proceeding from the above, it should be said that the Customs authorities and other services of the Republic of Belarus that carry out passport control on the Customs and State border need to get knowledge about modern techniques, means and methods of changing appearance and skills to determine their presence on a person's face in order to successfully and quickly perform identity identification.

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INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS AS SOURCES OF CUSTOMS LAW

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International conventions and agreements play an important role in the formation of customs law. They are binding legal acts regulating issues of customs regulation and control. International conventions and agreements establish general principles and rules that apply to customs regulation [1].

They ensure the consistency of the customs legislation of different states and contribute to the elimination of contradictions between national legislations.

Some international conventions and agreements establish international standards and norms that are the basis for the development of national customs legislation [4].

International conventions and agreements regulate such important issues as the classification of goods, valuation, origin, measures to combat counterfeit products, etc.