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PARTICULAR QUALITIES OF MOVEMENT OF GOODS IN IN-TERNATIONAL MAIL

Особенности перемещения товаров в международных почтовых отправлениях

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Nowadays, there is an increase of international mail cross-boarding caused by the growth in sales through the network, online stores, as well as an increase in attempts to move goods that are prohibited or limited for sending by post.

International postage is parcels and written correspondence that are subject to postal exchange under acts of the Universal Postal Union. In accordance with Article 4 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union, postal correspondence is mail items accepted for shipment outside the Customs territory of the Customs Union, entering the Customs territory of the Customs Union or following transit through this territory and accompanied by documents stipulated by acts of the Universal Postal Union. The movement of postal correspondence includes not only the services of postal operators (packing, receiving, shipping, temporary storage, handing), but also the application of Customs formalities for such goods.

To ensure the safety of its customers, employees and the general public, a post prohibits or restricts the sending of certain potentially hazardous items, such as flammable, toxic or poisonous liquids, including most paints; items that could be harmful to employees or members of the public; items that are prohibited by law; items that are prohibited by any federal, state or local government of any country to or through which the shipment may be carried.

Customs transactions in respect of goods sent in international mail, shall be made by the Customs authority at international postal exchanges or at other places designated by the Customs authority.

The postal operator, at the request of the customs authority, presents international mail for customs inspection. If goods sent in international mail do not

require a declaration of goods, customs duties, taxes shall be calculated and charged by the customs authority conducting customs operations at the place of international postal exchange.

If there are sufficient grounds to believe that the mail contains goods prohibited or restricted for import into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union, customs inspection may require the customs authorities to show mail.

International mail that has arrived at the place of international postal exchange in a damaged form, with a different weight, with a damaged investment or without the necessary enclosed documents, is presented to the customs authorities with the annex of the act issued by the postal operator. In case of discrepancy in quantity and in case of non-conformity of investments revealed during customs inspection of international mail, the employee of the postal communication operator together with the official of the customs authority signs the act of customs inspection.

During customs inspection of goods sent in international mail, customs authorities use technical means of customs control.

The postal operator issues international mail to their recipients, if customs payments are paid. In case of loss of IGOs or their issuance to the recipient without permission of the customs authority, the duty to pay customs duties, taxes is borne by the postal operator, who lost or issued the specified mail. International mail can't be issued by postal operators to their recipients or sent outside the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union without the permission of the customs authority.

Since January 1, 2020, the limits of duty-free import of goods in international mail have been reduced to 200 euros and 31 kilograms per month. Customs duty in the EAEU, including in Belarus, has been reduced to 15% of the cost of imported goods, but not less than 2 euros per 1 kilogram of weight with excess. Thus, in 2020, the customs duty for the excess of parcels was halved.

To conclude, governments throughout the world recognize the value of Customs Services in their national economies and realize that the service being provided by Customs is one they cannot easily dispense with.

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SCANNER AS TECHNICAL MEANS OF CUSTOMS CONTROL

Сканер как техническое средство таможенного контроля

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Technical means of customs control (TMCC) is a set of special technical means used by customs services in the process of control of all types of objects moved across the state border in order to identify among them objects, materials and substances prohibited for import and export, or not corresponding to the declared content.

The main principles of TMCC application are the following:

legitimacy of application;

scientific validity;

not causing damage and unlawful harm to customs control objects;

security of the discovered subject of customs offence;

ethics;

efficiency;

profitability.

The whole set of customs controls can be divided into two large groups: 1) special means (opening devices, means of forced stopping of transport, handcuffs, rubber sticks, tear substances); 2) technical and chemical means (metal detectors, detectors for carrying out the express analysis, the customs X-ray equipment).

X-ray projection and scanning systems are the most common type of inspection equipment. In terms of application X-ray systems can be divided into two groups: 1) stationary, installed in specially equipped premises of checkpoints; 2) mobile that can be easily moved and used in the field. The principle of operation of such devices is based on the property of X-ray radiation passed through the object when it hits a special recording screen. This property is used to create an X-ray inspection technique that allows a customs officer to view their contents without opening packages for any items prohibited for movement. Thus, the