The source of customs information is the own information of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus, which is produced as a result of the direct activities of customs and customs authorities, namely:

- the content of customs documents (declarations, statements, etc.);

- internal documentation of customs authorities (orders, regulations, rules, etc.).

It should be noted that the basis for the activities of the customs authorities of the Eurasian Economic Union Member States, which are one of the components of the system of executive authorities, is the turnover of the aggregate of relevant information generated and consumed by them.

On the basis of this or that customs information, the main characteristics of which are reliability and integrity, the customs authority (their representatives) makes certain management decisions. As a result, the degree of regularity of work with primary and derived data ultimately determines the quality and efficiency of the customs authority.

Thus, in this regard, special attention in the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union is paid to the regulation of issues of information interaction of customs authorities, which implies the need for effective information exchange and, thus, contributes to the stable development of customs cooperation within the framework of the EAEU.

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RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION IN CUSTOMS
РАДИОЧАСТОТНАЯ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯ В ТАМОЖЕННОМ ДЕЛЕ

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In the today's world, there is a need to create perfect methods of fighting offenders in the customs sphere. One of these methods is the use of radio frequency identification.

Radio frequency identification, or RFID, is a method of automatic identification of objects, in which data stored in RFID-tags is read and written by means of radio signals. The RFID tag is applied to the object to be identified. The RFID-tag contains a unique identification data about the object. When such a marked object is brought to the corresponding reader - an RFID reader, the label transmits this data to the reader, which relays it to the application program on the computer, through suitable communication channels. After that, this program can use such unique data to identify the object brought to the reader. Thus, you can get information about the location of this object, its parameters and status, and send an alarm signal.

RFID is becoming an increasingly cost-effective technology not only for identifying objects, but also for transmitting data. This mechanism will reduce the share of "gray" light industry goods in the turnover in the EAEU countries, since today conscientious entrepreneurs are forced to compete with those who supply goods to the market, avoiding paying customs duties and taxes when using "gray" schemes. Marking with RFID-tags will make it possible to uniquely identify fake tags.

Thus, RFID technologies ensure the safety of transportation, primarily during customs transit, and is also an effective tool in the fight against counterfeit products. RFID allows you to apply minimal measures in the implementation of customs control, since it provides information in advance about compliance with the route established by the customs authorities, as well as about the compliance of goods with the declared information in customs documents.

RFID technology finds its application in customs, for example, in the accounting and control of goods and vehicles at the places of arrival of goods in the customs territory, as well as in the application of the customs procedure of the customs warehouse, as protection of goods from theft. This involves obtaining information about the passage of goods and vehicles through certain readers in places of movement of goods, temporary storage warehouses or customs warehouses. The received information is stored in the database of the automated information system. For this purpose, RFID-tags installed on controlled products are used. Also, RFID technologies can be used in the customs procedure of customs transit to control the route of transportation of goods: in the course of transport, coordinates are read when passing through certain sections on the road where RFID-tag readers are installed, or such technology can be used instead of conventional seals and software.

The basis of RFID technology is the use of electromagnetic field energy, which allows you to read and write data to a special device - an RFID-tag. The

received information can be supplemented or overwritten. The tag memory contains information about the unique identification number and data about the object itself.

Advantages of RFID-tags (for example, over barcodes) especially clearly can occur in the exercise of some of the customs operations because they have a number of specific properties that do not have barcodes:

− data from RFID-tags can be repeatedly overwritten;

− to read the label does not require line of sight; RFID-tag can be read at longer distances than bar code; tag holds much more information than a barcode;

− RFID reader can automatically read multiple RFID-tags within a very short period of time;

− RFID-tags are resistant to the environment and have high strength and resistance to tough working environment.

In the world practice of transport logistics, there are examples of complex developments using RFID for sea container transportation. Each container is equipped with an RFID-tag that contains information about the cargo and is combined with sensors (for example, opening, oxygen content, etc.) and transmits the data to the central data collection station on board of the ship, which, in turn, transmits the data via satellite communication. Thus, the owner of the cargo gets the opportunity to track the location and safety of the cargo.

Radio frequency tags allow you to record not only the number of the car, but also a large amount of related information, such as the number of invoices, waybills, the date of the next maintenance, etc.

Thus, thanks to identification, a large amount of information about the movement of marked objects is automatically collected. There is a transparency of business processes occurring in the organization. The time for obtaining information about the movement of objects is significantly reduced and its truthfulness is ensured.

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