The WCO's Customs Capacity Building Strategy is designed to provide a pragmatic response to identifying and addressing the capacity building needs of Customs administrations in the developing world. Likewise, the WCO's internationally agreed conventions, instruments and best-practice approaches provide the building blocks necessary for sound Customs administration. The much-needed road map is therefore now available for undertaking successful capacity-building initiatives in Customs. It is now up to all stakeholders to commit themselves to the practical implementation of the principles and suggested actions contained in this strategy.

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## GREEN CUSTOMS INITIATIVE ИНИПИАТИВА «ЗЕЛЕНАЯ ТАМОЖНЯ»

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Modern world economy is developing at enormous pace. This rapid development is connected with the improvement in technology, the development of the integration and globalization processes, the deepening of internationalization and division of labor and the fast and unlimited dissemination of information flows. All this, in turn, increases the burden on international and national institutions, which is giving rise to such problems as uneven development, information revolution, environmental and other problems that create a number of contradictions in the world community.

The environment plays an important role for the state, so it should be given special attention. Environmentally sensitive products, which, despite a number of conventions, prohibiting their movement across the state border, continue spreading all over the world. Ecologically sensitive goods are understood as the commodities, the uncontrolled movement of which across the customs border will lead to the considerable changes in the environmental situation both of the country and of the world as a whole. In addition, many environmental crimes are committed, many unscrupulous individuals and companies deliberately evade laws and regulations. It can directly threaten human health and the environment;

contribute to species loss; result in revenue loss for governments; and undermine the success of international environmental agreements by circumventing agreed rules and procedures. It is also of great concern that environmental crime is often linked with other social crime and illegal activities such as money laundering and organized crime.

The international community has become increasingly aware of the danger it is facing and has realized that the issue should be addressed through commensurate and coordinated national, regional and international measures.

One of the best examples of international cooperation is the Green Customs Initiative, the implementation of which is entirely aimed at solving global environmental problems. The Green Customs Initiative, launched in 2004, is a partnership of international entities cooperating to prevent the illegal trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities and substances and to facilitate their legal trade [1].

This is a kind of international legal platform for cooperation between States and such influential international organizations as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) on issues related to the preservation of natural heritage. Moreover, the WCO and national customs administrations are given one of the leading places in the implementation of the program.

Its objective is twofold: to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant border control officers to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally sensitive commodities covered by relevant trade related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and international conventions [2].

Wherein, the Green Initiative focuses on three areas of critical importance:

Advance research and understanding of the challenges and opportunities for the world of work arising from a green transition;

Forge policy responses from the world of work in all sectors to ensure decent work and social justice for all;

Build strategic partnerships at national, regional and international levels.

The key link in this struggle is the professionals in their field of activity, namely the customs authorities. It is they who interfere with the illegal trade and illegal movement of objects that damage the environment and exacerbate environmental problems.

There are 3 main instruments by means of which the goals of the Initiative are reached:

- Green Customs website and materials;
- Workshops to train customs officers;
- Green Customs Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements [3].

The third element is a unique guideline for Customs officers on how to do their daily work in the sphere of environmental protection. Moreover, besides general information and legislative provisions the Guide contains practical aspects of implementing multilateral environmental agreements, reporting cases of illegal trade related to multilateral environmental agreements and benefiting from international cooperation in combating illegal trade.

For example, dealing with live animals and plants you must understand that safety is the first priority. All animals can inflict wounds that range from a simple scratch to a potentially lethal bite, transmit different infections to humans, carry of serious diseases. There are also chemical products that can release harmful particles. Even plants may carry potential health and safety risks.

In this way, Customs officer must be at the frontline not only of trade but also of environmental protection. The Green Customs Initiative is one of the most comprehensible ways to enhance knowledge and skills of Customs officers in environmental sphere nowadays. The Green Customs Initiative will provide Customs officers with non-fragmented and profound knowledge which in common will result in the increase of smuggling detection rate, collecting more revenue from counteracting duty avoidance and conserving fragile natural resources above all.

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