


Advanced International Experience in Rating Foreign Trade Participants and Possibilities of Implementing Them in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article discusses the implementation of import rating systems in the United States, Canada, the United States of America, Canada, Lithuania, and Vietnam, as well as the mechanisms of their fraudulent business operations. Unlike in other countries, each of these methods is designed in accordance with the analysis and analysis procedures. In the course of the study, the possibilities of their export to Uzbekistan are discussed in detail in the context of the production of necessary materials in each case, their implementation, and their natural resources. The importance of rating systems based on key criteria such as compliance, financial condition, vulnerability, and barbarity, their role in minimizing the vulnerability and vulnerability of importers, and the necessary ways to implement the established systems in Uzbekistan are analyzed.

Keywords: Importer rating assessment, customs authorities, financial stability, security, legal compliance, AHP method, Enterprise Credit Management System, Importer Risk Assessment Framework, Importer Rating System, compliance with standards.

Introduction: Each state determines and regularly publishes a rating of the level of integrity of its business entities based on their direction, location, position, and similar characteristics. These rating systems are often compiled not by government organizations, but by non-governmental organizations, agencies, or publishing houses such as magazines. Of course, the rating results compiled by them show the real situation at the moment. This, in turn, should not only leave the results in the form of information, but also give some effect to its future users.

Therefore, the practice of rating assessment of entities and the official application of rating results in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been sufficiently established and is showing its practical results. [1]

There are also rating systems that analyze the activities of foreign trade participants (importers and exporters) and produce objective and real results. These systems are already being implemented in developed foreign countries. Recognizing the possibility that their study and application by developing countries may not yield

the expected results, it is beneficial to implement them in relevant fields.

Literature review

There is a lot of literature covering the import and export of the countries under study, the features of assessing their implementers, and other aspects, which were studied by such foreign scholars as Kazunobu Hayakawa [2], Aoi Tsukioka [3], Sangita Gayatri Kannan [4], Xia Tong [5], Nguyen Hong Nga [6].

Also, along with many articles, relevant information is provided on the official Internet pages of state customs authorities and other foreign trade control organizations.

Also, reports, recommendations, and guidelines on the topic developed by the relevant organizations of these countries were studied.

METHODOLOGY

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research consists of the results of scientific research by foreign scientists devoted to the study of the rating

significance, the problems of its determination and formation, scientific approaches, scientific materials published on the topic in statistical, periodical information publications, Internet resources (information from the official website).

The following methods were used in this article: analysis and synthesis, systematic approach, induction and deduction, comparison, grouping, comparison, sample observation, economic and statistical methods, logical generalization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to foreign sources, in 2023, 14.6 percent of world imports (3.16 trillion. USA), the United States of America ranked first in terms of countries. China, Germany, Great Britain, and France were among the top five countries in terms of import volumes. [7]

The Journal of Commerce annually publishes its "Top 100 Importer/Exporter Rankings," a ranking of US entrepreneurs based on last year's statistics, in May. In this system, only the weight indicator (TEU-Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) was used [8]. There is another rating announcement, which is published on the official pages of the American Journal of Transportation (AJOT) [9].

In contrast, a rating of importers of a certain group of goods is also maintained, but also based on a single indicator. [10]

The results of such rankings are based on one or a certain type of indicator and are published only for statistical purposes. No analysis or calculation is performed to identify them, and the result is not considered useful.

Many countries use the rating of business entities for two systems:

- Authorized Economic Operator (Authorized Economic Operator);
- Risk Management System (Risk Management System).

Both of these systems exist in the Republic of Uzbekistan and have been effective for several years [11].

Analysis of the results of the activities of importers into the country is carried out by a number of countries and is widely used.

In particular, the Importer Self-Assessment (ISA) program, introduced by the US Border and Customs Service in 2002, allows importers to assess and manage compliance with customs legislation through their internal control systems. This program is aimed at increasing the level of compliance of importers by independently checking their activities.

This program uses the rating system internally and does not publish it publicly, and entrepreneurs who show good results are accepted as members. There are also several requirements for membership, which include criteria such as import experience, cases of violations, and the internal control system.

Canada also has an "Importer Rating System," which is evaluated based on the degree of compliance of importing companies with customs regulations. This valuation system categorizes importers into reliable, medium-risk, and high-risk categories based on criteria such as the importer's financial stability, violations and errors in their import activities, customs duty discipline, the authenticity of submitted documents, accuracy in product classification, and objectivity in ongoing calculations [12].

In addition, the State Customs Service of China and other government bodies have a system aimed at regulating and stimulating the private sector, which is called the Enterprise Credit Management System (ECMS).

Through this system, entrepreneurs are divided into certified, general, and unreliable groups. In this case, as in the case of Canada, it is assessed on the basis of information on the main activities, information on import-export activities, information on administrative and criminal penalties, and information on the license for activities. The peculiarity is that entrepreneurs who are divided into a distrustful group are punished, and one of the distinctive types of punishment is their public disclosure [13].

In Vietnam, the assessment of importers is also carried out, and they widely use the AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process) method. This method is a complex analytical method aimed at simplifying the decision-making process and comparing various factors, and AHP is mainly used to assess the reliability, financial stability, and compliance of importers with safety requirements.

In the practical application of the AHP method, several criteria (factors such as financial condition, reliability, security, and compliance with legislation) are first selected to determine the main characteristics of importers. Based on these criteria, each importer is assigned a score, and a rating is developed based on comparison. Based on the scores assigned for each criterion, importers can be ranked in the overall rating, which makes it easier for customs authorities and other regulators to make decisions. [14]

The experience, systems, and methods analyzed above are also present in other countries and have different manifestations. Analysis of the existing systems of the countries of America, Canada, China, and Vietnam can be seen based on the following comparative table

(Table 1).

Table 1.
Comparative analysis table of existing official rating systems aimed at rating
importers in developed countries

System	Financial status	Safety	Law-abidingness	Sales experience	Compliance with standards	Stability	Reliability	Ranking (based on points)
USA. Importer Risk Assessment Framework (IRAF)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
Canada. Importer Rating System (CBSA)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
China. Enterprise Credit Management System	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vietnam. AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

The importer valuation systems of America, Canada, China, and Vietnam operate with different approaches. According to the analysis results, the IRAF system in America focuses mainly on financial risk and security, but factors such as stability and trade experience are taken into account less. Canada's CBSA system assesses financial status, security, compliance, and compliance with standards, but less attention is paid to sustainability factors. The Chinese Enterprise Credit Management System also takes into account stability and trade experience, as well as clearly defines general reliability criteria. The AHP method in Vietnam is also based on assessing all important criteria, including financial status and security, and the importance of each criterion is clearly defined.

All systems are aimed at ensuring the reliability and security of importers, but the system of each country

focuses on different criteria and their significance.

During the analysis, when studying the public disclosure of the results of the rating systems used in the countries, the results are not published in the USA and Vietnam, and the results are given only to customs authorities and entrepreneurs. The results of the system used in Canada and China will be announced to the public.

Some aspects of the above-mentioned experiments are partially applied in the Republic of Uzbekistan, but are limited only to the risk management system. As can be seen from the table, the rating assessment must include criteria for financial condition, safety, and compliance with the law. These criteria cover many aspects and are not limited to a single indicator.

CONCLUSION

The customs rating of foreign trade activity of the

subjects under study contributes to increasing the effectiveness of measures currently being implemented to support entrepreneurs, creating a competitive environment in this area, and increasing investment attractiveness.

Of course, if we look deeper, the assessment of the activities of foreign trade participants based on relevant indicators clearly shows how stable their financial situation is, how law-abiding they are, and what the actual state of import activity is. In short, it creates an opportunity for us to call the entrepreneur reliable and honest in terms of import activities.

At the same time, the activities of entities that have shown low results will be reviewed, it will be possible to determine in which direction they are lagging, and accordingly, it will be possible to implement specific measures.

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