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## **MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMS**

In order to increase efficiency in physical examinations, Customs administrations should use modern technology to inspect high-risk shipments. Technology in a Customs context can be in broad terms divided into two parts. The first is Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and the second Inspection Enabling Technologies. These two sets of technologies should be seen as complementary tools that enable Customs administrations to manage their tasks more efficiently. Customs Services in different countries today use varying degrees of automation to support core Customs functions such as goods declaration processing, revenue assessment, revenue collection, risk management, and management reporting.

As part of the Beyond the Border Action Plan commitments, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), Transport Canada (TC) and the United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) jointly developed the Integrated Cargo Security Strategy (ICSS) to facilitate the movement of secure cargo under the principle of “cleared once, accepted twice”. Results from the pilots’ assessment indicate that the CBSA and the CBP have been able to successfully share information and jointly mitigate national security risks at the perimeter.

The NEXUS program allows pre-screened travelers expedited processing when entering the United States and Canada. At select airports, iris-scan identification systems enable participants of the NEXUS pre-approved traveler program to quickly verify their identity. Program members use dedicated processing lanes at designated northern border ports of entry, NEXUS kiosks when entering Canada by air and Global Entry kiosks when entering the United States via Canadian Preclearance airports. NEXUS members also receive expedited processing at marine reporting locations.

The CBSA uses the latest scientific technology to prevent contraband and prohibited or restricted goods from entering Canada. Radiation detection portals mass screen cargo containers for radiation. Carborne units help Customs officers search for radioactive materials and identify the type of radiation. The carborne unit is mobile and transmits data to CBSA scientists for analysis. Biometric technology enables us to verify people's identities. At the border, digital fingerprint machines allow us to quickly and securely transmit electronic fingerprint data to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Density meters at major border and marine ports can determine the density of a surface or object. The meters can discover hidden walls and help the CBSA detect contraband. Laser range finders measure the inside of commercial containers. A variety of cameras, scopes and mirrors help CBSA officers search hard to reach areas. They use flexible videoprobes to locate undeclared currency and contraband; fibre scopes to view areas of vehicles and cargo that are not visible to the naked eye; mirror kits to inspect the undercarriage of vehicles and other hard-to-reach areas.

Detector dogs are used to detect illegal narcotics, firearms and currency. They also help prevent harmful pests and diseases by detecting illegal plants, fruits, meat and animals.

Small Scale Imaging (SSI) and Large Scale Imaging (LSI) are non-intrusive inspection tools that can be used to quickly and effectively verify the presence of legitimate goods and investigate suspicious or unknown materials. Trace detection technology is used to detect trace amounts of narcotics and explosives on sampled goods and conveyances. Specimen isolation toilets recover banned substances at airports, cruise ship terminals and at some major border crossings. In marine operations, submersible cameras help CBSA officers inspect ships, containers and tractor-trailers and Remote Operated Vehicles for under-vessel inspection.

As for Belarusian Customs officers, they use such modern technical means as fiber-optic alarm systems, integrated security and video surveillance systems, rapidly deployable alarm systems, the use of which provides a high probability of detecting violators of the state border. It is planned to create automated technical systems based on the principles of detection, recognition and visual tracking of objects. In addition, unmanned aerial vehicles and gyroplanes are already actively used on the southern border of Belarus.

Modern technologies can substantially contribute to making Customs operations both more effective and more efficient. Every Customs service must attempt to implement the most advanced ICT appropriate for its particular circumstances.

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## **GENERAL PROHIBITIONS ON THE CARRIAGE OF ITEMS IN CABIN BAGGAGE FOR AVIATION SECURITY PURPOSES**

Screening the passengers, their carry-on baggage for aviation security is performed both on domestic and international flights for providing flight safety, protection of life and health of passengers and flight crews members, for preventing acts of unlawful interference of crime persons on civil aviation activity, as well as for avoiding unlawful transportation of weapon, munitions, explosives, toxic highly inflammable substances and other dangerous goods.

Complex measures for aviation security provision are fulfilled in all international airports.

On entering the passenger terminals all passengers and visitors are required to pass security check by means of advanced technical devices that is performed by staff of airport security divisions and police.

Preflight examination of passengers and their hand baggage is carried out after check-in (for international flights – after Customs, border and other con-