Nowadays we can’t imagine our life without modern technologies. They got practically into all spheres of life activity. Technology is modification, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, systems and methods of organization for solving different problems, achieving goals or performing specific functions.

Information customs technologies appeared almost 20 years ago. Today more than 40 different informational systems are used by Belarusian customs authorities. The system of electronic declaration of goods is introduced to reduce the time and financial costs in dealing with business community. Nowadays 90% of processing is fulfilled with the help of electronic customs documents. Today these documents are used for placement of goods under all without exception customs procedures. The program “Electronic Customs” includes creation and introduction of electronic preliminary declaration system, development of the project on modernization of customs infrastructure. The most significant result of the development of electronic declaration is a full automation of the registration of statistic declarations. The innovative peculiarity is that electronic documents are registered without participation of customs officers [5].

Belarusian part of external Customs union border is modernized in accordance with national programs and owing to the international technical assistance. It is well-known that there are difficulties connected with carrying capacity and workload at frontier entry points on the side of Polish and Lithuanian directions. These parts of State border require immediate modernization. The first project of international technical assistance was directed at the development of customs infrastructure. 1.34 million euro were granted from European Union for the building of check point “Kamenyi Log” within framework of European Commission program “TACIS” free of charge. Reconstruction of the check point freight terminal “Kozlovichi” was the second and the biggest project with the budget more than 25 million euro. The project meets the latest requirements in the field of entry terminals. This point is equipped with radiation control system, fixed inspection-customs complex and functional processing hall. Every day 4000 vessels pass through this point compared to 2000 before reconstruction [3].

Transference across automobile check point “Privalka” on the Lithuanian border was renewed last October. Three check points — “Privalka”, “Grigorovshchina”
and “Bruzgi” — will be equipped with inspection-customs complexes within framework of European Union Cross-border cooperation program in 2014–2015. The cost of this program is 8.2 million euro [1].

The first plan concerns reconstruction of the road at the check point “Bruzgi” from the Polish side. The project provides the growth in number of road strips from two to four in each direction. This project is expected to increase the admission transport capacity of 5000 automobiles per twenty four hours (4200 motor cars, 700 lorries, 100 buses). In 2013 this figure was 3057 automobiles. The creation of additional strips will allow to divide a transport flow into two types: one strip will be used for lorries, others — for cars. Another project is connected with the construction of bridge across the Svisloch River at the check point “Berestovica”. It will allow increasing the number of road strips from one to four in each direction.

State customs committee is leading purposeful work together with other ministries and departments on timely reconstruction of check points, especially on fitting out these check points with modern customs control facilities. Introduction of inspection-customs complex allows to raise border security, to increase the number of examined transport vehicles without loading Customs officials with additional work. Today customs officers use five portable inspection-customs complexes. This complex allows exercising customs control of vessels, semitrailers, refrigerators and tanks without opening them. Inspection-customs complex consists of two elements: main equipment and protective structure [4].

Seven stationary radiation control systems of new generation are installed at five automobile check points on the border with European Union (“Warshavskiy most”, “Kozlovichi”, “Bruzgi”, “Berestovica” and “Kotlovka”). There are also twelve survey dosimeters, three portable laboratories with radiometric equipment introduced at these check points. The newest machineries are able to detect even the smallest particles of radioactive material [2].

Since the end of the 90th years of last century “Consys” system has been actively used. It represents an x-ray scanning system, used for the personal examination regarding detection of weapons, drugs or precious metals under clothes or in internal organs. Examination television system “Ionscan” is applied in the Airport “Minsk-2”. It represents a new generation of desktop systems of expeditious detecting of explosives and drugs [6]. “Rapiscan” is a modern advanced x-ray technology. It includes walk-through metal detectors and x-ray machines for airport luggage and cargo screening. System of personal examination “Rapiscan Secure 1000 Single Pose” is the most effective system of personal examination that is used now [7]. “VaporTracer” is a manual detector of explosives and narcotic substances [8]. An x-ray power dispersive spectrometer “PANalytical MiniPal 4” is used for measuring the substance of the elements which are parts of strong and liquid substances, powders, films and materials [9].

To sum up, the modernization of customs technologies and infrastructure is an integral part of the development in customs sphere. This process helps to
organize proper and timely information exchange with business community and other competent bodies in external trade, to create modern customs infrastructure that corresponds to the growing workload in customs work, to counteract illegal movement of goods across Belarusian customs border, to develop new customs technologies, including effective customs control technical facilities, examination systems, radiation control measures, etc.

**Literature**


**Destination Polesye**

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We’ve analyzed the Belarusian market of excursions and have identified the small quantity of ethnographic routes. But today Belarus has huge potential for development of ethnographic tourism, especially Polesye with its unique culture.

That’s why we want to tell you about the most interesting areas and objects of ethnographic tourism in Polesye.