

alcoholic beverages marked with excise stamps of the Republic of Belarus, classified in commodity positions 2204, 2205, 2206 00 and 2208 of the unified Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union, imported by legal entities during international carriage by road;

labeled in accordance to legislation with control (identification) marks of printers and monitors for computers, computers, tablet computers, consumer mobile phones, televisions, watches;

placed under the customs procedure of the free customs zone, including those marked with control (identification) marks, in order to place on the territory of the special economic zone - the China-Belarus Industrial Park and exported from its territory.

CCO "The Great Stone" like all individual large customs offices in Belarus is able to offer all the services, all the opportunities the private sector needs: customs services, banking services, veterinary and phytosanitary services, logistics, and packaging.

Work in the CCO "The Great Stone" is organized in line with modern Belarusian customs laws, which take into account key clauses of agreements of the World Trade Organization and the World Customs Organization. In turn, the agreements are built around the principle of unconditional transition to modern digital technologies in customs affairs.

In conclusion it will be better to say that the opening of the customs office is an important achievement of Belarus-China bilateral business cooperation within the framework of the Belt and Road initiative. This cooperation will make an important contribution to the construction of the large logistics corridor of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

The customs office will underscore the status and respect for the China-Belarus industrial park Great Stone. It will allow improving the park's functional potential and business climate.

#### Літаратура

Customs office opened in China-Belarus industrial park Great Stone [Electronic resource] / BELTA – Mode of access: <https://eng.belta.by/economics/view/customs-office-opened-in-china-belarus-industrial-park-great-stone-115246-2018>. – Date of access: 12.04.2020.

China-Belarus Industrial Park «Great Stone» [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <https://www.industrialpark.by/en> – Date of access: 13.04.2020.

MINSK REGIONAL CUSTOMS [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: <http://www.mrt.customs.gov.by/en> – Date of access: 13.04.2020.

### **PRACTICE OF USING TECHNICAL MEANS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL AT MINSK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

## **Практика применения технических средств таможенного контроля в национальном аэропорту "Минск"**

Пронько М.В.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Дерман И.Н.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Customs control means measures applied by the customs to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations. Customs are involved in the implementation and enforcement of international and local legislation on import and export [1].

Previously, customs controls are more focused on the fiscal aspects of customs work, but in recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis to the importance of customs controls for purposes such as security, safety and protection of the environment [4].

This includes controls on:

the duties to be paid, and the correct description of the goods, their origin and value;

security and safety measures (smuggling, drugs, cigarettes, weapons, counterfeited products, fight against terrorism);

compliance with environmental legislation;

health requirements, veterinary, phytosanitary and quality regulations. In addition, customs are also often supporting the work of other services such as police and immigration services.

Nowadays it's becoming hard to counteract smuggling and law violation by classical methods without using different technical means of customs control. Technical instruments are used for fast, convenient, and exact revelation of materials and substances forbidden or restricted to be imported or exported. Also, technical measures of control allow to control baggage of passengers, travelling by different means of transport, international parcels, cargo containers, etc. [3].

The only customs office specified on air transport in Belarus is situated in Minsk National Airport. Customs authorities have to use technical means of customs control to cope efficiently with a huge number of passengers, luggage and cargo without losing the quality of the customs control. Such technical means are portative and stationary devices for documents verification, banknote checking and counting electronic instruments, X-ray systems [5].

*Portative and stationary devices for documents verification* are intended for express authenticity verification and advanced examination of passports, ID cards, travel documents, visa stamps and seals, including banknotes, driving licenses, vehicle registration certificates and other vehicle related documents,

signatures and handwriting fragments, revenue and special stamps, securities and other documents with security features.

Most of devices use such physical effects as ultraviolet, white, infrared and green incident light sources which help to identify different hidden signs inside any objects.

*Banknote checking and counting electronic instruments.* These devices are irreplaceable, working with currency. They use technologies, similar to ones, used in devices for documents checking - ultraviolet, infrared, green incident and white lights. Banknote checking instruments help to see hidden symbols and signs on notes. Hidden elements on banknotes allow to decide quickly and efficiently if this note is original or fake.

*X-ray* is the most widespread physical phenomenon is customs. It is used for search of people, baggage, parcels, cargo, vehicles, and detecting explosive materials and drugs. All instruments using x-rays can be divided into two categories – stationary and mobile. Belarussian customs services use technical devices produced by american company Rapiscan Systems [2].

All of these technical means of customs control are selected for using according to functions assigned to the customs. For example, devices for documents verification are used to check some commercial documents accompanying cargo, in some cases customs authorities check citizens passports and other documents. Using of banknote checking and counting is stipulated by law – the passenger can have only 10.000 dollars when moving through the customs border. X-ray systems are the most significant part of the process of the customs control. Almost all subjects of customs control are inspected with the use of these technical means including cargo, luggage and passengers. X-ray systems are used in each of these spheres of customs control which are conditioned by the specification of customs office at Minsk National Airport.

Technical means of customs control play an important role in customs control simplifying customs authorities' job and making the process of customs control more detailed and unprejudiced. The last achievements of scientific and technological progress are used in wide range of technical means of customs control and causes attachment of customs to the technical progress.

#### Литература

Веремейчик, О.В. English for Customs Officers = Английский язык для таможенников: учебное пособие для студентов специальности 1-96 01

“Таможенное дело” / О. В. Веремейчик. – Минск : БНТУ, 2016. – 24 с.

Технические средства таможенного контроля: методическое пособие по выполнению лабораторных работ для студентов специальности 1-96 01 01 “Таможенное дело” специализации 1-96 01 01 02 “Экономическое обеспечение таможенной деятельности” в 2 частях. Часть

1/ Е.С. Голубцова [и др.]; под ред. Е. С. Голубцовой. – Минск.: БНГУ, 2009. – 234-235с.

Острога, В. А. Технические средства таможенного контроля: пособие для студентов спец. 1-96 01 01 «Таможенное дело» /В. А. Острога. – Минск.: БГУ, 2013. – 70с.

An official website of the European Union [Электронный ресурс]. – 2020.–Режимдоступа:[https://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/business/customs-controls/general\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/business/customs-controls/general_en). – Дата доступа 13.04.2020

Таможенные органы Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.customs.gov.by/ru/>. – Дата доступа: 11.04.2020.

## MANAGERIAL ERRORS IN THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

### Ошибки менеджеров в процессе управления

Красногир М.А., Миронович Д.Д.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Дерман И.Н.  
Белорусский национальный технический университет

It's easy to understand why managers make significant mistakes in their daily management of the people they employ. Many managers lack fundamental training in managing people, which is usually manifested in their inability to practice the significant soft skills necessary to lead. But, even more importantly, many managers lack the values, sensitivity, and awareness needed to interact effectively all day long with people. The best managers fundamentally value and appreciate people.

#### *1. Micromanaging.*

Leaders who dominate people, decisions, and processes, lead by fear, and lack vision make this the No.1 mistake. Micromanaging ultimately derails your team's motivation and creativity.

#### *2. Fail to get to know employees as people.*

Developing a relationship with reporting employees is a key factor in managing. When manager knows where the employee is going on vacation or that his kids play soccer, he is taking a healthy interest in his employees' lives.

#### *3. Fail to provide clear direction.*

Managers fail to create standards and give people clear expectations, so they know what they are supposed to do, and wonder why they fail. If you make every task a priority, people will soon believe that there are no priorities. More im-