



MODERN APPROACHES TO MANAGING GOODS MOVEMENT WITHIN THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY UNDER PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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Abstract

This article analyzes modern economic mechanisms for managing the movement of goods in the customs territory in the processing regime. The issues of increasing economic efficiency, creating favorable conditions for participants in foreign economic activity, and ensuring the interests of the state in the process of processing goods under customs control are highlighted. The importance of digital technologies, risk management systems, electronic declaration and monitoring tools in controlling the movement of goods is also considered. Based on the results of the study, proposals and recommendations have been developed to improve the processing regime in the customs territory, optimize logistics processes, and increase export potential.

Keywords: Processing in the customs territory, customs regime, movement of goods, economic mechanisms, foreign economic activity, digital customs, electronic declaration, risk management system, logistics, customs control, export potential, economic efficiency, monitoring, innovative technologies.

Introduction

The economic essence of managing the movement of goods under the inward processing regime is determined by the international division of labor, global value chains, and a system of economic relations aimed at increasing the efficiency of foreign economic activity. This customs regime creates the opportunity to transform raw materials, materials, components, and semi-finished products imported from abroad into products with new consumer value and added value through processing, reassembly, repair, or other technological operations in the customs territory of the country.

The economic significance of this regime is that it serves to increase the competitiveness of national enterprises, expand exports, and strengthen the country's foreign trade potential by attracting foreign resources to production processes. At the same time, the added value created as a result of processing





operations has a positive impact on income growth in the national economy, the creation of new jobs, and the technological development of industrial sectors.

The process of managing the movement of goods requires the coordinated organization of material, financial and information flows. In this regard, the relationship between customs authorities, participants in foreign economic activity, logistics companies and manufacturing enterprises is of great importance. An effective management system ensures control over the import, processing and export of goods into the customs territory within the established time limits, and guarantees the targeted use of customs duty benefits.

Methods

This study used complex scientific approaches and modern research methods to study the strategic improvement of organizational and management mechanisms within the framework of the customs processing regime. The research methodology is based on the combination of theoretical and practical analysis and includes the following main methods:

Using the method of systematic analysis, the customs processing regime was considered as a holistic socio-economic system. Through this approach, its structural elements - the regulatory and legal framework, institutional structure, information systems and management processes - were analyzed in their interrelation. The method of comparative legal analysis was used, and national legislative norms were compared with the experience of foreign countries. Through this, the possibilities of identifying advanced practices and adapting them to the national system were assessed.

Results

In modern conditions, the management of these processes is being improved based on the principles of the digital economy. In particular, electronic declaration, automated control systems, risk management mechanisms, and technologies for identifying and tracking goods are helping to increase the transparency and speed of the movement of goods. This, in turn, allows for a reduction in administrative costs, time consumption, and increased efficiency of foreign economic operations.

From this point of view, the management of the movement of goods in the customs territory under the inward processing regime is an important economic mechanism for the rational use of economic resources, the integration of national production into global value chains, and the support of export-oriented industrial development. Its effective functioning serves to increase the country's investment attractiveness,





increase foreign trade turnover, and ensure sustainable growth of the national economy.

Therefore, the customs processing regime is an important component of the institutional environment that regulates the interaction between economic entities. This environment, through legal norms, administrative procedures, economic incentives and control mechanisms, coordinates the behavior of participants in foreign economic activity and ensures the efficient use of economic resources.

From an economic point of view, this regime creates conditions for the effective use of working capital by providing enterprises with the opportunity to conditionally exempt or defer customs payments on imported raw materials and materials. As a result, production costs are reduced, the cost of production is reduced, and the competitiveness of national products in foreign markets is increased. This serves to expand exports and increase the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The economic efficiency of managing the movement of goods within the processing regime also depends on the continuity and reliability of logistics chains. Effective logistics infrastructure, transport communications and warehousing systems ensure the timely delivery of goods and eliminate delays in production processes. As a result, the overall efficiency of processing operations increases and the participation of national enterprises in global value chains expands.

In terms of economic content, the management of the movement of goods in the processing regime serves to reduce the transaction costs of enterprises, increase the efficiency of the use of production resources, and form a competitive advantage in international markets. Since the conditional exemption or deferral of customs payments ensures the freedom of working capital of enterprises and strengthens the financial stability of production activities. As a result, the speed of capital turnover increases, the cost of production decreases, and the economic efficiency of export operations increases.

In modern economic theories, the process of managing the movement of goods is interpreted inextricably linked to the concept of Supply Chain Management. According to this approach, the stages of import, processing and subsequent export of goods are considered as a single logistics system. Therefore, the higher the level of coordination between customs clearance, transport services, warehousing and production processes, the more effective the economic results will be.

Thus, the economic essence of managing the movement of goods in the processing regime is manifested in increasing the efficiency of resource use by enterprises, stimulating the production of export-oriented products, deepening integration into international value chains, and strengthening the competitiveness of the national



economy in foreign markets. From this point of view, this regime is considered one of the important economic mechanisms of foreign economic policy.

Through this regime, the country's enterprises will have the opportunity to participate in production networks formed by international companies and transnational corporations. This will create the necessary conditions for attracting foreign investment, adopting modern technologies and management practices, increasing labor productivity, and producing products with high added value.

As a key condition for participation in global value chains, the rapid and efficient management of the movement of goods is of particular importance. Because in the context of international production cooperation, any delay in the movement of raw materials, components and finished products across borders can negatively affect the efficiency of the entire supply chain. Therefore, the simplification, digitalization and automation of customs clearance processes is a significant economic advantage in a globally competitive environment.

From this point of view, the management of the movement of goods within the framework of the customs processing regime is not limited to a control function, but also appears as a strategic economic tool that serves to strengthen the position of the national economy in the international production and trade systems. Its effective organization serves to develop export-oriented production, expand access to foreign markets, and deepen the country's participation in the international division of labor.

Table 1 Economic Effects of the Customs Processing Regime

Indicators	Impact Direction	Economic Outcome
Transaction costs	Reduction	Improved operational efficiency
Working capital	Released / freed up	Faster capital turnover
Product cost	Reduction	Enhanced export competitiveness
Export volume	Increase	Expansion of foreign trade activities
Investment inflow	Attraction of new investments	Industrial modernization and technology upgrade

Table 1 analyzes the economic impact of the processing regime in terms of key indicators. According to it, the introduction of this regime leads to a reduction in transaction costs, which in turn increases the operational efficiency of enterprises. That is, excessive costs in customs and production processes are reduced, and resource use is optimized.

In addition, the economic effectiveness of this regime is assessed not only by foreign trade indicators, but also by factors of internal economic development. In particular, processing operations contribute to the structural diversification of the country's



economy by effectively using the production capacities of local enterprises, creating new jobs, expanding industrial cooperation, and increasing the share of export-oriented products. Therefore, the management of the movement of goods under the processing regime in the customs territory is considered an important economic mechanism that harmonizes the interests of external and internal development of the national economy.

At the macroeconomic level, this regime stimulates economic growth by increasing exports, accelerating the modernization of industrial sectors, attracting foreign investment, and creating new jobs. At the microeconomic level, it serves to optimize the logistics costs of enterprises, increase production efficiency, and strengthen their competitiveness in foreign markets.

This regime is particularly important from the point of view of supporting export-oriented production. Since the application of customs privileges for goods imported for processing reduces the production costs of enterprises and expands their opportunities for price competition in foreign markets. This has a positive impact on increasing export revenues, improving the foreign trade balance, and strengthening the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Table 2 Impact of Digital Technologies on Customs Processes

Technology	Function	Economic Outcome
Electronic declaration	Digitization of documentation	Time savings and faster processing
Risk management system	Optimization of control procedures	Reduction of operational errors
Digital monitoring	Real-time cargo tracking	Increased transparency and accountability
Automation	Acceleration of customs procedures	Reduction of administrative costs

Table 2 highlights the impact of digital technologies on customs processes in terms of key areas. According to the analysis of the table, the introduction of the electronic declaration system will allow for the digitization of customs documents, which will significantly save time on clearance processes. This will increase operational efficiency for participants in foreign economic activity.

At the same time, the processing regime also serves the technological modernization of local industries. By attracting foreign raw materials, components and technologies, enterprises will have the opportunity to master modern production



standards. As a result, product quality will improve, labor productivity will increase, and the innovative potential of the national economy will be strengthened.

Effective management of the movement of goods is an important condition for achieving these economic results. Because the rational use of time, costs and resources in the processes related to the import, processing and re-export of goods directly affects the overall efficiency of enterprises. Therefore, the coordinated organization of customs, logistics and production processes is one of the main factors ensuring economic efficiency.

In the modern digital economy, the efficiency of these processes is further enhanced by the widespread introduction of information and communication technologies. Electronic customs systems, digital monitoring platforms, automated risk management mechanisms, and a unified information environment for data exchange are helping to increase the transparency, speed, and level of control over the movement of goods.

Thus, the economic essence of managing the movement of goods in the customs territory under the processing regime is manifested in ensuring sustainable economic development by increasing the export potential of the national economy, strengthening its investment attractiveness, increasing production efficiency, and deepening its integration into global value chains. In this regard, this regime is one of the important economic instruments of the state's foreign economic policy and industrial development strategy.

Discussion

The economic efficiency of managing the movement of goods under the customs processing regime depends, first of all, on the coherence of its institutional and operational mechanisms. Practice shows that the level of effective use of this regime is directly related to the quality of the country's customs administration, the development of digital infrastructure, and the conveniences created for participants in foreign economic activity.

During the discussion, it should be noted that the processing regime creates significant economic advantages for businesses, but the effectiveness of the risk management system is crucial to fully exploit these advantages. In particular, insufficient control over the targeted processing of goods and their re-export within the established deadlines can lead to increased fiscal losses and administrative risks.



Table 3 Macro and micro level impact

Level	Main directions	Results
Macroeconomic	Export, investment, industry	Economic growth
Microeconomic	Costs, production, logistics	Increase in corporate profits

Table 3 highlights the economic impact of the processing regime at the macro and micro levels. According to the analysis of the table, at the macroeconomic level, this regime serves to ensure overall economic growth through increased export volumes, expanded investment flows, and the development of industrial sectors. This situation has a positive impact on the sustainable development of the national economy by strengthening its integration with foreign markets.

Practical analysis also shows that the level of development of logistics infrastructure has a significant impact on the efficiency of the processing regime. High transportation costs, insufficient warehouse infrastructure, and disruptions in supply chains reduce the economic benefits of enterprises and limit their opportunities to participate in global value chains.

Another important aspect is the level of digitalization. With electronic declaration systems, automated customs processes, and real-time monitoring capabilities, the movement of goods is significantly accelerated, administrative costs are reduced, and human errors are reduced. This, in turn, increases transparency and reduces the risk of corruption.

In addition, the stability of the institutional environment is also an important factor. The clarity of the legislative framework, the simplicity of customs procedures, and the consistency of economic incentives encourage the widespread use of this regime by enterprises. Conversely, complex administrative processes and uncertainties can reduce investment attractiveness.

In general, the results of the discussion show that the effectiveness of managing the movement of goods in the customs territory in the inward processing regime is determined not only by customs control, but also by the level of development of logistics, the digital economy, institutional reforms and the overall business environment. Therefore, improving this regime requires an integrated approach.



CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, the management of the movement of goods under the customs processing regime is an important economic mechanism for increasing the export potential of the national economy, modernizing industrial sectors, and deepening integration into global value chains. This regime allows enterprises to produce value-added products using imported raw materials and components, thereby reducing production costs, accelerating capital turnover, and increasing competitiveness in foreign markets.

The results of the study show that the effectiveness of this regime is directly related to the quality of customs administration, the level of digital infrastructure, the development of logistics systems, and the stability of the institutional environment. In particular, electronic declaration systems, automated risk management mechanisms, and real-time monitoring tools play an important role in ensuring the speed and transparency of the movement of goods.

At the same time, practical analysis shows that there are some problems with the use of the processing regime. In particular, limitations in logistics infrastructure, the complexity of administrative procedures, and in some cases, insufficiently developed risk assessment systems can negatively affect economic efficiency.

In order to eliminate these problems and increase the efficiency of the processing regime, the following proposals have been developed:

1. It is necessary to further simplify and digitize customs procedures - fully implement electronic document circulation and minimize the human factor.
2. Improving the risk management system - it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of control through the use of artificial intelligence and big data technologies in analyzing the movement of goods.
3. Develop logistics infrastructure - it is necessary to reduce disruptions in supply chains by modernizing transport corridors, warehousing, and multimodal transportation systems.
4. Strengthening the institutional environment - it is necessary to bring customs legislation into line with international standards and create stable, transparent conditions for business.
5. Expanding international cooperation - it is advisable to develop information exchange with foreign customs services in order to strengthen participation in global value chains.

In general, improving the system for managing the movement of goods under the inward processing regime in the customs territory requires an integrated approach, and this process will contribute to the sustainable development of the national



economy, the expansion of export potential, and increased international competitiveness.

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