

of the necessary funds that can be used to develop the country's economy and social sphere

There are a number of methods and tools to combat customs crimes:

1. Strengthening Customs control on the border: the implementation of thorough control at entry and exit from the country, verification of declarations and goods, the use of modern scanning and inspection tools.

2. The use of information technology: automation of customs control processes, the introduction of electronic monitoring and data analysis systems, information exchange with other countries.

3. Training and enhancing qualifications of customs officers in different areas of law enforcement activity: workshops, seminars on the advanced methods and techniques for identification of customs crimes, risk analysis and the use of cutting-edge methods of combating crime.

4. Close collaboration with other intergovernmental organizations: sharing experience, information and sophisticated practices in the field of struggling with customs offences.

5. Constant risk analysis and improvement of legislation: identification of weaknesses in the customs control system, introduction of new laws and regulations to more effectively combat criminal activity.

Customs crimes are a serious threat to the economic security of the country and it requires an immediate response from law enforcement bodies and customs services.

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THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION

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The study of economic and technical issues related to the regulation of international trade for a long time, as well as the lack of a consistent and unified system of customs relations, led to the creation in 1950 a Convention on the establishment of the Customs Cooperation Council, which later, in 1994, was renamed the World Customs Organization. This is the only intergovernmental organization aimed at resolving issues arising in the customs sphere.

Today, the organization is considered to be a framework for customs activities, the basis for ensuring integrity and cooperation of customs authorities. To achieve its goals, it develops various methods and implements various tools to simplify and improve customs procedures and rules, thereby harmonizing the activities of all customs systems and bringing it to a single form.

The WCO performs a number of functions and tasks, namely: promotes international cooperation, develops a unified system of customs regulation, solves issues related to the movement of goods across the customs border, enhances coordination and mutual collaboration with other international agencies in addressing transnational criminal activities such as trafficking in fake medicines, counterfeit and cultural goods.

The organization develops a range of instruments in the field of customs. Such instruments can be called conventions. These are agreements on customs issues that are binding on all members of this organization. These are a kind of international standards that are incorporated into the national customs legislation of the participating countries.

The main purpose of customs conventions is to simplify customs formalities, develop mutual trade of countries, accelerate smooth cross-border movement of goods, vehicles as well as operations relating to the customs control of mail exchange, increase efficient use of resources and equipment, etc.

Customs conventions provide for mutual obligations of their participants concerning assistance in combating violations of customs legislation.

Throughout its history, the World Customs Organization has adopted 19 conventions that have undergone revisions and amendments over time. These conventions are the following: The Convention (1952), which contains provisions for establishing Customs Cooperation Council; Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (1988); Convention, (1959), concerning the classification of goods in tariffs, as well as making any changes to it; Customs Convention on ECS carnets for commercial samples (1957); Customs Convention on the ATA carnet for the temporary admission of goods (ATA Convention) (1963); Convention related to customs procedures, in order to unify and simplify them. (Kyoto Convention); and others.

The World Customs Organization allows us to solve many issues arising in the customs sphere. Thus, this organization allows each participant to use a wide range of tools that are the basis for ensuring the activities of customs authorities. A reliable system these legal instruments facilitates the simplification of work and the development of customs legislation.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE EAEU AND THE EU: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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In the context of current international relations, one of the most important goals of each State is to establish strong relationships with other countries. In this regard, two integration associations were created: the European Union (EU) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), which on the one hand are similar in nature, and on the other hand are completely different, the first union is European, and the second one is the Eurasian Economic Union.

Currently, against the background of all the problems and misunderstandings between these organizations, it is difficult to talk about economic cooperation, but at the same time there is no doubt that this integration is beneficial to both sides.

The European Union is an organization of developed countries where modern technologies excel, which is one of the interests of the EAEU in deepening