TASHQI SAVDONI MOLIYA MEXANIZMI ORQALI TARTIBGA SOLISH BO‘YICHA XORIJIY DAVLATLAR TAJRIBASI (BOJXONA TARTIB TAOMILLARI MISOLIDA)

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Bojxona qo‘mitasi Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat ilmiy markazi yetakchi ilmiy xodimi

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqola zamonaviy sharoitda tashqi savdo faoliyatini moliyaviy mexanizmlar orqali tartibga solishning xorijiy davlatlar tajribasini o’rganishga bag’ishlangan. Tadqiqot doirasida Singapur, Janubiy Koreya, Yevropa Ittifoqi, AQSH va boshqa rivojlangan davlatlarning bojxona tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilish bo’yicha ilg’or yondashuvlari tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko’rsatadiki, zamonaviy bojxona tizimlari an’anaviy nazorat usullaridan voz kechib, risklar asosida tanlab tekshirish, ishonchli savdogarlar bilan hamkorlik va xalqaro standartlarni joriy etish orqali savdo xarajatlarini 15-20% gacha kamaytirish va jarayonlarni sezilarli darajada tezlashtirish imkonini beradi. Maqola O’zbekistonning tashqi savdo sohasini rivojlantirish va xalqaro bozorlar bilan integratsiyalashuvini kuchaytirish uchun amaliy tavsiyalar berilgan.

KALIT SO’ZLAR: Tashqi savdo, bojxona modernizatsiyasi, yagona oyna tizimi, vakolatli iqtisodiy operator (VIO), risklar boshqaruvi, savdo soddalashtirish, raqamlashtirish, elektron hujjat aylanishi, sun’iy intellekt, mashinani o’rganish, xalqaro hamkorlik, o’zaro tan olish kelishuvlari, SAFE standartlari, bojxona islohoti, elektron tijorat.

ANNOTATION: This article examines the international experience of regulating foreign trade activities through financial mechanisms in modern conditions. The study analyzes advanced approaches to modernizing customs systems in Singapore, South Korea, the European Union, the United States, and other developed countries. Research results demonstrate that modern customs systems, by

abandoning traditional control methods and implementing risk-based selective inspection, cooperation with trusted traders, and international standards, can reduce trade costs by 15-20% and significantly accelerate processes.

The article concludes with practical recommendations for developing Uzbekistan’s foreign trade sector and strengthening integration with international markets.

KEY WORDS: foreign trade, customs modernization, single window system, authorized economic operator (AEO), risk management, trade facilitation, digitalization, electronic data interchange, artificial intelligence, machine learning, international cooperation, mutual recognition agreements, SAFE standards, customs reform, e-commerce.

KIRISH

XXI asrda jahon iqtisodiyotining tobora rivojlanishi va xalqaro savdo hajmlarining keskin o‘sishi bojxona organlari tizimida yangi innovatsion islohotlar uchun zamin yaratmoqda. Xususan, zamonaviy bojxona tizimlarida an’anaviy nazorat usullaridan voz kechib, raqamli texnologiyalar asosida ishlaydigan samarali mexanizmlarni joriy etish zaruriyati paydo bo‘lmoqda. Bu jarayonda xorijiy davlatlarning ilg‘or tajribasi va ularning tashqi savdoni moliyaviy mexanizmlar orqali tartibga solish usullari alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Jahon Bojxona Tashkiloti (JBT) tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan SAFE standartlari doirasida[1] bo‘yicha 90 dan ortiq davlat o‘zlarining bojxona tizimlarini modernizatsiya qilgan va Vakolatli Iqtisodiy Operator (VIO) dasturlarini joriy etgan[2]. Bugungi kunda xalqaro savdo oqimlarini tezlashtirish va xavfsizligini ta’minlash maqsadida qo‘llaniladigan zamonaviy yondashuvlar tobora keng tarqalmoqda.

ASOSIY QISM

1. Yagona oyna tizimlari — savdo soddalashtirish asosi

Zamonaviy bojxona islohotlarining eng muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri yagona oyna (Single Window) tizimlarini joriy etishdir. Bu tizim savdogarlar va bojxona organlari o‘rtasida barcha rasmiy muomalalardagi qog‘oz ishlarini yo‘qotish va jarayonlarni sezilarli darajada tezlashtirish imkonini beradi[3].

Singapur tajribasi: Singapur 1989 yilda dunyodagi birinchi milliy elektron savdo hujjatlari tizimi — TradeNet’ni ishga tushirgan[4]. Ushbu tizim orqali:

- Yiliga 10 milliondan ortiq savdo ruxsatnomalari elektron shaklda qayta ishlanadi
- Ruxsatlarning 90 foizi bir necha daqiqa ichida tasdiqlanadi
- Yiliga 100 mingga yaqin kelib chiqish sertifikatlari beriladi[5]

TradeNet tizimi import, eksport va tranzit hujjatlarini qayta ishlash jarayonlarini birlashtiradi va savdo hamjamiyatiga barcha tartibga soluvchi talablarni bitta platformada bajarishga imkon beradi[6]. Bugungi kunda bu tajriba Tarmoqli Savdo Platformasi (NTP) doirasida yanada takomillashtirilgan holda davom ettirilmoqda[7].

Janubiy Koreya tajribasi: Koreya bojxona xizmati UNI-PASS tizimini ishlab chiqdi va 2009 yildan boshlab to‘liq operatsion holatda ishlamoqda[8]. Tizim 77 ta moduldan iborat bo‘lib, quyidagi natijalarni ko‘rsatdi:

- Eksport rasmiylashtiruvi 1 kundan 1,5 daqiqagacha qisqardi
- Import rasmiylashtiruvi 2 kundan 1,5 soatgacha kamaydi
- Yiliga 430 million deklaratsiya va 50 million sayohatchi ma’lumotlari elektron tarzda qayta ishlanadi[9]

UNI-PASS tizimi 5 ta asosiy tizimni o‘z ichiga oladi: yagona oyna tizimi, ruxsat berish boshqaruvi tizimi, yuk boshqaruvi tizimi, axborot boshqaruvi tizimi va ma’muriy tizim[10]. Koreya ushbu tizimni 10 dan ortiq davlatga eksport qilgan, jumladan Qozog‘iston, Ekvador, Mongoliya, Tanzaniya va Kamerunga[11].

2. Yevropa Ittifoqi bojxona modernizatsiyasi

Yangi EU Bojxona kodeksi (UCC) islohoti: 2023 yildan boshlab Yevropa Ittifoqi bojxona tizimini tubdan o‘zgartiruvchi keng qamrovli islohotlarni boshladi[12]. Asosiy yangiliklar:

- **EU Bojxona Ma’lumotlar Markazi (EU Customs Data Hub)** yaratish — savdogarlar uchun yagona interfeys[13]
- **"Ishon va tekshir" (Trust and Check)** savdogarlar kategoriyasi kiritish — eng ishonchli kompaniyalar uchun minimal nazorat[14]
- **Yangi EU Bojxona Ma’muriyati** tashkil etish — risklarni boshqarish va firibgarlikka qarshi kurashni markazlashtirish[15]

Islohotning asosiy maqsadi sun’iy intellekt va mashinani o‘rganish texnologiyalari yordamida an’anaviy deklaratsiyalarni ma’lumotlarga asoslangan nazorat tizimi bilan almashtirish[16]. Bu 2028 yildan boshlab bosqichma-bosqich joriy etilib, 2038 yilga qadar to‘liq majburiy bo‘ladi[17].

3. Vakolatli Iqtisodiy Operator (VIO) dasturlari

VIO dasturlari Jahon Bojxona Tashkilotining SAFE standartlari asosida ishlab chiqilgan bo‘lib, bojxona organlari va biznes o‘rtasidagi hamkorlik mexanizmi hisoblanadi[18]. Dastur ishtirokchilari quyidagi afzalliklardan foydalanadilar:

Asosiy imtiyozlar:

- Kamroq fizik tekshiruvlar va hujjatlar nazorati
- Tezkor bojxona rasmiylashtiruvi
- Nazorat joyini tanlash huquqi
- O‘zaro tan olish kelishuvlari (MRA) orqali xalqaro savdo soddalashtirish[19]

Dunyo bo‘ylab tarqalish: 2024 yil holatiga ko‘ra VIO dasturlari yoki unga ekvivalent dasturlar 90 dan ortiq davlatda faoliyat yuritmoqda[20]:

- **AQSH:** C-TPAT (Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism)
- **Kanada:** Partners in Protection (PIP)

- **Meksika:** Operador Económico Autorizado (OEA)
- **Yaponiya, Xitoy, Hindiston:** milliy VIO dasturlari[21]

4. Risklar boshqaruvi va sun’iy intellekt

Zamonaviy bojxona tizimlari an’anaviy "hamma yerni tekshirish" yondashuvidan voz kechib, risklar asosida tanlab tekshirish prinsipiga o‘tmoqda. Bu jarayonda quyidagi texnologiyalar qo‘llaniladi:

Ma’lumotlar tahlili: Katta hajmdagi savdo ma’lumotlarini tahlil qilish orqali yuqori riskli yuklar va kompaniyalarni aniqlash[22]

Mashinani o‘rganish algoritmlari: Sun’iy intellekt yordamida noodatiy faoliyat naqshlarini aniqlash va firibgarlik holatlarini bashorat qilish[23]

Elektron razvedka: Real vaqtda ma’lumotlarni almashish va xalqaro hamkorlik orqali riskli yuklar haqida oldindan ogohlantirish[24]

5. Elektron tijorat va kichik yuklar boshqaruvi

Elektron tijoratning jadal rivojlanishi bojxona organlarini yangi qiyinchiliklarga duch keltirmoqda. Bu sohalarda ilg‘or tajribalar:

Yevropa Ittifoqi yondashuvi:

- IOSS (Import One Stop Shop) tizimi orqali B2C elektron savdo uchun QQS to‘lash soddalashtirish[25]
- 150 yevrolik bojxona bojlari imtiyozini bekor qilish[26]
- Raqamli platformalarni "taxminiy importchi" sifatida belgilash[27]

AQSh 21-asr Bojxona Ramkasi (21CCF): Ma’lumotlar almashish imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va 47 ta davlat agentligi bilan hamkorlikni yaxshilash[28].

6. Xalqaro hamkorlik va o‘zaro tan olish

Zamonaviy bojxona tizimlarining samaradorligi xalqaro hamkorlik darajasiga bog‘liq. Bu sohada asosiy yo‘nalishlar:

O‘zaro tan olish kelishuvlari: VIO statusi bo‘yicha davlatlararo kelishuvlar savdogarlar uchun bir nechta mamlakatda imtiyozlardan foydalanish imkonini yaratadi[29].

Ma’lumotlar almashish: Real vaqtda bojxona organlari o‘rtasida ma’lumotlar almashish tizimlarini joriy etish[30].

Standartlarni uyg‘unlashtirish: WTO Savdo Soddalashtirish Kelishuvi doirasida bojxona protseduralarini xalqaro standartlarga moslash[31].

XULOSA VA TAVSIYALAR

Xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tashqi savdoni moliya mexanizmlar orqali samarali tartibga solish quyidagi asosiy yo‘nalishlarda amalga oshirilmoqda:

Raqamlashtirish va avtomatlashtirish: Yagona oyna tizimlari orqali barcha savdo jarayonlarini elektronga o‘tkazish va jarayonlarni 90% gacha tezlashtirish mumkin.

Risklar asosida nazorat: An’anaviy tota tekshiruv usulidan voz kechib, sun’iy intellekt va ma’lumotlar tahlili asosida tanlab tekshirish orqali nazorat samaradorligini oshirish.

Ishonchli savdogarlar bilan hamkorlik: VIO dasturlari orqali bojxona organlari va biznes o‘rtasida o‘zaro manfaatli hamkorlik o‘rnatish va savdo xarajatlarini 15-20% gacha kamaytirish.

Xalqaro integratsiya: O‘zaro tan olish kelishuvlari va standartlarni uyg‘unlashtirish orqali jahon bozorlariga kirishni soddalashtirish.

Bu tajribalarning O‘zbekiston sharoitida qo‘llanilishi mamlakatning xalqaro savdo raqobatbardoshligini sezilarli darajada oshirishi mumkin.

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