

customs operations in accordance with their official responsibilities. Certain customs operations may be performed by the customs authorities using the information system of the customs authorities without the participation of customs officers.

Declarants, carriers, persons having authority in respect of goods and other interested persons shall perform customs operations directly or through employees employed by such persons.

Customs operations on behalf of the declarant, the carrier, the person having authority in respect of goods and other interested person may be performed by a customs broker and, in the cases stipulated in the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic, by any other persons acting on behalf of such persons.

Interested persons may be present during the performance of the customs operations. At a request of the customs authority, interested persons must be present during the performance of the customs operations with the aim of assisting the customs authorities in performing of such operations.

Customs operations therefore means acts performed by individuals and the customs authorities in accordance with treaties and acts on customs regulation and legislation of the Member States on customs regulation in order primarily to enforce of customs law. Customs operations are automated and are intended to optimize and speed up the Customs clearance process.

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MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF GOODS СРЕДСТВА ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ТОВАРОВ

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Customs authorities may identify goods under customs control and their documents, cargo areas (compartments) of vehicles, containers and other places where goods subject to customs control are or may be located, by using

identification means and also by taking samples and (or) specimens of goods, by describing goods in detail, preparing scale-images, photographs, illustrations, using shipping and other documents, and also by other means. There are the following means identification:

- seals;
- numeric, alphabetic and other markings;
- identification marks;
- stamps;
- safe bags and others.

The procedure for the application of identification means used by customs authorities and the requirements for them shall be established by the legislation of member states on customs regulation. For transportation of goods under customs seals and stamps, means of international transportation must be designed and provided with the compliance with the following requirements:

- 1) customs seals can be applied in a simple and secure way;
- 2) goods may not be removed from or inserted into the sealed part of the cargo area (compartments) of means of international transportation without leaving visible marks of its opening or without damaging the customs seals and stamps;
- 3) there are no hidden compartments in which the goods may be concealed;
- 4) the places where the goods may be concealed shall be easily accessible for customs inspection of goods.

A certificate of approval of an international transport vehicle for the carriage of goods under customs seals is issued by the customs authority at the request of an interested person no later than 1 working day following the day of registration of the specified application, upon presentation of the vehicle.

The customs seals shall have at least the following characteristics and comply with the following technical specifications:

1. remaining intact and securely fastened in normal use;
2. being easily checkable and recognizable;
3. being so manufactured that any breakage, tampering or removal leaves traces visible to the naked eye;
4. being designed for single use or, if intended for multiple use, being so designed that they can be given a clear, individual identification mark each time they are re-used;
5. bearing of individual seal identifiers which are permanent, readily legible and uniquely numbered.

In order to offer more facilitation and reduce the chance of fraud at export, such as cargo being changed or added to as it makes its way to a port after having been sealed at the factory or the export premises, Customs decided to require trusted traders to affix electronic radio frequency identification (RFID) seals to containerized cargo at export. The RFID e-seals are radio frequency devices that

transmit container information when interrogated by a RFID portal or mobile reader. These e-seals enable Customs to retrieve data on the cargo by scanning the seal chip.

The e-seals are tamper-evident, bringing an additional layer of security: if a seal is tampered it cannot be read or will indicate that it has been tampered. This has reduced the chances of pilferage or theft of cargo during transport, and could also help an exporter to detect pilferage and monitor cargo movements, providing all-round cargo protection.

The e-seals, high security seals, advance cargo information, and the simplification and automation of processes have enhanced the risk management capabilities of Customs, enabling more precise targeting and the facilitation of legitimate trade.

So, decision to replace mechanical seals with electronic sealing devices is a move that enabled the Customs administration to reduce the risk of fraud and security threats while extending higher levels of facilitation to traders.

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MONEY LAUNDERING: IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COUNTERMEASURES ОТМЫВАНИЕ ДЕНЕГ: ВАЖНОСТЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОНТРМЕР

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Money laundering continues to pose a significant threat to countries and financial systems around the world. It is a fundamental enabler of criminal groups and is closely related to terrorism financing.

Although terrorism financing and money laundering, frequently carried out by drug smugglers, are distinct activities, both raise similar concerns and use many of the same techniques to exploit vulnerabilities in countries' financial systems.