



Reforms Of Public Administration In The Field Of Customs In The Process Of Integration Into The World Community And Prospects For Their Improvement

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ABSTRACT

The article highlights the features of reforming customs administration, further improving the activities of customs authorities and increasing their efficiency. The author also put forward scientific and practical ideas for improving scientific and theoretical legislation, such as simplifying the regulation of foreign economic activity by tariff and non-tariff methods, organizing postgraduate education at the Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee.

KEYWORDS

A Custom, Foreign Economic Activity, The Activities Of Customs Authorities, The Features Of Reforming Customs Administration, Customs Authorities, Placement Of Goods Under Customs Regimes.

INTRODUCTION

The main task in the creation of customs authorities in different countries of the world was fiscal goals, that is, the collection of taxes and customs duties on the import and export of goods, as well as control over foreign economic activity. Later, other functions were transferred to the customs authorities. According to legal scholar David Widdowson,

the main task of customs authorities in developing and least developed countries is to collect revenues, since import duties make up the majority of government revenues [1]. The transition of our country to market relations, the growth of foreign trade relations, the growth of passenger traffic across customs borders, the growth of personal and national

security of citizens, the introduction of generally recognized modern technologies and the process of economic integration with the world. requires reforming the system in accordance with modern requirements

MAIN PART

In the Logistics Performance Index of the World Bank, Uzbekistan ranks 99th out of 160 countries with a score of 2.58 [2]. When compiling the rating, criteria such as the convenience created in the customs clearance mechanism, including the introduction of an electronic system, were taken into account. Deeper integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world economy, its membership in international economic and political organizations requires it to reform the foundations of foreign economic activity, which, in turn, requires a revision of customs policy. The regulatory and legal framework in the field of customs, harmonization of customs policy came to the fore on the agenda. In particular, important documents adopted by the state in the field of customs in 2018, new procedures and opportunities introduced are aimed at further liberalizing foreign economic activity, increasing the competitiveness of local export organizations.

In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 12, 2018 "On measures to radically improve the activities of the State Customs Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" played an important role.

According to the decree, from July 1, 2018, the permits issued by the customs authorities for the placement of goods under customs regimes, the change in the direction of movement of foreign carriers through the

territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan were revoked. It is stipulated that customs clearance of the same goods under a foreign trade agreement is carried out by filing periodic declarations [3].

Speaking about the conveniences and benefits created for entrepreneurs in the customs sphere, one cannot fail to mention the Presidential Decree of October 17, 2018 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of the export of vegetables and fruits." With this document, exported fruits and vegetables are no longer subject to customs inspection [4].

Also, special corridors have been introduced for goods and vehicles under customs control. In particular, from December 1, 2018, the "yellow" and "red" corridors will be launched, and from March 1, 2019 - the "green" and "blue" corridors. This system speeds up the execution of customs operations when moving goods across the customs border. It also plays an important role in identifying, predicting and preventing violations of customs legislation

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 5, 2020 "On reforming customs administration and improving the activities of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has become an important historical document serving to create favorable conditions for doing business.

Reforming customs administration, further improving and increasing the efficiency of customs authorities, the formation of a "digital customs", which is a logical continuation and development of "paperless and electronic customs", as well as accelerating the implementation of international norms and

standards in the field of customs, is one of the main objectives of the decree.

This resolution approved the Concept for the Development and Improvement of Customs Activities for 2020-2023 and the "Road Map" for the implementation of the concept. Specific tasks have been set, such as the introduction of the customs information system "Single Window", reducing the time for customs declaration of goods from 3 days to 1 day depending on the level of risk, the integration of railway transport organizations into the information systems of customs authorities.

The decree also provides for further improvement of the regulatory framework in the field of customs, including accession to the Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.

Simplification of regulation of foreign economic activity by tariff and notarial methods, creation of a system of postgraduate education (doctoral studies and research institutes) at the Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee; Accreditation of the Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee in accordance with the professional standards of the program of the World Customs Organization "PICARD" (Cooperation in the field of customs academic research and development); It is planned to introduce the practice of organizing paid training courses on customs issues for participants in foreign economic activity at the Customs Institute of the State Customs Committee, to attract foreign specialists to the educational process. The decree pays special attention to the training of highly qualified scientific, scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel for the customs authorities [5].

PROPOSALS

The issue of improving customs legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan, and in particular the activities of customs authorities, is one of the areas that have not been fully studied. By studying it, we will be able to further increase the economic potential of our country in the future. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to make the following proposals:

1. Taking into account the fact that the customs law of the Republic of Uzbekistan is still under development, the use of information and communication technologies in customs law is limited due to the fact that Uzbek scientists and researchers have not developed theoretical literature in this area, despite the fact that widespread use of information technology in customs, theoretical foundations (textbooks, manuals, kits and other auxiliary materials) should be created.
2. It is necessary to constantly improve the regulatory framework by concluding agreements on the exchange of information with the customs services of foreign countries for analytical work and post-customs checks of mutual import and export operations.
3. We propose to include the following definition in the Customs Code that fully discloses the essence of customs information systems: Customs information systems - a system in which the customs authorities automate such functions as input, storage, processing, verification, analysis, logical control of information in the relevant areas of customs activities. Normative legal acts aimed at regulating customs information systems It is

advisable to take into account the classification of customs information systems.

4. In accordance with the current legislation, the Chairman of the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the joint powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the legal regulation of customs, currency and credit issues. This means that the Oliy Majlis, as the highest representative body, has the authority to regulate these areas. In particular, the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the authorized body for monetary and credit issues, is appointed and dismissed by the Senate on the proposal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Thus, on the proposal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the exclusive powers of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, provided for in Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, we propose to add powers to appoint and dismiss the Chairman of the Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that further improvement of the regulatory framework in the field of customs, ensuring transparency and efficiency of the customs authorities

through the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the customs sector, simplification of tariff and notarial regulation, foreign economic activity, etc. will bring reforms in the system to a new level and will serve the well-being of our people.

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