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ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

# SCIENCE, CULTURE AND YOUTH

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VII Международной студенческой  
научно-практической конференции

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## Sanctions' impact upon the customs activity: case-study of Russian Federation

*Chernyshova M.A., Morgunova V.A., 3<sup>rd</sup> year students {Customs}*

*Scientific adviser: Romanov P.S., Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor Leonov Moscow Region University of Technology, Korolev, Russia*

*Due to recent events, a record number of sanctions have been imposed on the Russian Federation. Undoubtedly, this will affect various areas of the state's activity, including customs. The article is devoted to the topical problem of customs operation in the conditions imposed international sanctions against Russia. Considerable attention is paid to how the nature of the work of customs officers will change.*

**Keywords:** customs service, sanctions, import, export

Economic sanctions are restrictive measures of a financial and trade nature used by governments in relation to other states and individuals and legal entities interconnected with them. Restrictions are imposed by both individual states and international associations, such as the European Union.

2022 was marked by the introduction of a record number of sanctions against the Russian Federation by the West and the EU. There are fundamental changes in the role of Russia and its place in international economic relations.

The imposed sanctions, namely: restrictive measures against banks, restrictions on the import of high-tech products, freezing of assets, bans on the supply of aircraft, helicopters and other aircraft, equipment for oil refining, dual-use technologies, medicines and many others – covered all institutions for the development of the country's economy.

The Customs Service of the Russian Federation is an integral part of the system of state management of foreign trade activities. It is one of the main instruments of its regulation, performing the fiscal, enforcement and supervisory authority. It also contributes to the development of foreign economic activity.

However, how will the customs business in the Russian Federation as a whole change in connection with the current events? After all, the volume of sanctions is likely to continue to grow rapidly. Will Customs officials keep their jobs? What difficulties will they have to face? Will smuggling increase? We have to answer all these questions in this article.

So, let's analyze in more detail, the import and export of which goods will decrease or cease to exist at all.

Inna Golfand, a partner at Strategy Partners, which provides business strategy development services, said that at the moment the import of any type of food has not been stopped, since food products are not included in the sanctions lists.

«Experts say that although the Russian market will experience difficulties due to sanctions, no products will disappear from the shelves – in extreme cases they will be replaced with supplies from other countries,» she assured [2, p. 2].

In the greatest risk zone, according to her, is import from the Faroe Islands, which supply Russia with 40–50% of all herring and mackerel imports. At the moment, fish imports to the Russian Federation continue, all deliveries are made in the usual manner, she said.

«From basic food, a difficult situation is developing for fruits – about 40% of fruits from total consumption are produced in Russia. The Union of Berry Producers believes that the supply of fruits to the Russian market may be reduced in the near future, since most of them are imported from abroad. However, the main suppliers of fruit to the Russian Federation are countries that have not joined the sanctions,» the expert said.

There are no risks in the supply of raw materials for the production of coffee and tea, says the Roschaikofe association. The main suppliers of coffee are Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, tea – India, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and China. These countries did not introduce anti-Russian restrictions.

However, drinks from PepsiCo (Pepsi, 7Up, Mirinda and others) will disappear from Russian shelves, while the company will continue to produce essential goods – dairy products and baby food.

The expert recalled that beer from Heineken under its own brand will not be seen on the shelves of the country.

«The largest Czech breweries have stopped deliveries to Russia: Plzeňský Prazdroj, Pivovary Staropramen, Budějovický Budvar and Bernard. The export was also suspended by the British alcohol company Diageo, which owns the brands of Johnnie Walker and White Horse whiskey, Captain Morgan rum, Guinness beer, and Smirnoff vodka,» GOLFAND emphasized [6, p. 2].

The British company Unilever, which owns, among other brands, Dove, Rexona, Chistaya Liniya, Ax, Domestos, Cif, announced the termination of investments in projects in the Russian Federation, but the brand will continue to supply «vital food and hygiene products produced in Russia, for the people of Russia.

Dmitry Matveev, president of the Kabosh agro-industrial group of companies, believes that certain problems will begin with the supply of electronic equipment: computers, servers.

«We see that new cars will no longer be supplied by leading concerns. I do not think that this is a problem – we will switch to Chinese cars. It's inconvenient, but you can't do anything in the current realities,» he said.

In March, the suspension of production facilities located in Russia was announced by several auto companies, including Volkswagen, Ford, Mercedes and Renault.

Katya Solnechnaya, PR director of the EGGHEADS Solutions marketplace business management platform, said that anti-Russian sanctions also affected

online retail, sales on marketplaces like Wildberries and Ozon. However, goods from the online shelves have not left, and it is difficult to predict what will happen next. Now suppliers have difficulties with the delivery of fabrics and accessories. The most popular countries – suppliers of raw materials for the production of clothing and footwear – Italy, China and Turkey. To date, some of the sellers with whom EGGHEADS Solutions regularly communicates through the supply management system on the eggheads.solutions platform distribute their leftover goods so that they are enough at least until the summer, she noted. Foreign brands are leaving Russia.

The Russian Federation has introduced a retaliatory package of sanctions, including restrictions on the export of Russian gas and oil.

The United States is less dependent on Russian supplies, but the uncontrolled rise in energy prices that will follow the sanctions will lead to a global economic crisis.

To verify this, it is enough to give some figures. The share of Russian gas in total European consumption has averaged about 40% in recent years. In total, more than 200 billion cubic meters of pipeline and liquefied natural gas are exported to Europe, with an annual consumption of about 550 billion cubic meters.

A similar situation in the European market with Russian oil and oil products – about 20% and 30% respectively. Europe's oil consumption is about 12.5–15 million barrels per day. That is, the sanctions will create an oil shortage in the European market of 2.5–3 million barrels per day, and given the share of Russian oil products on it, primarily diesel fuel and fuel oil, the oil shortage will be 4–5 million barrels.

According to Vladimir Vladimirovich Bulavin, head of the Federal Customs Service, the top priority today is to ensure that the Russian domestic market is replenished with essential goods, food, medicines, digital technology, technological and industrial equipment [4, p. 1].

Unfortunately, the official website of the Federal Customs Service of Russia have not yet uploaded the total volume of Russia's foreign trade in February-March since the special operation began. Therefore, we can only speculate on how many percent the total volume of exports and imports will decrease.

The strategic goals of the customs authorities are to ensure the completeness of the receipt of customs payments to the federal budget, increase the efficiency of customs control and reduce the costs of customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity for customs operations. In connection with the events of 2022, the customs authorities are working in the «strengthening» mode. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about job cuts. Many employees are required to detect violations, help stabilize the state's economy, and much more. However, the nature of the service will certainly change radically. This applies in particular to anti-smuggling measures.

A lot of people in Russia use Apple technology. For many years, the equipment of this company has been on the list of «leaders» in terms of sales. In connection

with the current situation in the world, Apple supported the general mood of most countries and decided to stop sales and deliveries of its products to Russia. In connection with these actions, the equipment has risen in price by 15–40% [1, p. 1].

Accordingly, the majority of people who used Apple technology will continue to use it, but the question arises «Where to buy?». There is a strong possibility that the technology will be sold on the black market, allowing the shadow economy to flourish.

In this regard, equipment will be transported to the territory of the state illegally. Under the illegal movement of goods across the customs border of the EAEU is considered the transportation of goods outside the established places or at unspecified working hours of the customs authorities in these places. This also includes the use of false documents during the movement, the indication of incorrect data in the customs declaration.

The customs authorities of the Russian Federation should approach these risks responsibly. Measures of customs control aimed at checking and ensuring compliance with legislation in the field of customs regulation should be tightened. As a suggestion, customs authorities should increase their working hours in customs control areas in order to be more thorough and spend more time checking vehicles and individuals. It is also necessary to conduct more frequent customs inspection of the luggage of an individual and vehicles. Perform this control not on the basis of suspicion, but constantly, in order to minimize the illegal transport of goods. Carrying out monitoring activities on an ongoing basis, such as oral questioning, requesting documentation and information. Thanks to the tightening of these measures and their continuous implementation, the risk of transporting a large amount of products for sale on the black market will be reduced [5, p. 6].

It should be noted that in connection with the imposition of sanctions, corrupt activities may increase, bypassing the legislation of the Russian Federation and the Customs Code of the EAEU. Customs authorities can take big bribes for incorrect declaration, for hiding all real data about transported goods, vehicles. Abusing one's status as an employee of the Federal Customs Service can harm both the employee himself and the state.

Given these circumstances, in accordance with the highest priority of national security to eliminate existing and possible threats and challenges to ensure the security of the individual, society and the state, the main efforts should be focused on improving the efficiency of customs policy in the system of ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, which requires the implementation of a number of coordinated measures of the legislative and executive authorities in the political and legal sphere, as well as improving the system and structure of subjects of customs policy, including the customs authorities themselves. These include bringing the government's political guidelines in line with the national

interests of the country, improving the legal framework for the activities of subjects of customs policy, increasing the efficiency of interaction between its elements, increasing the number of checkpoints, improving customs technologies, etc. The priority in this will be improving the working conditions of officials by ensuring service areas, technical means of customs control and means of communication. The target and strategic guideline should be to ensure the social protection of customs officials and members of their families, the provision of social guarantees to them [3, p. 4].

Under the sanctions, the Customs Service, as a law enforcement agency, serves the purposes of ensuring and implementing foreign economic tasks and the national interests of the country as a whole. Only a well-organized Customs Service, a well-thought-out and balanced customs policy will contribute to the exit from the crisis of the national economy and its sustainable growth. The priority in organizing the activities of the Customs Service of the Russian Federation should be the focus on minimizing the manifestations of threats and challenges that have arisen in connection with the imposed international sanctions against our country in order to comply with the level of international standards in the main areas of its activity, to form a positive image and the status of a full member of international organizations

Sanctions will be lifted when Russia and Western countries agree on key geopolitical issues. Experts differ on exactly when this will happen. Some are sure that the sanctions will be lifted soon, while others call for preparing for a long isolation from. In any case, at the moment, the customs authorities are faced with the task of minimizing the damage to the Russian economy and establishing trade with strategic partner countries: Kazakhstan, Belarus, China and a number of other countries.

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