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## **PRELIMINARY INFORMING IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS**

### **Предварительное информирование в Республике Беларусь**

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For each state, it is an important task to create conditions to minimize threats to national and economic security, to ensure world trade facilitation between countries, as well as to create favorable conditions for all its citizens.

In order to develop foreign trade with various countries, the Customs Service of the Republic of Belarus is carrying out a number of necessary activities, including electronic preliminary informing (EPI) on goods imported by road, rail and air transport.

On June 17, 2012, mandatory preliminary informing was introduced in relation to goods imported into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) by road. On October 1, 2014, it became mandatory to inform customs authorities in advance when importing goods into the customs territory of the EAEU by rail. As well as on April 1, 2017, preliminary informing of customs authorities became obligatory when importing goods into the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union by air.

International experience shows that the introduction of electronic preliminary informing is a promising direction for the development of customs

affairs. Currently, in all countries of the European Union, electronic preliminary informing is mandatory for all modes of transport.

The purpose of providing preliminary informing is to obtain the information about the goods that are planned to be moved across the customs border of the EAEU by customs authorities, in order to assess risks and make preliminary decisions on the selection of objects, forms of customs control and measures to ensure customs control before the goods enter the customs territory [1].

The content of preliminary information is divided into:

- 1) the content of the preliminary information that is used by customs authorities to assess risks and make preliminary decisions on the selection of objects, forms of customs control and measures to ensure customs control;
- 2) the content of the preliminary information that is used by the customs authorities to accelerate the accomplishment of customs operations and optimize the implementation of customs control [1].

Preliminary informing means providing information on imported goods and vehicles to the customs of the EAEU member state, on the territory of which the checkpoint is located, at least 2 hours before the planned import of goods into the territory of the EAEU. At the same time, such information may be provided by a sender, a recipient, a carrier, a customs representative or the person concerned regardless of where they are located – in a member state of the EAEU or in any other state.

The information obtained is analyzed using a risk management system. Then a preliminary decision on the actions of a customs body on the arrival of a vehicle is made, that is, the necessary forms of control are actually determined. The effectiveness of the pre-information tool is achieved by providing advance information and its reliability.

The introduction of the EPI system allows to simplify and speed up the subsequent implementation of customs operations, as well as:

- to reduce queues at checkpoints;
- to increase the efficiency of customs control;
- to eliminate the possibility of substitution of documents;
- to minimize the possibility of border fraud;
- to reduce the influence of the subjective factor when the decision to issue a permit to enter the customs territory of Belarus is made by an official.

The General procedure of preliminary informing is carried out according to the following scheme:

1. A declarant prepares all the necessary documents about goods and the vehicle on which the goods are transported, before their actual arrival into the customs territory of the EAEU.
2. A declarant fills in the form of preliminary informing and passes it to the National automated system of customs declaration (NASCD). The NASCD is a

system that provides information support and automation of customs operations performed by customs officials and interested parties (declarants), using written and electronic documents, as well as providing information interaction between the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus with the parties concerned and customs services of other countries.

3. The NASCD assigns a unique identification code and transmits it at the same time to both a customs body and a declarant.

4. The declarant sends the identification code to a carrier.

5. The carrier shall submit the documents and identification code to the customs body.

6. The customs body verifies everything on the database and then, the goods and the vehicle arrive at the customs territory of the EAEU.

The EPI is formed and sent by the person concerned to customs authorities using the TIR-EPD system [2].

In the EPI system there is such a problem as the lack of responsibility of a carrier for providing unreliable or incorrect information about the goods transported and the vehicle.

It is also necessary to pay attention to ensuring the security of international information exchange using the Internet. Due to the fact the customs authorities work with information relating to large financial flows, such channels may be subject to computer attacks. Therefore, in this case, it is necessary to ensure the maximum possible security of data exchange by developing various software tools that allow to protect the transmitted data.

The system of electronic preliminary informing in the Republic of Belarus requires the solution of a number of issues in order to use it effectively and safely.

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