

CUSTOMS INSTITUTE

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Customs audit development trends on the example of the experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries (Singapore)

Abstract: *The article will discuss and analyze both countries' regulations, conducting trends and strategies, and implications for businesses operating in either country.*

Keywords: *Post-Clearance Audit, security of goods, audit scope, audit report, appeals process, risk management, trade facilitation*

To begin, the Uzbekistani customs audit process is required for all goods imported into the country that originate from another jurisdiction. It is administered by the State Customs Committee in accordance with a help of Uzbek Tax Code. Goods are subject to a range of duties, taxes and other levies depending on the product's origin and final destination. Uzbek customs authorities also conduct risk assessments and target a variety of goods in their inspections. Once the final customs clearance is approved, goods can then be released for importation. In comparison, the Singaporean process is governed by the Customs Act. The inspection process consists of a checklist that is based on the Harmonized System Code (HS Code). The HS Code is used to classify goods for the purpose of their import tariff. All goods entering Singapore must be accompanied by a completed declaration form, which is used by customs authorities to assess the product's value and assess applicable duties. The customs authority also has access to a centralised database of shipments this helps them effectively allocate resources, identify patterns and detect any anomalies. Upon successful completion of these checks and the payment of any applicable taxes, the goods are cleared and can then be imported. There are a number of key differences between the two approaches to customs audit. For instance, Uzbekistan uses the umbrella Uzbek Tax Code to regulate their process, while Singapore uses the HS Code to determine import tariffs. Furthermore, Uzbekistan has a risk-based approach that targets certain types of products while Singapore relies more heavily on harmonised checks and declaration forms. Finally, Uzbekistan charges more taxes depending on the origin and destination of the goods, whereas Singapore charges taxes based on the HS Code of the product. Overall, the different customs audit procedures of Uzbekistan and Singapore have implications for businesses operating in either country. Businesses importing goods into Uzbekistan must ensure that any duties and taxes applicable to their products are correctly accounted for and paid, otherwise they may be subject to additional sanctions. For businesses operating in Singapore, the HS Code system may be complex to comprehend, but it provides a reliable standard for ensuring that the correct taxes are paid and any discrepancies between actual shipments and

declarations that are reported can be quickly identified and addressed. A customs audit in Singapore is conducted by the Singapore Customs to ensure that businesses comply with customs regulations and procedures. The objective of the audit is to verify the accuracy and completeness of a company's customs declarations and to ensure that the company is paying the correct amount of customs duty and GST (Goods and Services Tax) on their imports and exports. During a customs audit, the Singapore Customs officer will typically review the company's documentation and records relating to its customs transactions, such as import and export permits, invoices, packing lists, bills of lading, and other relevant documents. The officer may also conduct physical inspections of the company's goods, premises, and equipment to verify compliance with customs regulations and procedures. If any discrepancies or violations are found during the customs audit, the company may be required to pay additional customs duty and GST, and may also face penalties or legal action. To prepare for a customs audit, it is important for companies to maintain accurate and complete records of their customs transactions and to ensure compliance with customs regulations and procedures. Companies may also seek assistance from customs brokers or consultants to help them navigate the complexities of customs regulations and to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Singapore customs audit is an important process that helps to ensure that all goods and products entering and leaving the country are properly accounted for. During a customs audit, customs officials will inspect cargo and merchandise to make sure that all taxes and duties have been paid, and that all required documentation is in order. The customs audit process can be complex and time-consuming, but it is essential for ensuring the accuracy of Singapore's customs data. Customs officials must verify the information provided by importers and exporters, and compare it to data from other sources such as shipping companies and freight forwarders. The customs audit process is also used to detect smuggling and other illegal activities. In recent years, customs officials in Singapore have been successful in intercepting large shipments of drugs and other contraband.

The customs audit process is a critical part of Singapore's efforts to protect its economy and its citizens. By ensuring that all goods and products entering and leaving the country are accounted for, customs officials are able to prevent the loss of revenue, and protect consumers from dangerous and counterfeit products. A Customs Audit is an examination of a company's import and export records by the Customs authorities to verify that the company is complying with the Customs laws and regulations. A Customs Audit may be conducted on a random basis, or in response to a specific allegation of wrongdoing. During a Customs Audit, the Customs authorities may examine a company's records to determine:

- the value of the goods that have been imported and exported
- the type of goods that have been imported and exported

- the country of origin of the goods
- the customs duty that has been paid on the goods
- any other taxes or duties that may be payable on the goods
- whether any prohibited or restricted items have been imported or exported
- whether any customs offences have been committed.

If the Customs authorities find that the company has not been complying with the Customs laws and regulations, they may take enforcement action, which may include imposing a fine or seizing the goods. A customs audit is an important process in Singapore to ensure that all imports and exports are in compliance with the country's laws and regulations. The customs audit process begins with the submission of a customs declaration form by the importer or exporter. The customs declaration form is reviewed by a customs officer to determine if it is complete and accurate. If the customs declaration is incomplete or inaccurate, the customs officer will request additional information from the importer or exporter. If the customs declaration is complete and accurate, the customs officer will conduct a physical inspection of the goods to verify the information on the customs declaration. The customs officer will also verify the tariff classification of the goods and the value of the goods. If the customs officer finds that the goods are not in compliance with the country's laws and regulations, the goods may be seized and the importer or exporter may be subject to fines and penalties. A Customs audit is an inspection by the Singapore Customs Department of imported goods and materials arriving in or departing from Singapore. Prior to imposing any Customs duties and charges, the inspected goods are examined to ascertain whether they are in conformity with any applicable laws and regulations. In addition, any materials or goods considered hazardous or sensitive are quarantined and further examination is carried out.. For exports, a Customs duty, usually ranging from 2% to 10%, is levied on the value of the goods, with a minimum charge of S\$5.

Uzbek customs officials have audited a number of tourist destinations including Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva. The inspections were conducted in order to check for smuggling and other illegal activities. Some of the violations that were discovered during the audit include fake currency, falsified documents, and overstaying visas. Uzbek customs officials conduct an audit of imports and exports of goods to ensure that they comply with customs regulations.

The Republic of Singapore has had a long and intricate history of customs and will provide an overview on Singapore customs audit, including its origins and current processes. It will also discuss the benefits of having a customs audit system in place, and the challenges that the Singapore government has faced in performing these audits.

History of Singapore Customs Audit.

Since Singapore's independence in 1965, the government has had a strong emphasis on control and enforcement of customs regulations within the country. The Singapore Customs began operations as the Customs & Excise Department in 1975,

tasked with the responsibility of collecting revenues and taxes on imported and exported goods. In order to manage this activity and ensure compliance with Singapore's customs laws, Customs audits were established as an important part of Singapore's customs management system. The Customs and Excise Department is responsible for carrying out the audits, with the help of hired external auditors and specialized software systems.

Benefits of Singapore's Customs Audit.

Having a customs audit system in place can provide numerous benefits to the Singapore government, such as uncovering any fraudulent activities that may occur, as well as ensuring compliance with Singapore's customs laws. Additionally, having a system in place also allows for greater assessment of the level of tariff, duties, taxes and other fees charged for imported and exported goods. This helps to protect businesses from overcharging, as well as ensuring that the government gains the proper revenues from international trade.

Challenges of Singapore's Customs Audit.

Despite the various benefits of the Singapore customs audit system, it can also be challenging and labor intensive. Due to the complexity of transnational trade and the need to constantly monitor changing regulations, it can be difficult to keep up with compliance and ensure appropriate audits are performed on all goods. Additionally, the cost of performing such audits can be expensive, and the burden of such audits fall mainly on the government. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the primary differences between Uzbekistan and Singapore customs audit procedures.