

METHODS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL

МЕТОДЫ ТАМОЖЕННОГО КОНТРОЛЯ

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Customs control is one of the main institutions of the Customs law as an integrated branch of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

If to consider an exact definition, the Customs control is a set of measures carried out by the Customs bodies of the Republic of Belarus in order to ensure compliance with the Customs legislation of the Republic of Belarus. The Customs Code of the EAEU devotes a whole section (Section 2, Chapter 6) to the Customs control.

Customs authorities carry out the Customs control. The place of the Customs control is the Customs control zone, which is created for the purpose of Customs control in the form of Customs inspection or inspection of goods and vehicles for their storage and movement under Customs control. The inspection of goods can be carried out only in these zones, which can be created along the Customs border, in places of Customs clearance, Customs operations, in places of goods transfer, inspection and inspection, in places of temporary storage, parking of vehicles transporting under customs control goods, and in other places determined by the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus.

The standard procedures for the control of goods are the following: the account of goods crossing the border including the group of goods not for personal use, or transported in quantities exceeding those permitted for personal use, as well as the check of the accompanying documents for authenticity and compliance with the goods being moved.

Also representatives of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus can apply the following forms and methods of cargo control:

- Accounting of goods. All goods under Customs control are taken into account for maintaining import and export statistics, as well as for further entry into catalogs, according to which the Customs value of the same goods or goods with identical properties will be classified in resolving the disputed situation. The accounting of the goods falling under privileges on moving is not made.

- Verification of documents and data. All documents, declarations and information submitted to the Customs control bodies are checked for authenticity and reliability by comparison with the information already available, obtained during other Customs operations, by Customs statistics.

- Observation. Customs officers have the right to visual observation of the transportation of goods to identify the facts or signs of an offense.

- Interview. Officials can conduct an oral interview without drawing up a protocol and formulating an explanation for revealing the fact of carrying prohibited goods, currency over the limit without declaration, etc.

- Inspection. Visual external inspection of goods and vehicles including the use of special technologies (X-rays, specialized sensors, etc.) to detect hidden transport of banned substances and items, as well as goods that are intentionally not included in the Customs declaration.

- Inspection. Examination of commodity means and goods with opening and inspection of luggage and cargo compartments of transport with drawing up of the inspection certificate. The procedure is applied only if the Customs representatives have grounds to presume the transfer of prohibited substances and goods.

- Personal inspection. It is conducted in exceptional cases by the decision of the management of the Customs point, in cases where there are sufficient grounds to believe that the person crossing the border violates the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

To conduct the Customs control the Customs officers use different technologies such as:

- Cynological service. Inspection of the car with the assistance of a specially trained service dog makes it possible to identify the fact of carrying narcotic and psychotropic substances of almost all existing types.

- Radiation monitoring. All vehicles crossing the Customs border of the state undergo this procedure. If a car with an increased radiation background is detected, it is immediately removed from the queue and additionally checked by dosimeters.

- Device for verification of documents. Specialized devices allow verifying the authenticity of documents during a few seconds.

- Metal analyzer. Precise instrument that determines the type of metal from which the decoration is made. Also allows identifying precious metals in a batch of scrap metal.

- Radiography. A specialized complex for examining a person using X-rays allows detecting objects hidden in the body.

Having considered these methods of Customs control, we can conclude that each of the methods is important in its own way. All these methods help the Customs officers to carry out a quality inspection of goods and identify various prohibited goods. It should also be noticed that each of the methods allows accelerating the processes of Customs regulation and control.

The main principles of post-customs control are: legality, sampling, mutual administrative assistance, interaction with other controlling state bodies, as well as participants in foreign economic activity, cooperation with the Customs authorities of foreign countries, in accordance with the international treaties.

When carrying out Customs control, the Customs authorities are guided by certain principles and are limited only to those forms of Customs control that are sufficient to ensure compliance with the Customs legislation of the Customs Union and the legislation of the Member States of the Customs Union, control over the implementation of which is assigned to the Customs authorities.

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