

оптимизация маршрутов, внедрение технологий для уменьшения отходов и переработка материалов — все это примеры эффективных решений, которые могут быть реализованы в рамках концепции зеленой логистики [2, с. 135].

Кроме того, акцентируется внимание на важности сотрудничества между различными участниками цепочки поставок, а также на необходимости государственной поддержки и создания соответствующих нормативных условий. В конечном итоге, зеленая логистика представляет собой не только ответ на экологические вызовы, но и стратегию для достижения конкурентных преимуществ в современном бизнесе.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE DOCUMENT CIRCULATION OF THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Щецкая Д. Э., Капустина Д. С.

Научный руководитель: Новикова Е.А.

Белорусский национальный технический университет

In the context of global digital transformation, the implementation of digital technologies in public administration has become a key factor in improving efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness. Customs authorities, as strategic elements of national economic security and trade facilitation, are at the forefront of this process. The Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus, as member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), are actively modernizing their customs systems, striving to harmonize regulatory frameworks and digital infrastructures.

The digitalization of document circulation in customs authorities plays a critical role in reducing administrative barriers, speeding up the movement of goods across borders, and combating smuggling and corruption. Technologies such as electronic document management systems (EDMS), blockchain, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence are increasingly being integrated into the customs processes of both countries. These innovations contribute to the creation of a

unified digital space within the EAEU, ensuring interoperability and trust between national customs systems.

Given the growing complexity of international trade and the geopolitical challenges facing the region, the study of digital technologies in the document circulation of customs authorities is of high practical significance. It allows for the identification of best practices, the analysis of implementation barriers, and the development of recommendations for optimizing customs administration in the digital age. The topic is especially relevant for enhancing cross-border cooperation, legal harmonization, and economic integration between the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation [1].

Electronic Document Management (EDM) is a system of exchange of electronic documents between organizations or individual users. The electronic document management system used in customs authorities is an information system designed to manage all documents.

One of the key integration initiatives within the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring cross-border information interaction through modern information and communication technologies. As globalization expands the boundaries of national economies, businesses increasingly require efficient, paperless systems for international trade.

To meet these needs, the EAEU is developing an integrated information system to facilitate the interstate exchange of electronic documents and data. This system supports the “Single Window” mechanism, enables analytical functions for authorized bodies, and fosters a unified digital environment for member states.

In Belarus, the Council of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 248 to promote the voluntary use of electronic document management (EDM) in cross-border trade, particularly with Russia. Russia, in turn, began developing EDM in customs in the late 1990s. In 1999, the EDI system was launched at Moscow Customs, automating clearance and control processes. In 2005, the Federal Law “On Customs Regulation” legally established EDM principles.

Belarus kept pace, adopting its own legal framework with the 2009 Law “On Electronic Document and Electronic Digital Signature.” These efforts align with broader international practices, including the revised Kyoto Convention, which promotes simplified and harmonized customs procedures based on digital technologies and risk management.

Electronic document flow replaces paper documents, ensuring quick access, reducing the risk of loss or damage, and improving efficiency. The development of electronic document management (EDM) involved creating security standards, including electronic digital signatures (EDS). In Belarus, the 2009 law on EDS allowed businesses to sign electronic documents, which are now used across the EAEU with a unified XML format.

EDS guarantees the authenticity and integrity of documents, eliminating the need for paper copies. Legal frameworks regulate EDM, facilitating automation and flexibility in document processing [2].

For example, under Belarus' Resolution № 248 (2023), cross-border document exchange with Russia is managed electronically. A Russian entity signs and sends the document to the Russian EDI operator for verification, which is then authenticated by Belarusian authorities before being delivered to the Belarusian economic entity.

Over time, electronic document management in customs authorities has become more automated and efficient. The main purpose of electronic document management in the customs sphere is to simplify and speed up customs control procedures, reduce the time of customs procedures and improve the quality of services provided by customs authorities.

Today electronic document management is widely used in various spheres of activity, such as accounting and finance, project management, legal services and others, and continues to develop along with technological progress.

The analysis of work with electronic documents has shown that every year rational EDI management affects the quality of work of the management apparatus and organization of workers. The complex system of electronic document management unites a large number of departments and users. Thus, it allows increasing the efficiency of interaction between departments, customs offices and customs posts. It improves the management of paperwork in Customs administrations. This is accomplished by reducing traditional documents and harmonizing processes.

At our university, the Department of "Customs Business" constantly follows the innovations and changes, provides practice already in the first year in customs authorities, where students see the electronic document flow in the framework of interaction between the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation. Knowledge of international standards helps to facilitate customs procedures and speed up the passage of goods. Also, knowledge of security principles in electronic document management allows customs officers to protect information resources and prevent unauthorized access to data.

Thus, information technologies are on the path of progress. The Republic of Belarus is constantly improving electronic document management. As the legal base on which the work in these directions is based is being carried out and constantly improved. In practical activities it is necessary to use the available theoretical developments in this area, as well as international experience in creating a single information and analytical center and the necessary software.

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TRANSBORDER COOPERATION OF CANADA AND USA

Юрченко Н.А., Ковинько А. С.

Научный руководитель: ст. преподаватель Кажемская Л.Л.
Белорусский национальный технический университет

Cross-border cooperation today can be defined as a system of interactions between territorial communities or authorities of neighboring states, which is carried out within their competence in order to solve common problems, develop border areas and improve living conditions of the population. Such kind of communication has its own pros and cons. The pros include economic cooperation and cultural development, as for the cons it is considered to be threats for national security and law issues with different systems of law.

Close economic cooperation is now on the agenda of a number of countries, and the U.S. along with Canada is no exception. Canada and the United States have historically been key trading partners for each other, forming one of the most integrated economic zones in the world. The peak of trade development between these countries can be observed since 1994, after the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This document stipulated the elimination of tariffs and trade barriers, ensuring effective protection and strengthening of intellectual property rights on the territory of both parties, as well as establishing a network for further regional cooperation to expand and improve the benefits of the agreement. The conditions set forth in the document allowed for increased trade between the U.S. and Canada, lower prices for consumer goods, and increased GDP per capita.

In 2020, NAFTA was replaced by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), which has already begun to go beyond an economic agreement. This kind of document helps to strengthen political and diplomatic relations between the countries. The impact of the USMCA in economic terms is seen in the benefits in the form of access to large export markets, but also in the challenges for the participating countries as increased competition. With the strengthening of trade ties, a framework for cooperation in the areas of energy and regional security has been established. In terms of decision-making, the USMCA promotes