

## CUSTOMS REGULATION OF LOGISTICS FOREIGN TRADE PROCESSES

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The article reveals the role of customs regulation in logistics integration, as well as analyzes foreign trade logistics flows, taking into account the applied customs procedures. The issue of digitalization of processes in the field of customs and the introduction of mechanisms for traceability and labeling of goods is also highlighted. The study shows that digital transformation in the customs sector contributes to the optimization of logistic trade flows and the development of digital transport infrastructure.

**Keywords:** EAEU; customs regulation; external trade flows; customs procedures; digitalization; Unified Product Traceability System.

## ТАМОЖЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЛОГИСТИЧЕСКИХ ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

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В статье раскрыта роль таможенного регулирования в логистической интеграции, а также проведен анализ внешнеторговых логистических потоков с учетом применяемых таможенных процедур. Также был освещен вопрос цифровизации процессов в сфере таможенного дела и внедрения механизмов прослеживаемости и маркировки товаров. Исследование показывает, что цифровая трансформация в таможенном секторе способствует оптимизации логистических торговых потоков и развитию цифровой транспортной инфраструктуры.

**Ключевые слова:** ЕАЭС; таможенное регулирование; внешние торговые потоки; таможенные процедуры; цифровизация; Единая система прослеживаемости товаров.

One of the forms of government influence on the rationalization of logistics foreign economic flows is customs regulation of import and export trade operations. At the current stage of development of the Belarusian logistics economy, the approach to managing international economic relations

is becoming relevant. For Belarus it is important to be able to provide a system for managing international economic relations. Using a logistics approach allows to optimize import and export processes, reduce time and costs, and also increase the competitiveness of Belarusian companies in the global market. Another important aspect is the expansion of horizontal foreign economic relations of economic entities with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) [1].

State customs regulation plays an important role in optimizing foreign economic flows, ensuring control over the movement of goods across the border, compliance with customs rules and procedures. However, in addition to customs measures, it is also necessary to take into account other aspects of the logistics of foreign economic transactions, such as warehousing, transportation, insurance and document flow.

Taking into account changes in the structure of trade turnover and import substitution strategies, companies are increasingly focusing on expanding foreign economic relations with partners from the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. This requires a more flexible and efficient approach to logistics management, including the use of modern digital tools to optimize processes, increase transparency and control deliveries.

Thus, the rationalization of logistics foreign economic flows includes not only customs regulation, but also an integrated approach to managing all aspects of logistics in order to ensure the effective functioning of international economic relations and strengthening positions in the global market [2].

International logistics plays a key role in the modern global economic space, as it allows us to effectively manage global supply chains. One of the main features of the functioning of international logistics is the need for coordination and synchronization of various stages and participants of the supply chain, which may be located in different countries. It is thanks to integrated logistics that it is possible to ensure effective interaction and partnership between all parts of the supply chain.

Customs logistics, in turn, is focused on the delivery of goods between countries and is aimed at optimizing foreign economic activity. This means that customs procedures, rules and requirements play an important role in ensuring the safety of goods at border crossings, controlling the movement of goods and complying with the laws of various countries. Customs logistics also helps improve import and export processes, reduce time and costs, and increase the competitiveness of companies in the global market.

Consequently, the integration of international logistics and customs logistics allows companies to effectively manage global supply chains, ensuring optimal functioning and cooperation within the framework of international foreign economic relations

The transition to a digital integration platform for interaction between participants in the movement of goods dictates the need to modernize the logistics of the flow of foreign economies, including customs territories [3]. Causes:

- Increased efficiency. Digital platforms make it possible to automate processes, improve transparency and control over the movement of goods, reduce time for customs procedures and reduce the possibility of errors. This increases the efficiency and effectiveness of foreign economic transactions;
- Improved forecasting and planning. Digital tools allow you to collect and analyze large volumes of data on product flow, which helps improve demand forecasting, optimize inventory and better plan logistics operations;
- Cost reduction. Digital technologies make it possible to optimize logistics costs by reducing delivery time, reducing inventories and optimizing routes. This helps reduce the overall costs of foreign economic transactions;
- Improved competitiveness. The introduction of digital tools in logistics makes it possible to improve service for customers, respond more quickly to changes in the market situation and increase the competitiveness of companies in the international market.

Also it is actual that the current situation in our country in the field of customs regulation of international trade creates objective prerequisites for complex interaction between participants in foreign economic activity in order to determine efficiency in this area.

Logistics integration of export-import trade operations is a strategically important process that ensures the effective management of all stages of the supply of goods and services between different countries. This approach includes the integration of all logistics processes – from the production and storage of goods to their delivery to the final consumer.

One of the key benefits of logistics integration is process optimization. Combining all stages of trade operations into a single supply chain allows you to reduce time and financial costs, improve efficiency and quality of customer service. In addition, logistics integration helps improve control and transparency of processes, which allows companies to more effectively manage their supplies and minimize the risks of possible losses and delays.

Another important aspect is risk reduction. An integrated logistics approach helps prevent loss, damage and delays of goods during transport, as well as ensure compliance with all necessary customs and legal requirements. This is especially important when making international deliveries, where there are a number of specific risks associated with crossing borders and dealing with different legislation [4].

In addition, logistics integration helps to increase the company's competitiveness in the global market. By reducing delivery times, improving

customer service and reducing costs, companies can improve their market position and attract new customers. This allows companies to be more flexible and adaptive to changes in the global market and strengthen their position in the competition.

The importance of logistics integration of import and export trade operations is confirmed by the strategic role of foreign economic activity for the Belarusian economy.

Also logistics during customs clearance in the eighth agreement should ensure coordination of actions, its main task is to solve problems, areas with optimization of processes and technologies for moving goods across customs borders, in order to speed up such processes and clear cargo.

Logistics controlling is a systematic approach to managing logistics processes in an enterprise, focused on control, analysis and optimization of logistics operations. This method includes a comprehensive system of tools and techniques aimed at effectively managing supply chains, inventory, transportation of goods and other logistics aspects.

The logistics controlling system includes collecting and analyzing data, identifying bottlenecks in logistics processes, developing and implementing improved work methods, as well as monitoring their implementation and evaluating their effectiveness. This approach allows enterprises to quickly adapt to changes in the market, increase competitiveness and ensure sustainable business development in the modern economy. And in turn, customs control is the actions carried out by customs services to verify and ensure compliance with international treaties and regulations in the field of customs regulation.

The logistics process of customs clearance of goods involves the analysis of logistics foreign trade flows associated with crossing the customs border, and the collection of customs duties and fees. Logistics flows of foreign trade are ordered sets of intangible assets and inventories that are structurally interconnected and recognized as a single whole.

An example of the movement of logistics foreign trade flows on the territory of the international organization for regional economic integration of the Eurasian Economic Union

The need to transition to a model for managing foreign trade flows in which the main costs of participants in the entire supply chain will be minimized with mandatory compliance with customs and international legislation. Logistics of customs activities is the process of managing and international movement of goods across customs borders. It includes planning, organizing and monitoring all stages of customs clearance of goods, including documentation, packaging, labeling, payment of customs duties and taxes, as well as ensuring compliance with all necessary rules and requirements of

customs services. The goal of customs logistics is to ensure the fast and efficient passage of goods through customs control, minimize the risks of delays and simplify the process of importing and exporting goods [5].

The logistics approach to managing foreign trade flows is an integrated approach to organizing and managing the movement of goods across the borders of various countries. It includes planning, coordination and control of all stages of the logistics chain – from the production of goods to their delivery to the final consumer.

The basic principles of the logistics approach to managing foreign trade flows include optimizing the warehousing and transportation of goods, minimizing logistics costs, reducing delivery time, increasing the reliability of supplies, and ensuring a high level of customer service.

The use of modern information technologies and automated systems can significantly simplify the management of foreign trade flows, increase the transparency and efficiency of logistics processes. A logistics approach to managing foreign trade flows is a key element of the successful functioning of international trade and helps to increase the competitiveness of companies in the global market.

The essence of the logistics approach to managing foreign trade flows is the creation of a structural system, the principle of which is to optimize the time and financial costs of performing procedures [6].

Physical movement of goods is the territorial movement of commodity masses from one geographical point to another. The choice of transport, transport and customs infrastructure play a significant role. In the economic space, the movement of goods is accompanied by the transfer of rights to use, own and dispose of goods from one owner to another.

Digitalization of foreign trade flow processes represents an important stage in the development of international trade, which is complex and multilateral in nature. The introduction of digital technologies in foreign trade operations makes it possible to optimize logistics processes, improve business transparency and efficiency, and increase the competitiveness of companies in the global market.

One of the key aspects of the digitalization of foreign trade flows is the use of cloud technologies, which ensure the storage and processing of data in real time, ensuring the availability of information for all participants in the supply chain. This allows you to reduce the time for processing orders, improve communication between partners and increase the efficiency of deliveries.

Blockchain technologies provide secure and transparent storage of information about transactions and the movement of goods, which helps reduce the risks of fraud and improve trust between participants in foreign trade transactions.

The use of artificial intelligence makes it possible to optimize delivery routes, forecast demand, automate inventory management and decision-making processes, which significantly increases the efficiency of logistics operations.

The digital transformation of foreign trade flows also involves a transition to electronic documents and digital platforms, which simplifies customs clearance processes, speeds up cargo transportation procedures and reduces paperwork [7].

The system of traceability of goods by object composition is a mechanism for exercising state control over foreign economic activity, carried out by introducing information technologies into the activities of the customs authorities of the Republic of Belarus and adapting the system of customs authorities.

The process of foreign trade flows has acquired a digital format, allowing to minimize the level of smuggling and more clearly control tax payments as part of the implementation of a unified system of traceability of goods in the EAEU countries. In addition to ensuring end user protection.

Expanding the capabilities of the unified product traceability system in the EAEU represents an important step in improving control over the circulation of goods within the territory of the union [8].

One of the key advantages of the unified product traceability system in the EAEU is the ability to quickly and accurately determine the origin of goods, their composition and storage conditions. Expanding the capabilities of a unified traceability system also helps improve customs control and combat illicit trafficking of goods. Thanks to the use of modern technologies, such as RFID tags, barcodes, marking with serial numbers and QR codes, the system provides accurate and prompt tracking of the movement of goods across borders and within the territory of the Union. Also expanding the capabilities of the unified product traceability system in the EAEU helps to improve logistics processes, optimize warehouse stocks and reduce the delivery time of goods. This allows you to save resources, increase business efficiency and improve the quality of customer service.

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