

**Zyuzko Darya Andreevna. «Single Window» System and its
Implementation in the Eurasian Economic Union**

The research advisor: Olga Veremeychik, PhD in
Pedagogics, Associate Professor

The «Single Window» system is being introduced worldwide to ease and increase the efficient provision of information about imports and exports. The «Single Window» environment aims to expedite and simplify information flows between trade and government and bring meaningful gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. In a theoretical sense, a «Single Window» can be described as a system that allows traders to lodge information with a single body to fulfill all import- and export-related regulatory requirements.

The implementation of a «Single Window» system provides significant benefits by reducing administrative barriers and resources which are related to the preparation, presentation and processing of the necessary official information.

In practical terms a «Single Window» system provides one “entrance”, either physical or electronic, for the submission and handling of all data, and documents related to the release and clearance of an international transaction. This “entrance” is managed by one agency, which informs the appropriate agencies, and directs combined controls.

In order to implement a «Single Window» system, Governments must first simplify and enhance the flow of information related to international trade. To this end, they should coordinate and minimize data requirements in the documents related to trade. Once official and commercial information requirements have been rationalized, these data sets can be standardized and subsequently harmonized to the benefit of the trading community.

Implementation of a «Single Window» system provides tangible benefits both for Government and trading community. In respect of Government they are the following:

- improving the quality and reduction of the time required to provide public services and perform public functions;

- improving risk management and minimization of cases of non-compliance with the requirements, established by the legislation of the member states, by participants of foreign economic activity;

- reduction of budget expenditures of member states required for the provision of public services and the performing of public functions;

- simplification and efficiency of administrative procedures.

In respect of trading community the benefits involve:

- reduction of the cost and time costs associated with the processing of information and documents that are necessary for the implementation of foreign economic activity;

- simplification of information exchange technology with state bodies regulating foreign economic activity;

- optimization of resources, including labor, while implementing foreign economic activity;

- increasing transparency and predictability of business processes related to foreign economic activity.

For most Customs administrations, implementing a «Single Window» is a daunting project, which may take several years for planning and developing, while involving many stakeholders. It requires extensive planning and a phased approach based upon an analysis of the gap between the existing and future systems. Cost is also a key element. The very nature of a «Single Window» system providing a variety of services and functions may give rise to the question of ownership, although it is generally recognized that Customs administrations have a critical role in the establishment of a «Single Window» owing to their extensive business coverage at borders.

There are five types of cargo clearance system. The first three are the «Single Window» model and the last two are other non single window type.

- **Single Window: Integrated Model** – Individual data elements are submitted once to a single entry point (integrated automated system) to fulfill all import, export and transit-related

regulatory requirements (i.e., enables multiple procedures to be performed from a single submission).

- **Single Window: Interfaced Model** – Individual data elements are submitted once to a single entry point to fulfill all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements (i.e., enables multiple procedures to be performed from a single submission). Under the Interfaced Model, each regulatory agency will maintain its own automated system but will connect with other systems through specially developed electronic interfaces.

- **Single Window: Hybrid Model** – A combination of the Integrated Model and the Interfaced Model.

- **One-Stop Service** – A single website or terminal links to the computer systems of Customs and trade-related government agencies, providing a one-stop service to stakeholders. However, stakeholders are required to undertake each procedure/declaration separately.

- **Stand-alone system for Customs clearance.**

There are some countries which use non single window systems, but more than 30 countries from all over the world have introduced a «Single Window» system and have achieved significant benefits, and member states of the Eurasian Economic Union is not an exception.

All these advantages are reflected in the Decision of the Eurasian economic Union of 29 May, 2014 №68 «On the Main directions of development of the «single window» in the foreign economic activity regulation system». And the basis for the «Single Window» implementation is Recommendation №33 by the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UNCEFACT)

In 2017, the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union in common with the Eurasian economic Commission conducted a case study of the current state of national «Single Window» systems.

The results of the case study showed the following:

In the Republic of Armenia: at the legislative level, the concept of introduction of the principles of "one window" and "one stop" at the state border and implementation regulations

have been adopted; the web-site of the "Single Window" system has been launched; partly implemented electronic customs declaration; services for electronic payments of taxes and fees are developed.

In the Republic of Belarus: at the legislative level, a program for the implementation of the national system of paperless trade has been adopted and is being implemented; highly implemented electronic customs declaration; there is a unified registry of public services.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan: at the legislative level, the introduction of a «Single Window» information system for export-import operations has been adopted and is being implemented; foreign trade participants receive from the state database "E-Licensing" a significant number of permits in electronic form.

In the Republic of Kyrgyzstan: at the legislative level, the concept of implementation the principle of foreign trade "single window" was adopted, within the framework of which the «Single Window Center» was created; information system "Tulpar System" was put into operation for the successful functioning of the «Single Window Center» and was designed for submission of applications in electronic form by foreign trade participant to state bodies in order to obtain permits.

In the Russian Federation: highly implemented electronic customs declaration; a local "single window" project has been put into pilot operation in the seaports of the Russian Federation, within the framework of which the interaction of foreign trade participants and state regulatory authorities with the help of the "Sea port" portal has been implemented; services for electronic payments of taxes and fees are developed.

However, despite the great work carried out by the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union on the implementation of services for the electronic interaction between foreign trade participants and public authorities, this did not lead to a complete refusal to provide documents on paper directly and/or to contact directly with representatives of state bodies, as well as to a significant simplification of formalities and the

transition to paperless trade, because such services are not integrated or poorly integrated with each other.

The final transition to paperless trade requires an integrated approach to trade facilitation and optimization of existing technologies. To obtain the necessary results, the Eurasian Economic Commission has developed an action plan for the implementation of the main developing directions of the «Single Window» in the system of foreign economic activity regulation, approved by decision №. 19 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council of 8 May, 2015 (hereinafter – the long-term plan). The long-term plan involves a 6-year period, from 2015 to 2020.

Thus, the development of a «Single Window» system is an integral part of the international trade improvement, because efficient information systems and procedures can significantly increase the speed at which goods can move, reduce costs, improve business efficiency, and enhance the overall economic performance of a country.

Зюзько Дарья Андреевна. *Механизм «Единого окна» и его реализация в Евразийском экономическом союзе*

Научный руководитель: Веремейчик Ольга Валерьевна, кандидат педагогических наук, доцент

Механизм «единого окна» внедряется во всем мире, чтобы облегчить и увеличить эффективный процесс представления информации об импорте и экспорте. Механизм "Единого окна" направлен на ускорение и упрощение информационных потоков между представителями торговли и правительством и обеспечение реальных выгод для всех сторон, участвующих в трансграничной торговле. В теоретическом смысле "Единое окно" можно охарактеризовать как систему, позволяющую предоставлять информацию в единый орган для выполнения всех нормативных требований, касающихся импорта и экспорта.