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CUSTOMS REGULATION AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE STATE

Customs regulation is one of the key instruments for ensuring the economic security of the state, as it directly affects the stability of the national economy, the protection of the domestic market and the efficiency of foreign economic activity. In modern conditions of globalization, increased international competition and the growth of geoeconomic risks, the role of customs policy is significantly transformed: it goes beyond the purely fiscal mechanism and turns into a comprehensive system of regulating economic flows and protecting the strategic interests of the state.

The economic security of the state implies the ability of the economic system to maintain stability, adapt to external and internal challenges and ensure sustainable growth. In this context, customs regulation performs the function of a kind of "filter" through which commodity, financial and information flows crossing the state border pass [1]. The level of protection of the national economy from unfair competition, smuggling, shadow schemes and other threats depends on the effectiveness of this filter.

The fiscal component of customs regulation remains one of the basic. Customs payments form a significant part of the state budget revenues, which allows financing social programs, the defense sector and infrastructure projects. In this aspect, the customs system is an important element of the state's financial stability, ensuring predictability and sustainability of budget revenues. At the same time, excessive focus only on the fiscal function is limited, since modern challenges require a more comprehensive approach.

The protective function of customs regulation is to support the competitiveness of the national economy. Through the use of tariff and non-tariff instruments, the state can limit uncontrolled imports, protect strategic industries and create conditions for the development of the domestic market [1-6]. This is especially important in an open economy, when domestic producers are subject to significant pressure from global corporations and cheaper imports.

The regulatory function of customs policy is manifested in the state's ability to influence the structure of foreign trade. Customs instruments allow stimulating the export of certain types of products, limiting the import of critically sensitive goods and correcting trade imbalances. Thus, customs regulation becomes an element of strategic economic management that influences the long-term development model of the country.

The control function is directly related to economic security, as it is aimed at preventing the illegal movement of goods across the border. Smuggling, evasion of customs payments, falsification of the origin of goods and other violations create significant losses for the state budget and undermine the principles of fair competition. An effective customs control system allows you to minimize these risks and ensure the transparency of foreign economic operations.

In modern conditions, the digitalization of customs regulation is of particular importance. The introduction of electronic declarations, automated risk analysis systems and digital platforms for information exchange between state bodies significantly increases the efficiency of customs control [7]. The use of digital technologies allows you to reduce customs clearance time, reduce corruption risks and increase the accuracy of detecting violations.

An important direction of development is the use of big data analysis tools and elements of artificial intelligence. Such technologies make it possible to predict risks, identify anomalous trade transactions and increase the efficiency of customs flow management. A separate place is occupied by the integration of the customs system into the general architecture of the state's economic security. Customs authorities interact with tax, financial and law enforcement structures, forming a single contour of protection of economic interests. Such interaction allows more effectively to counteract

the shadow economy, illegal withdrawal of capital and other financial threats.

Another important aspect is the harmonization of customs legislation with international norms. The participation of the state in the world trading system requires harmonization of customs regulation procedures and rules with international standards. This contributes to the simplification of trade, but at the same time requires maintaining a balance between liberalization and protection of national interests.

In the future, the development of customs regulation will be associated with the further strengthening of digital technologies, automation of procedures and the formation of intelligent risk management systems. This will allow creating a more efficient, transparent and adaptive customs system, capable of quickly responding to changes in the global economic environment.

Thus, customs regulation acts as a strategic tool for ensuring the economic security of the state, combining fiscal, protective, regulatory and control mechanisms. Its effectiveness determines the level of resilience of the national economy, its ability to withstand external threats and ensure stable development in the long term.

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