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Existing Problems in the Customs System in the Implementation of Export and Import Operations

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Abstract: The article deals with the problems in the customs system in the implementation of export and import operations. It is related to the importance of managing transactions in the financial sector and the importance of customs systems. About the problems that may arise in the customs systems of export and import operations. Practical problems such as currency conversion, reports and reports, payments and deadlines are analyzed. Needs and suggestions are identified to overcome existing problems. The importance of strengthening, automation and innovative approaches of customs systems was discussed. The article highlights the importance of customs systems in the effective management of export and import operations and their importance in strengthening the financial sector.

Keywords: Customs system, success, analysis, innovations, solutions, financial, export.

Introduction: The customs system is a general and cumulative concept, which means not only state and non-state structures that ensure the implementation of customs policy, but also the practical forms of their activities, as well as customs legislation, including by-laws. In a broad sense, the totality of customs authorities, as well as other bodies and organizations directly involved in the implementation of customs affairs, their links and structures, the legal status of customs officials, as well as the procedure and legal conditions for admission to public service in customs authorities [1].

Customs systems, as the main means of managing turnover in the field of finance, are important. The proper functioning of customs systems for export and import operations is essential for the economic growth of the country and the strengthening of the financial network. In such an environment, a good structure and efficient functioning of customs systems for experts and staff play an important role in ensuring a guaranteed temporary path.

Analysis and results. In the process of developing foreign economic relations of our country in the context of economic liberalization, it is relevant to study the theoretical and practical aspects of the correct accounting of settlement transactions taking place in economic entities for export and import transactions, and their correct accounting in accounting. In the context of economic liberalization by attracting foreign investment, the development of the manufacturing and service sectors is becoming important. Enterprises with foreign investments carry out financial and economic tasks with foreign companies and firms in the following areas:

Trading activity-sells its finished products or goods to foreign entities on the basis of concluded contracts or purchases goods from them;

Investment (financial and investment) activity — by agreement attracts foreign investments into its activities or gives its temporary surpluses as a share in the activities of foreign firms;

Execution of works and provision of services — perform and maintain work on orders from foreign firms on the basis of concluded contracts and, in turn, issue orders to foreign firms.

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Accept the work they do and consume their services; sale or purchase of licenses, trademarks, software and patents, etc.[3].

State regulation of foreign economic activity of subjects is carried out primarily through customs regulation. The procedures applied to goods, works and services crossing the state border are displayed in the customs system:

- Customs tariff (fees charged);
- The procedure for the movement of goods and services across the border;
- anti-smuggling measures;
- The types and quantity of goods, works and services that will be transferred and included.
- Based on the nomenclature of goods and works, it is compiled:
- With a change in the form of the source documents and their contents in accordance with the established international order and rules;
- Customs declaration — indicating the names, quantity and value of the relevant goods, works and services;
- Features of international transportation with the application of special signs [3].

One of the main stages in this activity is the conclusion of appropriate contracts for the quantity, price, as well as the order and schedule of delivery of goods. Because operational and strict control will be established over the fulfillment of these requirements. In addition, the settlement process occupies one of the main places in foreign economic activity, these relations are carried out in accordance with the law “On Currency Regulation and Currency Control”. Compliance with currency procedures is controlled by the Central Bank, and this bank is entrusted with the following powers:

- The order and processes of functioning of currency transactions;
- Rules for currency transactions by residents and non-residents;
- Establishment of a general accounting procedure, settlement documentation and statistics of currency transactions.
- International agreements, while the ”treaty on International Trade in Goods " UN Convention, A/SONE. 97/18 Annex 1. and based on Incoterms documents. In these documents:
- Provision of information and information to create favorable conditions for economic relations, establish contacts, conclude contracts and establish appropriate procedures and rules;
- Overcoming barriers to the receipt and sale of goods, concluding contracts, establishing the types, quantities and schedules of goods, and creating conditions for their delivery;
- Termination of discrimination (discrimination) in the purchase and sale of goods, implementation of economic tasks in the interests of the parties;
- In order to reduce the time and costs spent on the implementation of contracts, the provisions of the approved “The Charter”.

For the correct and accurate management of the above-mentioned relations in the company's activities, registration of settlement documentation for export-import operations and effective management and control of the process of implementation of these relations, it is necessary to keep records of export-import operations and their analysis. The main purpose of accounting for export-import operations is to provide users with complete and reliable financial and accounting information related to export–import operations in a timely manner [1], [2].

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It includes processes such as export and import operations, preparation of financial statements, calculation of costs and revenues, currency conversion. When carrying out export-import operations in customs systems, the following problems may arise:

Currency conversion: Operations to convert agreed currencies into the national currency during export and import operations in many countries can cause problems. The insufficiency or absence of customs systems for currency conversion in these processes can lead to problems. Problems with currency conversion operations in the national currency in customs systems can be caused by several reasons:

Political and economic factors: Factors such as the number and value of foreign funds that affect exchange rates, the economic state of the State, financial policy and international relations cause changes in exchange rates.

Experimental and political cooperation: If a country's national currency cooperates politically with other countries or provides them with financial and economic support for its own security, this may interfere with the value and exchange rate of the national currency.

Supply and demand: The relationship between the supply and demand of a currency affects exchange rates. If a currency is in high demand from issuers, it may rise or fall in exchange rates.

Management systems and financial institutions: Decisions and policies made by government agencies, financial banks and other financial institutions may be influenced by changes in exchange rates.

Security of the foreign exchange market: Factors such as loyalty and market outlook, credit rating, risks that are likely to be accepted by security departments, and risk reports can lead to changes in exchange rates.

International relations: International financial relations, resistance, trade and productive financial events can change exchange rates.

Speculation: The speculative parts of buying and selling a currency that can lead to financial changes.

Technological updates: Technological updates and banking innovations can change currency systems, which can affect exchange rates.

Reports: In customs systems, the necessary reports for export and import operations may be non-automated or insufficient. This can lead to the loss of treats and mistakes. The following problems may be common for reporting in customs systems:

Data protection: In customs systems, reports contain serious financial information. This can be dangerous when changing or deleting data. Thus, when the customs system is launched, the data will need to be kept safe.

Data verification: In customs systems, reports must be checked to ensure the accuracy and more accurate quality of the information included in them. The verification process must be performed relative to the original application to determine the latest changes.

Payments and Cash issue: Reports will need to display transactions for payments and cash between vendors, report recipients, and other systems.

These transactions are important for proper reporting. Payment security: Customs systems must provide security for the government and individuals of transactions that must be carried out through payments and reporting. This will involve issues such as arrogant security, data protection, etc.

Procedure and deadlines for reporting: Customs systems should establish the procedure and deadlines for reporting. These procedures and deadlines are necessary for the correct and timely receipt of reports. Report creation and editing capabilities Customs systems should have customizable tools and

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interfaces for creating, editing and viewing reports. This is important for user convenience and ease of operation.

Research and Data Analysis: Reports are important to help users learn and analyze data, analyze their financial situation, and help them make strategic decisions.

Payments and deadlines: During export and import operations, there may be problems with payments and deadlines, for example, with loan repayment terms. It is important that customs systems are automated or managed in terms of payments and deadlines. Customs systems can be associated with problems of payments and deadlines for export and import operations. On the other hand, the following problems are often encountered:

Currency exchange and settlements: Currency exchange and settlements are an important issue in export and import transactions, and these processes include importers and exporters, banks, and joint venture settlements. Fees and deadlines will be necessary to ensure the processes of preparing, reviewing and implementing financial statements.

Down payment: during export and import operations, the problem of down payment constantly arises. Importers can visit regularly to make an advance payment. These advances can be made before the goods or services are accepted and shipped.

Transfer deadlines: The problem with import and export payments requires the allocation of time for payment. These deadlines are set appropriately for downloading products or services and must be successfully completed after payment.

Exchange rates: Fluctuations in exchange rates for export and import transactions can be a serious problem. Fluctuations in the exchange rates of funds on import and export routes may be changed at a temporary level, which may affect business calculations and revenues.

Financial policy and discounts: In import and export transactions, financial policy and discounts are interrelated, which can affect payments and repayment periods. It includes financial policy, import and export calculations, conditions and forms of currency exchange and export.

Transport and logistics problems: Import and export transport and logistics problems play an important role in the transfer of products with an emphasis on the initial payment and deadlines. Transportation and logistics processes, cargo transportation, delivery to stores, and are important to ensure payment of expenses.

Principles for payments and deadlines: In import and export transactions, payments and deadlines should be determined by the preparation of calculations for payments and deadlines that must be made after the delivery of products or services, the services in which payments are accepted, and ensuring proper compliance with deadlines, payment structure and legislation.

Conclusions and suggestions. This article discusses the problems that may arise in customs systems during export and import operations, and the need to eliminate them. Customs systems play an important role in financial turnover management. This involves analyzing practical processes such as transactions, currency conversion, reports, payments, and maturities. In many countries, there may be problems with currency conversion. Political and economic factors, circulation and demand, management systems and financial institutions, international relations, speculation and technological innovations are some of the factors that can affect exchange rates.

Reporting is crucial for the proper execution of export and import operations. Common problems may include data protection, data verification, payment and withdrawal issues, payment security, the order and timing of reports, as well as the ability to create and edit reports. Payments and deadlines have a number of factors that create practical problems in the process of export-import operations. Currency

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exchange and settlements, down payment, transfer deadlines, exchange rates, financial policy and discounts, transportation and logistics issues, as well as payments and deadlines are important principles.

In order to effectively manage currency conversion in customs systems, it is necessary to strengthen coordination between financial institutions and other economic organizations. It is necessary to develop advanced technologies and software to automate reports, ensure data protection and accelerate verification processes. At a high level, it is necessary to automate and manage customs systems for payments and deadlines.

This helps to perform operations quickly and reliably. In the financial sector, innovative approaches such as blockchain technology should be supported. This can help simplify and effectively manage the processes of reporting, currency exchange and billing, payments and deadlines.

In the management of export-import operations by government and financial institutions, it is necessary to strengthen advanced education and indicators. This can help in updating staff and improving skills in working with customs systems. These proposals are intended to help customs systems effectively manage export and import operations and are efforts to strengthen the financial industry, which plays an important role in strengthening the financial network.

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