

the Russian Federation it was not entered due to sanctions. From this example, the question arises: «How to protect a trademark if it is included in the UCRIPO?». Trademark protection in UCRIPO is not possible, since the condition «UCR IPO includes intellectual property objects that are protected in each Member State» will not be fulfilled, and at the same time there is a risk of transporting counterfeit products. In this regard, in order for the OIS to be included in the UCR IPO, it is necessary to create a document at the supranational level that will regulate issues related to parallel imports.

Thus, UCR IPO is one of the tools for the protection of the IPO, which operates in the EAEU, but now there is not a single IPO registered in it. In this regard, the author highlights such reasons as:

1. UCR IPO includes IPO that are subject to protection in all EAEU member States.
2. The implementation of the information system is expensive for the EAEU member States.
3. Issues related to parallel import. This problem can be solved by creating a document at the supranational level.

Summarizing the above information, it should be concluded that the customs authorities of the EAEU member States protect the IPO through the use of tools. At the same time, customs authorities now use such tools to protect the IPO as suspending the release date of goods; interaction between customs authorities and copyright holders; CRIPO. UCR IPO functions as a tool for protecting the IPO in the EAEU, but now it is not used by customs authorities. In order for the IPO to be included in the UCR IPO, the problems considered by the author should be solved.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRONIC DECLARATION CENTER OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Research Field:
Innovative technologies in international trade.

Information technologies have an impact on all spheres of modern life. In this regard, customs authorities are conducting various experiments and implementing pilot projects aimed at optimizing customs operations. Optimization, as a rule, means acceleration of customs

operations by customs authorities, reduction of costs and expenses of participants of foreign economic activity (hereinafter – FEA).

In the development of the electronic declaration center (hereinafter – EDC) we can distinguish 3 stages:

- 1) establishment and development of the regional electronic declaration center (hereinafter – REDC);
- 2) functioning of the EDC;
- 3) organization of round-the-clock operation of the EDC.

In 2020, in the period from September 1 to October 11, the practical implementation of the pilot project of the REDC took place on the basis of Minsk Regional Customs House. The essence of the implementation was to apply the technology of remote release of goods and use the mechanism of automatic distribution of electronic customs documents between customs clearance points (hereinafter – CCP) and between customs officials.

The remote release technology assumes that customs operations can be performed not only at the customs authority in the region of activity of which the goods are located, but also at the customs clearance point where the declaration was received, and at the customs clearance control point where the goods that are objects of customs control are located.

If there is a need to inspect the goods, its actual control will be carried out at the location of the goods, on behalf of the inspector who accepted the declaration.

At the stage of REDC development there was an automatic distribution of submitted declarations between departmental customs clearance points (hereinafter – DCCP) of Minsk Regional Customs "Kolyadichi-auto", "Borisov-auto", "Belkulttorg", "Soligorsk", "Beltamozhservice-CLC", "Minsk-Beltamozhservice-2", "Minsk-FEZ", "Great Stone" and employees of these points.

In 2020, due to the implementation of the project, a 90% indicator was achieved in terms of the share of shipments of goods whose release time does not exceed two hours.

In October and November 2020, the DCCP's of Mogilev, Bobruisk, Baranovichi, Grodno, Vitebsk and Mozyr joined the project. Thus, the beginning of the second stage of development and functioning of the EDC was the implementation of the project at the national level¹. This means that today goods can be in the customs control zone, for example, the "Belyuvelirtorg" control center, while the declaration is received at the release center, for example, "Pinsk-Beltamozhservice".

¹ илех [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://ilex.by/>. – Дата доступа: 25.04.2024.

Currently, 39 CCP's are involved in the project. There has been an increase in the number of documents processed through the EDC. For example, the share of import customs documents is over 60%.

Within the framework of the EDC, customs operations are carried out related to the placement of goods under the procedures of release for domestic consumption, temporary import, customs warehouse, and re-export.

The work of the EDC also includes checking declarations for compliance with the automatic release criteria before they are handed over to officers for review. If the declarations meet the criteria, they are processed without the participation of staff.. This verification reduces the number of declarations received by officers thereby making customs operations efficient.

As the third stage of the project's development we can highlight the organization of the EDC's operation in a round-the-clock mode. The experiment on transition to such functioning was conducted from February 21 to March 31, 2023. As a result, it was decided to introduce the round-the-clock operation of the center on a permanent basis. Thus, traders have the opportunity to submit their customs declarations at night, and if the declarations meet the requirements of automated distribution, they are distributed to six customs clearance points, which work around the clock¹.

Thus, the operation and development of the EDC has created a number of advantages for both traders and customs officials in Belarus. Such advantages are the following:

- reduction of the time period for the release of goods;
- prevention of corruption by eliminating contact between customs officials and declarants;
- reduction of financial costs for customs expenses on the part of foreign trade participants;
- optimization of transport and logistics schemes for cargo delivery;
- even distribution of workload among customs officials;
- round-the-clock operation;
- absence of territorial connection between declarants and the customs post where the goods are located.

The work on improving the procedure for the operation of the EDC continues. In the future, there are plans to increase the number of customs documents processed within the EDC by including other customs procedures in the distribution.

1 Таможенные органы Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.customs.gov.by/>. – Дата доступа: 25.04.2024.