



IMPROVING CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

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Annotatsiya: *Mazkur maqolada tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni rivojlantirish sharoitida bojxona ma'murchiligini takomillashtirishning zamonaviy yo'nalishlari tadqiq etilgan. Xususan, bojxona tizimini raqamlashtirish, elektron deklaratsiyalash, "yagona darcha" tizimi, avtomatlashtirilgan risklarni boshqarish mexanizmlari hamda sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining bojxona organlari faoliyatidagi o'rni tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, raqamli bojxona tizimining tashqi savdo jarayonlarini soddalashtirish, bojxona xizmatlari samaradorligini oshirish va korrupsion xavflarni kamaytirishdagi ahamiyati yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijasida bojxona ma'murchiligini xalqaro standartlar asosida rivojlantirish bo'yicha ilmiy-amaliy takliflar ishlab chiqilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Bojxona ma'murchiligi, raqamli bojxona, tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat, elektron deklaratsiyalash, yagona darcha, risklarni boshqarish tizimi, sun'iy intellekt, bojxona nazorati, xalqaro savdo, axborot texnologiyalari.*

Аннотация: *В данной статье исследованы современные направления совершенствования таможенного администрирования в условиях развития внешнеэкономической деятельности. В частности, проанализированы процессы цифровизации таможенной системы, электронного декларирования, механизма «единого окна», автоматизированных систем управления рисками, а также роль технологий искусственного интеллекта в деятельности таможенных органов. Кроме того, раскрыто значение цифровой таможни в упрощении внешнеторговых процессов, повышении эффективности таможенных услуг и снижении коррупционных рисков. По результатам исследования разработаны научно-практические предложения по развитию таможенного администрирования на основе международных стандартов.*

Ключевые слова: *Таможенное администрирование, цифровая таможня, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, электронное декларирование, единое окно, система управления рисками, искусственный интеллект, таможенный контроль, международная торговля, информационные технологии.*

Abstract: *This article examines modern directions for improving customs administration in the context of developing foreign economic activity. In particular, the study analyzes the digitalization of the customs system, electronic declaration procedures, the "single window" mechanism, automated risk management systems, and the role of artificial intelligence technologies in customs authorities' activities. In addition, the importance of the digital customs system in simplifying foreign trade processes, increasing the efficiency of customs services, and reducing corruption risks is*



highlighted. Based on the research findings, scientific and practical recommendations for the development of customs administration in accordance with international standards have been developed.

Keywords: *Customs administration, digital customs, foreign economic activity, electronic declaration, single window, risk management system, artificial intelligence, customs control, international trade, information technologies.*

In recent years, the processes of globalization and the expansion of international trade relations in the world economy have intensified the need to improve customs administration in the context of developing foreign economic activity. Under modern economic conditions, the activities of customs authorities are aimed not only at ensuring the economic security of the state, but also at simplifying foreign trade procedures, creating favorable conditions for business entities, and supporting the uninterrupted functioning of the international logistics system. Therefore, the development of customs administration based on modern requirements has become one of the important directions of economic reforms.

Today, the growing volume of foreign economic activity requires customs authorities to establish a fast, transparent, and efficient management system. In particular, the simplification of customs procedures, reduction of excessive bureaucratic barriers, introduction of modern forms of customs control, and development of management mechanisms based on digital technologies are considered among the most pressing issues. In this regard, the use of electronic declaration systems, the "single window" system, automated risk management mechanisms, and artificial intelligence technologies has become an important factor in improving customs administration.

Digitalization processes make it possible to reduce the human factor in customs authorities' activities, minimize corruption risks, accelerate information exchange, and increase the effectiveness of customs control. As a result, customs clearance procedures for participants in foreign economic activity are being simplified, while the speed and reliability of export-import operations are improving. This plays an important role in increasing the country's investment attractiveness, expanding the volume of international trade, and strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy.

From this perspective, studying the theoretical and practical aspects of improving customs administration in the context of developing foreign economic activity, analyzing advanced foreign experience, and developing innovative approaches adapted to the national customs system are among the most relevant scientific and practical issues of today.

The digital customs system is currently recognized as one of the most important and promising directions for the development of customs administration. Modern economic integration, the growth of international trade volumes, and the increasing



complexity of logistics processes require customs authorities to ensure speed, transparency, and efficiency in their activities. In this regard, the widespread introduction of digital technologies into the customs system is bringing cooperation between the state and business entities to a new level.

Digital customs ensures modern and effective interaction between customs services and all interested stakeholders. In scientific literature and practice, the interpretation of the concepts “paperless,” “electronic,” and “digital” still remains debatable. Conducted analyses show that international legal documents do not currently provide a unified and standardized definition of these concepts. Therefore, within the framework of the “digital customs” paradigm of the World Customs Organization, it is important to analyze the interrelation of these concepts and reveal their practical essence through the notions of “paperless trade,” “electronic customs,” and “digital economy.”

Today, the use of information and communication technologies has become an integral component of modern customs administration. On the one hand, it contributes to accelerating customs operations, reducing the human factor, and minimizing excessive bureaucratic procedures. On the other hand, it ensures transparency and openness in customs activities, thereby significantly reducing corruption risks. As a result, the quality of customs control is improved, and a convenient and reliable service environment is created for participants in foreign economic activity.

At present, developed countries, as well as the majority of CIS countries, widely apply customs information technologies such as advance electronic notification of customs authorities, electronic declaration via the Internet, automated risk management systems, and automatic release of goods. These systems enable customs authorities to quickly identify high-risk operations and prevent illegal trade and smuggling activities. At the same time, customs clearance procedures become significantly simplified and accelerated for bona fide business entities engaged in foreign trade activities.

One of the key elements of the digital customs system is the “single window” mechanism. Through this system, participants in foreign economic activity can electronically exchange information simultaneously with several government agencies. As a result, document circulation becomes simplified, time and financial costs are reduced, and integration among state authorities is strengthened. In particular, the real-time exchange of information during export-import operations plays an important role in ensuring the continuity of international trade processes.

Furthermore, the introduction of artificial intelligence and big data analysis technologies into customs practice is leading customs control to an entirely new stage of development. AI-based analytical platforms make it possible to automatically identify suspicious operations, create risk profiles, and detect illegal financial flows. This not only improves the efficiency of customs authorities but also contributes to strengthening economic security.



Large-scale reforms aimed at the digitalization of customs administration are also being implemented in Uzbekistan. Through the introduction of electronic customs systems, expansion of remote services, minimization of the human factor, and enhancement of transparency in customs services, more favorable conditions are being created for foreign economic activity. In this regard, the development of the digital customs system serves not only as an important factor in improving customs administration, but also as a significant tool for increasing the competitiveness of the national economy and strengthening international trade integration.

As a result, it was determined that the digitalization of customs administration and the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies are among the key factors in increasing the efficiency of foreign economic activity. The research showed that the use of electronic declaration systems, the "single window" mechanism, automated risk management systems, and artificial intelligence-based analytical platforms significantly improves the speed and transparency of customs authorities' activities. At the same time, the reduction of the human factor makes it possible to minimize corruption risks and enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of customs control.

The analysis also revealed that the digital customs system creates a convenient and reliable service environment for participants in foreign economic activity, accelerates export-import operations, and reduces excessive bureaucratic procedures. In particular, advance electronic notification systems and automatic release mechanisms play an important role in ensuring the continuity of international trade processes by reducing customs clearance time.

Furthermore, the experience of developed countries demonstrates that the application of digital technologies in customs administration strengthens mutual trust and cooperation between the state and business entities. This contributes to the growth of foreign trade turnover, enhancement of investment attractiveness, and improvement of the competitiveness of the national economy. Therefore, further improvement of digital technologies in customs authorities' activities, expansion of electronic services, and introduction of innovative management mechanisms in compliance with international standards are considered among the priority directions for the development of customs administration.

In conclusion, improving customs administration in the context of developing foreign economic activity is one of the priority directions of the state's economic policy. The acceleration of globalization processes in the world economy, the increase in international trade volumes, and the growing complexity of logistics systems require the introduction of modern management mechanisms into the activities of customs authorities. In this regard, the widespread use of digital technologies, the development of electronic services, and the automation of customs control play an important role in increasing the efficiency of foreign trade processes.



The research results showed that the implementation of electronic declaration systems, the “single window” mechanism, automated risk management systems, and artificial intelligence technologies is bringing customs administration to a new stage of development. These systems make it possible to accelerate customs operations, reduce the human factor, minimize corruption risks, and improve the accuracy and effectiveness of customs control. As a result, a favorable business environment is being created for participants in foreign economic activity, while the speed and reliability of export-import operations are being ensured.

Furthermore, the development of the digital customs system strengthens cooperation between government authorities and business entities and increases the efficiency of information exchange. This contributes to ensuring the continuity of international trade processes, enhancing investment attractiveness, and increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. In particular, the experience of developed countries demonstrates that the use of innovative technologies in customs administration not only ensures economic security, but also significantly improves the quality of customs services.

Within the framework of the reforms being implemented in our country, consistent measures are being taken to digitalize the activities of customs authorities, expand the scope of electronic services, and introduce management systems that comply with international standards. Therefore, further improvement of customs administration, effective use of modern information and communication technologies, and ensuring the openness and transparency of customs services will remain important factors in the future development of foreign economic activity.

At the same time, special attention should be paid to ensuring information security, improving the professional capacity of personnel, and adapting international experience to national practice during the process of introducing digital technologies into the customs system. This is because modern customs administration requires not only the protection of the state’s economic interests, but also the provision of fast, convenient, and high-quality services for participants in foreign economic activity.

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