

CCC Priority Areas

***Updated Report by the SCC
of the Republic of Uzbekistan
September 19-21, 2011, Baku, Azerbaijan***

Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures and Documentation

- The new version of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been finalized and submitted to the Government for consideration.
- The draft Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been unified with the revised Kyoto Convention, 1999 (International Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures), the EU Customs Code and customs codes of the CIS member states.
- Some articles of the Customs Code have been improved on transit transport and the carriers' responsibility for goods, application of customs regimes, ensuring proper classification of goods in under the CNEEA, clear criteria to determine the customs value of goods, the deadlines and the procedure for customs clearance and declaration, legitimacy of post-entry audit, etc.

Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures and Documentation

- Economic management norms are prevailing in the new version of the Customs Code. The norms regulating the relationship of administrative and criminal laws have been excluded from the draft code, and now it contains only the norms related to customs procedures and formalities.
- The new version of the Customs Code contained a whole section on protection of intellectual property rights by customs authorities. The draft envisages to apply the WTO rules to the national legislation to ensure a mechanism for protection of intellectual property rights. The new versions of the CC also envisages a risk management system to be integrated into operations of customs authorities.
- The new versions of the Customs Code provides for customs regulation by creating maximum favorable conditions to expand the private sector participation in external economic activities of the country. Customs procedures and formalities are transparent and simple, and the rights and responsibilities of customs authorities and traders have been clearly specified.

Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures and Documentation

- According to a Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PP-1604 dated 25.08.2011), since October 1, 2011, Single Window procedures will be introduced in the republic on a pilot basis for export procedures, which will ensure timely customs clearance, declaration, certification, sanitary and epidemiological supervision and activities of other agencies engaged in the customs clearance process.
- The SCC of the Republic of Uzbekistan is preparing a draft resolution of the Government on introducing the risk management system in operations of customs authorities of the republic.
- New fee rates have been introduced for customs clearance paid for export of goods, which are expected to be 2 times lower as compared to the current ones.

ICT Introduction and Data Exchange Modernization

- To ensure effective control over the movement of goods, other customs clearance process by using IT, the Concept of the SCC IT Policy has been approved, which specifies the key areas and phases of work for ICT introduction and data exchange modernization.
- Starting from 2006, the SCC of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed and introduced a number of automated information systems ensuring collection, processing, accumulation, analysis, storage and transfer of data in the real time mode from the customs post to the territorial customs department to the SCC and back.

ICT Introduction and Data Exchange Modernization

- These systems cover practically all major functions and operations areas of the customs authorities of the republic:
- Monitoring of delivery of goods by road and railway transport;
- Monitoring and record-keeping on storage of goods at bonded warehouses;
- Submission of e-declarations to customs authorities by using Internet;
- Monitoring of the customs value of goods and making customs payments;
- Monitoring of declaration of goods under different customs regime and processing of data contained in cargo customs declaration;
- Maintaining records and monitoring of execution of export-import contracts under the Unified Electronic Information System for external trade operations of ministries and agencies;

ICT Introduction and Data Exchange Modernization

- All systems have been developed in line with the requirements to information security and protection from unauthorized access, as well as their further integration as sub-systems into the Unified Automated Information System of the SCC.
- E-Declaration information system has been developed with submission of declarations to customs authorities via Internet, which enables to use Web-technologies for reliable declaration of goods and to reduce the impact of "the human factor".
- The following subsystems have been developed: Records on Customs Offences, Laboratory Examination of Goods. As currently the customs authorities are also responsible for immigration control, the automated information system "T-6" has been developed to ensure control and record-keeping on individuals and citizens, as well as their cargo crossing the customs border.

ICT Introduction and Data Exchange Modernization

- The automated information system "Code of Goods" is under development, which is assigned to identify the codes for imported and exported goods for proper assessment of customs payments.
- The work is underway to introduce the system of factor analysis and monitoring of the dynamics of customs payments received by the budget; there is no such a system in any CIS country. The integration of the mentioned subsystems into the Unified Automated Information System will enable to tighten the control over customs clearance of goods.
- A lot of attention is focused on application of intrusive and examination equipment at border crossing points.

Joint Customs Control

- The SCC takes an active part in the pilot project – CAREC Corridor Performance Measurement and Monitoring.
- An agreement was signed under the CAREC between the Governments of the RoU and Kazakhstan on international road transport (March 20, 2006). The agreement envisages a significant reduction of non-physical barriers for international road transport across the territories of both countries, such as the reduction of fee rates and their types, abolishing the system of entry permits.
- An option has been envisaged to integrate the UAIS with similar systems of CIS customs services and those of other foreign countries, as related to exchange of information on the movement of goods and transportation means, as required by the WTO Security and International Trade Facilitation Frameworks.

Risk Management and Post-Entry Audit

- Up-to-date customs practices are being introduced to operations of the republic's customs authorities, such as risk management, post-entry audit and "single window". The Customs Code reform to bring it in line with the Kyoto Convention envisages harmonization of customs procedures.
- The Concept for introduction of the risk management system in customs bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been approved.
- Actions are being taken to introduce trade security and facilitation framework standards developed by the WTO.

Regional Transit

- An advanced transit cargo inspection model and an automated transit transport monitoring system are to be put in place. They will enable to introduce a system of e-declaration, advance e-notifications on cargo flows, etc.
- Plans for further development of the UAIS include the establishment of the following subsystems for:
 - Satellite tracing of transit cargo from the moment when a vehicle crosses the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan until it leaves the country;
 - Identification and automatic registration of vehicles' plate numbers when they cross the customs border;
 - Identification of wanted citizens at the moment they cross the customs border.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

