

CUSTOMS CONTROL WHEN MOVING GOODS BY RAIL ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТАМОЖЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ ТОВАРОВ, ПЕРЕВОЗИМЫХ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНЫМ ТРАНСПОРТОМ

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Customs control is a set of measures implemented by the customs authorities, including using the risk management system, in order to ensure compliance with the customs legislation of the EAEU and the legislation of the EAEU member States, the control over the implementation of which is entrusted to the customs authorities.

Customs control, when moving goods by rail, is carried out from the moment of arrival of goods in the customs territory of the Union until the release of goods in accordance with the declared customs procedure (when importing) and also from the moment of acceptance of the customs declaration or commission of actions aimed at the export of goods from the customs territory of the Union.

When moving goods by rail, Customs control can be carried out: at border railway stations; at control posts located directly at the border; on the stages between the state border and the border railway station. Customs control at internal customs offices is carried out on specially designated railway tracks of goods yards of railway stations.

Customs clearance of individuals is carried out directly in the cars of a passenger train; or at the stations of border railway stations.

During the customs control of hand luggage, if a person transports animals or plants, employees of the veterinary and phytosanitary control bodies are invited.

General provisions on the organization of the service for border registration of persons, goods and vehicles are set out in the technological schemes of border registration developed by the heads of customs, border, health, phytosanitary, veterinary and other bodies with the participation of the head of the railway border stations and the heads of subordinate services.

Technological schemes developed by each service are combined into a single technological scheme for the registration of persons, goods, passenger and freight trains. After approval, the scheme is approved by the head of the border railway station, the head of customs, the heads of medical and veterinary control points, and the head of the police body.

In each railway checkpoint across the state border, taking into account local conditions, the management of the border railway station, together with the border

and customs authorities, determine the territories, paths, platforms and premises where border, customs and other types of control are directly carried out.

In order to create the necessary conditions in these places, additional regime restrictions are introduced: to conduct the control, to exclude the access of persons to places closed to them, vehicles of international investigation and illegal crossing of the state border, to prevent the commission of smuggling activities, currency transactions and other illegal activities by customs authorities and border troops.

During the period of border customs control, access of persons to international trains is prohibited.

It is not allowed to meet and escort persons to enter the premises where there are persons who have not passed customs and passport control before going abroad.

Boarding and disembarking of passengers at border railway stations from international trains, loading of mail, baggage and other property is carried out only with the permission of the border and customs authorities.

The entrance to the customs clearance and control zone is allowed only with passes issued by the customs authorities.

There is a distance between the control post and the railway station. The territory of the control post may merge with the territory of the border railway station, in some cases, the distance from the control post to the railway station reaches tens of kilometers. Therefore, the service of border and customs orders for checking documents, inspection, surveillance, and train escort is built taking into account local conditions.

For the purposes of customs clearance and customs control at railway stations, customs clearance and border control halls with technological lines for passport customs and other types of border clearance of persons crossing the border on arrival and departure, premises for personal inspection of persons crossing the border are allocated and equipped.

Thus, at present, railway transport is one of the most common types of transportation of goods and vehicles both inside and outside the country, so there is a need to create effective customs control when moving goods by rail, which reduces the number of violations of customs legislation and ensures the implementation of fiscal tasks of the state.

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VOR- UND NACHTEILE VON DROHNENEINSATZ IN LOGISTIK ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ДРОНОВ В ЛОГИСТИКЕ

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Jedes Jahr gibt es im Bereich der Logistik technologische Updates. Das Internet der Dinge, künstliche Intelligenz und viele andere Innovationen haben erhebliche Fortschritte in ihrer Entwicklung gemacht. Deshalb gibt es eine große Wettbewerbsfähigkeit. Schließlich versucht jede Organisation, moderne Technologien einzuführen. Natürlich braucht es dafür Mitarbeiter, die strategisch und innovativ denken können.

Die neuesten Technologien, die heute entwickelt werden, sind mehr mit Geschwindigkeit, Genauigkeit, Sicherheit und mit dem reibungslosen Versand zu tun, wie z.B.: Drohnen. Unbemannte Fahrzeuge ergänzen diese vielversprechende Realität. Leider finden diese Technologien in Belarus noch sehr, sehr begrenzte Anwendung, obwohl «unsere ausländischen Partner» dies bereits auf das industrielle Niveau gebracht haben. Und jetzt beschreiben wir, wie jede der neuen Technologien die Art und Weise der Arbeit der belarussischen Logistikunternehmen in der Zukunft verändern kann.

Eine Drohne ist die Drohne, die ferngesteuert oder autonom mit den in ihr System integrierten Flugrouten geflogen werden kann. Drohnen sind klein, leicht, kostengünstig zu bedienen und können dort fliegen, wo andere Transportmittel nicht eingesetzt werden können. In Belarus sind Drohnen noch nicht in der Lieferung von Gütern verwendet. Aber bald, können wir davon ausgehen, dass diese Entwicklung in Betracht gezogen wird. Und jetzt werden wir die Vor- und Nachteile dieser Geräte analysieren.

Zu den Vorteilen der Drohnen gehören:

Wirtschaftlichkeit. Man spart wesentlich Geld [1];