

that have been engaged in this area for a long time shows, they are the best in their class.

Supply chain management is the integration of eight key business processes:

- customer relationship management;
- customer service;
- demand management;
- managing order fulfillment;
- support for production processes;
- supply management;
- managing product development and bringing it to commercial use;
- managing return material flows.

The difference between ADC and logistics and their capabilities can be described as follows:

Logistics is responsible for the physical implementation of material flow management. The effectiveness or inefficiency of logistics can determine about 10% of business success.

The ADC is responsible for balancing needs and supplies across the whole value chain for the consumer. The effectiveness or inefficiency of the ADC can determine about 30% of business success.

Logistics is a very old term, firstly used in many areas. In a narrow sense, logistics is represented as a set of functions related to material flow management, which include transportation, warehousing, cargo handling, packaging, customs procedures, inventory management, and so on. At the same time, supply chain management is a generalizing term that covers logistics management. Both are inseparable; therefore, they do not contradict, but complement each other. Supply chain management helps logistics stay in touch with the transportation, storage, and distribution team.

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## **THE COOPERATION BETWEEN WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION AND UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION**

### **Взаимодействие между всемирной таможенной организацией и всемирным почтовым союзом**

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The Post has an important role in regards to the exchange of letters, printed material and packages (letter post, parcel post, EMS) between people of the world, and in regard to trade facilitation. Customs Administrations, in close cooperation with Designated Operators (DOs), should facilitate the customs clearance of postal items while implementing standards/procedures in a coordinated manner to secure the overall postal supply chain and meeting their important legislated mandates and their goals.

A Post may, or may not, be a department of government. However, within the Universal postal Union (UPU), it is the member country that designates the DO as regards international mail. The UPU Convention and Regulations are actually multilateral treaties between governments. Accordingly, in each UPU member country and postal territory, both the Post and the Customs Administration are linked to the government. It is in the interest of the Post, the Customs Administration and the government that, in each country, the Post and the Customs Administration operate in a collaborative and efficient manner. This applies not only to day-to-day operational matters but also to strategic planning and other initiatives.

The mission of the Universal Postal Union, as stated in the UPU Constitution and recalled in the Istanbul Postal Strategy (2017–2020), is as follows: "to stimulate the lasting development of efficient and accessible universal postal services of quality in order to facilitate communication between the inhabitants of the world by:

- guaranteeing the free circulation of postal items over a single postal territory composed of interconnected networks;
- encouraging the adoption of fair common standards and the use of technology;
- promoting effective technical cooperation;
- ensuring the satisfaction of customers' changing needs."

The growing e-commerce market means that an unprecedented number of parcels and small packages are being exchanged across borders, making seamless collaboration between Posts and Customs more necessary than ever.

The UPU works actively with partners in the supply chain to keep mail moving across borders and ensure that these mail items reach their destination safely and on time.

The WCO–UPU Contact Committee was established in 1965 by an agreement between the WCO and the UPU, following a resolution adopted by the UPU at its 15th Congress, held in Vienna. Issues common to Posts and Customs

are managed primarily through this joint committee. The Contact Committee ensures that the WCO has a voice in UPU issues and vice versa.

The committee is gathered every four years, following a decision by the supreme bodies in both organizations, namely, the WCO Council and the UPU Congress. The Contact Committee deals with issues of common interest and, in particular, seeks to speed up and simplify customs formalities in the postal service. To this end, the WCO–UPU Contact Committee aims to:

- work as a contact point between the two organizations on issues raised by each organization;

- exchange information on issues of common interest related to postal traffic, in particular issues related to the clearance of postal items;

- facilitate, simplify and harmonize customs formalities and ensure effective customs control in respect of postal items, particularly in the e-commerce environment;

- ensure that effective security arrangements are made for the carriage of all postal items through the harmonized implementation of WCO, UPU, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and other relevant security standards;

- facilitate the work of Customs in promoting and ensuring movements of legitimate trade through the postal network;

- enhance customs control at the export level by improving compliance with rules and regulations;

- develop and promote standards and tools and their use, including the exchange of electronic advance data between DOs and Customs Administrations, and safeguard data privacy;

- strengthen capacity-building actions by promoting the organization of joint WCO–UPU customs workshops in different regions of the world.

The WCO–UPU Contact Committee is the means by which the UPU and WCO coordinate such things as regulatory proposals impacting both Posts and Customs; development of standards common to Posts and Customs; and joint initiatives affecting both Posts and Customs.

The Customs Declaration System (CDS), created by the UPU's Postal Technology Centre, helps streamline customs clearance by allowing participating Posts and Customs to exchange advance data and calculate required duties and taxes. The UPU CDS is a software application provided by the UPU's Postal Technology Centre (PTC) and developed on the basis of the WCO–UPU Customs–Post EDI messages.

For sent packages, UPU regulations require Posts to share information about the sender, contents and value with customs authorities. This information used to be sent with packages by means of a paper form, but CDS now enables Posts to share this information via electronic data interchange (EDI) messaging before

the package is sent. This advance information can help Customs decrease its own processing times.

CDS also enables customs authorities to send EDI messages to Posts. For example, Customs can use the platform to notify Posts if an item has been rejected during the screening process. This, in turn, allows Posts to better track packages as they make their way through the supply chain.

Customs data will need to be collected for most items and exchanged using specific, detailed UPU standards and joint WCO–UPU Customs–Post messages. Once collected, the data can be used to process the items through Customs for risk assessment and for fiscal charging. From a safety and security perspective, the data can be used to strengthen aviation security. In addition, the data can be used for domestic sorting, delivery planning and customer service purposes, adding further value for the DO. There are also limitations to data usage, which is dependent on the terms of the data sharing agreements signed between DOs, in compliance with data privacy and protection laws.

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## **CUSTOMS CLEARANCE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**