

Results of tests for coronavirus and presence of antibodies against it.

Such innovations would be practical for both carriers and individuals transiting or arriving in the country to contain the spread of the virus and to open borders.

Thus, the Decisions of the EEC Board and Council at the supranational level adopted a number of measures to reduce the spread of the virus , as well as to ensure that the internal markets of the EAEU member states are saturated with everything necessary to combat the pandemic. It is worth noting that appropriate conditions have been created for participants in foreign economic activities to continue their activities in the context of the pandemic, and customs authorities have been tasked with minimizing physical contact with persons moving across the EAEU customs border.

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«Digital Customs Services and Its Efficiency»

The main points for assessing the work of customs authorities are the speed of customs operations, the reduction of costs for customs procedures, the timeliness of customs payments, the effectiveness of crime investigations and administrative offense reduction.

Though, the work of customs service is efficient, there is always a way to make it better. For example, it is necessary to introduce more advanced computer data processing systems into the organizational process of customs control procedures. That will allow to receive and to process information about goods and vehicles even before the cargo enters customs offices and border control stations, including conducting a comprehensive analysis of electronic preliminary information (EPI) for the risks. The introduction of effective technologies into customs control procedures will undoubtedly enhance the integration into world economic, legal, and political systems which will allow to increase the efficiency of customs control, to optimally allocate time and labor resources of customs authorities during customs control procedures, to optimize analytical activities of customs authorities, to PR customs administration image for business communities.

It is important to note that new ways to simplify customs formalities by creating electronic (digital) informational systems should be introduced into all countries. They should contain the functionality and compatibility similar to other systems around the world, as well as they should be accessible, secure, integrated, and most importantly controllable. The

organization that would work with such systems will be identified as “Digital Customs Services”.

Digital Customs Services will be a multifunctional integrated institution that will combine information and communication technologies while performing necessary customs services. It is believed that it will improve the quality of customs regulation procedures and customs administrative processes while ensuring economic security. The creation and technical support of digital systems for their successful functioning and the possibility of assessing the quality of customs activities, as well as the technological support of a constant flow, accumulation, analysis and processing of information between customs administrations, public authorities.

One of the main goals of introducing «digital custom» is to reform customs operations and eliminate barriers. The main goal of reforming existing customs systems is to accelerate the implementation of two strategic directions which are vital nowadays for all customs services worldwide. That is to increase the efficiency of the application of customs procedures, and to reduce the time for their implementation.

The introduction of this system will allow foreign trade participants to obtain simplified electronic access to customs information, to optimize export and import procedures, and there will be a transition to a paperless method of customs operations, including checkpoints. In general, the automated system of customs administration procedures will be aimed at simplifying the Trade. It means that with a single registration one will be able to monitor goods from its import to its final sale, the system will make it easy to operate data exchange between customs services of the EAEU States, and, of course, paperless customs declarations will be used, including the customs procedure of transit.

It should be added that “Digital Customs Services” will make it possible to improve the quality of customs regulation processes as well as to improve the activities of customs authorities with the help of technological support of constant two-way flow of electronic information. It will create technical support for organizational and technical systems which deal with comprehensive automated procedures for assessing the quality of customs execution. It will give informational support for high-quality law enforcement procedures, it will execute control over the movement and usage of goods, and over other functions which are entrusted to the customs authorities.

The constituent subsystems of the “Digital Customs Services” can be the following: electronic declaration and document application; risk analysis and management; transit control; the control over the payment of customs duties and taxes; the usage of single automated database

for storing and processing information; a unified base of regulatory and reference documents which are used for customs purposes; information support for law enforcement agents.

The main components of the “Digital Customs Services” are electronic declaration of goods; electronic document management; identification, management, and analysis of possible risks; the system to collect data should be united and automated in order to facilitate the storage and the processing of information; all related types of state control procedures should be taken into account by one software product; the availability of the unified database of regulatory and reference documents that would be used for customs purposes.

Thus, the advantages of using «digital custom» are:

1. A full-scale implementation of the “Digital Customs Services” will allow persons of a foreign economic activity to use customs service effectively, and will significantly reduce costs and expenses when applying for customs operations.

2. The reduction of customs checking of enterprises performed by customs officers and the introduction of electronic checking procedures. The electronic interaction between organizations engaged in a foreign economic activity and customs authorities will significantly simplify the procedures of inspections, and will demand only electronic document flow.

3. The reduction of transactional costs. The implementation of «digital custom» will significantly simplify customs formalities and will reduce the transactional costs for enterprises.

In addition, it should be noted that this system will help to reduce the level of corruption by minimizing direct communication between participants of a foreign economic activity and customs authorities.

A gradual transition of the existing system to an electronic one will allow to centralize the main functions of customs officers, as well as will optimally distribute the workload of customs officials while performing customs operations remotely.

If to speak about might-be disadvantages, it should be noted that the more complex the organizational structure of customs authorities is, the more difficult it is to organize electronic interaction within it. That is, with a rather complicated structure, a large number of additional functions and more complex methods of interaction between customs authorities might arise. There is a possibility that there might be cases when the interaction between two divisions of different customs offices can result in the need of complex document flow (creation of documents, their endorsement, management review and registration). Accordingly, a lot of time, effort, and money might be spent to organize such an interaction.

The second one is that a great responsibility is put on the customs authorities. They are obliged to organize and regulate all the processes when moving goods and vehicles across a

customs border. In this regard, it is necessary to modernize and to improve the work of customs authorities and to teach them how to work under new conditions, how to cope with stress, how to adapt to technological changes.

Summing up, the “Digital Customs Services” project can be an effective approach to the regulation of foreign economic activities. The procedures for performing customs operations and for conducting customs control when using digital technology will be much simpler and more transparent. This system will help to reduce the time required to complete customs operation. That will make it possible to carry out customs formalities with respect to goods in the most optimal way.

The automated system “Digital Customs Services” is a system that is created to control the continuous flow of information between subjects of foreign economic activities and customs officers. The main goals of customs officials who work with digital systems should be the following: to eliminate paper documents; to combat fraud, to stop organized crime and terrorism; to perform trade security; to standardize customs services’ functioning; to protect intellectual property rights and national cultural heritage.

All in all, the proposed measures will help to improve the processes of digital development in customs services and will improve customs control officers’ work and will discipline foreign trade participants’ behavior.

The creation of the “Digital Customs Services” as a multifunctional system will be a fairly significant contribution to the modernization of the customs authorities’ activities in the Republic of Belarus.

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«On the Issue of Information Technologies in Customs in the Context of Globalization and Regionalization of Customs Relations»

Research Field:

Customs in the context of globalization and regionalization

The processes of globalization and regionalization have penetrated practically all spheres of life, including customs relations. Earlier the legal basis of such relations was provided by acts adopted at the national level but today the regulatory activity at the domestic level is subject to obligations arising from numerous international agreements in the field of customs.