

of customs officers and artificial intelligence developers is a prerequisite for the transition to automation of customs processes.

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CUSTOMS CRIMES AND THEIR TYPES

Гайдученко А.А., Слабодчикова В.В.

Научный руководитель: канд. пед. наук, доцент Веремейчик О.В.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Currently the fight against various customs crimes is a key component of the activities of customs authorities in ensuring national security of the Republic of Belarus.

Customs-related offenses are illegal actions that are committed in the field of economic activity, as well as during the export and import of goods and vehicles into the customs territory, contrary to prohibitions and restrictions. Customs offences include:

– smuggling. It is illegal movement of goods across the border without paying customs duties and taxes. Smugglers can use various methods to conceal goods.

– prohibited export of export control objects. This crime involves the prohibited export of goods, technologies, services and other export controls that can be used in the creation of weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and military equipment.

– failure to return historical and cultural values to the territory of our country after temporary export. Failure to return such items is one of the risks to the preservation of national cultural heritage. Their illegal export abroad can lead to the loss of unique historical artifacts and damage national culture. These items can be stolen, sold on the black market, or irretrievably lost if measures are not taken to return them.

– evasion of customs duties and taxes. This may be due to underestimation of the value of goods or their non-declaration while moving through the border. Such actions contribute to the financing of illegal activities, undermine the state budget

of the necessary funds that can be used to develop the country's economy and social sphere

There are a number of methods and tools to combat customs crimes:

1. Strengthening Customs control on the border: the implementation of thorough control at entry and exit from the country, verification of declarations and goods, the use of modern scanning and inspection tools.

2. The use of information technology: automation of customs control processes, the introduction of electronic monitoring and data analysis systems, information exchange with other countries.

3. Training and enhancing qualifications of customs officers in different areas of law enforcement activity: workshops, seminars on the advanced methods and techniques for identification of customs crimes, risk analysis and the use of cutting-edge methods of combating crime.

4. Close collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations: sharing experience, information and sophisticated practices in the field of struggling with customs offences.

5. Constant risk analysis and improvement of legislation: identification of weaknesses in the customs control system, introduction of new laws and regulations to more effectively combat criminal activity.

Customs crimes are a serious threat to the economic security of the country and it requires an immediate response from law enforcement bodies and customs services.

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THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

Мойсюк А.В., Мойсюк М.В.

Научный руководитель: канд. пед. наук, доцент Веремейчик О.В.