

Agamov Khajymurad Agamovich

Vitebsk State University named after P. M. Masherov, Republic of Belarus

Research advisor: Igor I. Shmatkov, candidate of Legal Sciences, associate professor

«Prospects for the development of modern technologies in international trade»

Research directions:

Modern technologies in international trade

Introduction. In modern international trade, of course, the most important role is played by modern technologies, primarily based on high technologies. This article examines the essence of this phenomenon, their impact on modern international trade, and the prospects for development. The relevance of this study is the need for a detailed analysis of the problems and prospects for the development of these technologies in order to realize their potential.

The purpose of the study is to study the phenomenon of modern technologies in international trade, to determine their prospects.

Materials and methods. The material for this research was numerous works in the field of economics, business, law, social and economic geography, the topic of which was modern technologies in international trade. The formal legal method and the method of comparative legal analysis were used as research methods

Results and discussion. As the world enters a new technological era, the specifics of international trade are changing significantly. There is an intellectualization of international trade, which is based on the introduction of innovative ideas, inventions, and knowledge. Thus, according to the World Bank, at the beginning of this century, almost 80% of the world's capital is non – material capital-human, intellectual, and the quality of institutions. Approximately 18% of the world's wealth is accounted for by produced capital (invested funds), only 4% - natural capital (minerals, forests, land, etc.). Or data from the World Intellectual Property Organization, according to which, the contribution of intangible, intellectual and creative assets (technology, design, skills of employees, know-how) to the added value of 19 manufacturing industries (within the global scale) reached about 1/3 in 2014 (27.8% in 2000) for a total of 5.9 trillion US dollars[1]. In turn, the intellectualization of the means of world trade is based on the development of new mechanisms of international trade, which are based on the processes of digitalization. Artificial Intelligence, 3D Printing, the Internet of Things, and Blockchain are some of the examples. It is known that a deeper implementation of these mechanisms in international trade will significantly reduce material costs. So, the technology of Artificial

intelligence can be applied in the field of logistics. For example, optimizing the packaging of products through the introduction of robot control in warehouses. Also, thanks to Artificial Intelligence, we can constantly monitor the progress of goods that are closely tied to time (perishable products, medicines, etc.) along the route and monitor deliveries in real time. Three-dimensional printing is a technique for manufacturing a physical object of any configuration based on digital models. The main advantage is the reduction in the need for transport and logistics services. This is achieved by reducing costs and delivery time. The Internet of Things is a promising technology. The Internet of Things is the concept of a data network between physical objects equipped with built-in tools and technologies for interacting with each other or with the external environment. Thanks to the introduction of this technology, a large number of breakdowns can be avoided, and logistics chains can be monitored. It is planned that by 2020 the number of devices connected to it will exceed 20 billion units, i.e. 2.5 times more than in 2015 [2]. Blockchain is a distributed database that contains information about all transactions conducted by the system participants. The information is stored as a chain of blocks. As for the Blockchain, I would like to note that thanks to this technology, we will be able to facilitate the execution of contractual obligations, improve the quality of delivery of goods. This is possible due to the principle of operation of this technology. So, specific information once entered into the Blockchain can not be changed in any way. The safety and reliability of the operation is easily verified by any subject who has these powers. By the way, the Republic of Belarus is actively working on a wider introduction of Blockchain in the economy. There is a legislative framework ("On the functioning of an information network built using blockchain technology" dated 14.07.2017 No. 280). We also consider it important to touch upon the phenomenon of e-commerce in general. According to the agency Statista, the volume of global e-commerce in 2017 amounted to about 9.1% of total consumer sales. In 2007, this percentage was only 3.5%. By 2021, this figure is projected to reach 15.5%. The number of online buyers in 2017 increased by 9% compared to 2016. The growth trend will continue, and this indicator is projected to grow by 29% by 2021 (compared to 2017) [3]. Of course, e-commerce is one of the most important mechanisms and components of the growth of global international trade. It is worth noting the possibility of strengthening the economies of their countries through the introduction of these technologies. According to the calculations of WTO experts, the use of new digital mechanisms of international trade can lead to an increase in the average annual rate of international trade by 1.8-2.0 percent in the period from 2016 to 2030. According to the WTO forecast, thanks to the use of modern technologies based on digitalization, developing countries will be able to increase their share in world exports from 46% in 2015 to 51% in 2030[2].

Conclusion. To sum up, I would like to say once again about the prospects of modern mechanisms in international trade. The globalization that has taken place, the information revolution, has led to the need to introduce new mechanisms based on the processes of digitalization. Artificial intelligence, Blockchain, Internet of Things— an incomplete list of modern trading mechanisms. According to numerous forecasts and studies, the introduction of these technologies in trade will significantly reduce logistics costs, and will also be a driver of growth for economies around the world.

References

1. Spartak A. N. Intellectualization of international trade / A. N. Spartak // Russian Foreign Economic Bulletin.— 2018.— No. 4.— P. 8.
2. Shuisky V. P. International trade in the conditions of digitalization of the world economy / V. P. Shuisky // Russian Foreign Economic Bulletin.— 2019.— No. 7.— P. 9, P. 11.
3. Yadova N. E. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE WORLD E-COMMERCE MARKET AND PROSPECTS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT / N. E. Yadova // Bulletin of the Moscow State Regional University.— 2019.— No. 2.— P. 118.

Alekseenko Angelica Sergeevna

Belarusian State University of Transport, The Republic of Belarus

The research advisors: Morozova Oksana Vladimirovna, PhD in Economics, Associate Professor; Makutonina Elena Yurievna, Lecturer

«Features of performing Customs operations in respect of oil and petroleum products in the EAEU in modern conditions»

Research field:

Customs in the age of globalization and regionalization

The importance of oil and petroleum products for the development of the economy is recognized by the world community. Extracting crude oil and oil sales to other states, as well as the processing and further export of petroleum products bring income to the revenue of the country. An extensive list of products is made from oil starting from various types of fuels and bitumen going to synthetic fabrics and medicines. This determines the interest of countries in creating favorable conditions for developing the oil-extracting and oil-refining industries, for transporting such goods to the final consumer in the most economically profitable and environmentally safe way.

Fuel and energy resources are one of significant goods categories in mutual trade of the EAEU member countries. So, the turnover of fuel and energy resources at the end of 2020