

Svirskaya Maria Andreevna, Tolstaya Maria Igorevna. *Ways of development of Customs service of the Republic of Belarus and U.S. CBP*

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The Belarusian Customs Service is carrying out the same functions as the Customs of other developed countries: law enforcement, fiscal function, regulation of foreign trade by means of tariff and non-tariff methods, collection and keeping of Customs statistics concerning foreign trade, etc.

However, the main task of the Belarusian Customs is the protection of the economic interests of the country, national treasures, cultural and historical properties.

There are authorized bodies, called Customs authorities, whose mission is to protect economic interests of our country. The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus is the central Customs body²⁷.

Modern Customs service of the Republic of Belarus is under the objective influence of the regional and international challenges and trends that have a direct impact on its development and, ultimately, on the work results and safety in the sphere of foreign economic activity of the state.

The State Customs Committee has developed the basic directions of development of the customs service of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 years and forecast period up to 2025, as well as indicators for assessing fulfillment of the tasks which were set in the Guidelines and the Programme for the implementation of measures.

The strategic targets of customs service of the Republic of Belarus are: ensuring economic security of the country, a rapid response to emerging risks and threats in the sphere of customs, achievement the completeness of the collection in the budget of payments which are controlled by the State Customs Committee, arrangement of facilities for business by improving the quality

²⁷ Веремейчик, О.В. Английский для таможенников = English for Customs Officers : учебник / О. В. Веремейчик. – Минск : Вышэйшая школа, 2018. – 327 с. : ил.

and effectiveness of customs administration with optimization of expenses on ensuring activity.

In the context of export-oriented economy and transit of openness, freedom of enterprise customs service of Belarus will provide services of the foreign trade flows, in particular on the optimization of the movement of commodity flows, the development of customs logistics.

The Guidelines of development of customs service of the Republic of Belarus for 2016-2020 and for forecast period to 2025 have the specific tasks which are closely connected with the interests of the business community.

1) Further improvement of the electronic customs declaration and system of automatic goods release.

Advance declaration technology increases the share of electronic advance declarations from 30% to 70%, consequently, automatic release on such declarations increases from 0 to 20%.

It is anticipated the shift to the use of electronic remote form of inquiries to customs authorities while supplying applications in order to release tax stamps, include banks and non-bank financial institutions in the register, applications for refund of overpaid customs duties in trade turnover, as well as a number of other documents, which nowadays are supplied in paper form.

Work will continue on the development of a central database of personal accounts of taxpayers. As a result, it will be possible to control the payment of customs charges in real-time before the release of goods. Business entities will be able to receive relevant information about the status of their personal account at any time.

In accordance with the Guidelines, to the end of 2020 the share of automatically released goods will increase to 25% on export and 10% on import.

2) Reducing the time of customs operations.

Improvement of cooperation with the concerned authorities in the automated control of the documents, confirming compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions. For example, it is defined the increase of the share of exported goods, the release

time of which is no more than 5 minutes, up to 75% , imported goods, the release time of which is not more than 2 hours, up to 90%.

3) Improvement of transit attractiveness.

In addition to the introduction of an automatic transit it is planned to minimize the control operations with the maintenance of security of goods supply on the basis of risk analysis systems. By 2020, the customs clearance of 80% of transit goods should be less than 10 minutes²⁸.

What concerns the USA, with more than 60,000 employees, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, is one of the world's largest law enforcement organizations and is charged with keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the U.S. while facilitating lawful international travel and trade.

As the United States' first unified border entity, CBP takes a comprehensive approach to border management and control, combining customs, immigration, border security, and agricultural protection into one coordinated and supportive activity.

The men and women of CBP are responsible for enforcing hundreds of U.S. laws and regulations. On a typical day, CBP welcomes nearly one million visitors, screens more than 67,000 cargo containers, arrests more than 1,100 individuals, and seizes nearly 6 tons of illicit drugs. Annually, CBP facilitates an average of more than \$3 trillion in legitimate trade while enforcing U.S. trade laws²⁹.

It also should be noted that CBP is allotted with sufficient rights to make independent decisions on the admission or non-admission of foreigners into the country. This feature distinguishes CBP from the customs services of the world.

²⁸ Государственный таможенный комитет Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – 2019. – Режим доступа: <http://www.customs.gov.by/>. – Дата доступа: 16.03.19.

²⁹ U.S. Customs and Border Protection [Электронный ресурс]. – 2019. – Режим доступа: <https://www.cbp.gov/>. – Дата доступа: 17.03.19.

There is no way that the customs service can function properly for a long period of time without changing and improving.

Innovations in the US Customs Service are expressed in the systematic development and improvement of technical means of customs control, technology, customs clearance and control, the efficiency of the use of customs resources, and the improvement of working conditions for personnel.

The US Customs Service is developing on the use of industrial controlling and monitoring systems. Modern controlling includes risk management, an extensive enterprise information supply system, a warning system by managing a system of key indicators, managing a system for implementing strategic, tactical and operational planning and a quality management system. The controlling service helps to analyze the current situation and make the right decision under the prevailing conditions, which undoubtedly increases the efficiency of the customs authorities.

Monitoring is constant controlling by the customs authorities over compliance with 107 customs laws and regulations. Monitoring problems in the customs services system is a key condition for its successful operation.

In order to speed up the process of customs control, 95% of declarations are submitted electronically. Methods and technologies of customs inspection are being improved, stationary and mobile detection systems are being put into operation, ensuring full scanning of containers and goods. Operational officers of the customs authorities may conduct covert operations to monitor objects suspected of violating the law.

The US Customs Service is the only instance where customs officers have the authority to inspect people, freight and vehicles that cross US borders without a search warrant. They also use special computer systems to recognize certain discrepancies in the transportation of goods across the international border and in the transportation of passengers.

The development of X-ray equipment for inspection is associated with the improvement of software up to automated image recognition of dangerous objects. This led to the fact that a

person may not take part during the search which means that the possibility of collusion of violators (terrorists, smugglers, etc.) with an accomplice among the personnel in this sector is reduced or eliminated.

Thus, it can be concluded that the customs service of the Republic of Belarus and American CBP have a lot in common. However, as a developing state, the Republic of Belarus has something to strive for. It may be improvement of customs legislation, automation of customs control, customs declaration, speeding up the process of customs procedures³⁰.

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Белорусская таможенная служба выполняет те же функции, что и таможни других развитых стран. К таким функциям относятся правоохранительная, регулирование внешней торговли с помощью тарифных и нетарифных методов сбор и ведение таможенной статистики внешней торговли и др.

Тем не менее, главной задачей белорусской торговли является защита экономических интересов страны, национальных, культурных и исторических ценностей.

Существуют специальные уполномоченные органы, таможенные органы, задачей которых является защита экономических интересов страны. Центральным таможенным органом является Государственный таможенный комитет Республики Беларусь³¹.

³⁰ Научный журнал «Novaum» [Электронный ресурс]. – 2019. – Режим доступа: <http://novaum.ru/>. – Дата доступа: 18.03.19.

³¹ Веремейчик, О.В. Английский для таможенников = English for Customs Officers : учебник / О. В. Веремейчик. – Минск : Вышэйшая школа, 2018. – 327 с. : ил.