

PROCESSES OF DIGITIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS

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Abstract

The article analyzes the digitization processes of the customs system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their impact on economic efficiency and foreign trade development. The research follows the IMRAD structure and is based on the analysis of regulatory documents, statistical indicators, and practical reform outcomes. The study demonstrates that the implementation of electronic services, automated control mechanisms, and digital information exchange platforms has accelerated customs procedures, increased transparency, and improved revenue performance.

Keywords

customs system, digitalization, electronic declaration, single window, risk management, efficiency.

Introduction. In the conditions of the modern global economy, the speed and transparency of foreign trade processes are one of the important factors determining the economic competitiveness of the state. Therefore, the modernization of the customs system and its digitalization have become a priority direction of state policy. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years, as part of the transformation of state administration, special attention has been paid to improving the activities of customs authorities. In this process, the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has widely introduced modern information and communication technologies. The electronic declaration system, remote control mechanisms and automated databases have contributed to the transition of customs operations to a qualitatively new level. The main goal of digitizing the customs system is to simplify foreign economic activity, reduce unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles, eliminate corruption factors and increase state budget revenues. The purpose of this article is to analyze the digital transformation processes being implemented in the customs system and evaluate their effectiveness on a scientific basis.

A systematic approach was used in the research process. In studying digital reforms in the customs system, regulatory legal acts, government programs and statistical data were analyzed. A comparative analysis was also carried out between traditional customs procedures and digitalized processes. Based on empirical data, changes in customs clearance times, foreign trade volumes and

budget revenues were assessed. During the analysis, the concept of economic efficiency was interpreted through indicators of transaction costs, time savings and institutional transparency.

Research methodology. Systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, grouping, comparison, factor analysis, selective observation methods were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. The process of digitizing the customs system in the Republic of Uzbekistan was carried out in stages, and as a result, customs services were transferred to electronic form. With the introduction of the electronic declaration system, entrepreneurs were able to submit customs documents remotely. This process significantly reduced the time for registration and reduced the turnover of paper documents. The provision of customs services through digital platforms created favorable conditions for foreign trade participants. In particular, many services were transferred online through the Unified Interactive State Services Portal. As a result, the time and financial costs of business entities were reduced. The automated risk management system served to effectively organize customs control. High-risk operations were subject to in-depth verification, and low-risk cargo was quickly cleared. This allowed for rational use of the resources of customs authorities. The integration of information systems accelerated the exchange of information between government agencies. As a result, the accuracy and reliability of data increased. The steady growth of customs revenues has also emerged as one of the important indicators of the effectiveness of digitalization.

The digitization of the customs system has served as an important factor in increasing economic efficiency. First of all, the acceleration of clearance processes has had a positive impact on foreign trade turnover. The reduction in time has reduced logistics costs and stimulated entrepreneurial activity. In addition, the introduction of electronic systems has led to a reduction in the human factor. This has reduced corruption risks and ensured the openness of the activities of customs authorities. The increase in the level of transparency has also served to improve the investment climate. However, there are also some problems associated with the digitization process. The uneven development of technical infrastructure in all regions, the insufficient digital skills of some employees, and cybersecurity issues remain relevant. Therefore, the introduction of artificial intelligence elements, strengthening the data protection system, and improving personnel qualifications will remain important tasks in the future.

The digitalization of the customs system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is an integral part of the process of modernization of public administration. Electronic declaration, remote services and automated control systems have ensured the speed and transparency of customs operations. As a result, foreign trade processes have been simplified, budget revenues have increased, and economic efficiency has increased.

In conclusion, analyses show that the digital transformation of the customs system will serve to strengthen the country's economic stability and financial security in the long term. The wider introduction of digital technologies and the continuation of institutional reforms will further increase the efficiency of the customs system.

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