

## THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMS

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the legal issues of using digital methods and technologies in the customs sphere, their importance in the activities of customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity, the importance of control, its implementation, the experience of foreign countries in the role of information and communication technologies in the activities of customs authorities and participants in foreign economic activity, the role of ICT in customs, their implementation, protection of the rights of participants in foreign economic activity, the experience of foreign countries.

**KEYWORDS:** customs authorities, customs control, subjects of foreign economic activity, information and communication technologies, digital customs, remote payment of customs payments, digital customs, personal account of a participant in foreign economic activity; electronic customs.

### INTRODUCTION

Today it is difficult to imagine an area that has not included information technology. What should not be perceived in the industry with ease, transparency and speed is becoming an important factor in updating modern information technologies.

In fact, in the modern process of globalization, neither the economic nor the social sector will develop without modern information technologies.

It is known that the role of the customs service in the development of the national economy cannot be overestimated. The use of information technologies and information systems in the

activities of customs authorities makes it possible to solve many problems related to the effective implementation of customs administration.

In this regard, the President of our country has carried out a number of works to ensure transparency and efficiency of customs authorities through the reform of customs administration, the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the field of customs within the digital economy, the formation of a "digital customs", which is a logical continuation

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In 2020-2023, the concept of reforming customs administration and improving the efficiency of the state customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a roadmap for the implementation of this concept, was approved.

Particular importance is attached to the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies in all spheres in order to ensure economic security and stability, social well-being, and further improve the standard of living of the population of our country. In particular, a number of decisions and decrees were adopted.

In accordance with the requirements of these decisions, customs authorities receive documents and certificates having the characteristics of issuing permits from business entities engaged in export-import operations through the customs information system "Single Window" ("Single Window" BAT).

Border, customs, sanitary-quarantine, phytosanitary and veterinary control procedures for drivers, goods and vehicles are carried out by state control bodies on the basis of the Customs Information System "Single Window". As a result of electronic data exchange, drivers primarily save time.

It should be said that it is established that legal entities apply for the use of public services only through Public Service Centers or through a single interactive portal of public services.

"The strategy of digital Uzbekistan-2030 plays an important role in the formation of "digital customs", the logical continuation and development of "paperless and electronic customs".

After all, as the President noted, "it is important to actively involve advanced technologies and information and communication systems in the entire sphere in order to increase the gross domestic product of our country more than twice compared to 2030."

As a logical continuation of the above words, 2020 in our country was named the year of development of science and education and the digital economy.

Thanks to the introduction of modern and advanced information and communication technologies in the field of customs within the digital economy, the human factor is reduced, ensuring transparency and efficiency of customs authorities. In addition, time and financial costs will be reduced when processing goods and vehicles imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by road, rail and air transport.

Thanks to information and communication technologies, it was possible to quickly and efficiently carry out customs control of export and import goods. In particular, this makes it possible to identify cases of illegal trafficking of goods and material values imported and exported across the customs border.

Digital customs is a customs system formed on the basis of innovative digital technologies used in the customs sphere for the rapid and safe collection of customs duties, control over the turnover of goods, postal and money transfers by individuals and illegal trafficking.

Through a personal taxi installed in the system:

Creates an opportunity for TIF participants to receive real-time information related to the registration of all customs regimes across the customs border;

Reduction of direct communication of TIF participants with customs officers;

This system provides an opportunity to remotely receive relevant information in electronic form and submit it to customs authorities.

Today, in order to simplify and facilitate customs administration, important steps have been taken to further improve customs administration and simplify customs procedures only in 2020.

Within the framework of the "digital customs" principle, information systems in the customs authorities were supplied to 63 units, and interactive services were provided to 30 units.

The Customs information System "single window", which was introduced at border customs posts last year, currently has an electronic procedure for issuing 21 permits from 6 authorities. As a result, more than 29 thousand participants in foreign economic activity were registered, more than 500 thousand permits were issued to them.

Thanks to the risk management system, 82.9% of exports and 62.4% of imports were processed in a simplified manner. The number of examinations decreased by 1.7 times, and their effectiveness increased by 2 times. The time spent was reduced by 4.5 times when exporting and by 2 times when importing.

If earlier it took 2-3 hours to process customs cargo declarations, then as a result of automation, the process is carried out in 5 minutes.

Recently, the customs authorities have implemented comprehensive measures to introduce new automated information systems, including the "risk management system", "automatic registration of customs cargo declarations and the taqsimlash system", "customs value control system" and others. In addition, work continues on equipping border posts with modern large-scale scanning equipment.

It was pointed out that it is necessary to take the necessary measures to ensure cybersecurity and information security in electronic data exchange, to increase the level of protection of information and communication resources of customs authorities.

The structure of the customs information system refers to the enterprise that processes and outputs data. As in any production process in the Customs Information System, there is a technology for converting the source data into the resulting data.

The person receiving the customs data will evaluate them by reviewing and using this information to solve any problem. When evaluating information, its various aspects can be distinguished.

### CONCLUSION

According to legal scholars, in the field of customs informatization involves the use of necessary technical means (technical means of customs control); information systems (for example, the

resource "personal account of a participant in foreign economic activity"); information technologies (for example, remote payment of customs duties).

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