

FACTORS FOR IMPROVING CUSTOMS SERVICES IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

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ANNOTATION

The article highlights the issues of reducing the number of inspections and time spent on these procedures in carrying out export and import operations through improving the digital customs system, as well as the issues of increasing the efficiency of customs services by equipping customs houses with modern electronic equipment.

Keywords: Import, export, customs, digital customs, legislation, monitoring, customs audit

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье освещены вопросы снижения количества контрольных просмотров и времени на эти процедуры путем усовершенствования цифровой налоговой системы отрасли, а также повышения эффективности таможенных услуг за счёт оборудования таможенных объектов современными электронными средствами.

Ключевые слова: Импорт, экспорт, таможня, цифровая таможня, законодательство, мониторинг, таможенный аудит.

INTRODUCTION

The role of state customs authorities in the implementation of foreign economic and social relations is invaluable. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-6005 of June 5, 2020 "On reforming the customs administration and improving the activities of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" became an important basis for the implementation of reforms in this area. According to him, the concept of reforming the customs administration and increasing the efficiency of the customs service in 2020-2023 was approved [1].

The main focus of the concept is to increase budget revenues as a result of effective monitoring of foreign trade, the introduction of digital technologies in the industry, the fight against the shadow economy, the development of international cooperation, training competitive personnel and strengthening social protection.

As a result of reforms in the customs system, in recent years, 76.6% of goods imported into the country are transported by rail, 22.3% by road and 1.1% by air, and they are controlled by the "Risk Management" system.

In addition, 84% of exports and 73% of imports were simplified, the number of customs inspections was reduced by 1.1 times, which reduced the time spent on exports by 1.3 times and imports by 1.4 times, while efficiency increased by 1.8 times.

Instead of 2-3 hours for customs clearance of trucks, due to automation it takes only 5-10 minutes. This, in turn, ensures a high level of work efficiency and reduces time spent from 24 to 56 times.

The risk management system will be launched on June 1, 2020 at road checkpoints, and on June 30, 2021 at the railway border checkpoints. Through this program, 26.7% of goods were cleared from the green corridor, 67.6% from the yellow corridor and 5.7% from the red corridor. At present, the number of information lines in the digital customs system has reached 45, and the number of interactive services has reached 30. Customs posts were duly equipped with the necessary modern equipment. Certificates and permits of phytosanitary and veterinary control bodies are implemented at border checkpoints through the "Single Window Customs Information System", an automated deportation system is introduced, and low-risk goods worth more than \$ 50 million are automatically cleared without human intervention [2].

Today, it is planned to launch a platform in the customs system of the country - a "single window customs information system", which will allow monitoring the entry of goods into the customs territory for a certain period of time from release to free circulation. Real-time electronic exchange of information with the customs and other services of Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan through the mobile application for customs clearance. As a result, it was possible to verify the information on the authenticity of exported goods.

In order to increase the quality and speed of receiving, transmitting and processing information of the customs authorities, new modern routers have been installed at 124 customs facilities of the country. As a result, the speed and quality of information exchange between customs facilities has increased by 2-3 times, and data control between customs authorities has become easier. The information systems of the customs authorities are integrated into 21 other information control systems, which are provided with courier shipments of exported and imported goods and imported cash foreign currency, and other information available to the customs authorities.

Information systems of railway organizations have been integrated into customs information systems to provide real-time information on the movement of wagons and containers under customs control. An information platform "TIF (personal account of a participant in foreign economic activity)" for the exchange of electronic documents and information between the customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity has been introduced. An interactive service has been launched on the official website of the State Customs Committee, which allows to obtain data on customs statistics on imports and exports.

With the help of the automated information system "Customs Audit", introduced on April 1, 2021, by evaluating the activities of TIF participants, it is possible to automatically select them without human factors, to process all customs audit documents electronically and send them to the personal account of TIF participants. In addition, with the help of interactive services, it is possible to calculate customs payments and pay online based on preliminary data on goods imported in excess of the established norms by individuals. This was an important factor in the real-time receipt of paid funds in the state budget and in preventing congestion at border checkpoints [3].

In the development of the service sector, the customs service pays special attention to the verification of the legality of imported goods, their legality, correctness and completeness of customs duties and declarations, and other objective and subjective factors. With the constant

care and attention of the state to them, not only the personnel, but also business entities, the work of employees is facilitated and efficiency is increased.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the gradual introduction of the concept of increasing the efficiency of the customs service in the industry, along with the principles of the digital economy, has begun to yield positive results, and this situation should continue.

At the same time, we need to do more to ensure that our country ranks high in international indices. In particular, in our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to take into account such factors as the introduction of "electronic queue" at border posts, the implementation of "Export" clearance at the border, the reduction of uniforms and improving the system of performance appraisal.

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