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ГРОДНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ ЯНКИ КУПАЛЫ

Lomat Anastasiya Vyacheslavovna. *The use of modern technology for the modernization of customs*
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Nothing forces the driving of the global economic transformation more than technology and trade. New inventions and technologies have enabled Europe and North America to industrialize and become dominant in international trade. In the last century, innovations have become a driving force of the next wave of industrializers and international traders, such as China, South Korea, Singapore. In the 21st century, even more advanced technologies – computers, smartphones, the Internet - allow to develop and promote international trade. With the development of electronic commerce and e-business, it became necessary to digitalize customs as essential link between suppliers and buyers. At the normative level, this movement can be observed: the development of an electronic risk management system, electronic declaration, electronic preliminary information, the creation of single-window, single-stop. Some countries have reached the level of technical progress that made it possible to use e-passports and biometrics when crossing the border. This is the level to which developing countries, such as the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, should strive.

What is the purpose of using information technologies? The principal reason lies in the optimization of customs and administrative processes, that is, methods and technologies to simplify the order of movement of goods and passengers across the customs border. Also, the goal is fulfillment of direct responsibilities of customs service: the fight against smuggling, the promotion of a competitive environment for participants in foreign economic activity, compliance with international standards in the field of customs, reduction of corruption risks. The extensive implementation of modern information

technologies will make customs operations and procedures simpler, faster, more transparent, less costly but efficient at the same time.

It can be said, that there are almost no customs procedures and operations that could not be automated. In general, the process of digitalization of customs can be divided into three stages. At the first stage, an electronic customs is created, which allows managing customs clearance, clearance of goods in trade flow, as well as personal baggage clearance of passengers and carriers. To create electronic customs at this stage, the institute of electronic declaration, preliminary informing and customs pre-arrival processing is introduced with the application of a risk management system. On the second, there is electronic data exchange between informational customs systems and systems of other state bodies is carried out. It also creates a joint targeting and risk management system, joint inspection management, payment systems are being integrated and mobile applications for various customs operations are being created[69]. At the third stage, a full transition to cross-border information exchange with other government agencies is carried out, as well as the implementation of the "single-stop" principle. Some sources offer another stage, which is not included in the above-mentioned, but goes hand in hand with them. This is the introduction of emerging technologies, such as biometrics technology, iris scanning, even the use of drones and, as the result, the future implementation of the Globally Networked Customs concept of the World Customs Organization[70].

Currently, the introduction of electronic declaration technology is being actively implemented. Thus, the Customs Codec of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) defines electronic form of declaration as the main. There are a number of advantages of using e-flow of documentation between customs

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[69] Best practices in digital customs in East and Southern Africa [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: https://www.wcoesarocb.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/best-practices-in-digital-customs-in.pdf. Date of access: 10.04.2019

[70] WCO news: Going Digital [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/media/wco-news-magazines/wco_news_79.pdf . Date of access: 10.04.2019

authorities and participants of foreign economic activity during customs control: paperless technology, the ability to exchange with information systems of other state authorities, including customs; convenience and security of data storing.

However, not the entire declaration process has yet been converted to electronic form. There still remain areas, which use the written form, e.g. customs transit, international post mailing, clearance of vehicles for international carriage. In addition, such documents as certificates of origin and compliance must be provided on paper. For comparison, in the European Union there is a New Computerized Transit System - NCTS, which allows to process transit information in electronic form.

Preliminary informing is also an important element of customs informatization. By preliminary informing the customs authorities obtain in advance the information they need and, using the risk management system, decide on the necessary forms of control. For the first time, preliminary informing has become extensively applied in customs in the automated system ACS of the US Customs Service. In the EAEU, mandatory preliminary informing of goods imported into the customs territory was introduced by the Decision of the Customs Union Commission from June 17, 2012.

With regard to electronic data exchange between customs information systems, the EAEU Customs Code has established such a form of exchange, although it is not yet mandatory. This connected with the fact that not all state systems have been yet automated at the highest level. A paper document is still required to prove the release of goods. The declaration will subsequently be required by the participant of foreign economic activity both for presentation to the tax authorities, the bank, and the carrier. Unfortunately, the customs authorities and related institutions don't have a single common electronic database.

As mentioned above, at the second stage it is planned the creation of mobile applications. So, in Sweden, thanks to the latest computer systems, the electronic declaration of goods can

already be done using a mobile phone and SMS system. The answer from customs comes to the mobile phone[71].

Since the EAEU has not yet moved to the second stage of development of information customs technologies and the exchange between information systems of various government agencies is impossible, it's rather early to talk about cross-border information exchange. However, referring to the experience of developed countries, we can say that this is possible. For example, in Singapore, all interaction of participants of foreign economic activity occurs through the authorized state body, and further information is sent to the customs authorities, veterinary and sanitary services, the tax and banking system of the state. Electronic declaration works there at 100%.

In general, the introduction of information technology in the customs sphere is going on over the world. And various organizations have played a role in plunging Customs towards digitalization, namely, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations and Conference on Trade and Development and International Monetary Fund[72].

When looking not at trade flow, but at flow of passengers, modern technologies will not be left aside either. For example, the SmartGate technology in Australia, based on the biometric identification of passengers, has been operating for more than 10 years. The duration of its operation and the fact that more and more countries are striving to switch to a passport system with microchips confirms the effectiveness of using this technology.

In this way, the rapid pace of technological innovation is leading to the emergence of new business models across the globe. And customs must adapt to these changes to carry out its functions effectively. Nowadays, the Republic of Belarus is far behind in technological development from Western countries.

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[71] Belarus in the modern world: materials of the XIII International Conference dedicated to the 93rd anniversary of the Belarusian State University, October 30, 2014 / Editorial: V. G. Shadursky [and others]. - Minsk: Ed. Center of BSU, 2014. - 411 p.
[72] WCO news: Going Digital [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/media/wco-news-magazines/wco_news_79.pdf . Date of access: 10.04.2019

Therefore, in order to increase the transit attractiveness of the country, modernization of customs is required. It needs to be said that customs and wider systems can't exist in a vacuum. There are major issues of political will, legal context, resources and policy that must be considered. At the moment, it's necessary to introduce state-level programs for the development and implementation of information technologies. For the development of software, the Belarusian High-Tech Park could be involved, which already supplies such a product to the markets of 67 countries[73].

As a result, the use of information technology at customs will ensure the promotion of goods between countries, the creation of favorable conditions for foreign economic activity and affect the growth rate of economic development. Of course, automation is expensive to operate, but it is an investment in future security, speed and easiness of accomplishing tasks and convenience, both for international trade players and for customs service.

Ломать Анастасия Вячеславовна. *Использование современных технологий для модернизации таможни*
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Ничто не способствуют глобальным экономическим преобразованиям больше, чем технологии и торговля. Новые изобретения и технологии позволили Европе и Северной Америке индустриализироваться и стать доминирующими в международной торговле. В прошлом веке инновации стали движущей силой для экономического подъёма таких стран, как Китай, Южная Корея, Сингапур. В 21-м веке ещё более передовые технологии – компьютеры, смартфоны, Интернет – позволяют развивать и продвигать международную торговлю. С развитием электронной торговли и электронного

[73] High-Tech Park - News and Events [Electronic resource] – Mode of access: http://www.park.by/post-1380/?lng=ru. Date of access: 12.04.2019