

- , 2021. – : <http://www.customs.gov.by>. – :  
08.04.2022.
2. , . . / . . , . . -  
. - : « », 1993. – 246 .
  3. , . . : - /  
. . - : , 1994. – 73 .
  4. EuroProjects [ ] / -europrojects.by.  
- - 09.04.2022.

## **COMPARISON OF DUAL CHANNEL SYSTEMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND KAZAKHSTAN**

Dual channel system – is a simplified customs control system that allows individuals crossing the customs border to make their own choice between a "red" corridor (with customs declaration of goods for personal use in writing); and "green" corridor.

In the Republic of Belarus “Green” corridor is a specially identified place of arrival or departure for the movement of goods for personal use which are not subject to customs declaration by individuals brought in across the customs border in accompanying baggage, if such persons do not have any unaccompanied baggage.

“Red” corridor is a specially identified place at the point of arrival or departure for the movement of goods subject to customs declaration by individuals across the Customs border in accompanying baggage, as well as goods subject to declaration at the request of an individual.

“Blue” corridor - the creation of cross-border routes that make a network of interception stations using natural and liquefied gas as a motor fuel for freight and passenger transport to improve the environmental situation and increase the economic efficiency of inter-state transportations.

### *Dual channel system in Kazakhstan*

The Risk Management Control System or CRMS (Control and Risk Management System) was developed by the Government in cooperation with the

Customs Committee. The aim of the introduction of SKRM is to reduce the risks of evasion of payments during customs clearance.

SKRM has a gradation of four colors:

*Green Corridor* – allows the goods to be released. It means everything is in order and you can easily dispose of your goods.

*Yellow Corridor*. When filing a declaration, a yellow corridor could be used to validate the documents and particulars stated in the declaration prior to issuance. In the yellow corridor, a customs inspector is automatically appointed, who will direct the declarant to request documents. The declarant must provide all required documents electronically. The inspector, in case of suspicion, may decide to conduct a customs inspection. If there are no suspicious goods, the declaration will be transferred to the green corridor, which means «Release is allowed».

*Red Corridor*. In this case, the system reports that the goods need to be inspected, are sent to the customs laboratory, etc. Cost adjustment was more likely. It usually occurred when the system saw an underestimation of the value of the goods. The Customs Inspector shall be escorted by a Customs representative to the location of the cargo. Verification is carried out for the conformity of the declared goods in the documents, declarations with the actual cargo, and the search is accompanied by video recording. If there is inconsistency, an administrative violation is issued, which carries with it financial penalties depending on the gravity of the violation. In case of no inconsistencies and violations, the declaration is translated into the green corridor, which means «Release is allowed».

The most logical corridor is blue. “*Blue*” *corridor* provides for documentary control after the release of goods. That is, the goods are at risk. The actions focus on the control of customs value, the classification of goods and the country of origin.

Such declarations are transmitted to the post-customs and tariff regulatory units with notification of the declarant on the conduct of customs control after release.

"Blue Corridor" is divided into two directions.

The first is post-customs control at the price, the second - conditional release. Conditional release is when certification is allowed after customs clearance. In this case, you are not allowed to sell your product or use it until the moment of certification. In the conditional release made you are allowed to: pick up the goods from TSW, bring to your warehouse, take samples and issue a certificate. After that, the certificate is entered in the declaration. Customs checks the legitimacy of the certificate, whether it is in the register and if everything is good, it translates into a "green" corridor.

Post-customs control allows you to pick up the goods from TSW (temporary storage warehouse), sell-sell it or use it. However, puts it on the control of cus-

toms value. This means that statistics will be collected or a desk (tax) check conducted. If, after verification, the system considers that everything is in order, the declaration is automatically assigned the status of "green" corridor. If Customs found that there was an inconsistency, a number of requirements were placed on the Customs representative.

1. [ ] – : [https://alאים.kz/article/tpost/baf\\_jkczx\\_21-tamozhennie-koridori-v-kazahstane](https://alאים.kz/article/tpost/baf_jkczx_21-tamozhennie-koridori-v-kazahstane) – : 19.02.2022
2. Pravo.by. – [ ]. – : <http://multilang.pravo.by/ru/Term/Index/23160?lang> – : 15.02.2022.
3. [ ]. – : <https://www.belta.by/amp/society/view/belarus-i-kazahstan-obsudili-sotrudnichestvo-v-tamozhennoj-sfere-429348-2021/> – : 23.03.2022.
4. [ ]. – : [https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/Publications/ECE-TRADE\\_407R-Kazakhstan.pdf](https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trade/Publications/ECE-TRADE_407R-Kazakhstan.pdf) – : 19.02.2022

## **THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS BODIES IN COMBATING COUNTERFEITING**

The modern economy is characterized by a situation where large volumes of goods are produced by manufacturers illegally, using other people's trademarks and trade names. Counterfeiting is imitation of a well-known brand, in other words, unauthorized use of someone else's trademark. Counterfeiting is based on the violation of intellectual rights. The movement of counterfeit goods on the territory of the Republic of Belarus causes enormous damage to economic, po-