

TECHNICAL MEANS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL OF TAXATION

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Technical means of customs control refer to the use of advanced technological systems and equipment to enhance border security and regulate the flow of goods across international borders. These sophisticated tools play a crucial role in detecting and preventing illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking, and unauthorized import/export of goods. Customs authorities rely on a wide range of technical means including X-ray scanners, thermal imaging devices, radiation detectors, and sophisticated software for cargo inspection and risk analysis. These technologies enable customs officials to thoroughly inspect shipments, identify potential threats, and ensure compliance with trade regulations. Furthermore, technical means of customs control are continually evolving to keep pace with emerging security challenges and technological advancements.

At first, let's consider X-ray inspection systems. It is a common tool used in customs control to scan the contents of cargo and luggage without physically opening it. These systems use X-rays to create images of the internal structure of items, allowing customs officers to identify any prohibited or dangerous items concealed within. They are crucial for detecting drugs, weapons, and other illicit goods that may be hidden inside large containers or baggage.

X-ray inspection systems play an important role in ensuring the security of border crossings and customs checkpoints. By providing detailed images of scanned cargo and luggage, these systems aid in the detection of contraband, illegal items, and potential security threats.

Customs officials utilize X-ray inspection systems to screen a large volume of goods and shipments. This technology facilitates the quick and thorough examination of items, streamlining the customs control process while maintaining the highest level of security standards.

These systems enable non-intrusive inspection of cargo, minimizing the need for physical searches and reducing potential damage to the goods being inspected. This non-invasive approach is a key advantage of X-ray technology in customs control procedures.

What about Optical Character Recognition (OCR) Technology, it helps to automatically recognize and process texts from such documents as passports, visas and shipping manifests. By quick reading and interpreting the information from these documents, customs officers can efficiently verify the legitimacy of travelers and shipments passing through the border. This technology enhances the speed

and accuracy of document checks, contributing to the overall efficiency of customs control processes.

Optical character recognition (OCR) technology is an essential tool in customs control for efficiently processing large volumes of documents. This technology involves the conversion of different types of documents, such as invoices, bills of lading and cargo manifests, into machine-readable text. By utilizing advanced algorithms, OCR systems can accurately extract text from scanned documents and images, enabling customs officials to rapidly analyze and verify the content of import/export documentation. Furthermore, OCR technology plays a crucial role in automating data entry processes, reducing the potential for manual errors and enhancing the overall accuracy of customs clearance procedures. Customs authorities rely on OCR to facilitate seamless document processing, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements while expediting the movement of goods across borders.

Also, customers need equipment to identify the presence of radioactive materials in cargo and vehicles. Radiation detection equipment can solve this problem. This is crucial for preventing the smuggling of nuclear materials or other hazardous substances that pose a significant risk to national security. By detecting and alerting officers to the presence of radiation, this equipment plays a vital role in protecting the public and the environment from potential harm.

Radiation detection equipment plays a substantial role in customs control by helping to identify and prevent the unauthorized transportation of radioactive materials across borders. These advanced detection systems utilize sophisticated technologies to scan and analyze cargo, vehicles, and luggage for any signs of radioactive substances. The equipment is designed to detect even trace amounts of radiation, ensuring thorough and comprehensive inspections. With the increasing concerns about the potential threats posed by nuclear materials and radioactive isotopes, radiation detection equipment has become an indispensable tool for customs authorities worldwide. It not only enhances security measures but also contributes to the overall safety of international trade and transportation.

Non-intrusive inspection technology includes a range of nondestructive methods for inspecting cargo, vehicles, and containers. This can involve advanced imaging techniques, such as gamma-ray and neutron radiography, to reveal the contents of items without physical intervention. NII technology allows customs officers to screen large volumes of goods while minimizing the need for manual searches, leading to improved operational efficiency and security.

Non-intrusive inspection (NII) technology plays a big role in modern customs control, allowing for the thorough examination of cargo and vehicles without the need for physical intervention. By utilizing advanced scanning and imaging systems, NII technology enables customs officials to detect illicit goods, contraband, and potential security threats hidden within shipments. These systems use various

methods such as X-ray imaging, gamma-ray imaging, and neutron radiation to create detailed images of the contents of cargo containers, trucks, and other transport vehicles. This comprehensive approach enhances border security while minimizing disruptions to trade and travel.

Furthermore, NII technology is continuously evolving, with the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to improve accuracy and speed in identifying anomalies and potential risks in cargo and vehicles.

Electronic seals, commonly referred to as e-seals, are an important component of modern customs control systems. These innovative electronic devices are designed to secure cargo containers and track their movements throughout the supply chain. E-seals utilize cutting-edge technology, including radio frequency identification (RFID) and global positioning system (GPS), to provide real-time information about the status and location of shipments. By integrating e-seals into customs procedures, authorities can enhance security and reduce the risk of unauthorized access to goods in transit. The data collected through e-seals allows to improve visibility and transparency, to facilitate more efficient customs clearance processes and reduce the likelihood of tampering or smuggling activities.

Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) Automated License Plate Readers (ALPRs) are advanced technological systems designed to capture and process license plate information from vehicles. These systems consist of high-speed cameras, optical character recognition (OCR) software, and database connectivity, allowing for real-time identification and tracking of vehicles. The ALPR technology plays a vital role in customs control by enabling the efficient monitoring of vehicles at border crossings, ports, and other entry/exit points. It offers the capability to instantly cross-check license plate data with law enforcement databases, warning authorities about the presence of suspicious or wanted vehicles. Furthermore, ALPRs contribute to the automation of customs processes, enhancing the overall efficiency of customs control operations. They provide valuable data for traffic monitoring, toll collection, and the enforcement of parking regulations.

Nevertheless, it is worth saying that there are several challenges and shortcomings that need to be addressed to technical means of customs control. One of the primary challenges is the continuous need for upgrading and updating the technology to keep pace with the evolving methods of smuggling and illegal activities. This requires a significant investment of both time and resources. Additionally, technical means may have limitations in effectively identifying concealed and innovative smuggling techniques. The diversity of cargo and the vast array of potential concealment methods pose a challenge in developing foolproof inspection systems. Moreover, the reliance on technology alone may diminish the human factor, leading to potential oversight or misinterpretation of inspection results. Furthermore, the interoperability of various technical means from different manufacturers and countries can pose a significant challenge. Integration and

standardization of these systems are crucial to ensure seamless operations and data sharing among international customs organizations. Addressing these challenges requires continual research, collaboration, and investment in innovation to enhance the effectiveness of technical means in customs control while addressing their inherent drawbacks.

As technology continues to advance, the future of technical means in customs control is poised for significant developments and evolving trends. One of the key areas of focus is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning algorithms in customs inspections. These advanced technologies have the potential to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of customs control processes, leading to more effective identification of high-risk shipments and illicit goods. Moreover, the future of technical means in customs control encompasses the integration of drones for aerial surveillance and monitoring of border areas. Drones equipped with advanced sensors and imaging technology can provide real-time data to customs officials, enabling proactive identification of potential security threats and unauthorized border crossings.

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SECURITY OF PERSONAL DATA IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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In modern society we cannot live without social networks. Today everyone who owns a computer is subscribed to at least one social network. Social networks attract people's attention by the fact that they reject reality, creating a virtual world in which every person of modern society can communicate, exchange information, send messages and e-mails, make friends and become popular without fear for most people [2].