



IMPACT OF THE ILLEGAL IMPORT OF GOODS INTO THE COUNTRY'S TERRITORY ON THE ECONOMY

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Annotation: In this article, the impact of economic benefits on the economy of the goods and technical means that are smuggled into the country's territory and their solutions are demonstrated.

Keywords: Economy, economic crimes, illegal goods, legal contraband goods, world economy, African countries, corruption crime.

If we look at the experience of countries with developing economies, the introduction of effective and convenient customs control is one of the main factors that develop foreign trade. At the same time, the fight against the illegal movement of prohibited and restricted goods through the customs border of our country is being intensified in proportion to the development of our foreign trade relations.

Among the main tasks of the customs authorities listed in Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Customs Service" dated 18.10.2018 No. ORQ-502 is to control compliance with customs legislation, prevent violations of the law, including smuggling, and identify them and the task of putting an end to them is a clear example of the fact that customs authorities have their place among law enforcement agencies [1.4].

Economic benefits imported into the state territory without customs permission are illegal and considered an economic crime. As a result of economic crimes, first of all, the economy of the country is axed, the material reserves of the population are in crisis, counterfeiting of a certain amount of national currency by some fraudsters is observed on the territory of the country, blindly smuggled into the territory of the country. goods and products produced in the country due to economic resources will not be sold, because the price of such goods will be lower than the price set at the state level. If these are not brought under the control of special economic organizations in a short period of time, as a result, there will be a risk of various psychotropic drugs and various narcotics that are extremely dangerous for the population entering the country.🔒

It is a mistake to believe that contraband goods enter the territory of ⁹Uzbekistan 100% through customs posts, but there are such misconceptions in the society or the majority of the population. The reason for this may be that every citizen entering the

⁹ <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2022/10/25/budjetni-yemirayotgan-yashirin-iqtisodiyot-yoki-eng-yirik-soliq-tolovchi-tarmoqlardan-xavotirli-signal>



territory of Uzbekistan is allowed to bring 10 boxes of tobacco products with him. But during the last 2-3 years, after the border customs posts were modernized and provided with modern technological means, we can say that the illegal import of products through the customs posts has decreased sharply.

Importation of prohibited and restricted goods through the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, i.e. pornographic, products promoting violence and brutality, materials of religious content, drones, pyrotechnics, powerful, toxic, poisonous, explosive substances, radioactive materials, explosive devices, weapons, transportation of firearms, ammunition, or main parts of firearms, as well as narcotic drugs, their analogs, or psychotropic substances, or materials promoting religious extremism, separatism, and fanaticism shall result in criminal liability. These crimes are mainly detected by the customs authorities during the implementation of customs control, and investigative actions in the form of an inquiry are carried out by the customs authorities on the relevant items. Articles 130, 1301, 2441, and 2501 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan contain administrative prejudice, that is, if a person commits this offense repeatedly within one year after being held administratively responsible for this type of offense, his act will result in criminal liability.

As one of the important reasons for the entry of such goods, we can cite the lack of demarcation and delimitation provisions in the border areas, and paradoxically, the reason for the inability to bring them into the country is the installation of inspection complexes with the ability to scan vehicles entering the territory of the country.

Contraband is not limited to prohibited goods. In general, we can find smuggling of goods that are legal, i.e. goods that are legally allowed to be traded on the territory of the state. The reason for this may be the high price of customs and excise duties on certain types of goods. Such goods we may call legal contraband goods or ordinary goods contraband. Demand for legally smuggled goods such as luxury cars, various gems, and smuggled tobacco and alcohol products is high in countries with high import duties and excise taxes. Because the legal import of goods in these countries becomes more expensive. For this reason, in the world economy, not only prohibited goods but also ordinary goods smuggling brings income. This is because consumers can sell expensive goods at low prices without paying customs duties. The smuggling of legal goods is also carried out by ordinary legal firms from developed countries, whose main goal is to capture more markets by bypassing customs duties. For example, 1/3 of the export of the world cigarette market is smuggled.

In the center of the southern countries, in addition to drugs and weapons, valuable natural resources of the "third world" countries are the basis of the smuggling facility. These are mainly mineral resources such as diamonds, gold, and oil. For example, in the late 1990s, diamond smuggling accounted for 20% of the world diamond market (about 10% of which are "blood diamonds" - diamonds seized in wars in African countries). As



for the illegal trade in non-mineral natural resources, we can cite as an example the smuggling of valuable timber and fish products. Its total volume was 5-8 billion US dollars per year, and raw materials from rare animals, such as ivory, rhino horn, white tail horns, etc., were worth 6-10 billion US dollars.

It is possible to put an end to such contraband products by further reforming the system of work to prevent crimes from occurring in the economy. It would be appropriate to systematically implement these works at the state level. Measures to prevent illegal situations in the state economy:

- Improvement of the system of measures aimed at preventing the crimes of theft, robbery, extortion and fraud;
- Improvement of the system of measures aimed at the prevention of crimes related to embezzlement, economic activities, and economic activity through looting;
- Timely identification of cases of petty bullying and taking measures;
- Creating and improving an effective management system in the economy;
- Not creating a monopoly and ensuring free competition;
- Improving the organizational foundations of the state's financial, tax, and other control activities;
- Professional training and selection and placement of control bodies such as finance, tax, and customs;
- Creating a mechanism for the operation of public associations and organizations in the protection of the rights of subjects of economic relations;
- Implementation of legal prohibition of non-state enterprises and organizations in certain areas of activity;
- Limitation of the employees of state management and control bodies from engaging in commercial-entrepreneurial activities of a certain direction;
- Introducing and improving new methods of control and accounting to ensure accuracy in conducting income and accounting work; Introducing and improving new methods of control and accounting to ensure accuracy in the conduct of income and accounting work;
- Establishment of cooperation work on the prevention of illegal acts in the control and management of economic fundamentals and economic activities; Prevention of economic crimes is related to the implementation of the following administrative and legal measures.

Corruption and economic crimes in the Republic of Uzbekistan have decreased by about 7% due to the effective economic reforms currently being carried out in our country. On various pages of the Agency of Information and Mass Communications under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, various reports about the damage of economic contraband are constantly appearing. In general, smuggling can be



considered a major part of corruption. The Ministry of Internal Affairs holds press conferences dedicated to fighting corruption and crime prevention in our country. In recent years, corruption has been the cause of wide discussions at the international level as a transnational crime, as a topical issue widely discussed by international organizations. Some economists and politicians are describing corruption as the main risk of global recession. After all, corruption is an obstacle to the development of the country, and it is considered a disease in society. In particular, there is a strict fight against crimes such as accepting or giving bribes, mediation, abuse of power or authority, and fraud. During the 11th month of this year, 748 corruption and economic crimes committed by the Department of Combating Corruption and Economic Crimes of the Main Directorate of Criminal Investigation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs were detected, against the functioning of authorities, management, and public associations. 94 of these crimes are bribery, 77 are robbery by embezzlement, 17 are counterfeit money, 350 are fraud, 77 are currency violation, 55 are extortion, and 78 are other types of crimes. is considered Crimes detected in this area decreased by 6.8% compared to last year. As a result of quick search measures, crimes committed by 142 groups were exposed and 937 persons who committed crimes were brought to criminal responsibility. 115 of them were taken into custody. Recovery of 62 billion 514 million soums of 122 billion 320 million soums of material damage caused as a result of crimes was ensured. Due to the increased attention to the prevention of corruption offenses in recent years, detection of bribery crimes is 14.3% in Navoi region, 23.5% in Fergana region, 25% in Tashkent city, 50% in Samarkand and Tashkent regions, Surkhandarya region. A reduction of 75% and 91.3% was achieved in the Kashkadarya region.

In the whole world economy, the order in which material wealth enters the state territory, i.e. legal or illegal way, is directly related to the customs administration. The compliance of the customs system of the countries of the world with the world standard is evaluated by the main 3 criteria:

- availability of the Customs Code that meets international standards;
- adoption of a long-term strategy;
- existence of a risk management system.

Avoiding customs control hiding from customs control or using fraudulently made customs documents or instruments, or without permission, transfer of material and cultural assets specified by special rules across the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if it is committed after the application of an administrative penalty for such an action, fifty of the base calculation amount shall be punished by a fine in the amount from 100 to 75 times, or compulsory community service for up to three hundred and sixty hours, or restriction of liberty for three to five years, or deprivation of liberty for three to five years. That act: a) crossing the border, i.e. by openly transferring material and cultural assets across the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan without obtaining the consent of



the customs service; b) committed by an organized group or for its interests; c) using a service position; g) Failure to re-enter material and cultural assets previously taken out through the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan is punishable by restriction of liberty for up to five years or deprivation of liberty for five to eight years. (In this case, goods (material and cultural assets) were temporarily removed based on Article 39 (Term of temporary removal of goods) Article 41 (Completion of the customs regime of temporary removal) and Article 260 (Declaration methods) of the Customs Code upon expiry of the specified period although the condition of return is specified, in practice, the question of responsibility for not returning temporarily removed material and cultural assets within the specified period is not defined, as well as the issue of separate liability for criminal and administrative offenses related to material and cultural assets across the customs border by the customs body is provided.) Proposals on standards, along with ensuring the efficiency and transparency of customs authorities, serve as an important factor in protecting cultural assets in our country and passing them on to future generations. It is the civic duty of all of us to study and carefully preserve our ancient traditions, which are the basis of our values.



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