

over the world, we can talk about the movement of these technologies towards the abandonment of physical contact during customs operations and procedures and the transition, respectively, to the electronic form of such events. It is assumed that in the near future, all operations will be carried out by equipment, and people will act only as coordinators. This will significantly reduce the time of performing procedures without reducing the effectiveness, improve the conditions for interaction with participants in foreign economic activity, speed up and simplify the process of customs clearance and control.

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«The Use Of Information Technologies In Customs Services»

Research Field:

Modern technologies in international trade

The society has passed through many different stages in its formation. As a result of social development and the emergence of private property, as well as due to the scientific and technological progresses, the society has transitioned to the informational one¹. The informational society can be characterized as the society which uses information and communication technologies almost in every sphere of human activity.

The use of digital systems, among other reasons, has led to the beginning of digital economy. The development of digital, information, and telecommunication technologies is now considered as an “indispensable attribute” of economic growth. It ensures that countries, regions, and economic sectors are competitive enough to operate in the global economy.

It is important to say that international trade is directly linked to the work of customs authorities. The increased role of customs authorities in regulating business activities and in creating the necessary conditions for reducing the costs of foreign economic activity (hereinafter - FEA) makes the provision of high-quality customs services more relevant in the context of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter - EAEU). The need to develop this area is outlined in a number of strategic and regulatory documents of EAEU member States². Thus, according to the

¹Белл Д. Грядущее постиндустриальное общество. Опыт социального прогнозирования. Перевод с англ. М.:Academia, 1999. 956 с.

²Чечулин, Ю.О. Механизм управления качеством таможенных услуг в условиях Евразийского Экономического Союза: автореф. дис. на соиск. учен. степ. канд. эк. наук: 08.00.05 / Ю.О. Чечулин; Российская таможенная академия. – Люберцы, 2020. – 3 с.

“Strategy for the Development Of the Customs Service Of the Republic of Belarus until 2025”, the main strategic orientations for the customs service are the following:

- the development of the efficient and transparent system of customs administration, that will ensure fast, convenient, and secure communication between customs authorities, businesses, and citizens;
- the development of electronic customs declarations and the implementation of the automation process for most of the customs operations, including the release of goods;
- the establishment of multi-tiered customs control system which will combine centralized and decentralized approaches;
- the time reduction that is required for the release of goods;
- the full usage of non-intrusive control in order to reduce the time of customs control procedure;
- the creation and development of electronic declaration centers;
- the development of modern information and communication infrastructures and information security systems to ensure the efficient functioning of the system;
- the application of information and communication systems which are consistent with the innovative approaches and which use modern technological ways to control customs payments;
- the reduction of the control burden of the participants in foreign economic activities, while not reducing the efficiency of customs control itself;
- the development of the institution for operational and investigative activities and information-analytical work in customs authorities;
- the improvement of the ways and instruments that are necessary for countering offences in the foreign economic activity channel, for suppressing the illegal movement of prohibited and restricted goods across customs borders, as well as goods with an undervalued customs value, money, and instruments, including the framework for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorists and other criminal activities;
- the introduction of new technologies in law enforcement activities of customs authorities, phased transition to paperless administrative processes and the consideration of applications or crime reports¹;

It is possible to conclude that all above is somehow connected to modern information communication technologies but in different ways.

¹Customs development strategy [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: https://www.customs.gov.by/ru/strategija_razvitija-ru/. – Date of access: 31.03.2021.

If to speak about the implementation of new information technologies in Customs in the Republic of Belarus, one can say about the risk analysis and management system. When carrying out customs control, customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus use the principle of selectivity and they limit themselves only to those forms of customs control that are sufficient to ensure the compliance with the customs legislation, i.e., the system of risk analysis and management (hereinafter – RMS) is applied when carrying out customs control. As the number of persons to be under control and the range of goods to be handled are continuing to grow, this system makes it possible to optimally allocate the time and manpower of customs authorities to the most important and highest-priority areas of work, thus facilitating the smooth flow of individuals, goods, and vehicles across the customs border. In order to effectively apply and further develop this system, the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus has formed the legal and methodological basis for the RMS, and has established an appropriate organizational structure, as well as has introduced the necessary software¹.

When speaking about the international trade in general, let us describe the main trends in the development of this sphere as a direction of digitalization. The following trends can be identified as digitalization of the global economy:

1) the introduction of digital technologies and artificial intelligence systems into the field of international trade as a permanent process which covers all business processes (transport, logistics, trade management, international payments, etc.);

2) online commerce, both retail and wholesale, which is growing rapidly due to the personalization processes, the effective internet marketing, and new technologies;

3) the main countries which participate in online retailing are still China, the USA, France, Germany, and Japan;

4) there is a shift in international trade activity towards the Asia-Pacific region;

5) digital commerce is continuing to develop in certain sectors like exports of goods for “Fashion”, “Electronics”, “Business/Industry”;

6) the speed and efficiency of online trade is increasing rapidly due to the latest technology development and due to the processes of robotization of logistics: drone mailers, delivery robots.

To sum up, the use of information technology in international trade and customs, as part of international trade, is an important step towards digitalization. It is fulfilled by the processes

¹ On the functioning of the risk management system [Electronic resource]. Mode of access: https://www.customs.gov.by/ru/sistema_riskov-ru/. – Date of access: 31.03.2021.

of simplification of numerous time-consuming transactions with the help of computers, electronic application of declarations, and more.

It is worth mentioning that the Republic of Belarus is evolving in terms of digitalization, but still the country lags behind the main leaders in some aspects. Digitalization and the development of information and communication technologies in the country will allow the Republic of Belarus to reach a qualitatively new level in international trade in general and to develop customs services in particular.

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«The Peculiarities of Customs Activities During the World Pandemic Situation COVID-19»

The COVID-19 pandemic situation has affected many areas of economy in most countries. During this period, the activities of customs authorities of all Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) have acquired maximum degree of digitalization. The electronic declaration and control over the compliance with existing prohibitions and restrictions, including technical regulation measures during the epidemic situation, have played an important role.

According to the Article 80 of the Customs Code of the EAEU: the documents and (or) information required for the performance of customs operations may not be necessarily provided to the customs authority if such information and (or) documents can be obtained individually by customs bodies themselves, using their own information systems of state bodies (organizations) of the EAEU Member States within the framework of information interaction.

By the end of 2018, a frame for sending a request had been created in order to obtain information from the Unified Register for document assessment by authorized bodies of the Republic of Belarus, and another frame for receiving a response to a request sent by customs authorities had been worked out too.

The process of sending a request and receiving the necessary information from the authorized body – the Belarusian State Institute for Standardization and Certification – is in real time and takes no more than 30 seconds.

In the informational system of customs authorities, an official when performing customs operations on the basis of the document assessment procedure sends a request. When there is a