

## **CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION ABROAD (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)**

### **ТАМОЖЕННОЕ АДМИНИСТРИРОВАНИЕ ЗА РУБЕЖОМ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ СОЕДИНЁННЫХ ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ)**

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Customs service of the United States has more than 200-year history. For the period of its existence it has accumulated imposing experience, especially in the sphere of confrontation against violations of customs law. That is why, it is not only interesting to get acquainted with the practice of U.S. customs service, but also very useful to take it into account in law enforcement of customs of the Republic of Belarus.

Formally, the U.S. Customs Service started operating on July 31, 1789 as one of the first federal agencies just in 4 months after the Constitution of the United States went into effect. However, its modern name and structure, The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), got on March 1, 2003. It became the nation's first comprehensive border security agency with a focus on maintaining the integrity of the nation's boundaries and ports of entry. CBP's mission is to safeguard America's borders, thereby protecting the public from dangerous people and materials while enhancing the Nation's global economic competitiveness by enabling legitimate trade and travel. CBP's employees pursue these mission themes every day as they safeguard America, at its borders with vigilance, is the selfless service, and unyielding integrity. CBP's approximately 59,000 employees manage, control and protect the Nation's borders at and between 328 ports of entry. CBP is also responsible for protecting more than 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline.

The modern organizational structure of federal U.S. customs service was accepted on June 15, 2016 in order to increase the efficiency of CBP's missions in an ever-changing operational environment. The planning began in February of 2015 when Commissioner Kerlikowske tasked CBP leadership with designing a more effective organization that would better serve the needs of frontline personnel. To accomplish this, offices with complementary functions were grouped under Enterprise Services (ES), while those that support operators exclusively were grouped under Operations Support (OS).

The key role in the work of all CBP is assigned to the Commissioner. The Commissioner is responsible for securing, managing, and controlling the Nation's borders and advancing CBP's mission by preventing terrorists and

terrorist weapons from entering the U.S., while facilitating legitimate trade and travel.

In general, the whole sphere of CBP's activity can be divided into 4 following main goals: counter terrorism and transnational crime, advance comprehensive border security and management, enhance U.S. economic competitiveness by enabling lawful trade and travel and promote organizational integration, innovation and agility.

Goal 1 – counter terrorism and transnational crime means to support the President's National Security Strategy and counter-terrorism efforts, promote the national elements of power (to include: diplomatic, information, economic, financial, intelligence, and law enforcement), contribute to and lead a whole of government approach to national security, and promote the safety of the American people. In its turn goal one can be divided into 3 objectives: Objective A – Understand the threat environment, Objective B – Enhance procedures and partnerships that will facilitate interagency and international border enforcement coordination and Objective C – Strengthen global supply chain security.

Goal 2 – advance comprehensive border security and management means to safeguard and manage our air, land, and maritime borders through active administration of U.S. laws including cross-border criminal activity, screening and scanning at ports, and comprehensive trade enforcement. Goal 2, as the first goal, is also divided into objectives: Objective A – Increase situational awareness of the air, land, and maritime borders, Objective B – Detect, interdict, and disrupt illegal cross-border activities, Objective C – Strengthen comprehensive trade enforcement, Objective D – Strengthen processes to conduct outbound enforcement and interdiction of travelers and cargo, Objective E – Advance a comprehensive, predictive targeting strategy to identify threats as early as possible.

Goal 3 – enhance U.S. economic competitiveness by enabling lawful trade and travel means to advance U.S. economic competitiveness and promoting economic prosperity with our public, private, and international partners. The main objectives to accomplish goal 3 are Objective A – Reduce costs for the U.S. government and the trade and travel communities by streamlining processes in collaboration with public and private sector partners, Objective B – Promote harmonization throughout ports of entry and other U.S. government agencies, Objective C – Expand risk-segmentation through advanced technology to enable low-risk trade and travel.

And goal 4 – promote organizational integration, innovation and agility means to mature and develop CBP's culture, capabilities, and business processes to remain agile and adaptable in supporting operational requirements to maintain efficiency and effectiveness. Objectives to achieve goal 4: Objective A – Mature CBP's strategic resource management framework, Objective B –

Optimize CBP's organizational structure to ensure agile and efficient operations, Objective C – Strengthen CBP's culture of unwavering integrity and professional growth, Objective D – Advance CBP mission effectiveness through transformative technologies and innovative business practices.

Within the limits of their authority customs officers have the right to stop cars and enter ships or aircrafts without a search warrant for customs inspection and border control.

Operational officers of customs authorities can conduct unspoken operations to monitor suspicious objects. They are entitled to summon persons for them being testified. In addition, they have the right to conduct audition and electronic surveillance, as well as carry out other operational activities.

A brief overview of the activities of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection shows that it is quite similar to law enforcement of customs bodies of Belarus, although it has its own specifics, such as strictly delineated structure, where everyone knows its main objective and function. U.S. Customs and Border Protection also differs from other customs services by its clear plan, where every point of its activity is thought out to the trifles. It is necessary to study it more carefully in order to extract a positive experience and apply it in the implementation of further reforms in the field of customs business.

#### Литература

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