



## **International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies**

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### **DIGITAL MONITORING OF THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS IN THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY IN THE PROCESSING REGIME AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Lutpullayev Shukrullo Kudratullayevich

Head of the Department of Customs Control of the Customs Institute

#### **Abstract:**

This article analyzes modern mechanisms for digital monitoring of the movement of goods in the customs territory in the processing regime, issues of automating the processes of tracking and controlling commodity flows. Also, the main indicators used to assess the effectiveness of customs control, including time consumption, control accuracy, digital surveillance systems and risk management indicators, are studied. The study substantiates the possibilities of increasing transparency, reducing the human factor and creating convenience for participants in foreign economic activity in the processing customs regime through the introduction of digital technologies.

**Keywords:** customs regime, processing, digital monitoring, movement of goods, customs control, performance indicators, risk management, automation, foreign economic activity, digital technologies, logistics, KPI.

The expansion of foreign trade relations in the world economy and the rapid development of international logistics systems make increasing the efficiency of customs management one of the important tasks. In particular, the customs processing regime is an important economic mechanism that allows participants in foreign economic activity to process, reassemble or convert imported goods into finished products and export them.



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This regime serves to stimulate economic activity, increase export potential, and develop production chains. However, establishing effective control over the movement of goods, their processing, and re-export as finished products remains a pressing task for customs authorities.

From this point of view, the introduction of digital monitoring technologies will create the opportunity to track the movement of goods in real time, automatically analyze data, and identify risks early. This will increase the efficiency of customs control, while reducing the human factor and reducing corruption risks.

The customs processing regime plays an important role in supporting the national economy. Through this regime, foreign raw materials and materials are temporarily imported into the country and, after processing, are exported as finished products.

This process:

- increase export volume;
- creating added value;
- efficient use of production capacity;
- creating new jobs;
- serves to develop international cooperation.

**Table 1. The main advantages of the customs processing regime**

No.	Advantages	Economic impact
1	Increase export volume	Increase foreign exchange earnings
2	Raw material processing	Creating added value
3	New jobs	Employment security
4	Attracting investments	Industrial development
5	Logistics efficiency	Reduce transportation costs

Table 1 presents the key aspects of this regime that have a positive impact on the economy.



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According to the table, first of all, an increase in export volumes will allow the country to increase foreign exchange earnings, which is important for improving the foreign trade balance and ensuring the stability of the national economy.

Additionally, added value is created by processing imported raw materials within the country. As a result, the production of finished or semi-finished products increases and local industry develops.

The table also notes the creation of new jobs as an important advantage. The activities of processing enterprises serve to ensure employment and expand sources of income.

In addition, this regime creates favorable conditions for attracting foreign and domestic investments. Investments will lead to the modernization and increase in competitiveness of industrial sectors.

Another important aspect is the increase in logistics efficiency. As a result of the simplification of customs procedures and the acceleration of transport processes, transport costs are reduced and the delivery time of goods is shortened. However, the deviation of goods from their intended destination, illegal entry into the domestic market, or discrepancies in documentation pose economic risks. Therefore, it is important to improve digital control mechanisms.

**Table 2. Performance indicators (KPI)**

Indicator	Content	Evaluation method
<b>Time efficiency</b>	Time for formalization	In hours/day
<b>Control accuracy</b>	Identifying violations	Percentage (%)
<b>Digitization level</b>	Share of electronic processes	Percentage (%)
<b>Risk analysis effectiveness</b>	Identifying risky operations	Index
<b>Transparency</b>	Open data level	Rating
<b>Economic efficiency</b>	Export growth	million dollars



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Table 2 presents the main indicators used to assess the effectiveness of customs activities and their measurement methods.

According to the table, time efficiency is assessed by the time spent on customs clearance. It is measured in hours or days and indicates the speed and convenience of the processes. Reducing the time for formalization is important for participants in foreign economic activity.

The accuracy of control is expressed as the level of detection of violations and is assessed as a percentage. This indicator reflects the effective organization of customs control and the ability to prevent violations.

The level of digitalization is also assessed by the share of electronic processes. The widespread introduction of electronic systems serves to reduce the human factor, increase efficiency, and ensure transparency.

The effectiveness of risk analysis is measured based on the Risk Identification Index, which allows customs authorities to quickly and accurately identify high-risk transactions.

The table also lists transparency as an important criterion, which is assessed in the form of a rating based on the level of open data. High transparency strengthens trust in government bodies.

In addition, the economic impact is determined by the growth of exports and is measured in millions of dollars. This indicator shows the extent to which reforms in the customs system have a positive impact on the country's economy. Digital monitoring allows you to track all stages of goods, from their entry into the customs territory to their processing and export, through a single information system.

As a result:

- data processing speed increases;
- the human factor is reduced;



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transparency of control is ensured;

The possibility of detecting dangerous operations expands.

Digital monitoring of the movement of goods in the customs territory under the processing regime is one of the important areas of modern customs management.

The widespread introduction of digital technologies can increase the efficiency of customs control, ensure constant control over the movement of goods, and create a favorable environment for participants in foreign economic activity.

In modern customs practice, digital monitoring systems are becoming the main tool for controlling the movement of goods. Through these systems:

electronic declaration;

GPS tracking;

electronic identification;

blockchain technologies;

automated risk analysis;

database integration

mechanisms are being used.

Digital monitoring systems also help reduce corruption risks, reduce the human factor, and strengthen the state's economic security. In the future, the integration of artificial intelligence, Big Data, and blockchain technologies into the customs system will further increase efficiency in this area.

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