

# Features of Customs Identification

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**Abstract:** *The importance of customs examination, which is one of the important areas of customs control in the identification and classification of goods, is to control the correctness of their code numbers according to the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity by determining the chemical composition of goods undergoing customs clearance.*

**Keywords:** chemical composition of goods, identification of goods, customs inspection, commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity.

## 1. Introduction

By improving the process of identification examination of goods for customs purposes and the process of obtaining their chemical composition, structure, organoleptic, physical and chemical and other properties by analyzing all export-import goods in international economic relations and customs practice through the customs examination of goods according to the HS, we obtain important information about the production process of goods. This, in turn, may prevent a number of offences in which the correct identification of goods may occur in economic relations. The following tasks are identified when carrying out a customs audit

- studying and properly interpreting the concept of identification of goods for customs purposes;
- A study of the characteristics of the goods for identification and classification purposes;
- Applying methods for the rapid and accurate determination of the chemical composition of the goods;
- to identify the criteria for the identification of goods and develop a list of standard criteria for the correct classification of consumer goods according to the HS, entering the domestic market [1].

The purpose of identification is to identify and confirm the authenticity of a particular type and name of goods, as well as their compliance with certain requirements or information about them indicated on labels and/or shipping documents.

The objective of identification is to identify the conformity or non-conformity of the goods with certain requirements.

## 1. Methods

Today, with the rapid integration of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the movement of various types of goods and vehicles across the customs border is increasing rapidly. In this connection, new types of intellectual property have taken place in the composition, functions, nature and use of goods in the markets of our country. In addition, in order to protect public health and prevent the importation of low-quality products from abroad, the government of our country has regulated a number of regulations. In this regard, customs control is strictly established, and efforts are made by officers to prevent the importation of low-quality and illegal goods into the country and to protect the domestic market. Customs examination is one of the methods of customs control of goods the main task of which is to control the correctness or incorrectness of the classification of the goods according to the international code of the foreign economic activity commodity code presented in the cargo customs declaration. The following objectives are pursued when carrying out a customs examination:

- identification of goods in order to verify the correct classification of the HS code;
- Identification of goods for processing, by studying the technology of production;
- Identification of goods for the purpose of protecting intellectual property rights;
- identification of goods for the purpose of determining whether they belong to prohibited, restricted or quota goods.

Customs expertise is a procedural action aimed at the identification of goods and consists of conducting research and giving an expert opinion based on special knowledge in the field of science, technology, arts or crafts [2].

The purpose of customs expertise is the identification of goods:

to control the correctness of the classification of goods in accordance with the Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity (CN FEA) of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- in the products of their processing;
- for observance of intellectual property rights.

The main task of customs expertise is the scientific confirmation of the correctness of the assignment of international codes of the imported products specific to the CN FEA [3]. Analysis of goods, their chemical composition, structure, organoleptic, physico-chemical and other indicators, as well as the process of production of goods in international economic relations and all customs inspections of imported goods in customs operations. Also, if we pay attention to the identification of goods, identification of goods is the determination of conformity of certain consumer goods, materials and products to the information contained in the regulatory and technical documents and documents attached to these goods.

Goods identification is the study of the conformity of a particular product according to its sample and the documents attached to it. When viewed from the point of view of the customs examination of goods, the definition fully corresponding to the concept of identification is as follows: Identification is the matching of goods to the characteristics of the environment in which they are reflected.

## 2. Results and discussion

The identification of product characteristics is divided into the following types:

1. assortment-based;
2. qualimetric;
3. informative.

**Assortment identification** of goods - to determine the exact similarity or authenticity of goods according to the characteristics of the assortment. This type of identification refers to the fact that a specific product is included in a clearly classified group - group, type, category or name (i.e. by a specific brand or modification thereof). Based on the above, it is possible to divide the assortment into the following types:

- by group;
- by type;
- by country of origin ;
- by brand.

**Group identification** is the process of determining whether a product being evaluated is similar to a product from the same group. The main indicator for identification is the functional purpose of the product, and for foodstuffs - from which raw material it is made, its composition. For example, the identification criterion for many food products is to study the quantity and quality of chemical substances which constitute the main part of the product. In addition, raw materials are an identification indicator that determines whether a product belongs to a food group. For example, dairy products are from milk, meat products are from meat, fish products are from fish, vegetable oils are from vegetable seeds, edible oils are from animal and vegetable bases.

**Type identification** is the process of determining whether a product being evaluated is similar to a product of the same type or category.

In this case, unlike group identification, the identification indicators are different. Product identification is based on the predominant substance within a product type or category. For example, coffee, caffeine in tea or its low content in tea-coffee drinks, butter paste made from butter, cow's milk - not at all in dairy butter or margarine. The type and characteristics of the product are formed during the production process (acidity, porosity, moisture or fat mass in rye bread, mass, acidity, etc.) and are shaped by the raw material. It is sufficient to study the organoleptic, anatomo-morphological and structural quality indicators of the goods to determine whether they belong to a species or genus.

**Identification of the country of origin** - to determine in which country the goods are produced. Goods are identified mainly on the basis of information contained in missing accompanying documents and trademark details, but in many cases we may encounter falsification of this information by traders in order to evade customs duties. This is why it is important for examiners to know exactly what identification they are using based on the specific characteristics of each commodity. The appearance and packaging of the goods are sufficient to identify the country of origin. Sometimes the manufacturer of the product is contacted and the designation used in brand identification is determined in the evenings.

**Brand identification** is the process of determining the authenticity of a product on the basis of its trademark or modification. It involves identifying a group of products by the specific characteristics of a product and the characteristics of a particular manufacturer. The problem with brand identification is that it is difficult for experts, buyers and consumers to obtain information from manufacturers about a product that is considered a trade secret. Therefore, it is advisable to identify these products with the originals or with products in the firm's shops, in shops that trade directly with the manufacturer.

**Qualitative identification** of goods is the determination of the authenticity of samples of goods, their description, quality indicators and consumer characteristics in accordance with the norms established by law. The quality of goods and their consumer properties are directly influenced by factors of their production (composition of raw materials, formulation, design, technological process). In addition to absolute quality indicators, relative indicators (conformity, nonconformity) are indicated on the scales during the identification process. Based on the above indicators qualimetric identification can be divided into the following types: component, formulation, design, technological, categorical.

**Component (composite) identification** is the identification of components of a commodity according to a precise list of commodity composition given in the shipping documentation and labels. Absence of some components (e.g. cocoa powder or cocoa butter in chocolate), substitution of important components with other substitutes (e.g. butter, ice cream, sour cream). In addition, the process of identifying components in a product may reveal other ingredients that are not specific to the product and are unknown to the consumer and other interested parties. Preservatives are added to perishable foodstuffs (milk, yoghurt, juices, beer, sausages) to extend their shelf life. However, the quantity of such preservatives and their content in the product is not indicated on the label. Improper use by consumers may cause the product to lose its consumer properties.

**Prescription identification** is the determination of the authenticity of a product by the chemical composition of the product and the ingredients specified in the recipe. The main identification indicator is the mass fraction of substandard raw materials in the product in relation to the constituents of the product.

**Design Identification** - Identification of the design features of the assembled product from the product description, documents and process instructions. Failure to comply with any of the elements specified in the design will result in a deterioration in quality. In many cases, components of the design are replaced by expensive, poor quality and substandard components. This type of qualimetric identification is mainly characteristic of non-perishable foodstuffs and their packaging. However, we can observe the same situation for some individual foodstuffs as well. For example, in cake decoration and tobacco products.

**Technological identification** is the determination of conformity of quality indicators based on product requirements, technological instructions and other technological documents. Process identification is about identifying the causes of defects and errors in the production process. Non-compliance with the production process leads to significant, minor and critical errors. Some defects in the goods can be detected by organoleptic methods of visual inspection, taste, smell. For example, browning of the surface of the bread indicates a deterioration in baking temperature, insufficient porosity of the bread, low temperature or inadequate baking time. In other cases defects of the goods can only be detected in the laboratory. For example, for cereals the mass fraction of the mixture, for starch the quantity of speck, and for a number of other products the purity of the primary raw material from the mixture is taken as an identifying indicator.

**Categorical identification** is an indication of the quality of products of a certain type with a clearly defined quality, and the requirements for information on that quality in their labelling or shipping documents. The purpose of categorical identification is to identify the quality category stated on the labelling or shipping documentation. Categorical identification confirms that the goods belong to a particular category or level of quality.

**Complete identification** is a set that determines whether the items in the packaging correspond to the lists in the goods documents, and whether an individual item actually belongs to a particular set. The purpose of full identification is to stop the production and sale of goods which are difficult to use as packaging or are not used at all because of their functional purpose. The most convenient way of identifying such goods is to determine whether each item in the package corresponds to a specified list.

**Information identification** - the absence of traceability documents to determine the accuracy and authenticity of information relating to an item of merchandise in packaging and labelling. In turn, information identification can be divided into categories: stock identification, product identification, trademark identification and untraceable document identification.

**Packaging identification** - to determine whether the information contained in the documents accompanying the packaging of the goods complies with legal requirements, safety requirements. The purpose of identification is to quantify and quantify loss using the characteristics of the packaging. In addition, this identification can be used to determine if the product is incompatible with the capacity and size of the packaging. There is a perception that a counterfeit package, counterfeit in size and appearance, is no more than 30% full of the product. Packaging identification verifies the suitability of the packaging for the goods to be placed on it, and its ability to ensure the integrity of the goods during storage.

**Identification of goods marking** - to determine the accuracy of the information in the marking, as well as the conformity of the accompanying documents and the appearance of the goods. At that, identification marks of goods - name of goods and manufacturer, date of manufacture, shelf life and other marks shall be identical to the marking and shipping documents.

**Identification of shipping documents** is to determine the authenticity of the documents and the reliability of the information contained therein. Mandatory documents provided with the goods include delivery letters, invoices, certificates of conformity and quality. The authenticity of the information contained in these documents will be verified by experts. No - The identification of accompanying documents is the main form of identification of goods for customs purposes, and it is illogical to use other forms of identification without it.

### 3. Conclusion

Through the proper identification of goods entering our country, the protection of consumer rights by ensuring the safety of the population, the correct and full collection of customs duties, increasing production power and profitability levels, reducing the cost of production and costs to the population, privatizing production and increasing the competitiveness of products. It is necessary to study and apply in practice, through world experience, measures to create barriers to poor-quality products falling into the hands of consumers and the application of criminal sanctions for poor-quality products.

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