РАЗДЕЛ. ЭКОНОМИКА

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EAEC Digital platform - a way to ensure economic security
for EAEC-member countries

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Abstract

This article discusses the idea of the Eurasian Economic Commission along with the member countries of the Union to create the EAEC Digital Product Platform (EAEC DPP), which will allow to activate and improve the work of the customs, taxation and other bodies, as well as to identify the negative factors that affect the ensuring of countries transport and food security within the framework of the EAEC. The analysis was performed regarding the international experience of such digital systems implementation - the blockchain system in the EU countries, as well as the main advantages were provided from the establishment of the DPP EAEC system.

Keywords: digitalization, EAEC, economic security, goods marking, blockchain.

Today, the world has embraced digitalization, and this drive cannot be stopped. It is bringing changes in education, health care, transportation and services. It is transforming the manufacturing markets and consumption, labor and the society as a whole. One of the key features of the digital era is the emergence of recombined innovations. Today, economic development directly depends on the speed and effectiveness of their implementation. By combining digital, physical and biological technologies, new integrated systems change not only the world around us, but the very notion of human capabilities. All these lead to the fact that the network infrastructure underlying the digital transformation is developing and improving, but at the same time it is becoming more complicated.

It is obvious that success will come to those countries where governments can create systems of support and promotion of new technologies, where educational institutions will be able to train hundreds of thousands of specialists with the necessary knowledge and basic skills for working in a digital world where states and businesses will be ready to invest in research projects and in science, including fundamental sciences, on an ongoing basis.

The EAEC countries also understand that improving the welfare and quality of life of citizens depends on improving the availability and quality of goods and services produced in the digital economy using modern digital technologies, increasing awareness and digital literacy, improving the availability and quality of public services for citizens, and security within and outside the country.

Thus, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the Program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation" in order to ensure national security and competition of domestic companies by Order No. 1632-r dated July 28, 2017[1]. Pursuing similar goals, in Kazakhstan, Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 827 of 12 December last year adopted the state program "Digital Kazakhstan"[2].

Last year, on December 21, the President of the Republic of Belarus signed a Decree No. 8 "On the Development of the Digital Economy", designed to help the country to become

an "IT-country" and a "haven" for the global IT business[3]. In the near future, the country plans to create a whole Ministry of Digital Economy[4].

The national program of digital transformation "TazaKoom"[5] was launched last year in Kyrgyzstan, providing for the formation of an open digital society, creating an conducive environment in the ICT ecosystem through improving legislation, effective government regulation policies, and creating and developing a modern, safe, ubiquitous and affordable in the price digital information communication infrastructure.

Armenia has presented the draft document "Agenda for the Digital Transformation of Armenia for 2018-2030"[6], which emphasizes the importance of creating Smart "SMART" government, endowed with digital skills of creative labor, reliable and accessible infrastructure, be always a few steps ahead of demand, safe and sustainable cyberspace, a globally competitive private sector, interrelated, collaborative and effective institutional frameworks.

At the same time with the development and transition to the digital economy, the EAEC-member countries plan to establish and develop a digital space (EAEC DS) by 2025, which are directed at global challenges of technological innovation and digital transformation of the economy. Under the EAEC DS, we mean the space of digital processes, data, digitized images of physical objects, as well as a set of digital infrastructures and socio-technical mechanisms for organizing, managing and using digital processes on the EAEC territory [7].

The countries of the EAEC are currently working on strategic directions for the development of the EAEC DS, which include:

- formation of a set of harmonized rules and standards governing electronic commerce in EAEC;
- Harmonization of the rules for protecting the consumer rights of EAEC member states in the digital space, aligning them with national rules in the traditional trade in goods and services, taking into account the specifics of E-commerce;
- development of rules for the functioning of electronic notaries and dispute resolution in digital and online markets;
- Harmonization of the rules of circulation of digital goods, including rules for determining the country of origin, which are applied by the Member States of the EAEC to develop their own instruments for regulating and stimulating the development of digital markets;
- regulation of global digital companies in the EAEC territory;
- development of recommendations for stimulating the economy of applications;
- development of programs to support the entry of business of the EAEC countries into the cross-border digital markets of third countries;
- development of the project of a unified Eurasian network for supporting small and medium-sized businesses;
- development of the "traceability" project on the movement of goods;
- the creation of the Eurasian "digital sandbox" and the environment for digital start-ups.

One of such breakthrough projects is currently the initiative of the EAEC countries to create a EAEC Digital Goods Platform (hereinafter referred to as the EAEC DGP), which is aimed at ensuring the economic security of each member state of the EAEC by coordinating counteraction the importation, production and trafficking of illegal and counterfeit products as well as protecting the interests of citizens of the EAEC countries by creating effective technical tools to control the legality of the importation and production of goods subject to marking to the territory of the EAEC, and to ensure the same conditions for doing business and forming a transparent business environment.

The EAEC DGP introduces a traceability system for tagged goods[8], which is based on the assignment of unique identifiers to units of goods or consignments of goods. This ensures the traceability of the movement of a unit or lot of goods throughout the distribution chain: from commissioning in connection with production or import, to withdrawal from circulation in connection with retail sales, use in production, export or destruction of a unit of goods.

The EAEC DGP will also allow the introduction of a transport traceability system that will ensure the control of transit customs cargoes through the territories of several countries as a single process covering all countries along the route of movement. If in the system of traceability of goods the main emphasis will be on fixing the results of transactions, then in the transport traceability the focus of attention is the process of the fulfillment.

In order to launch an uninterrupted EAEC DGP process, the EAEC requires the consolidation of a huge amount of information at the level of the EAEC: information on trade turnover participants, the classifier of goods, information on article items registered in the member countries, information on transactions with traceable goods in member states.

It is also worth mentioning the international practice of introducing such digital systems. With the development of technologies and the increasing level of digitization of international economic and trade relations, the principles of blockchain technology are actively being introduced in many countries. The main goal of the blockchain is to create an electronic (digital) system of traceability of information in the supply chains of goods.

In practice, it is assumed that in the future, in international trade, each physical product will be supplied with a digital "passport" that will contain information about the authenticity of the goods, the incoming components and the country of origin of the goods. The potential benefits of blockchain for states, businesses, and also for society and the environment include: preventing the sale of counterfeit goods, solving the problem of the cost of certificates available in current systems, ensuring greater transparency of trade and security of goods for the end user.

In May 2017, in the survey "Single Digital Market", the European Commission recognized[9] that technology based on the blockchain has significant potential for administering international trade and business, improving business processes in governments, companies and organizations. Experts attribute the blockchain technologies as artificial intelligence, a new trend of interaction between different services of countries and organizations.

For the development of the blockchain system, the European Commission launched the Observatory and the EU-Blockchain forum on February 1, 2018[10]. The purpose of the EU initiative include:

- identify key existing initiatives on blockchain in Europe and beyond;
- track events, analyze trends and emerging problems for the development of blockchain;
- become a knowledge center for blockchain;
- promote the interests of European stakeholders in global blockchain and strengthen European cooperation with various stakeholders;
- become a communication platform for Europe and to represent Europe at the international level;
- initiate activities for specific cases / interests of Europe.

The European Commission is currently exploring the potential for blockchain to improve cross-border transportation services in Europe. This includes issues that regulate VAT reporting; taxation; customs control; name and registration of enterprises; environmental, financial and corporate reporting; management of medical records, reporting on clinical trials, drug registration and management of identity information.

It is obvious that the EAEC DGP is directed, among other things, at reducing the barriers and threats that impede the transport and food security of the EAEC countries. The

introduction of the EAEC DGP will make it possible to intensify and improve, speed up the work of customs, taxation and other bodies.

It should be noted that the EAEC countries are subject to threats that affect security in areas of energy, financial, social, investment, and information. In this regard, we believe that there is a need to assess those factors that have the greatest impact on the provision of various economic security.

For example, in accordance with Kazakhstan laws, economic security is divided into energy, food and financial areas. Within the framework of the EAEC, there are a number of barriers that limit the country's proper functioning (unregulated market, availability of non-tariff measures, discrepancies in regulatory regulation, etc.). Each country of the EAEC faces the similar issues.

The digital security platform is represented by a digital field, based on the identified (agreed upon by the EAEC member countries) indicators, the degree of threat for each country will be determined. Each type of security will include a set of indicators. The indicator is, precisely, the kind of threat that impedes the proper functioning of the country within the Community.

CHART OF THE PROPOSED MECHANISM OF MONITORING AND ENSURING ECONOMIC SAFETY FOR EAEC COUNTRIES

Note: compiled by the author

It is proposed to evaluate twice a year those indicators that will be identified in the digital security platform by the state body that develops measures to ensure economic security in the country. This information will be sent to the Eurasian Economic Commission, which will conduct universal monitoring of the five EAEC countries in accordance with the indicators presented. Further, the created digital field will show which country is in a vulnerable position in comparison with the partner countries. The availability of a digital security platform will determine the degree of protection of each country in the conditions of economic development. As a result, the Eurasian Economic Commission should take the initiative to resolve the existing problems for the further development of full-fledged economic security.

International experience shows that the world community and the developed countries are just beginning to see the need to create a digital platform that will ensure the economic security within the framework of a regional association. Such digital tools will reduce transaction costs (reduce workflow and the time of transactions), combat the illegal turnover of products. Moreover, such digital platforms will increase the investment markets

attractiveness of the EAEC member countries, accelerate the free movement of goods, optimize the chains of logistics and the transport infrastructure of the EAEC market.

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Влияние санкций на состояние банковского сектора России

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За прошедшие 2015-2017 гг. банковский сектор, как отмечается в ряде исследований, можно характеризовать относительной нестабильностью, вследствие влияния международных экономических санкций.

Однако, несмотря на данное положение банковского сектора России, начиная с 2015 г. в достаточной мере позитивное. Банки стали занимать более консервативную политику, осуществлять тщательный контроль и следить за своими кредитными портфелями и потенциально проблемными или проблемными активами. Банк России осуществляет свою деятельность по оздоровлению банковского сектора, а именно по очищению банковского сектора от финансово неустойчивых банков, а также банков, проводящих сомнительные транзакции.

На представленном ниже графике приведена динамика снижения численности банков за последние 10 лет и в частности в последние 4 года нахождения Российской Федерации под экономическими санкциями. На представленном ниже графике видно, что начиная с 2014 года происходит снижение количества банков в среднем на 100 банковских учреждений в год.

С позиции динамики активов российских коммерческих банков за 6 лет прослеживается конкретная тенденция к росту. Совокупность активов банков выросла с 833 млрд. руб. в 2011 г. до 83000 млрд. руб. в 2016 г. Следует отметить, что начиная с 2015 г. наметились более высокие темпы роста (35.2%), в связи с чем замедление темпов роста за 2016-2017 гг. следует объяснять как закономерное следствие бурного роста за предыдущий год. В 2017 г. отмечился снижением темпов прироста совокупных активов российских банков, а именно на -3,5% по сравнению с предыдущим годом, темп прироста активов увеличился до 6,9%.