

Digital Technologies in Customs and Prospects for Creating an Electronic Environment

Suyunov Abdunor Miltikboyevich¹, Nasirova Sevinch Ilkhomjon Kyzy²

¹Associate Professor, PhD, Customs Institute, Uzbekistan

²Cadet of the Customs Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

the article deals with the automation of customs control and clearance processes, the creation of convenience for entrepreneurs, the provision of public services in electronic form, digitization of interaction with customs services and departments in order to implement modern measures for the development of customs administration, improving the efficiency of customs.

KEYWORDS: digital economy, digital customs, automation, customs control, clearance, risk management, declaration

How to cite this paper: Suyunov Abdunor Miltikboyevich | Nasirova Sevinch Ilkhomjon Kyzy "Digital Technologies in Customs and Prospects for Creating an Electronic Environment" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-6, October 2021, pp.1891-1893, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd47739.pdf



Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



INTRODUCTION

Automation of public services and e-government, transparency in government bodies and effective work with citizens at a distance, in a word, the creation of a "paperless government" are the main stages of the political development of our country. This is interpreted not only as a political development, but also as an example of the development of each branch of government. In his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 29, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Without the digital economy, the country's economy has no future."

MAIN PART

In order to accelerate the development of local self-government and ensure the implementation of the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, by Presidential Decree No. 6079 dated October 5, 2020, the Strategy "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" was approved.

According to the decree, along with a number of state bodies, a number of electronic systems will be introduced into the customs system, which is the basis for the security and inviolability of the borders of Uzbekistan.

In particular, in June 2021, the introduction of the automated information system "Risk Management" at border customs posts, in August the introduction and implementation of the automated information system "Customs audit", the interval between the arrival and departure of goods in September, the development and implementation of the information platform "Research of the release time goods and vehicles", providing for the measurement of the average time, "Electronic transit" of information, providing for the introduction of the practice of replacing control, in October a booklet with a transit customs declaration of goods, in December Development of the information system "Automated release" for the preparation of cargo declarations with a low level of risk (green corridor), introduction of a system for

registration of acts of customs inspection through mobile applications.

The digital economy is the result of the transformation of new universal technologies in the field of information and communication. It affects all sectors of the economy, transport, financial services, manufacturing, education, health care, media, the Internet has created new stages in people's lives, a means for realizing their ideas, as well as for creating and expanding new types of enterprises and markets.

There are many ways to realize the concept of the digital economy. Each of them presupposes deep integration of the economy of a particular country with real processes, the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies in accordance with world norms, rules and standards. Digital customs not only improves efficiency and reduces costs, but also contributes to foreign trade and transparency of customs activities, while the automation of customs services is directly related to the simplification of customs procedures. One of the key components of the World Customs Organization's Digital Customs Plan is the implementation of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation Using Modern ICTs based on the organization's recommendations. One of the goals of this agreement is the active implementation of new automated programs in the activities of customs and other border services and the improvement of existing digital technologies of customs services in accordance with international standards. Applications based on digital technologies, transformation of operational processes in customs operations, advanced analytical technologies, effective use of artificial intelligence, mobile applications, software, automation, robotization of some services in the system, integration of existing technological platforms and includes a perfect model of the Digital Customs and ensures that it is organized in accordance with international standards.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In order to reform the customs administration and improve the efficiency of the system, our government is developing a number of solutions and automated information programs based on these decisions. The main goal is to work effectively in each sector of the customs system and create a transparent, "anti-corruption" environment, improving the quality of services provided to citizens. In order to determine the directions of development and improvement of customs authorities in accordance with Resolution PF-6005, the Concept of reforming customs administration and increasing the efficiency of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan

for 2020-2023 was developed. Ensuring transparency and efficiency of customs authorities through the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the customs sector in the digital economy. In other words, digitalization of the customs system, its automation in accordance with modern requirements and the creation of a "digital customs" based on the experience of foreign countries have become an urgent task. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 2021 "On simplification of customs procedures and further improvement of the organizational structure of the State Customs Service", the Office of the PF-6310 "Simplification of customs procedures" was created.

In addition, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2020 No. PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and e-government", the State Customs Committee operates an automated information system "Caravan" that monitors the activities of state customs authorities, information "Queue management" system for vehicles crossing the state border, it is planned to create and implement an automated information system "Transport control" and a system of preliminary exchange of information on export-import operations at the national level, in particular, with the customs services of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan Republic.

In order to support and support entrepreneurship and digital transformation of the customs system within the framework of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy at the Yallama border customs post, the Queue Management information system, the Transport Control automated information system and the list of projects include a pilot project of an automated information system. "Automated release" systems and equipping the Yallama border customs post with modern technical means: an automatic identification system, information kiosks, information boards, traffic lights, automatic barriers.

The development and implementation of some of these automated information systems requires a lot of experience and skills from industry professionals. It is expected that in the future they will be able to use them seamlessly and, if possible, innovate and improve. Accordingly, annual forecasts of these automated information programs are also planned.

In particular, the share of e-government services provided through the Single Interactive Portal of Public Services will reach 85% in 2021 and 88% in 2022, compared to the number of services provided by the State Customs Committee through the Public

Service Centers. The share of information systems and databases integrated with the Open Data Portal will reach 60% in 2021 and 80% in 2022, the number of employees trained and retrained in ICT in 2021 It is planned that the goal will reach 170 By 2022, the share of employees of specialized departments with international IT certificates will reach 5%.

The main tasks of the customs authorities in the field of reforming customs administration are: improving the regulatory and legal framework of customs and eliminating various bureaucratic norms; simplification of procedures by automating customs procedures; trust in honest entrepreneurs and the application of simplified procedures to them; Sufficient efficiency has been achieved by focusing on priorities such as staff development and strengthening social protection. Digitization of the system, flour from the possibilities of information and communication technologies

As a result of the digitalization of the system, the effective use of information and communication technologies, great success is being achieved.

CONCLUSION

The digitalization of the economy will inevitably affect foreign trade and state mechanisms of customs procedures. In recent years, the customs authorities have gradually moved from traditional document flow to "paperless customs" and then to electronic customs. Electronic declaration has led to the introduction of modern control procedures, customs control based on a risk management system, the formation of procedures for the remote movement of goods across the customs border and the simplification of customs rules, as well as corresponding changes in customs legislation. Now, as a result of the active use of modern technologies (Bid Data, telematics, cloud technologies) at customs,

customs regulation and all its activities have been digitized, and today the customs service has radically changed its image.

It should be noted that the creation of a single "Digital Uzbekistan" is reflected on the basis of these modern technological programs and the creation of an electronic environment. The changes made by the President, of course, are not ineffective, because each of them is united by one goal - to build a "digital future". In all respects, by encouraging the customs authorities, which are solid shields of our state border, leaving behind the old documents of the past, an era of new digitization is opening, and sufficient opportunities are created for this. Virtually every sector of the system is being revised and modernized, and a new material and technical base is provided for use at border customs posts to improve the efficiency of border operations. This is a huge contribution to the security of our borders.

REFERENCES:

1. WCO News: Going Digital <http://wcoomdpublishations.org/>
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6005 dated June 5, 2020 "On reforming customs administration and improving the activities of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan."
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 10, 2021 No. PF-6310 "On simplifying customs procedures and further improving the organizational structure of the State Customs Service."
4. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 28, 2020 No. PP-4699 "On measures for the widespread introduction of the digital economy and electronic government."