
PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE MEASURES TO SOLVE THEM

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Abstract: *Taking measures to reduce problematic situations in the development of export activities in Uzbekistan is one of the current topics in the export and foreign trade system today. As a result of export taking a special place in the economic development of each country and the effective use of export potential, resource productivity increases and the total volume of production increases. In this article, it is mentioned in detail that the acceleration of economic growth, the development of production, and the increase of its efficiency are connected with the good establishment of export practices.*

Keywords: *Export, foreign economic activity, goods, products, economic growth, production, diversification, services, investment, technologies, foreign market.*

As a result of the effective use of the export potential, resource productivity increases and the total volume of production increases along with specialization in the production of goods in the country. Acceleration of economic growth, development of production, increase in its efficiency is connected with good implementation of export practice. Export occupies a special place in the economic development of every country. Acceleration of economic growth, the development of production, increase in its efficiency is connected with the good implementation of export practice. An increase in the level of exports will lead to a strengthening of the balance of payments, an increase in foreign currency receipts and reserves. Based on this, it is necessary to increase the export potential in our country, diversify production, and establish new production facilities based on modern technologies. Increasing the volume of exports of valuable products is considered a priority issue. The composition of the export of material resources produced within the state is related to the specific characteristics of the national economy, its place in the international division of labor. Industrialized countries are characterized by the export of industrial products, especially machine-building products and technologies, while raw materials and food play the main role in the export of countries with a backward agrarian economy.

It is the main source of foreign currency for any country, which is needed to pay for import-export and other expenses in foreign countries. Expanding the scope of export-import is considered an important aspect in the foreign economic policy of the country, and the state uses various forms of support for production intended for export on a large scale (financial assistance, tax incentives, etc., crediting of exports by the state). There are not many problems. Various problems and difficulties faced by entrepreneurs and exporters in export activities lead to slowdown in the development of export activities. The decree adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev "On measures to further expand the export potential of business entities" is used as measures aimed at eliminating this slowdown.

First of all, it is appropriate to systematically check the fulfillment of the parameters of the export forecast and carry out work on the formation of the export forecast for the following years, because the formation of the export forecast for the coming years will affect the positive growth of exporters and export activities. Clarification of systemic and current problems that hinder the growth of export activities of networks and regions, as well as the shortcomings and problems that became

clear during the development of the export activity of the state in the conditions of the unstable external environment, and new types of unexpected, international threats and risks, and the implementation of the export process. study and, in important cases, see the ways to eliminate the problem at the place where the problem occurred, make proposals for making practical and legislative changes to further expand the export activity and process, investment and It is a very important aspect aimed at the further development of export activity and is a systematic way to development. Problems in the development of export activity significantly affect the export process and lead to negative results. It is impossible to completely eliminate them at once, but it is necessary to take measures to reduce them as much as possible.

The role of foreign economic relations in the economic development of each country, the issues of its regulation by the state using various levers, the development of the system of regulation of foreign economic activity, the importance of accelerating the sustainable growth of the national economy and its integration into the world economy, and the promotion of exports , issues such as increasing the country's export activity, methods of its regulation, studying the world experience in this field are reflected in scientific and educational literature. Privileges for increasing export potential are one of the most complex economic concepts, and many of our classical and modern scientists have expressed their opinions on this matter:

In this regard, Ilyasov A. paid attention to some problems of digital production and export of industrial products in the digital economy.¹

The initial understanding of export activity was expressed in the theoretical views of the international division of labor of classical economists A.Smith and D.Ricardo. They created the theoretical basis for the continuous development of trade relations between the countries. These scientists think about the advantages of international trade in the theory of absolute and relative advantage. They recognize that a country may not have an absolute advantage over another country in the production of a certain product, but it may have a relative advantage. A country can produce a certain product. If one can produce more efficiently than another, absolute advantages in product production arise. If the alternative cost of producing a product in one country is lower than in another country, it is possible to talk about the relative advantages of this country.

D. Ricardo created the concept that is now known as the rules of relative advantages. By analyzing these advantages, he came to the following conclusion: even if a country can produce goods at a lower cost than the exporter, it can still import them from another country. In this, D. Ricardo meant relative advantage.²

Russian economist Yu.A. Savinov, V.A. Oreshkin, A.A. The Lebedevs define the concept of export potential as follows: "export potential is the ability to produce goods and services for the foreign market in certain sectors of the national economy and to sell them on a large scale at reasonable prices".³

According to A.A. Malsev: "The export potential of a region is the export base, which is evaluated according to the opportunities of this region to enter a specific foreign market and strengthen it. The export base of the region is the sum of the goods and services produced by the enterprises for export, which meet the global standards of competitiveness in this region, but for some reasons are not sent abroad. that a quantitative assessment has been determined, the existence of a wide base for the analysis of the given parameters, the use of a universal methodology for determining the export potential, the interdependence of 2 categories: "export potential" and "export base" It is reflected in the level indicated.

Among the local scientists, A.F. Rasulev, "export potential is the production and delivery of products that are competitive in the world market of the national economy, the volume of export of various products in order to strengthen domestic development and position in the world market, together with the gradual replacement of industries specialized in export. "multiplication". The

¹ Ilyosov, A. (2020). Some problems in digital production and export of industrial products in the digital economy. Economics and finance. 3. 175-182 pages.

² Xurramov R.A: "Eksport va eksport salohiyati tushunchalariga nazariy qarashlar" Journal of Universal Science Research.2023-y Volume-2, Issue-2. 202-210 pages

³ Ю.А. Савинов, В.А. Орешкин, А.А. Лебедевлар. Экспортный потенциал отрасли по разработке и сбыту информационнокоммуникационных технологий. Российский внешнеэкономический вестник. 6 – 2013.

definition given by him is important due to the connection of the elements of the researched concept with the object of research, the presence of financial and economic supporting factors for export.

R. Rakhmonov, one of the young scientists of our country, defines the concept of export potential as follows: "export potential is the ability of the national economy, regions, individual sectors or enterprises to produce competitive products and services for export and to supply them in sufficient volume."⁴

In the textbook "Regional economy", the authors define the concept of export potential as follows: "Export potential is the production and supply of competitive products and services in the necessary amount for export by the national economy, regions, individual sectors or enterprises. ability"⁵.

The issues of foreign economic activity in our country and increasing the export potential have been studied together with republican scientists in cooperation with international organizations.⁶

Recently, many reforms have been carried out in order to eliminate problems in the development of export activities in our country. We can see them in the following example. In the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further expand the export potential" of business entities, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "Development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" PF-60 and the implementation of tasks set in the "open dialogue" of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan with entrepreneurs in 2022, as well as tasks on the issue of further improvement of the export support system marked. If the amount of foreign currency not received within the framework of an export contract does not exceed 5% of the total price of the goods charged for export, then the overdue receivables are not considered and no fine is applied to the business entity. Benefits in the form of a reduction of the taxable base for profit tax and turnover tax are applied to exporting organizations regardless of the share of the export volume in the total revenue from the sale of goods (works, services). Melon (TIF TN code 1207 70 000 0), sesame (TIF TN code 1207 30 000 0), mustard (TIF TN codes 1207 50 100 0, 1207 50 900 0) and sorghum (TIF TN code 1207 60 000 0) seeds export is allowed. The excess tax resulting from the application of the zero-level value added tax rate when carrying out export and equivalent operations will be fully refunded within 7 days based on their request, in an accelerated procedure, the introduction of a single international standard and the issuance of a certificate. It was decided to provide them with financial support in the amount of not more than 30 thousand US dollars, to attract foreign consultants to carry out business processes, increase the volume of exports, and carry out marketing research.

Also, in order to create favorable conditions for local products to enter new prospective markets by providing additional support to export activities, the export promotion agency will provide financial resources for financing trade transactions related to exports and exports. business entities that are repaying their loans on time are allowed to allocate additional loans in proportion to the loan repayments.

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further support export activities", it is considered to increase export potential in Uzbekistan and provide comprehensive support to exporting enterprises. Investments and foreign trade The export promotion agency under the ministry is an authorized body for implementation of practical measures to support local exporters. It compensates exporters for participation in international exhibitions and fairs, for launching national products and brands on foreign markets, and for obtaining international standardization and international certificates. In addition, exporters can apply to the Agency to receive compensation for up to 50% of the costs associated with transporting products to export markets, as well as compensation for insurance premiums in the event that insurance services are used as collateral by exporters. envisages a number of additional benefits. In particular, new benefits regarding compensations and guarantees given to exporting enterprises by the State Fund for Business Support were approved. compensations to cover their expenses were given only to

⁴ Рахмонов Р.Н. "Фаргона минтақаси экспорт салоҳиятидан оқилона фойдаланиш ва уни такомиллаштириш йўллари" мавзусидаги автореферати. Тошкент: ТМИ, 2012 йил. - 23 бет.

⁵ Qayumov A.A. va boshqalar. Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot. O'quvqo'llanma. Toshkent: O'zMU 2004-yil, 33-bet.

⁶ Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining taraqqiyot dasturi—"Strukturnye izmeneniya v ekonomike Uzbekistana: dostijeniya, problemy, perspektivy", "Sovershenstvovanie torgovoy politiki v selyax chelovecheskogo razvitiya"—2010.

producer-exporters, now according to the decree this preference is introduced to exporters whose main activity is trade mediation, until now compensations are provided to cover the interest expenses of exporters on loans received from commercial banks the interest rate of the loan does not exceed 1.5 times the refinancing rate and only in the part where it exceeds the refinancing rate. Now, compensation to cover interest costs is provided regardless of the interest rate and the size of the loan. The amount of guarantee provided for loans from commercial banks to replenish working capital (up to 50% of the loan amount) is from 4 billion to 8 billion so. m, the exporter would not be able to avail the privilege of receiving compensation and guarantee again only in case of indebtedness against the previously allocated credit for which compensation was granted until today. Now, regardless of previous loan obligations, compensation and guarantees are provided to cover interest costs on additional loans with a positive credit history. At the same time, the amount of the commission for the provided guarantees will decrease from 1% to 0.5%. It should be noted that the functions and powers of the Export Development Agency as a state institution supporting local exporters were expanded upon the adoption of such an initiative and decrees and decisions.

Now the agency is tasked with providing financial resources for pre-export financing of commercial banks and allocating loans for export-related trade operations, as well as attracting funds from international financial institutions, foreign government financial organizations, foreign banks and financial companies for pre-export financing. is given the authority to decide. For this purpose, the Export Support Fund is being established under the Agency for the promotion of ksport, and a mechanism for allocating financial resources will be introduced at its expense in order to provide services for the financing of trade operations related to export to commercial banks. Funds in the amount of 100 million US dollars will be allocated from the account of the Reconstruction and Development Fund of Uzbekistan to form the resource base of the export support fund and start its activities. The establishment of the fund becomes an important stage in the formation of the entire national system of export support, its functional elements are the Export Promotion Agency and the national export-import insurance company "Uzbekinvest". In addition to providing compensation, subsidies and financing, other functions of the system include finding a foreign buyer up to the stage of concluding an export contract and supporting local exporters in the process of negotiations. sales, export support measures, establishing a systematic cooperation to ensure that competent national government bodies have information about their duties, available benefits and preferences, and functions. The unique advantages of the national export support system are the ability to provide comprehensive support to exporters on the basis of the "one-stop shop" principle, and to save them time and material costs in solving a wide range of issues that they face in their activities. can be significantly reduced. In the past years, the system of compulsory sale of a part of foreign currency for enterprises engaged in export was abolished, the unification of official and unofficial exchange rates led to an almost 100 percent decrease in the rate of the national currency (which means that the implemented measures are mainly engaged in export aimed at meeting the needs of growing enterprises). These factors are aimed at the growth of exports and the formation of an export-oriented model, and are very convenient for enterprises engaged in export.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed the decree "On additional measures to ensure the competitiveness of local products in foreign markets and to stimulate their export". This document exempted all exported products from customs duties except for products considered unique by law and abolished export licensing. According to the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, initiated by our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, the tax It was decided to deepen the reform of the system and increase the tax benefits. Financial and economic processes show that one of the indicators for determining the international financial development of the country and its position in the international financial arena is the potential of the country to carry out export and import operations. Currently, in our country, a large number of tax incentives and preferences for foreign investors are being given to production entities, and all this directly serves to create internationally competitive goods (works, services) and export them. As an example, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the rapid development of entrepreneurship in the Aral Bay region" applies to business entities that export more than 90 percent of their consumer goods. In accordance with Decree No. PF-25 dated November 20, 2021, it is

possible to pay social tax from the salary fund to the budget at the rate of 1% instead of 12%. In accordance with the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 489 dated August 14, 2020, "On the Procedure for Reimbursement of the Amount of Value Added Tax", documents that are the basis for reimbursement of the amount of Tax A clear example of our opinion is the fact that the negative difference of the value added tax, fully submitted to the regional tax authorities, is paid to the bank accounts of the exporting business entities from the full budget account. It should also be noted that 50 percent of the transport costs are reimbursed to the business entity by the export development agency in cases of delivery to the importer by air transport. Each country shows that improving tax control in foreign trade operations is one of the important issues in ensuring foreign trade, stimulating the production of goods with high added value in the country, in accordance with the changes in the world market situation.

Summary: Market methods are mainly used to achieve macroeconomic stability in countries. Export activity is one of the important factors. The state plays a significant role in the development of export activities. It directly or indirectly influences changes in aggregate supply and demand, and thus macroeconomic stability, using the limits of administrative-territorial and economic intervention. Market methods cannot be implemented without achieving economic stability in countries. Therefore, in all developed countries, great importance is attached to achieving economic stability. Because economic stabilization is the most urgent and difficult task in all countries that are implementing reforms. In this regard, it is an important process for the state to take regulatory and legal measures to eliminate problems in the development of export activities in the economy of Uzbekistan.

By obtaining data and reviewing the literature, the researcher has his own opinion and conducts the research he wants to do based on the data. It requires continuous research on the topic from the researcher until the end of the research. Therefore, a chapter is devoted to literature review in modern research work.

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