

OPTIMISATION OF CUSTOMS CONTROL BASED ON RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Lutpillayev Shukurullo Kudratillayevich

Customs Institute, Senior Lecturer of the Faculty of Retraining and Professional Development.

In contemporary conditions, customs services fulfil pivotal tasks, such as the regulation of international trade processes, the assurance of economic security and the prevention of illegal activities. Concurrently, the expansion of global trade and the escalating intricacy of cross-border operations necessitate novel methodologies for the effective organization of customs control. The implementation of a Risk Management System (RMS) has emerged as a contemporary instrument utilised by Customs authorities, enabling the effective allocation of resources, the acceleration of control processes, and the identification of high-risk operations.

The fundamental principles of a risk management system are outlined below. Risk management is a systematic approach to customs activities aimed at identifying, analyzing and taking targeted action against potential threats.

In accordance with World Customs Organization (WCO) standards, the Risk Management System (RMS) encompasses the following steps:

- *Risk identification*: the process of identifying potential violations and risky transactions;
- *Risk assessment*: the analysis of data to determine the level of risk;
- *Application of measures*: the conducting of inspections and monitoring to target high-risk transactions.

The principal advantage of the aforementioned risk management system is that it enables a shift in the approach of Customs control from one of “check everything” to a targeted “spot check” strategy. This transition has the potential to reduce the time and resources expended on border control procedures, thereby enhancing operational efficiency [1].

The necessity to optimize Customs controls The traditional methods of Customs control are based on the full inspection of each consignment or transaction.

However, in today's environment, this approach presents a number of challenges:

- It can result in a slowdown of processes and delays in international trade.
- It can lead to an overloading of customs officers and technical resources.
- It can result in an excessive focus on low-risk transactions.

In contrast, the Risk Management System (RMS) employs a risk-based approach to optimize Customs control by creating risk profiles. For instance, through the

utilization of automated analysis systems, data pertaining to the origin, sender and consignee of a given transaction is analyzed, with high-risk transactions then being screened separately.

The practical benefits of risk management systems (RMS) in optimizing customs control. A risk management system offers the following opportunities for optimizing customs control:

- The potential for significant time savings is a key benefit. Low-risk transactions are processed automatically, which has the potential to accelerate overall processes by 30-40 per cent.
- *Efficient use of resources*: The allocation of customs personnel is optimized, with staff members able to focus exclusively on high-risk areas.
- *Increased detection of irregularities*: Risk analysis has been shown to increase the detection of smuggling and other illicit activities.

Enhanced international cooperation: Adherence to global standards facilitates the exchange of information with international partners.

For instance, following the implementation of an RMS in South Korea, the average clearance time was reduced from 24 hours to 6 hours, while the detection of violations increased by 15 per cent [2].

The following section outlines the challenges associated with the implementation of RMS in the context of customs control, and potential solutions to these challenges.

- *Technological infrastructure*: The implementation of automated analytical systems and databases necessitates considerable financial investment.
- *Lack of skills*: The absence of personnel with the necessary expertise in risk analysis can impede the efficacy of the system.
- *Insufficient data*: The generation of risk profiles necessitates an extensive and reliable database.

The following measures can be taken to address these challenges:

- The integration and introduction of modern information technology;
- The training of staff based on international experience;
- The expansion of cooperation with other countries on data exchange.

In the case of Uzbekistan, the introduction of an RMS can be implemented as part of the Customs digitalization programme. The implementation of such a system would not only serve to optimize internal processes, but would also enhance the country's global trade reputation.

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from this study indicates that risk management constitutes a significant instrument in the optimization of customs controls. It has been demonstrated that its implementation can result in the conservation of resources, the

acceleration of processes, and the enhancement of the detection of violations. However, it is imperative to recognise that the successful implementation of RMS is contingent upon the development of technological capabilities, the provision of comprehensive staff training, and the enhancement of international cooperation. For countries such as Uzbekistan, the implementation of such a system is of strategic importance in order to adapt the customs service to modern requirements and support economic development. The future direction of risk management will be further improved by the use of innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analysis.

References.

1. Risk management guidelines published by the World Customs Organisation (WCO), 2020.
2. Lee J., Park K. (2019). Implementation of risk management systems in South Korea Customs. *Asia Pacific Journal of Customs and Trade*, 16(2), 55-66.