

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMS ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ В ТАМОЖНЕ

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The world is turning digital, faster than we could have imagined, and public administrations are also moving online just as fast. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is everywhere in today's Customs workplace. From the use of ICT in office automation, to the use of the Internet to publish and disseminate information, to the use of automated clearance systems to make declarations, to perform risk management, to undertake validation and processing, and eventually to issue approvals, ICT has transformed the way that Customs and governments operate.

Digital Customs means using digital systems to collect and safeguard Customs duties, to control the flow of goods, people, conveyances and money, and to secure cross-border trade from crime, including international terrorism which continues to rear its head across the globe. The Digital Customs initiative aims to replace paper-based Customs procedures with electronic operations, thus creating a more efficient and modern Customs environment in line with global developments.

Digitalization offers many opportunities, but some countries may struggle to figure out how to prioritize IT projects based on their strategic goals and resource constraints, and how to adopt new ways of working. The IT Guide deals with strategic planning methodology and tools, highlights the need for IT projects to be based on business processes which take into account international standards and are optimized for effectiveness, efficiency and the level of risk, recalls the importance of change management and of detailed investigation and analysis of existing systems, and reviews ICT project development and implementation phases, and its challenges in terms of follow-up and supervision.

The technology landscape is changing rapidly, with a number of key trends emerging, such as cloud computing, mobile technologies, advanced analytics, and information management. Each of these technologies affects the role of Customs in different ways, and provides numerous opportunities to drive connectivity among Customs administrations and with trade operators and other border

agencies, thereby increasing productivity, which leads to greater economic growth.

IT use is a key element in ensuring trade and reducing business costs and risk to society. This is due to the fact that information systems are generally highly effective in environments where there is a significant amount of data and precise calculations are needed for many different parties that are concerned. The specialised CISs (customs information systems) automate most of the activities carried out by customs officials and economic operators. In terms of customs control these systems are aimed at:

improving the efficiency of the customs control system. The increasing volume of international trade and the involvement of more and structurally diverse participants in international supply chains require the development of efficient computer information systems to automate and accelerate customs procedures;

improving economic operator service. The use of IT systems reduces the time and cost of processing cargoes, limits the possibility of making mistakes and eliminates arbitrary treatment by customs control officials.

intensifying the information activities in customs procedures. The processing of large volumes of data is a challenge for any information system, but the availability of sufficient, reliable, timely and targeted information is a prerequisite for the modelling of a proper control attitude towards the objects of control (such as economic operators, goods, vehicles, documents presented).

improving the working conditions of customs officers. The automation of the customs control process gradually relieves officials from routine activities, such as keeping records, searching for and analyzing certain information, and corresponding with third parties.

improving the relations with external organizations. The customs authorities can exchange operational information electronically with other individuals and organizations, which in turn is a prerequisite for multiplying the effect of the control activities performed.

Customs Services all over the world use a computerized imagery system for capturing photographic data in an electronic format which can then be viewed at other locations in the computer network. Imagery is used to build photographic databases of contraband concealment methods, wanted persons, fingerprints, copyrights, trademarks and similar data.

Information and communications technologies can substantially contribute to making Customs operations both more effective and more efficient. Every Customs service must attempt to implement the most advanced ICT appropriate for its particular circumstances.

The transition to an information society strongly affects the activities of all parties involved in international trade. In practice, this predetermines the

necessity to build and develop specialized information systems that facilitate the work of customs authorities. The development and implementation of these systems bring a number of benefits for both economic operators and customs administrations.

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TRADE PROTECTION MEASURES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS МЕРЫ ТОРГОВОЙ ЗАЩИТЫ, ДЕЙСТВУЮЩИЕ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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Trade protection measures are measures that restrict the import of goods, applied in order to eliminate negative effects on domestic producers by the supplies of foreign goods. Trade protection measures include measures to counteract dumping imports (anti-dumping duty), subsidized imports (countervailing duty), increased imports that cause serious damage to the economic sector of the Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union or create a threat of causing such damage (special duty). We are going to consider each measure in more detail.

Anti-dumping duties are duties that are imposed in cases where there is a dumping import of goods that causes material damage to a sector of the economy of the Member-States, creates a threat of causing such damage or significantly slows down the creation of a sector of the economy of the Member-States. The import of goods is recognized as dumping if the price of this product, at which it is imported into the EAEU from third countries, is lower than the prices at which a similar product is sold in the domestic market of such countries.