



Customs Cooperation Committee

Regional Workshop on Risk Management and Post-Entry Audit
в Региональном семинаре Комитета по таможенному сотрудничеству
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Presentation

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Dear ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, let me thank the Asian Bank of Reconstruction and the Main Office of Customs Committee of the Chinese People's Republic for organization of the given symposium, for providing coordination and support to activity of Customs Cooperation Committee and express confidence, that today's symposium, information and operational experience exchange will serve for the further development of regional cooperation of customs authorities, implementation of the measures intended within General Plan of Actions.

Supporting an idea of modernization and cooperation of customs bodies as one of priority spheres of assistance of trade relations we believe, that the Customs Cooperation Committee will becomes an effective mechanism of facilitating our regional cooperation and it will effectively determine strategic directions of development, will promote development of proffers on national priorities and needs.

The consecutive deepening of economic reforms in our region, liberalization of foreign trade activities demands creation of even more enabling/favorable legislative frameworks/conditions meeting to world norms, guarantees and economic stimulus for

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wide attraction of foreign investments. On a background of changes occurring in world trade, the customs bodies are assigned a difficult complex of tasks which deciding is possible through introduction of high technologies on the basis of close regional and multilateral cooperation.

The republic of Uzbekistan actively negotiates for accession into World Trade Organization (WTO/GATT), the republic has also concluded with the European Community the "Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation " by which the country has taken up obligations on adaptation of the national legislation with European one. This circumstance assumes realization of some actions for putting in conformity of the national legislation with the WTO/GATT conditions.

Stage by stage the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out some work on rapprochement of the local legislative base with the standard international norms and rules, harmonization of the national legislation with the basic international principles and the requirements concerning customs procedures.

The Customs Convention on International Transportation of Cargoes with application of book M/II, the Customs Convention on International Transportation of Cargoes, the Convention on traffic signs and signal, the Convention on traffic are ratified.

The spadework on joining of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the nearest future to 17 conventions and agreements on various issues of arrangements of international transportations is being conducted.

In view of positions of the updated Kyoto Convention on simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, there is actively carried out some scope of work on development of a new edition of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan which in addition includes such important sections and chapters, as "Special Customs Procedures" , "Risk Management", " International Mail Items\Correspondence", " Internal Customs Transit ", "Currency Control", " Protection of the rights to intellectual property by customs bodies", " Customs Statistics ", " Information Systems and Information Technologies " etc.

At development of a bill in view of practice of application of acting Customs Code and the experience that has been saved up by international community in the field of international trade and the customs law, there are taken into account such main principles, as giving to the document as far as possible a character of direct action and effective assistance to development of trade, entrepreneurship through simplification and harmonization of customs procedures, and also preference to the international cooperation.

One of the pressing questions for today is information interaction.

As it is known, in 1995 the first-ever standard on risks management was accepted by customs service of Australia and New Zealand. Then standards of USA, Canada, countries of Europe have followed.

Certainly, it is impossible to say, that risks (and not only) appeared in 1995 - they were always present at work of customs services. Development of telecommunications, prompt growth of global information resources and other processes has defined a new, information approach to risk minimization.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan for execution of the signed bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements between customs services of the countries, there is carried out the exchange of the accepted normative acts; exchange of electronic databases, exchange of the information on struggle against smuggling of drugs; about the citizens detained for illegal circulation of drugs, methods of concealment and other questions in customs business of our states. Since 1995 in the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is conducted a computer accounting of all revealed facts of smuggling and infringements of the customs legislation, there effectively operates a Single Electronic Information System of the foreign trade operations with the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of External Economic Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, commercial banks.

The State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a view of complex automation of activity of customs bodies at all levels develops a Uniform Automated Information System (UAIS) which represents a 3 layer\tier system and includes a centralized database in the Central Office on powerful servers; databases at level of State Custom Committee which through a network data transmission are connected to the centralized database; the customs post connected to a server of database State Custom Committee through a network of data transmission. In the State Customs Committee there is also planned setting up of a controller center.

Because of complexity and scale it is planned to introduce UAIS by some stages, the advanced EAIS system will contain more than 200 complexes of programs (subsystems).

EAIS System is projected as open and developed system, it is intended to develop with the help of standard software to use all standard means of data exchange. Therefore it will be without any completions and modernizations be integrated into information systems of the concerned ministries and departments with observance of all necessary requirements on safety and protection of the data.

As is known, creation of laboratories of information examinations\expertise is a key part in all standards on customs risks management.

For these purposes employees of info-analytical services, or as they are accepted for naming, information experts specify the custom duties and legislative acts of the world countries, determine a level of the foreign trade prices for goods and services, analyze a price situation in external and internal markets, carry out monitoring on the questions of customs and foreign trade activities, carry out marketing researches of various sectors of the market, research of histories of the companies which cause ambiguous interest, study characteristics of the goods and services, search and researches in the field of trade marks and other problems(tasks) arising in the process of the work of officers of the customs house.

It will be useful for us to familiarize with an operational experience of our colleagues in the given direction of activity, what information resources they use, how information exchange between governmental bodies inside the country and with the foreign states is made.

Thanks for attention.