

## CUSTOMS CHANNELS

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The terms "red channel" and "green channel" are commonly used in the context of customs control at border crossings and international checkpoints. These channels serve different purposes and are designed to facilitate the movement of goods and passengers across the border while ensuring compliance with customs regulations and procedures.

The "red channel" at Belarusian customs checkpoints is typically designated for travelers or importers who need to declare goods that exceed the duty-free allowances, require additional scrutiny, or fall under restricted or prohibited categories. Individuals who have goods to declare or are unsure about customs regulations must use the red channel for customs clearance. Travelers using the red channel may be subject to a more detailed inspection of their luggage, presentation of supporting documents, and payment of applicable duties or taxes on goods brought into the country. This channel is essential for maintaining control over the importation of controlled items, preventing smuggling, and ensuring compliance with import regulations [1].

The "green channel" at Belarusian customs checkpoints is typically designated for travelers or importers who do not have goods to declare, fall within the duty-free allowances, and comply with customs regulations. Passengers who are not carrying goods that require declaration or payment of duties can pass through the green channel for expedited customs clearance. Travelers using the green channel are not required to stop for customs inspection unless selected for a random check or if there are suspicions of non-compliance with customs regulations. This channel is meant to streamline the customs clearance process for low-risk passengers and goods, promoting efficient border crossings and facilitating the movement of legitimate trade [1].

Both the red and green channels play a vital role in customs control and border security in Belarus by allowing customs authorities to focus their resources where they are most needed, ensure compliance with import regulations, and prevent illicit activities such as smuggling and evasion of duties.

The use of color-coded customs channels, such as blue and yellow channels, varies from country to country, and not all countries necessarily use these specific

colors for customs clearance. However, some countries do have customs channels with different colors to facilitate the clearance process for travelers and importers.

Let's compare the blue, red, yellow, and green channels commonly found at customs checkpoints based on their purposes, usage, and significance in the customs clearance process:

1) Blue channel. For example, the United Kingdom uses a blue channel for passengers arriving from EU countries or other countries within the European Economic Area (EEA) who are carrying goods within their duty-free allowance and do not have anything to declare. Travelers eligible for the blue channel typically go through a streamlined customs process without the need for a formal customs declaration.

- Purpose: The blue channel is typically used for travelers who are arriving with goods within their duty-free limits and do not have anything to declare to customs.

- Usage: Passengers eligible for the blue channel can pass through customs without a detailed inspection or declaration, facilitating expedited clearance for low-risk travelers.

- Significance: The blue channel streamlines the customs process for travelers who pose minimal risk for customs violations or non-compliance.

2) Red channel.

- Purpose: The red channel is designated for travelers carrying goods that exceed duty-free limits, require declaration, or fall under restricted/prohibited categories.

- Usage: Passengers using the red channel must declare their goods, undergo inspection, and may be subject to payment of duties/taxes or further scrutiny by customs officials.

- Significance: The red channel is essential for controlling the importation of restricted items, preventing smuggling, and ensuring compliance with customs regulations.

3) Yellow channel. For example, India uses a yellow channel at its customs checkpoints for passengers who need to declare goods that exceed their duty-free allowances or fall under restricted or prohibited categories. Travelers using the yellow channel are required to complete a customs declaration form and may be subject to further inspection and assessment of duties/taxes on their goods.

- Purpose: The yellow channel is often used for travelers who need to declare goods exceeding duty-free limits, fall under specific categories, or require customs inspection.

- Usage: Passengers using the yellow channel must complete a customs declaration, present their goods for inspection, and may need to pay duties/taxes on taxable items.

- Significance: The yellow channel helps identify travelers with goods requiring declaration, ensures compliance with import regulations, and facilitates customs assessment of taxable goods.

#### 4) Green channel.

- Purpose: The green channel is for travelers with goods within duty-free limits, not requiring declaration, and compliant with customs regulations.

- Usage: Passengers using the green channel can pass through customs without stopping for inspection, except for random checks or suspicion of non-compliance.

- Significance: The green channel expedites the clearance process for low-risk travelers and goods, promoting efficient border crossings and facilitating legitimate trade.

Each color-coded channel serves a specific purpose in the customs clearance process, helping customs authorities identify passengers and goods that require different levels of scrutiny, declaration, or compliance checks. By categorizing travelers and goods into these channels, customs agencies can effectively manage the flow of traffic at checkpoints, enforce import regulations, and ensure security and revenue collection.

If Belarus were to implement both yellow and blue channels at its customs checkpoints, it would likely introduce additional options for travelers and importers to choose from based on their specific customs clearance needs. So the impact of both channels:

1. Enhanced flexibility: the presence of both yellow and blue channels would provide travelers and importers with more options to choose the appropriate channel based on their circumstances. Those with taxable goods or items requiring declaration can opt for the yellow channel, while others within duty-free limits can use the blue channel for quick clearance.

2. Improved customs efficiency: the introduction of multiple channels allows customs authorities to better manage the flow of passengers and goods, categorizing them based on risk levels and compliance requirements. This segmentation enhances customs efficiency by directing resources where they are most needed.

3. Customized clearance experience: travelers benefit from a more tailored customs clearance experience with the availability of different channels. They can select the channel that aligns with their goods and compliance status, ensuring a smoother and more efficient clearance process.

By offering yellow and blue channels in Belarus, customs checkpoints could provide travelers and importers with a clearer, more streamlined process for customs clearance while ensuring effective control over the importation of goods and compliance with customs regulations.

## Literature

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## PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Economic growth is critical for any country. The Republic of Belarus is an export-oriented state with developed industry, service sector and agriculture. Belarus adheres to the model of a socially oriented market economy, which has proven its consistency and effectiveness.

Problems of economic growth in the country occupy a central place, since successes and failures determine the possibility of solving important problems, for example, it may be employment, level and life expectancy, which is currently relevant in the Republic of Belarus.

One of the problems is related to the increasingly increasing pollution of the natural environment. The state sometimes has to impose harsh sanctions against an enterprise. Many economists emphasize that such legislative measures as the introduction of fines and taxes on polluting enterprises led to a decrease in the output of relevant products and hampered economic growth. This problem raises the question of the quality of economic growth. The reason may be the so-called technological pause, caused by the uneven development of scientific and technological progress.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on the global economy. The slowdown of the national economy of the Republic of Belarus can be explained: among internal factors, one can highlight devaluation and inflation expectations in terms of the weakening of the national currency, and among external factors, it resulted in a fall in oil prices and the depreciation of the Russian ruble, a contraction of foreign markets during the pandemic and a contraction of the economies of all countries. There was a decrease in wholesale trade turnover, cargo turnover, and also a noticeable decrease in investment in fixed capital. During the