

Once the MEA enters into force, those states and organisations that have agreed to be bound by it are legally bound by its provisions. The problem, however, is that there is no mechanism to prevent circumvention of the MEAs. For example, contrary to the provisions of the Basel Convention, large quantities of obsolete equipment are being shipped to Ghana under the guise of humanitarian aid. Their disposal has spoiled the environment and reduced the life expectancy of the people. But the threat is not only to the local population but also to those whose devices have been sent there, as locals with sufficient knowledge of technology can recover information once stored on such devices. This is not only people's personal data (photos, bank accounts) but also information of national significance.

Thus, the goals of globalisation aimed at free trade are not being realised (the trend is exactly the opposite), and the goals aimed at environmentally and health-friendly flows of goods have been achieved only partially.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Research field:

Modern technical means as the basis for effective customs control at the border.

The Republic of Korea is an industrially developed open-type state, better known as South Korea. Today, the state holds leading positions in the world in information technology, robotics and other areas. It is worth mentioning that the Republic of Korea is open to tourists from all countries all year round. Consequently, information technology has not bypassed the customs service of South Korea.

Export and import declaration in remote mode and customs control in electronic form have been used in South Korea for decades. With the help of this system, the Korean Customs Service carries out about 120 million transactions per year, connecting more than 80 thousand importers and other subjects of foreign economic activity (customs representatives, banks, carriers, forwarders, airlines, owners of customs warehouses) via the Internet. [1].

The model of customs administration based on information technologies used by the Korean customs includes four elements. We will focus on each of them in more detail.

1. Full electronic customs clearance [1]

Since 1992, attempts have been made in the Republic of Korea to switch customs clearance to an automated mode. In 1994, the Korean Customs Service completely switched to electronic declaration of exports and imports, thereby freeing foreign trade entities from the need to visit the customs authority in person. The system of electronic customs clearance is called UNI-PASS, its services are used by more than 100 thousand enterprises.

The transition to online declaration is characterized by a number of advantages: automated customs clearance 24/7; customs clearance takes 1.5 days for imported goods and 1.5 hours for export; cost reduction by \$ 2.5 billion per year; development of the Korean information technology industry.

During its existence, the Korean customs system of electronic data exchange has proven its effectiveness, including abroad. In 2001, this system was recognized as the best at the UN Anti-Corruption Forum. The system has been recognized as a model for customs services all over the world.

In the Republic of Belarus, the concept of electronic customs declaration came into force only in 2009. In 2014 it began to be actively introduced into the operation, but as before only the most advanced customers are applying this simplified way. And although today in the Republic of Belarus customs declaration is also electronic, we can say that the Republic of Korea is one step ahead in the field of informatization of customs and this state can serve as a valuable storehouse of experience for the development of the Belarusian customs authorities.

1. Single Window system¹

The "single window" system (fully operational since December 2009) is a technology that allows exporters and importers to carry out customs clearance, pass customs inspection and quarantine control at the same time. The subjects of foreign economic activity now do not need to fill out separate forms of documents, which greatly simplifies and speeds up the passage of customs control.

The principle of operation: this system is connected to the existing information systems of state bodies, the user sends an application, which is automatically sent to the appropriate authority (in our case, the customs authority). After consideration, the application is sent back to the user, as well as to the UNI-PASS system².

1 Tkachenko I.E., Kuleshova A.V., Sushko O.G. Customs Service of the Republic of Korea: bulletin / M.: Publishing House of the Russian Customs Academy, 2010. 20 p .

² Single window system in the work of the customs authorities of the Republic of Korea [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.customs.go.kr> . – Access date: 22.04.2023.

It is worth noting that this system is unique and the first of its kind. Although the Customs Service considered the experience of the USA and Japan, however, it developed and created its own model.

For novice users of the system, a guide is posted on the official website of the Single Window, after studying which, a beginner will be able to use the system's capabilities in full.

"Single Window" provides a wide variety of services: from filling out a declaration to processing applications for compliance verification, tracking the passage of documents and notification of results.

Thanks to the use of the "single window" system, the Korean customs has become one of the world leaders in the development of information customs technologies. It is worth noting that the "Single Window" system in the Republic of Korea corresponds to the reference model. This suggests that the interaction within the framework of this system covers all areas of state regulation (the sphere of customs, currency, tax, customs tariff, non-tariff, technical regulation, the scope of sanitary, veterinary and sanitary, quarantine phytosanitary measures, the sphere of regulation of financial services (banking, insurance), transport and transportation, security and protection of intellectual property rights), all types of activities and all subjects of foreign economic activities¹.

In the Republic of Belarus, the "Single window" system is a relatively new concept today. If the reference model of the "Single Window" has been achieved in the Republic of Korea, then in the Republic of Belarus a number of innovations and transformations require to be achieved. It is necessary to establish information support by creating automated information systems for stakeholders such as banks, insurance companies, customs representatives and all those who represent the business environment according to the reference model.

3. Cargo tracking system

This development serves as an information base about the transported goods. The subjects of foreign economic activity at any time can check the condition of the consignment at each stage by the number of the cargo, bill of lading or container: loading, unloading, transportation, storage and customs clearance.

The system is recognized as the best in the organization of supply management in accordance with the recommendations of the World Customs Organization. With its help, the necessary data is fed into a network that unites about 90 thousand trading companies.

¹ On the action plan for the implementation of the Main directions of the development of the "single Window" mechanism in the system of regulation of foreign economic Activity [Electronic resource] : decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council of May 8, 2015 No. 19 // – Access mode: <https://www.alt.ru/tamdoc/15vr0019> /– Access date: 22.04.2023.

The advantages of tracking the location of goods are the ability to identify "bottlenecks" in logistics flows (cargo flows) and timely solve the problems that have arisen in this regard, as well as the ability to strategically plan a logistics route based on information received in real time. This system is used by 180 thousand customers daily. This system is an important condition for increasing the competitiveness of foreign trade entities.

In the Republic of Belarus, a similar system is used: when placing goods under the customs procedure of customs transit, carriers can impose a navigation seal on the vehicle, which will allow monitoring the movement of cargo in real time using both GPS and GLONASS systems. Residents and foreign carriers can use such seals. The use of this system allows you to identify and prevent situations such as deviation from the route, cable cutting, failures in signal transmission by a seal in time¹.

The use of navigation seals or GPS trackers allows you to reduce the time for customs operations, detect attempts of offenses in time and optimize the customs control of goods placed under the customs procedure of customs transit.

4. Customs database [1]

The customs database operates on the principle of a risk management system. Through it, the database of external and internal sources of information is analyzed, and then risk factors in customs are identified.

This system differs significantly from the classical SUR model in that it allows predicting the time of smuggling through the customs border of the Republic of Korea by means of multidimensional analysis. Thus, the customs database is a powerful way to combat smuggling and evasion of customs payments.

In the Republic of Belarus, the risk management system is an integral element of the functioning of the customs system. It is based on the principles of selectivity and optimal allocation of resources of customs authorities. The risk management system in the Republic of Belarus works based on specific tactics and takes into account the structure of customs authorities and their locations, the results of operational search activities and information about the subject of foreign economic activity, determining the degree of its risk in each case².

Today, the Korean Customs Service is a model of customs administration for customs authorities of all countries of the world. This is achieved primarily due to the active introduction

¹ Navigation seals used in the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.sb.by/articles/tranzit-na-zelenoy-volne.html> . – Access date: 22.04.2023.

² Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 509 of 27.05.2014 On Measures to Implement the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Customs Regulation in the Republic of Belarus" [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://pravo.by/> . – Access date: 22.04.2023.

of information technologies in the customs sphere, the creation of a customs clearance infrastructure with a partial transition to online interaction.

The active introduction and application of information technologies in the customs sphere today is the most urgent task for all countries of the world. This will allow business entities to enter the foreign market without barriers, strengthen foreign economic ties, and increase their competitiveness in the world market.

The advantages for the customs authorities are the acceleration of trade turnover, the prompt detection of cases of smuggling and attempts to evade customs payments. All these factors directly affect the protection of the population and the replenishment of the state budget of the Republic of Korea. High-quality customs services today can be provided at any time and in any place through the use of information technology and the Korean Customs is an excellent example of this.

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**ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND
THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION: STAGES AND RESULTS OF
ANTI-DUMPING INVESTIGATION**

Research Field:

Secure business environment for economic development.

The purpose of the research is to compare the stages of anti-dumping investigations in the European Union (hereinafter - the EU) and the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter – the EAEU).

Anti-dumping measures are a tool to protect the internal market of the EU and the EAEU from dumping. Dumping is a price discrimination, when the price of a product in the importing country is lower than the price of the same product in the exporting country.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1036 (hereinafter referred to as the Regulation) and the Protocol on the Application of Special, Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties in Relation to Third Countries (hereinafter referred to as the Protocol) are documents that establish the procedure for conducting an anti-dumping investigation and the introduction of anti-dumping measures.

An anti-dumping investigation may begin due to the fact that the competent authority of the EU and the EAEU has evidence of the cases of dumping and damage to the branches of goods manufacturing. Also, the reason for launching an anti-dumping investigation may be the