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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL CUSTOMS SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: This article explains the essence and economic significance of the concept of "digital customs service". The scientific work of scientists who have studied digital customs services has been analyzed. The practice of establishing digital customs services has been studied by the World Customs Organization. The current state and problems of digital customs services in Uzbekistan were also analyzed. In addition, reasonable suggestions are made based on the above.

Key words: digital customs services; digitization; automation; conceptual apparatus; customs digitization; analytical and artificial intelligence; The model of digital customs services; digital transformation.

Language: English

Introduction

In line with global economic trends, Uzbekistan is also implementing priorities for the development of "digital customs services". In particular, work is underway to develop a national concept of digital economy, which provides for the modernization of all sectors of the economy on the basis of digital technologies. On this basis, the program "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" is being implemented.

It should be noted that the relevance of the article is reflected in the following aspects:

First, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2022

Decree No. PF-60 of 28 January "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" [1]:

- It is planned to revise the requirements for modern technologies, remote entrepreneurship and digital activities in the framework of increasing the competitiveness of the legal system and the mobilization of new drivers of the economy;

- introduction of a short-term crossing system for tourists at border crossing points;

- Identification of border crossings where the transition system will be introduced in the short term in 2022 and the gradual introduction of crossing points;

- The task is to equip the points where the system will be introduced, to create conditions for tourists.

Secondly, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2020

Decree PF-6079 of October 5 "On approval of the Strategy" Digital Uzbekistan-2030 "and measures for its effective implementation" and the approved strategy "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" and measures for its implementation were approved [2];

Third, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2020 PF-6005 "On reforming the customs administration and improving the activities of the State Customs Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan"

The Concept "Reform of customs administration in 2020 - 2023 and increase the efficiency of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted [3];

Fourth, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2021

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Decree No. PF-6310 of September 10 "On simplification of customs procedures and further improvement of the organizational structure of the state customs service" [4].

Fifth, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2022

Decree PF-122 of 27 April "On additional measures to further improve the customs administration"

In 2022-2023, tasks have been set to develop a "road map" for the digitization of customs clearance processes [5].

Literature review

The issues of effective management are covered in detail in the scientific work of such leading scientists as R. Akoff, F. Taylor, M. Meskon, P. Druker, A. Fayol and L. Bertalanfi [6], who are representatives of the scientific school of management. However, these studies are of a fundamental nature, have a general approach to the issue, and have not studied the problems of management through the digitalization of the customs system.

Scientific work on issues such as the improvement of the digitalization of the customs system, the development of the industry can be divided into three groups: research conducted by researchers from Uzbekistan, the CIS and other foreign countries.

In particular, the problems of digitization of the customs system of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.O.Azizov [7], OSUmarov [8], R.R. Majidov [9], IE Zhukovskaya [10], Sh.N.Ruziev [11], U.Sh.Saidov [12], A.M.Khamraev [13].

A.S.Rassika, Q.G. Keshika [14], Mike Bednyaka [15], Michael Gkankvist, Juha Hintsal, Tony Mannisto [16], Jorien Kerstens 17], U.A. Egorova, V.V. Makrusev [18], O.G. Bobrova, K.I. Babenko, A.Yu. Kojankov, K.I. Babenko, O.G. Bobrova [19], K.A. The work done by Nikolaevich [20], A.A. Golovin [21], Tursunov B. O. [30], Umarkhodjaeva M.[31], Hasan G. [32], Göleç A. [33], Maksudunov A.[34] can be included.

Analysis and results

Mr. Kunio Mikuri, Secretary-General of the WTO, stated, "The Industrial Revolution is now moving in the direction of a digital world based on cyberphysics, in addition to the use of electronics and information technology. [22]

In management theory, the term "digitization" is used in different senses.

In particular, according to T. Serix, digitization is the use of advanced technologies. [23]

In the analysis of the content of "digital customs services" P. Borovkov distinguishes three main terms:
- automation;
- digitization;
- Digital business transformation. [24]

According to A. Tarasov's research, the digital transformation of customs services means, first of all, new business processes, new rules, responsibilities and patterns for organizational structures.

According to him, the main process of digital transformation of customs services is strategic data management. [25]

Analysis of the materials of the various working bodies of the WTO has allowed us to reveal different meanings of the term "digital customs services". At least five appearances and interpretations of this phrase are now known:

(1) target,

(2) strategic approach,

(3) the method of organization of the customs service,

(4) information and communication technologies,

(5) technical engine,

(6) any automated or electronic activity.

Digital customs services are not a goal in themselves, but a tool, and the goal should not be to digitize existing bureaucratic processes, but to first analyze them in order to achieve the best results. [26]

Digital customs services can be shaped as a strategic approach to support customs and cross-border reform in the field of ICT, using the tools, instruments and guidelines of the WTO. [27]

Digital customs services are one way to organize customs in the digital age. [28]

Digital customs services are characterized by information and communication technologies.

Digital customs services are a technical tool to support broader political goals. [29]

Digital customs services are any automated or electronic activity that contributes to the efficiency, effectiveness and coordination of customs activities (for example, automated customs clearance systems, the "single window" concept, electronic information exchange, websites and smartphones to promote information and transparency). use).

In our opinion, the most obvious applications in the field of "digital customs" implemented by the customs authorities of some countries include:

1. E-processing - paperless environment;

2. 24/7 automated customs work and customized working hours;

3. E-payment of duties and taxes;

4. E-duty calculator;

5. mobile application services;

6. E-return of goods;

7. inspections and other agency inspections;

8. advance notice of cargo;

9. Electronic versions of CN 22 and CN 23;

10. customs declaration system;

11. Simplified registration procedure.

Today, the average time spent on customs clearance in Uzbekistan after the introduction of the basic elements of digital customs services:

Imported

In the red corridor - 3 hours 48 minutes;

In the yellow corridor - 2 hours 30 minutes;

In the green corridor - 1 hour 18 minutes.

In export:

In the red corridor - 1 hour 12 minutes;

In the yellow corridor - 48 minutes;

On the green corridor - 36 minutes.

Within the framework of the "Risk Management" system, a module for categorizing participants in foreign economic activity according to the level of honesty was introduced. As a result:

23% or 118,055 BYUs in the "green" corridor;

39.8% or 200,464 BYUs in the "Yellow" corridor;

37% or 183,992 BYUs were registered in the "red" corridor.

We believe that the analysis of the level of development of "digital customs services" in Uzbekistan on the basis of indicators developed by international organizations is an objective approach to the current situation.

In particular, the United Nations Global Study on Digital and Sustainable Trade facilitates 143 economies and 58 measures related to the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), as well as paperless trade and the United Nations Transboundary Trade Agreement (CPTA) in Asia and the Pacific. covers activities. The survey will be conducted jointly every two years with the increase in the number of all five UN regional commissions and global and regional partners.

In this study, we analyze the data collected.

Indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "digital customs" in 2015: Trade facilitation score 20.43%; Transparency: 53.33%; Formality: 12.5%; Institutional regulation and cooperation: 22.22%; Paperless sales: 22.22%; Cross-border paperless trade: 0%.

Indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "digital customs" in 2017: Trade facilitation score 24.73%; Transparency: 53.33%; Formality: 20.83%; Institutional regulation and cooperation: 22.22%; Paperless sales: 29.63%; Cross-border paperless trade: 0%.

Indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "digital customs" in 2019: Trade facilitation score of 62.37%; Transparency: 80%; Formality: 70.83%; Institutional regulation and cooperation: 33.33%; Paperless sales: 74.07%; Cross-border paperless trade: 33.33%.

Indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "digital customs" in 2021: Trade facilitation score of 62.37%; Transparency: 80%; Formality: 70.83%; Institutional regulation and cooperation: 33.33%; Paperless trading: 74.07%; Cross-border paperless trade: 33.33%.

After 143 economic assessments, we can see that the results of the 2021 survey in Uzbekistan on all 5 key indicators have significantly improved compared to 2017.

As a result of our research, it is necessary to pay attention to the following classification of issues related to the development of "digital customs" services in Uzbekistan:

first, problems with the organization of digital customs services;

secondly, topical issues of digital customs services in the field of information and communication technologies of customs authorities;

third, the problematic issues of the introduction of digital customs services;

fourth, key factors for digitization and appropriate opportunities for customs and other government agencies;

fifth, current issues in the development of digital customs services in the field of information management;

sixthly, we will consider the problems identified at the road, railway, airport border customs posts and in the process of control over international shipments.

Related to the organization of digital customs services problems (Figure 1):

1. • Conceptual apparatus
2. • Customs digitization
3. • Customs (customs administration) and digital customs
4. • Management mechanism, customs regulation
5. • Customs operations within the framework of digital customs (business processes)
6. • Risk management system and digital customs
7. • The subject structure of legal relations in the field of digital customs
8. • Tools used to support digital customs
9. • Technologies to help develop digital customs
10. • Single window and digital customs, their connection and interdependence
11. • Security supply chain and VIO
12. • Security supply chain and VIO
13. • Legal issues, capacity building and staffing issues

Figure 1. Problems with the organization of digital customs services

In the course of our research, we identified current issues of digital customs services in the field of information and communication technologies of customs authorities (Figure 2):

1. • Legal issues, capacity building and staffing issues
2. • Development of a "single window" mechanism
3. • automation of customs operations
4. • remote data processing at the border
5. • remote control
6. • technology compatibility
7. • use of mobile ICT applications
8. • use of laptops by border guards
9. • seals for tracking, use of tracking devices
10. • scanners
11. • unmanned aerial vehicles
12. • biometrics and facial recognition technology
13. • new technologies in the field of security-related customs administration

Figure 2. Current issues of "digital customs" services in the field of ICT

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In order to develop sound proposals for the development of digital customs services in Uzbekistan, we will analyze the practice of foreign countries.

Japan's Experience of Electronic Customs Declaration Gates (e-Gates). With the help of E-Gate, incoming passengers can submit the "Declaration of personal belongings and unaccompanied items" in electronic form, for example, while waiting for checked baggage. In this case, it is not necessary to submit the declaration on another paper. After receiving the checked baggage, passengers can simply pass through the Gate for customs clearance without stopping or waiting.

To focus on the following areas for the development of digital customs services in Uzbekistan today required (Figure 3):
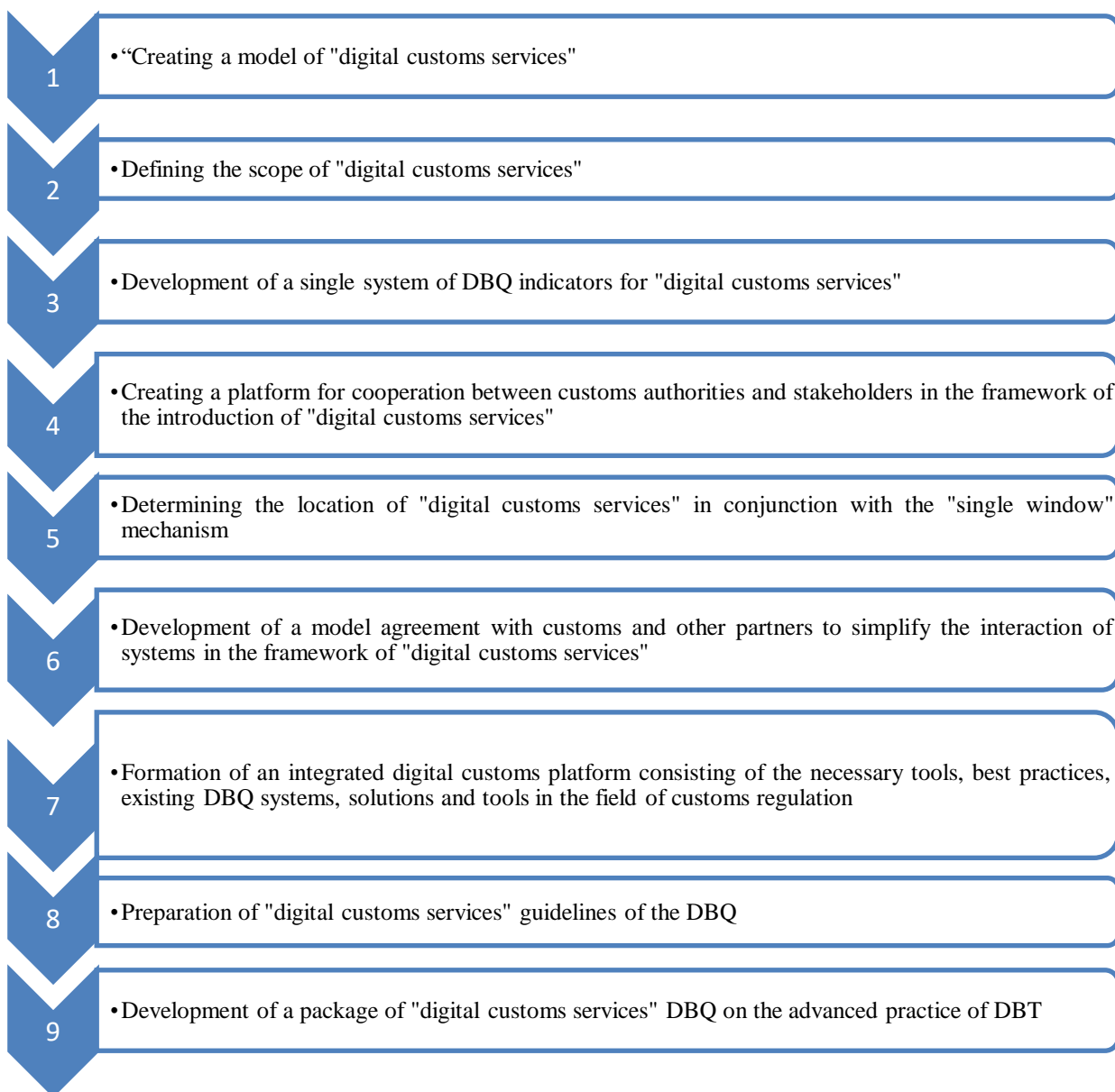
1 • "Creating a model of "digital customs services"

2 • Defining the scope of "digital customs services"

3 • Development of a single system of DBQ indicators for "digital customs services"

4 • Creating a platform for cooperation between customs authorities and stakeholders in the framework of the introduction of "digital customs services"

5 • Determining the location of "digital customs services" in conjunction with the "single window" mechanism

6 • Development of a model agreement with customs and other partners to simplify the interaction of systems in the framework of "digital customs services"

7 • Formation of an integrated digital customs platform consisting of the necessary tools, best practices, existing DBQ systems, solutions and tools in the field of customs regulation

8 • Preparation of "digital customs services" guidelines of the DBQ

9 • Development of a package of "digital customs services" DBQ on the advanced practice of DBT

Figure 3. Measures to create digital customs services of DBQ

The Royal Customs Administration of Malaysia has developed a new information system called uCustoms. This will ensure effective information exchange, simplified procedures and real collaboration between all agencies involved in the formalization process.

The Korean Customs Service has decided to develop an electronic system of customs clearance called UNI-PASS, which will computerize customs procedures and provide automation of the clearance process.

The innovative program "Hackathon" was tested by the Finnish Customs. When travelers begin their

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journey, the app comes down to work in an interactive state. Offers the use of a budget tracking device and provides information on customs restrictions. At the designated address, users can track their budgets and see the products they purchase, including the relevant taxes. If the budget limit is exceeded, the program will send an SMS to users. When returning home, the app advises users on the need to submit a customs declaration, for example, on return flights. Upon arrival, users will pay any fees and taxes that may be charged.

Dubai Customs went into a completely paperless business process in 2008. Today, the customs declaration is submitted electronically through the system "E-Mirsal 2".

The E-Mirsal 2 system allows you to complete declarations online in less than two minutes. It carries out other operations, including customs collection, risk management and interaction with government agencies, Mirsal also allows you to manage declarations and receive notifications on the movement of goods. Through the system, exchanges are made between enterprises participating in the supply chain, and customers using a digital certificate can notify in advance that the shipment has arrived in Dubai and provide all the information. There are also conveniences for departments - the system provides effective consistent monitoring and information exchange, and sales statistics are collected.

Conclusions

1. Digital customs services are not a goal in themselves, but a tool, and the goal should be to review them first to achieve the best results, not to digitize existing bureaucratic processes. Digitization of customs services should be considered as part of an "integrated customs" system.

2. In our opinion, the concept of digital customs as a system should be slightly different - in the context of administrative, legal, organizational, technological, technical, methodological aspects should form a global image and concept of digital customs itself.

3. The customs decision can be called digital if it is based on one of the following technological groups:

advanced analytics; artificial intelligence (e.g., computer vision, speech interface); robotization (robots and drones); mobile and locking devices (mobile solutions, locking technologies, such as electronic customs seals); integrated technology platforms (cloud technologies, electronic interaction and social networks, accelerated / quantum computing, blockchain).

4. As a result of our research, we propose the following:

Step 1: Create an IT guide for customs authorities on the concept of digital customs services.

Step 2: Introduce the experience of countries that have succeeded in digitizing customs services (for example, proposals made by Morocco).

Phase 3: We believe that the projects of the WTO related to the development of digital customs services through the prism of all instruments should be considered by all member states.

5. The topical issue of customs administration is the development of a methodology for assessing the effectiveness and performance of digital customs services.

6. In our opinion, it is necessary to involve higher education institutions (academic community) actively cooperating with the State Customs Service in the research of the digital customs service.

7. In order to address the above issues, it is necessary to intensify the activities of the research department of the Customs Institute of the Customs Union.

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