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APPLICATION OF TECHNICAL MEANS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL

Применение технических средств таможенного контроля

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Customs control is one of the means of implementation of customs policy of the state and represents a set of measures implemented by customs authorities of the member countries of the Eurasian economic Union (EAEU) in order to ensure compliance with the customs legislation of the EAEU, the national legislation of the member States of the EAEU and international treaties, control over which execution is assigned to customs bodies of the States.

Every day, customs authorities face the problem of illegal movement of goods across the customs border of the EAEU, so one of the main tasks of customs authorities is the timely detection of illicit turnover of goods in the customs territory of the EAEU. And in this case, an effective way to detect violations is the use of technical means of customs control.

The use of technical means is carried out to speed up customs control, improve its optimization and efficiency in order to get information about goods (their quantity, composition, physical and chemical properties, authenticity, presence of caches, etc.), vehicles, detect forgery of customs documents and means of customs identification, smuggling and other Customs-related crimes and administrative offences.

The types of technical means of customs control are the following:

X-ray inspection equipment is used by customs authorities to visually check the contents of accompanied and unaccompanied baggage of passengers, international postal items and goods in small, medium-sized and large-sized containers without opening them, using X-ray and gamma scanning. These systems use the functions of separating organic and inorganic materials and obtaining a three-dimensional image of scanned objects. Customs authorities can use stationary, portable and mobile systems.

Technical means of radiation control is intended for detection, localization and identification of transported radioactive materials, hazardous waste, and measurement of their quantitative and qualitative characteristics. These include: dosimeters, radiometers, portable and stationary spectrometers, stationary systems for detecting fissile and radioactive materials.

Technical means of search is used in the implementation of customs inspection of accompanied and unaccompanied baggage of passengers, international mail, goods and hard-to-reach places in vehicles. Such technical means are metal detector, inspection mirrors, inspection probes, endoscopes.

Technical means of identification is a type of technical means of customs control, these include:

- devices for definition the authenticity of customs and other documents, seals and stamps;
- devices for definition the authenticity of a sample of precious metals; – devices for definition the authenticity of precious stones;
- devices for identification of narcotic and explosive substances; – forensic complexes;
- microscopes, magnifiers, weighing devices.

Technical means of inquiry is used to identify offenses in the process of conducting urgent investigative actions in cases of crimes, the production inquiry within terms of reference of customs authorities, also to provide audio and video recordings of the testimony of persons of interest in specific cases. These technical means include cameras, camera-recorders, video recorders, voice recorders.

Technical means of visual observation is used to monitor the operational situation at objects where customs control is carried out. These include optical observation devices (binoculars, monocular and stereo tubes), night vision device, local (closed-circuit) surveillance television systems.

Technical means of control of audio and video information carriers monitor audio and video information that is prohibited from moving across the customs border of the EAEU. These include recorders, video recorders, players for all recording systems and formats, TV monitors, special computer control systems, photo, movie, slide projectors, devices for viewing microfiche, devices for erasing audio and video information.

Technical means of operational communication is used to ensure the operational management of the customs control process using a set of means for short - range ultra-short-wave radio communication. The complex includes wearable, stationary (basic), automobile radio communication equipment operating on specially allocated radio frequencies for the customs service.

Means of imposing customs security is used to prevent unauthorized opening of containers, wagons, tanks, various types of transport and cargo. These

include locking and sealing devices, stamps, sealer, seals, excise stamps, fluorescent markers.

Using of technical means of customs control facilitates the work of customs officers during customs control and inspection of vehicles, cargo, hand luggage, and protects the health of employees from harmful and radioactive sources.

High efficiency of control is achieved by complex application of technical means at each section of customs control, whether it is hand luggage and baggage of passengers and transport crews, control of medium and large cargo shipments and separate baggage, control of international mail, or all types of vehicles of international communication. Moreover, for customs control of each type of objects moved across the customs border certain specific types of technical means of customs control must be applied. A good knowledge of the operational and technical capabilities of the customs control system, modern methods and methods of their application and practical skills to work with them to a large extent ensures a high professional level of customs control.

Good knowledge of technical means of customs control, modern methods and their application, mastering practical skills of work with them – all this largely ensures the high professional level of customs control, starting with reasonable charges and fees to the detection of contraband.

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