

## PRACTICE OF USING TECHNICAL MEANS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL

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Today at the disposal of Customs authorities there are sophisticated technologies to speed up Customs control and sufficiently increase its efficiency.

When carrying out customs control of all types of objects transported across the state border special technical means are used by customs authorities to identify among them items, materials and substances prohibited for import and export or that do not comply with the requirements of customs legislation, as well as the declared content [2].

Illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs and explosives has always been an integral part of the smuggling. To carry out customs control of such items, there are *X-ray equipment*. Thanks to X-ray radiation and electromagnetic field, information is transformed into different colors on the screen, with the help of which various substances are recognized. Generally, all instruments which are based on x-rays fall into two categories – stationary and mobile [4].

An example of X-ray equipment is an *inspection complex*. An inspection complex is special electronic equipment that uses penetrating radiation technology for contactless obtaining information about the contents of cargo containers and transport. Inspection complexes make it possible to efficiently and quickly examine vehicles for smuggling or other violations in the field of customs. Technical devices widely used by customs authorities during Customs control are called Rapiscan Systems [5].

Verification of documents is another area of Customs' responsibilities. There are such *technical means of identification* as magnifying glasses, microscopes, ultraviolet illuminators and marking tools. To perform examination of documents combined devices are used.

One of the most common types of optical devices used to magnify and examine in more detail fragments of documents or attributes that are barely distinguishable by the human eye are observation magnifiers. When the magnification from the loop is not enough, special microscopes are used to verify the authenticity of documents.

There are rays invisible to the human eye. These types of rays include ultraviolet and infrared rays. Practical experience shows that they are an effective means to study the documents.

There are cases when the use of magnifying glasses, microscopes and various flashlights with infrared and ultraviolet radiation separately is ineffective. The

solution to this problem was the combined desktop devices for verifying the authenticity of documents and security tools developed by the Belarusian company Regular [7].

Metal detectors, inspection mirrors, endoscopes, flashlights are used to detect weapons, ammunition, explosive devices, metal objects and items in hand luggage, luggage, clothing and international mail. Currently, hand-held metal detectors "Metor 28", "AKA 7215", "GARRETT" and arched metal detectors "Metor 200" are used.

The data carrier is a potential source of problems for the economic and national security of the country due to its small size and portability. It's hard to keep track of who uses it, where and how. Therefore, monitoring and managing the use of removable media devices make it possible to prevent the leakage of confidential information. There are 2 types of information: information on video media devices, information on audio media devices [1].

The control of audio data carriers is carried out at the expense of *technical means of documentation*: tape recorders, compact cassette players, as well as mini dictaphones. The most used model for monitoring audio data carriers is the RN-502-EZ-K microcassette recorder. Video data control requires equipping customs with video recorders or players of all currently existing video recording formats [3].

*Weighing devices* are used by Customs officers to control the weight of goods. These include different types of electronic scales with a weighing limit ranges from 50 kg up to 2000 kg for automobile and railway scales.

In order to ensure control over the transportation of goods various attributes can be applied. Container integrity is provided with the help of security devices. They slow down the access to a sealed area, provide tamper evidence and prevent unauthorized entry entirely. There have been notable developments in seal technology during the past decade:

1. *Lead seals* are the most versatile in use. The seal is clamped with a sealer, the original impression remains on it, which means that the seal was put by responsible persons for the safety of the object. But they have a number of disadvantages such as: toxicity, high weight and ease of forgery.

2. *Locking and sealing devices* have an advantage in comparison with seals, since they have a more complex impression, which is more problematic to forge.

3. *Ribbons and personal seals* are superimposed on all types of goods [6].

Today in the era of digital technologies practically all devices used by Customs Services in the world are vulnerable and with the right amount of time, tools, and opportunities, these devices can be tampered with allowing undetected entry. However, the use of technical means based on high-tech technologies with proper data management abilities by customs officials during customs control is a

defining and integral element, without which it is currently impossible to ensure the timeliness and quality of customs control.

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### 中国无人驾驶汽车的发展

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Мы живём в XXI веке, в котором значимость информационных технологий с каждым годом возрастает. Ещё 20 лет назад население планеты Земля не могло представить себе, что его жизнь кардинально поменяется. Начиная от возможностей интернета, заканчивая робототехникой. Так или иначе