

**Ivanchikova Yulia Nikolaevna**

Belarusian State University of Transport, Republic of Belarus

Scientific supervisor: Piatrou-Rudakouski Anton Piatrovich, Candidate of Ec. sciences,  
Associate Professor

**«Directions of development of the concept of cross-border paperless trade in the EEU»**

*Research direction:*

*Innovative technologies in international trade.*

In the modern world, constant changes are taking place, this is caused by dynamically developing processes affecting all spheres of life and activity within the state. At present, the growth of any state is impossible without integration processes. In this regard, any association of countries becomes relevant in order to create common borders, a market, for the progressive development of the economies of its member countries [1].

In the current conditions of the development of advanced technologies and the expansion of trade and economic ties, there is a need to optimize existing processes. In this regard, Cross-Border Paperless Trade (PT) plays a special role.

PT is an advanced digital commerce that includes the electronic exchange of trade data and documents.

The more general concept of paperless trade has been widely discussed at customs forums and in the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC), as well as on the basis of the EEU and its ministries. The concept is to simplify trade procedures it was part of the efforts to carry out reforms in the customs sphere of the EEU member countries [2].

In the present conditions of the development of the digital economy, the functioning of the EAEU initiatives depends on the coordinated work of the customs authorities of the participating countries, which requires the management to take the necessary measures. Therefore, the following areas can be distinguished for the development of paperless trade:

- implementation and unification of laws and regulations governing electronic transactions;
- introduction and development of centers for certification and labeling of goods;
- participation in cross-border electronic data exchange;
- electronic exchange of certificates of origin of goods;
- electronic exchange of sanitary and phytosanitary certificates;

- introduction of a developed system, thanks to which banks and insurance companies receive letters of credit in electronic format, without presenting paper documents.

When studying the impact of paperless trade and related measures, a wide range of methodologies are used, which are specific in the sense that they are applicable to only one country [2].

Therefore, the development of a competent and timely methodology that takes into account all aspects of cross-border trade is a priority, for example, such a methodology may consist of the following steps:

1. Evaluation of the relationship between cross-border paperless trade reforms on the one hand, and the time spent on processing import and export transactions on the other.
2. Modeling the time spent to process exports and imports under various paperless trade reform scenarios across the region.
3. Modeling the increase in registered various exports and imports, as well as cost savings, corresponding to the scenarios from the second stage. [3]

Let's consider in more detail all the stages. The first stage of creating a system of paperless cross-border trade is to evaluate the most promising reforms in this area from the point of view of participants in foreign economic activity and assess the impact of such reforms on the system of customs authorities of the EEU and cross-border trade. However, the concept of this stage exists in the conditions that at the moment there is no consensus on how this or that reform of paperless trade will affect trade costs or the final results of foreign economic activity, however, it can be said with certainty that the reduction in time for processing transactions and the subsequent the release of goods has a positive effect on the results of cross-border trade [4].

Therefore, the most promising part of developing the overall concept of paperless trade is the first stage, which evaluates the relationship between time and paperless trade reforms. The results of this stage will be taken into account at all other stages and serve as the basis for assessing the impact on the costs of participants in foreign economic activity and the results of foreign trade when developing scenarios for introducing reforms in the EEU region.

At this stage, for example, it is possible to more fully consider the impact of the following reforms aimed at the transition to electronic documentation of the activities of foreign economic activity participants:

1. Implementation of an electronic and automated customs system based on artificial intelligence algorithms.

2. Connection to a single database of participants in foreign economic activity of customs authorities at checkpoints.

3. Electronic submission of customs declarations to the electronic declaration centers of all EEU member countries.

4. Introduction of a system for filing various types of applications in electronic format and their subsequent issuance with the necessary marks of conformity.

The remaining two stages of this concept are based on a conditional assessment of the results of the implementation of reforms for paperless cross-border trade. Consequently, based on these activities, the implementation of paperless trade can take place in two phases. [3].

1. All countries in the region are achieving at least partial implementation of cross-border paperless trade.

2. All countries in the region are working towards the full implementation of cross-border paperless trade.

Based on these two scenarios, it is possible to develop a strategy for the development of cross-border paperless trade, taking into account all the features of the EEU member countries. At the same time, this strategy will allow gradually establishing interaction between the customs authorities of the EAEU in the technical part of the customs policy.

The first stage involves the initial stage of application in the practice of customs authorities of the methods of conducting paperless activities. At this stage, the main problems of introducing such methods and analyzing the features of foreign trade of certain countries - members of the EEU are considered [4].

It should be noted that this stage is also characterized by the introduction of unified systems and bodies for the customs authorities of the EEU. These can be technical, methodological, professional and other aspects of the work of the specialized departments of the customs authorities.

The second stage is characterized by the development of relations between countries involved in the development of paperless cross-border trade. At this stage, there is a widespread introduction of systems in this direction, taking into account the prevailing economic and political conditions.

Based on the considered policy steps, a number of advantages for the EEU member countries and their trading partners can be identified.

The operational organization of document circulation, the possibility of rapid dissemination of information will make it possible to increase the efficiency of the customs authorities and improve the professional image of the customs services. Paperless trade will also

make it possible to have electronic copies of documents required for customs control or for subsequent training based on artificial intelligence.

Improving the quality of communication between participants in foreign economic activity and customs authorities. The development of a system of communication and feedback from participants in foreign economic activity will reduce the level of corruption in the customs authorities, as well as receive various additional information from participants in foreign economic activity.

Taking into account the foregoing, it can be concluded that the EEU has the necessary technical, methodological and professional resources to implement this concept. The introduction of paperless cross-border trade will allow the EEU to reach a new technical level of cooperation in various areas of activity of customs authorities and international trade in general.

#### List of sources

1. Vorona A. A. Cooperation between the EAEU and ASEAN: problematic aspects and development prospects// Educational notes of St. Petersburg im. V. B. Bobkov branch of the Russian Customs Academy. 2020. No. 1 (73). pp. 51-54.

2. Rylskaya M. A., Kozhankov A. Yu., Bobrova O. G. Customs payments: trends in the development of customs administration in the conditions of the functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union // Finance: theory and practice. 2018. No. 4. pp. 88-103

3. Afonin P. N., Afonin D. N., Boryakin A. V., Krasnova A. I., Polyakova A. A., Sedos A. V., Khrunova A. L., Yargina N. Yu. customs authorities in a digital economy // Bulletin of innovative technologies. 2018. No. 4 (8). pp. 17-24.

4. Kairalapova B. S. Features of the use of electronic document management // Achievements of science and education. 2020. No. 9 (63). pp. 8-10.

### **Kartysheva Yulia Arturovna**

Polotsk State University, The Republic of Belarus

The Research Advisor: Grikis Vasily Petrovich, Senior Lecturer, Department of Constitutional Law and Public Administration

### **«Functioning Process of the Electronic Declaration Center»**

*Research Field:*

*Simplification of the State Control Procedure.*

The information technologies development concerns all spheres of modern activity in the information society. Due to this development there exists an impact on the work of customs authorities. This impact makes it possible to carry out research as well as to implement pilot