

training, income support, and safety nets, as well as transition support for those dislocated. Individuals in the workplace will need to engage more comprehensively with machines as part of their everyday activities and acquire new skills that will be in demand in the new automation age.

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## **PARTICULARITIES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A SINGLE WINDOW MECHANISM IN THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION**

## **ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ МЕХАНИЗМА ЕДИНОГО ОКНА В ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ СОЮЗЕ**

It is common knowledge that modern technologies for controlling the entrance and exit of articles in the customs offices paves the way for the preventing various kinds of customs offences and facilitating international trade. The development of paperless customs systems is seen as the crucial starting point for any country to influence the growth of e-commerce and thereby to improve economic performance. In this connection, the implementation of a Single window (SW) system acquires a special urgency.

The objective of our study is to determine the advantages and disadvantages of a SW system in relation to the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) on the basis of international experience.

A SW is a platform to allow traders to submit international trade-import, export or transit-data required by government departments or agencies once only through a single electronic interface thereby fulfilling all the regulatory requirements in respect of each transaction.

The purpose of a SW is to provide facilities for a paperless (electronic) exchange of trade information between participants of the trade process, largely accomplished through a single electronic lodgment.

Conditionally, there are 4 stages for the implementation of a SW system in the EAEU: automation of the processing of customs declarations and customs payments surveillance, introduction of risk management system, development of national information systems based on the SW mechanism, creation of a SW system within the framework of the EAEU which is at the second stage of implementing information systems. To ensure the further realization of the third and fourth stages of such system in the EAEU countries, the main directions for the development of the SW mechanism in the foreign economic activity regulation system were adopted, as well as a plan (2015–2020) for their introduction.

There is one group of international organizations outstanding in the dissemination of information and standards about the SW mechanism and paperless trading, namely the agencies of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Moreover, such countries as the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia are some examples that demonstrate using the above-mentioned system.

The intended benefits of the SW are aimed at key stakeholders in the formalities and goods movement communities. So, these benefits for the compliance authorities envisage more efficient and productive use of resources; increased collections of fees, duties and penalties; improved risk analysis and security; reductions in corruption and illegal trade activities; enhanced transparency and accountability.

The benefits for the traders are cost reductions through minimized clerical efforts, time taken to reduce and to eliminate delays; faster goods clearance, exception handling and dispute resolution; predictable and reliable consignment clearance and availability of advanced goods release information; reduction in face-to-face meetings; greater transparency and reduced opportunities for rent seeking and corruption.

In addition to advantages, there are some disadvantages of such a mechanism, namely the possibility of failure in information systems due to network congestion, the complexity of information exchange of both public and private structures to ensure their comprehensive interaction, the problem of creating national SW systems both within the framework of the EAEU and the international community.

The analysis of the international experience of using a SW system showed that the advantages greatly prevail over the shortcomings, however, they should be taken into account in implementing such system within the framework of the EAEU.