

подписали Рамочное соглашение о сотрудничестве в области исследований и использования космоса в мирных целях. Этот документ создает правовую основу для развития украинско-белорусской кооперации в космической отрасли.

Обоюдный интерес имеется по таким направлениям:

- создание технологий обработки аэрокосмической информации;
- создание контрольно-калибровочных и тестовых полигонов для метрологического обеспечения оптических сканеров на рабочей орбите;

- создание совместной орбитальной группировки космических аппаратов «СиЧ-2» и «БелКА-2».

Заканчивая свое выступление, я бы сделал следующие выводы:

1. Совместная история на протяжении длительного периода, близкое географическое положение, схожие культура и язык создают предпосылки для активного сотрудничества Украины и Беларуси, что, несомненно, должно быть реализовано во благо двух народов.

2. Особенно хочется отметить достаточно высокоразвитые научные школы наших двух стран. Акцент на инновации в экономике и совместную разработку высокотехнологической продукции для экспансии на рынки третьих стран должно стать приоритетом взаимного сотрудничества.

## **CHALLENGES FOR CUSTOMS IN XXI CENTURY. THESIS**

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1. ICT development, particularly Internet and e-mail, as well as e-signature and e-banking, presents technical base for e-commerce.

2. It is challenge not only for business but also for public authorities related to the international business.

3. International trade in goods is strictly connected with the Customs authorities' activities as well as in national and in international level.

4. Competition in international business, including trade in goods, is dependent, a.o., on wasted time for Customs clearance procedures.

5. It is related to the Customs formalities not only at cross border points, but also in all Customs clearance points.

6. Customs requirements for clearance goods are very complicated and in practice, sin limits.

7. In traditional trade, it is related to the required documents in paper form for Customs regimes – for exportation, for importation, for transit, for special Customs procedures.

8. There are, as minimum, Customs declaration for Customs procedure, in importation there are additional Customs value declaration, invoice, Certificate of Origin, etc., etc. All in paper form.

9. The additional problems appeared when, in the middle of 70-ties, e-commerce, in its broadest sense, became in use between business partners, also in international trade in goods.

10. However, Customs administrations, all over the world did not was ready to work in that new ICT environment. It was not accepted by Customs authorities electronic documents and even their printed versions – related forms, without stamps, handmade undersigns etc., etc. In that time did not exist, any formal regulation that could permit does it!

11. The first Customs Service who started with receiving of ICT Customs document was, in the middle of 70-ties, US Customs Service. It was without the formal regulation by Tariffs Act of 1939. Only in 1994 the reality was introduced into legal practice, thanks to NAFTA Treaty which went into force in that year.

12. In other national Customs services, it was the problem how to deal with e-commerce documentation.

13. In Europe, it was solved individually by national Customs administrations. Only during the preparatory period for adopting SAD Convention electronic support for Customs procedures were taken into account.

14. The SAD form was prepared with the possibility to fulfill it by computers, but as a paper version of document, not electronic one.

15. The first all European Customs environment electronic revolution started only in the middle of 90-ties, when NCTS entered into force.

16. The experiment with that project was very successful and became the bottom point for developing new E-Customs projects.

17. Accelerations for them were, once again, American initiatives, introduced after WTC Towers attack in September 2001. The new created US CBP Service – introduced into trade practice new security initia-

tives: CSI and C-TPAT. For fulfillment requirements related to both projects was necessary to use ICT not only on national but also in international trade in goods dedicated to the USA.

18. As an answer for the American Customs service challenge were various national and international projects.

19. The broadest, the most complex and strategic vision on E-Customs in EU took place also in 2004, when the MASP was adopted. Principles: interoperability for all E-customs programs in EU Customs services and accessibility for business!

20. The most important on the world level were embraced by the resolution WCO of 2005, “Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade” in which the idea of AEO appeared.

21. In the same year, EU adopted Resolution 648 on Safety and Secure international trade in goods, known as Security and AEO rule.

22. All mentioned initiatives as well as American, WCO and EU based on ICT environment and relationships between business and Customs administrations and between national and international Customs institutions.

23. The next step on this way in Europe were EU Council and Parliament Decision no 70 of 2008 on “E-Customs” as obligatory , non paper relations between business and Customs services and as well as Resolution 648 regulation were confirmed in Modernized Community Customs Code were adopted.

24. By the way in EU Customs were developed many other software in favor for business and for Customs. There are electronic version of Community Customs Tariffs – TARIC, common source for Binding Tariffs Information – EBTI, Community Common Transit Procedure, electronic version of SAD which is in pilot project changing by electronic communiqués ECS and ICS as well as in future by AES and AIS, EORI, ECIP/SEAP, EMCS, ECN, CCN/CSI, there are ideas of “Single Window” and “One Stop Shop” procedure, is developed new methods of controls based on ICT solutions like risk analysis, etc., etc. Future is in E-Customs in ICT environmental business!!!