



SOME ISSUES OF CONTROL OVER THE ENTRY OF GOODS INTO THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES

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Abstract

The article describes the control carried out by customs authorities, the importance of control, its implementation, the experience of foreign countries in the protection of counterfeit goods, low-quality products, the role of customs authorities, protection of intellectual property rights.

Keywords: customs authorities, customs control, counterfeit products, consumer protection.

Introduction

Today, customs authorities play an important role in protecting the domestic market from poor quality and counterfeit products.

In order to prevent the import and export of counterfeit products and their distribution on the territory of our country, sufficient legislative basis has been created in our country and a wide range of works is being carried out in this regard. International cooperation in this area is strengthening and developing on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. Among them are the convention that establishes the world Property Organization, the Paris Convention on the protection of industrial property, the Bern Convention on the protection of literary and artistic works and other international conventions.

The supplier of the food product imported from abroad to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall submit the documents confirming the safety of the product by the manufacturer and the special authorized body of the exporting country for the state registration of it, and samples of the food product when it is necessary to conduct an appropriate examination. This indicates that the food products, technologies and equipment imported from abroad must be certified in accordance with the legislation.

The Main Results and Findings

In the first place from counterfeit products, the economy of the country and consumers suffer. A consumer who purchases a counterfeit product will suffer the same harm not only to his own health, but also to the family and the state budget.





The possibility of separating counterfeit products for the consumer becomes much easier than a counterfeit product. Usually manufacturers of counterfeit products change some appearance and characteristics of the original brand, logo or product design.

In fact, it is possible to see the sale of counterfeit products made on behalf of the names and brands of famous firms that occupy the domestic market. When determining counterfeit products, attention should be paid to its price. From the abundance of products in the market area, there is a confusion of counterfeit products among the products of different companies.

Now we can see that there are counterfeit goods both in the products we consume, and in the video materials we see, and in the medicines we take, and in the clothes we wear.

In the process of manufacturing and selling counterfeit products, there is a serious risk to the economy of the state. And also leads to the fact that tax payments do not come to the state budget. According to experts, the annual loss amounted to about 3 billion in Russia, 1,5 billion in Ukraine, and 0,5-1,5 billion dollars in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova [1].

Counterfeit medicines illegally imported into the Republic pose a serious threat to the health of consumers. A sad aspect is that in their composition there may be harmful chemicals. Their buying and selling is also a factor in the production of counterfeit products.

Import of medicines and medical products of poor quality, counterfeit, not registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as illegal copies of medicines registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan are prohibited [2].

The supplier of the food product imported from abroad to the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall submit the documents confirming the safety of the product by the manufacturer and the special authorized body of the exporting country for the state registration of it, and samples of the food product when it is necessary to conduct an appropriate examination. This indicates that the food products, technologies and equipment imported from abroad must be certified in accordance with the legislation. The food product that has expired, is of poor quality, can not be compared and determined by the manufacturer, as well as according to the results of the sanitary and hygienic examination, laboratory tests and (or) veterinary, veterinary and sanitary examination and certification tests, which are deemed unsuitable for use by the authorities of the state sanitary inspection and (or) the state Veterinary [3].





Today, high-quality material and technical support of customs authorities gives good results in detecting counterfeit products. Providing customs officers with technical means serves as a high-quality control.

Currently, large incomes from the production and introduction of counterfeit products into circulation lead to a further increase in crime, the financial viability of criminal groups, as well as the legalization of illegal income. This poses a serious threat, first of all, to the economic security of countries, the security of society, and the health and lives of people. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev signed a decree [4].

In order to prevent the import and export of counterfeit products and their distribution on the territory of our country, sufficient legislative basis has been created in our country and a wide range of works is being carried out in this regard. International cooperation in this area is strengthening and developing on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. Among them are the convention that establishes the world Property Organization, the Paris Convention on the protection of industrial property, the Bern Convention on the protection of literary and artistic works and other international conventions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is necessary to fully formulate the legal basis for the broad and effective use of modern information technologies in customs activities, both in all areas, and in relation to counterfeit products that cause harm to public health, damage to manufacturers, and protection of copyright on products.

In particular, it is necessary to put an end to the import of counterfeit products into the territory of our country, to establish control over the activities of hidden manufacturers of counterfeit products and the practice of applying legislation, to explain to the population how counterfeit products can harm health and the family budget, and to further improve national legislation.

It is necessary to turn retail stores from counterfeit products into counterfeit products and, in the process of providing services, to prevent the sale of products that distract consumers from the manufacturer, advertising counterfeit products that are identical or identical to it at the level of misleading the original manufacturer.

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