

example, effective integration of track scales, traffic lines, etc. can effectively improve the efficiency of facility development and avoid duplication of construction.

As main ways to overcome of the constraints of construction of digital transport corridors we consider the following measures. Parallel to initiatives such as warehouse automation, transportation networking, and electronic information management, the digital transformation of transportation corridors is being promoted by connecting national logistics hubs, regional logistics parks, domestic production, and domestic and international markets via data [4, pp.174-185]. Improve the intelligent logistics system by utilizing current computer technology and intelligent equipment to make the logistics involved in all aspects of intelligent sensing, in order to achieve effective supervision of each link. The principle of "discussing, building, and sharing" should be used in cross-border customs clearance and quarantine to build cross-border freight corridors, actively promote the EAEU agreement to give bilateral countries mutually beneficial treatment, and reduce the time consumption of customs clearance and quarantine measures.

Conclusion. Digital logistics development will assist the EAEU in strengthening its industrial strength and sustainability, promoting cross-national trade cooperation, and achieving a quality development of digital transport corridors under Eurasian economic integration.

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CURRENT SITUATION BUSINESS RISKS AND PROSPECTS OF EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION INTEGRATION

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Abstract: *The Eurasian Economic Union after the start of the four stages. More and more members, more and more perfect system construction, more and more clear vision plan. However, the integration of Eurasian economic union is still facing some risks. Although the integration of the Eurasian economic union is slow at present, the natural geographical, cultural and economic links among the member countries, the Export-oriented industrialization strategies of the member countries, the advantages associated with the "Belt and Road" initiative will certainly give a strong impetus to the development of the Alliance and bring about a good prospect that can be expected.*

Key words: *Eurasian Economic Union; integration; business risk; economic development; strategic cooperation*

1. Status of Eurasian Economic Union

The Eurasian Economic Union is a regional economic organization led by Russia and established within the CIS to deepen economic and trade cooperation. In October 2011, Russian Prime Minister Putin wrote in the media that the Eurasian Economic Union would be modeled on the European Union, and that the international community would be strengthened by explaining the motives, history and expectations of the Eurasian Economic Union, in particular, the concerns and perceptions of other CIS countries. Launched in 2015, the Eurasian Economic Union successfully expanded its membership, with the addition of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, as well as Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Tajikistan and Moldova have also shown strong interest. The Eurasian Economic Union covers a wide range of areas of cooperation, including trade, investment, finance, labor and People's livelihood. In order to realize the free flow of goods, services, capital and labor within the Alliance by 2025, the development vision of different periods has been formulated and steadily advanced. In July 2011, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan abolished their customs relations with each other; in 2012, the construction of a unified market for the free movement of goods, capital and people was launched. The meeting of the Eurasian Economic Union in September 2015 identified key areas for future industrial cooperation, achieve a unified market in areas such as government procurement, production, electronic delivery, communications, electricity, tobacco and alcohol, and oil and gas.

2. Business risks in the integration of Eurasian Economic Union

2.1 Country geopolitical maneuvering risk

The Eurasian Economic Union is located in a region of Asia and Europe where the interests of major countries are intertwined and the situation is very complex. There are several integration organizations and cooperation initiatives in this

region. Various regional organizations and initiatives are aimed at obtaining economic agglomeration and complementary effects, and there is competition for resources among them. Some regional organizations or cooperation initiatives can create barriers to non-member countries, limiting the space for the development of the Eurasian Economic Union.

2.2 Internal risks of the alliance

2.2.1 Large disparities in economic development of member states affect cooperation

Due to the differences in resource wealth, growth rate, development steps, development stages and governance philosophy, the economic development level of member countries varies, which is a serious problem for the Eurasian Economic Union, which has integration as its development goal. The state of industrial development of the five member states of the Eurasian Economic Union shows that the countries generally have problems of low technological content of products, low technological competitiveness, low efficiency of industrial production, the structure of industrial production based on primary processing industry, and poor trade complementarity. It is also for this reason that after the signing of the Eurasian Economic Union Treaty, economic and trade cooperation among members has not been very effective, and the volume of trade between member states has even fallen, from \$65 [2] billion in 2013 to \$45[2] billion in 2020.

Table 1 Trade volume between Eurasian Economic Union member states in 2013-2015

Year	Total Import and Export (USD billion)
2013	650
2015	425.4
2020	550

Note – Source: [2].

The share of trade with third parties in the Eurasian Economic Union is much higher than the volume of trade within the members of the Union. Among them, the share of trade of the Eurasian Economic Union with China, Europe, America and other developed countries is relatively high. In addition, other reasons for the low volume of trade within the Eurasian Economic Union member states are that despite the obvious geographical advantages of the region, Eurasia has poor transportation infrastructure, which makes it difficult to achieve interconnection between them. The countries are also imperfect in terms of border customs coordination, passport visas and other specific regulations.

2.2.2 Transitional period policy slows down the pace of union integration

The production standards, technical standards and rule systems of the Eurasian Economic Union member states are different. In order to achieve integration, each member state of the Eurasian Economic Union enjoys a transitional policy to guarantee the development of its advantageous industries and eventually to make up for the objective economic gap between member states.

2.2.3 Russia's weak economic growth and limited integration capacity

The Eurasian Economic Union is a Russian-led institutional integration regional economic organization, and Russia's role as the leading country means that it assumes more responsibility in the operation of the Union. In order to promote the integration process of member states, Russia provides certain help, assistance and preferences to all other member states. For example, the \$1[3] billion Kyrgyz-Russian Development Fund was established; \$1[4] billion in loans were provided to Belarus. However, the main economic and social development indicators for 2014-2020 show that Russia's economic growth is weak and sluggish, which limits Russia's ability to integrate the Union and provide economic help to other member states. In general, there are negative factors such as insufficient domestic investments, irrational economic structure, serious industrial deindustrialization and hollowing out, and serious state corruption. The external environment for Russia's economic development is further aggravated by the sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and Europe, soaring defense spending caused by Russia's military strikes on Syria. This has a negative impact on the integration process of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Table 2 Growth rate of the Russian economy in 2014-2020

Year	Economic growth rate (%)
2014	0.7
2015	-2.3
2016	0.3
2017	1.6
2018	2.3
2019	1.3
2020	-15.4

Note – Source: [5].

In addition, the suspicions of the member states about Russia are a major factor affecting the integration of the Union. It should be admitted that Russia maintains a dominant position in the Eurasian Economic Union, and indeed there is an intention to use economic leverage, integrate the CIS forces, create a space conducive to its own development and thus increase Russia's geopolitical influence.

3. Challenges for the Eurasian Economic Union

The Eurasian Economic Union faces three main challenges to its further development in the future. First, the dominant political and economic position of Russia in the Eurasian Economic Union. On the one hand, the process of regional integration needs to be actively promoted by a major country like Russia; on the other hand, Russia's absolute dominance in the Eurasian Economic Union also poses political and economic challenges for the future development of the Union.

The Eurasian Economic Union is dominated by Russia, and Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan are more dependent on the Russian economy, especially in the field of oil and gas, and the future development of the Eurasian Economic Union largely depends on the economic development of Russia. Secondly, the strong sense of sovereignty of the members of the Eurasian Economic Union brings resistance to the further integrated development of the Eurasian Economic Union. Finally, external powers have a huge attraction for the members of the Union, disengaging the Eurasian Economic Union's integration and deepening development momentum.

Conclusion. The Eurasian Economic Union was established against the background of rapid development of globalization, the normalization of cross-border flow of production factors and the deepening of interdependence of countries. It has opened up a new space for cooperation in the CIS region, injected vitality into the overall development and revitalization of the region, and provided a platform and a way for member states to achieve practical cooperation and mutual benefit. The current bottlenecks in the process of advancing integration in the Eurasian Economic Union belong to the phase of pain that must be experienced to achieve regional economic integration. In the long run, it will eventually have a future worth waiting for because it follows the trend of globalization and strengthening of regional cooperation.

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INTERNAL AUDIT OF ENTERPRISES IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION

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Abstract : *As digital technology advances, company internal audits will be digitalized, improving quality. Internal audit's digital transition is important theoretically and practically. Starting from the development trend and importance of digitalization of internal audit, this article analyses the pain areas in digital transformation and proposes five countermeasures.*

Keywords: *digitalization, enterprises, internal, audit, transformation.*

Introduction. Enterprise digital transformation is about fixing problems and adding value. The digitalization of internal audit is part of digital transformation, and traditional methods no longer satisfy the needs of modern organisations. Many firms have had varied levels of difficulty digitising internal audit, which hinders internal audit effectiveness and the company's digitalization progress. So, this article identifies internal audit transformation pain spots in the context of digitalization and proposes solutions.

Main part. Although Chinese organisations grasp the digital trend of internal audit and actively push digital construction, there are still some challenges in the exploration, which hamper the digital process and become the pain spots of company internal audit transformation [1]. Changing internal audit thinking is challenging. China's firms' internal audits are mostly verification-type audits, which uncover problems later [2]. This internal audit mindset was formed during the long-term exploration of internal audit practises in enterprises, and it takes a certain process to completely transform into a digging type of audit, which is difficult to achieve in the short term, making digital transformation of internal audit in enterprises a pain point. Management lacks digital transformation awareness. Whether it's the enterprise's digital transformation or internal audit's, management doesn't realise its relevance, so the work deployment and arrangement don't focus on digital building. The management's mindset affects the company's development and decision-making, hence it should first alter. Second, internal auditors' mindsets are also problematic, with unwillingness to adopt the new platform and system, fear of obstacles, and old-fashioned thinking patterns being common issues. The digital transformation of internal audit is more than just switching systems; it demands major investment in human and material resources and coordinated planning to execute efficiently. Digital audit solutions are inflexible due to long development cycles and substantial capital requirements. Initially, significant investments "subtract" from digital system development. Some organisations may not follow the internal audit digital transformation plan to develop the system and accompanying procedures and neglect some steps that are not critical to save money, resulting in inadequate system development that affects internal audit job efficiency and quality. Second, firms cannot design their own systems, and third-party vendors struggle to match their needs. As a result, enterprises generally cannot develop digital internal audit systems, so they must