
Foreign Experience in Tourism Development in Uzbekistan

Ergashev Akmal Abduqaxhorovich

Assistant, Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agro technology

Olimjonova Farogat Dilmurod qizi

Student of tourism education

Abstract: The article analyzes the role of tourism in economic development, the work being done to develop the tourism industry. Based on the comparative legal analysis of developed countries and best practices, proposals are made for the development of tourism in our country.

Key words: tourism, visa, visa-free regime, tourists, infrastructure, guide activities, foreign countries, laws and regulations.

Introduction

It is embodied in the world economy as a socio-economic phenomenon that directly and indirectly affects the development of all infrastructure. Modern tourism is based on the high level of development of the transport, social and service sectors, which ultimately makes it a highly profitable sector of the economy.

From the first days of independence, the work on state support of the tourism industry, the creation of incentives for enterprises, as well as the formation of infrastructure for the tourism industry continues at a rapid pace. It should be noted that on October 4, 1993, Uzbekistan became the first Central Asian country to join the World Tourism Organization. This, in turn, has given a great positive impetus to the development of international tourism in Uzbekistan.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF 5611 of January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan", trade turnover with Europe and Southeast Asia Particular attention was paid to further strengthening foreign ties in order to radically improve the transport communication system in the country to increase the number of passengers and investment.

Analyses show that in many developed countries, income from tourism generates much more foreign exchange earnings than in other sectors. For example: Turkey spends 4-5 billion a year. Exports of goods worth \$ 10 billion earns more than \$. We can see similarly high rates in Austria, England, Italy, France, Spain.

Observers agree that tourism is a driver of economic development, which will create new jobs (according to ICAO, one in 10 jobs in 2017 will be in the sector).

Tourism encourages the creation and development of a service-based economy. The scope of this activity ranges from large hotels in Tashkent to small hostels in Samarkand, boutiques at international airports, and small craft shops on the picturesque streets of Bukhara and Khiva.

It enhances economic skills in people, expands the horizons of knowledge. Today, in most countries, including the 10 most developed countries, all efforts are focused on attracting foreign tourists. It is well known that tourism is beneficial for developing countries, especially in increasing cash flow.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 10.4% of the world's gross domestic product (in 2017 it amounted to 8.3 trillion US dollars), 7% of world investment i, 5% of tax revenues, 11% of global consumer spending, and one in every 16 new jobs created are accounted for by the tourism and hospitality industry.

The employment rate in this sector increased by 103% compared to 2016, and in 2017, 118.4 million people (3.8% of the world's total employment) were directly employed in tourism and tourism, while indirectly (tourism services). together) 313.2 million people.

Georgia has been praised for tripling the number of foreign tourists in the past few years.

This country is famous for its wonderful cuisine, unique cultural heritage, friendly and lively people. However, despite the fact that the gastronomic and cultural heritage of many other countries is so unique, they are left out of the view of world tourists. Georgia's abolition of visas for most countries, in turn, has led to a sharp increase in the number of tourists. Earlier, less than 100,000 tourists visited the country each year, but in the last 20 years their number has grown to 6.5 million. The low-income segment of the population has shrunk from 32.5 percent in 2006 to 1.63 percent in 2017¹. According to independent observers, this is mainly due to the development of the tourism sector, and in 2018 the country's GDP grew by 7.5%.

A number of reforms are being carried out in our country to develop tourism. In particular, the increase in the number of state units of the State Committee for Tourism Development and its regional structures, the establishment of tourism departments and administrations, deputy governors in the regions play an important role in expanding the capabilities of these organizations. Ўзбекистон The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" was adopted on July 18, 2019, which introduced new concepts based on the current stage of development of the industry, defined the principles and main directions of state policy on tourism. In addition, the subjects of tourism activities were divided into categories, the visa regime for citizens of 47 countries was abolished, and the number of countries with a visa-free regime reached 86. In addition, in order to simplify the visa process, the number of countries that have the opportunity to obtain an electronic visa was 57. In addition, "Vatandosh", "Student", "Academic", "Pilgrim" and "Medical" visas were introduced. The analysis of the results of the work shows that the number of tourists visiting our country in 2019 increased by 26.2% compared to the previous period The number of tourists visiting countries without a visa-free regime increased by 58%. As a result, the occupancy rate of tourist accommodation has increased from 62% to 84%. In recent years, the development of the hostels market, which is in line with new trends in tourism and meets the requirements of a wide segment, is becoming increasingly important. To this end, in 2019, the procedure for mandatory certification of hostels was abolished and a number of other requirements were simplified in order to further stimulate the low-budget tourism infrastructure and hostel business in the country². In 2019 alone, 161 new hostels were built and commissioned in the country.

They were able to serve 5,666 tourists at a time. Discussion of the results obtained The factors of tourism development are also influenced by low-cost airlines - lowcosters. When studying the impact of airlines on the development of tourism in Poland, the study found that low-cost carriers contributed to the development of tourism in less popular areas and contributed to the development of the industry in small towns. Other factors were also studied in this study. For example, the number of tourists visiting Norway increased sharply in 2005 due to the high level of demand for winter tourism and the emergence of new routes for low-cost carriers serving new destinations³. Valencia, Barcelona (Spain) and Dubrovnik (Croatia) are some of the most successful cities among tourist destinations in 2005. The rapid increase in the number of tourists

¹<https://uzanalytics.com/iqtisodi%D0%B5t/6667>

²<https://review.uz/oz/post/turizm-soasini-rivozlantiris-bujica-2019-jilda-amalgaosirilgan-islalr>

³ETC 2005, European Travel Commission, European Tourism Insights 2005. Including Outlook for 2006, A report of the Market Intelligence Group of the ETC no. 2006/1, Brussels, April 2006.

was due to the rapid increase in the number of low-cost airlines, resulting in a doubling of the number of visitors from the UK. There are difficulties in effectively using the existing opportunities and conditions for the development of tourism in the country, and meeting the needs of visitors to the country in the field of international tourism is not at the level of demand. One of the main obstacles to this is that the infrastructure in this area is not yet sufficiently developed and the problems associated with the introduction of the most effective methods of state management of tourism have not been studied in depth. As part of this study, as a result of the analysis of the laws and regulations adopted in the Republic to regulate the tourism sector, we have witnessed the following inconsistencies and problems:

1. Special procedures have been developed for the activities of service guides in organizations operating in the field of tourism, the requirements for them, their certification and training. However, there is no mention in any legal document in the field of self-employment, the requirements for them, their legal status and their professional development.
2. Guides-interpreters who provide tourists with information about historical monuments, historical figures, territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions of the country, the issue of personal responsibility for the accuracy and validity of their information and the type of punishment are specified in laws and regulations. unmarked, etc.

The elimination of the above-mentioned shortcomings and inconsistencies will directly contribute to the further development of the industry and further strengthen the legal framework of this activity. The study analyzed the issues of legal regulation of the tourism system and the industry of the Republic of Austria, and based on the results of the study developed proposals and recommendations for the regulation of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Federal Republic of Austria is a country in Central Europe, consisting of 9 federal territories⁴. The country is one of the world's leading countries in the field of tourism, accounting for 35% of the country's GDP. The tourist centers of the country are Vienna and Salzburg. The Federal Republic of Austria has not adopted a special federal law on the legal regulation of tourism. But special laws and by-laws have been passed for each federal territory. Issues of development and regulation of tourism in the country are regulated by tax legislation, customs legislation, international trade and economic relations⁵.

The most important document on the state regulation of tourism in Austria is the EU Program for the Competitive and Sustainable Development of European Tourism. Austria, as a member of the European Union, will ensure the implementation of this Program. The tourism sector in the country is developed and regulated by the Austrian National Tourist Office (Österreich Werbung) and the Austrian Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth. назораткилиш, молиялаштиришва бошқавазифаларни бажаради⁶. At the same time, the Austrian National Tourism Organization is engaged in the development of tourism marketing in the country and is the main organization in this field. The Austrian Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth is responsible for state support, regulation, control, financing and other functions of the tourism industry. Austria has adopted a national program for the development of tourism, which serves as a legal and economic mechanism for state support of tourism. The main tasks of the program:

- ✓ Tax benefits, subsidies and grants;
- ✓ Improvement of national legislation and regulations supporting the development of tourism and protection of the rights of consumers of tourist services;
- ✓ Reduction of visa restrictions when entering and leaving the country;⁷.

⁴Annual tourism report of Austria 2010.

⁵Annual tourism report of Austria 2010.

⁶www.bundeskanzleramt.at

⁷Official Journal L 384, 31/12/1986 P. 0052 – 0053.

- ✓ Development and support of social tourism;
- ✓ Strengthening the requirements for the safety of tourists and revising legal documents in this area;
- ✓ Strengthening the state legislation t should be noted that the state programs adopted in our country for the development of tourism are more extensive and comprehensive, but the Austrian state program focuses more on efficiency and innovation. Here are the results of the study of the Austrian experience on the problems and inconsistencies in the state regulation of tourism in Uzbekistan:
 1. There are no inconsistencies in the legal status of organizations that legally regulate and develop the tourism industry in Austria, ie the Austrian Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth is the state body that regulates, supervises and supports the industry. The Austrian National Tourism Organization is an organization that provides methodological support for the development of tourism in the country. У назорат ва лицензиялаш ваколатларига эга эмас ҳамда вазирлик тасарруфидаги ташкилот ҳисобланади. It has no oversight and licensing powers and is a ministry-run organization.
 2. In the course of the analysis, it was noted that separate acts were adopted on the order of arrival of foreign tourists to the Republic of Austria, the order of departure of Austrian tourists abroad and the order of movement of intercity tourists within the country.
 3. Requirements for the certification and professional development of tourism workers (guides) are developed by the Austrian National Tourism Organization and approved annually by the Austrian Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth. Issues related to the activities of independent guides are regulated by the legislation of individual federal territories. For example, the Law on Tourism, adopted by the Upper Austrian Federal Parliament in 1992, addresses the issue of independent guiding activities and the establishment of guide training centers.
 4. Guides-interpreters who provide tourists with information about historical monuments, historical figures, territorial and administrative structure of the country, the issue of personal responsibility for the accuracy and validity of the information they provide, and the type of punishment imposed on them are not reflected in Austrian law⁸. In the course of the analysis, it became clear that the government has created enormous legal and economic opportunities for the development of the tourism industry in Austria. This is due to the fact that 20% of foreign currency earnings of travel companies are not taxed, reduction of economic and other control systems, high level of training, long-term sustainable plans, participation of all sectors of society in the development of tourism and the creation of new tourism services, as well as the correct selection and legal strengthening of the country's management system.

Conclusions and Recommendations Today, the European Capital of Smart Tourism initiative is being promoted in developed countries. The initiative includes “smart tourism” measures and measures, and aims to raise awareness of ongoing projects in cities in four categories: sustainability, special opportunities for people with disabilities, digitalization, cultural heritage and a creative approach. The more the tourism development strategy supports local communities through this sector, the more sustainable it will be in the country. The best way to use the proceeds is to repair monuments, support the community, give people rights and opportunities, and reduce poverty. Sustainable tourism should ensure the safety of both visitors and the host cities, preventing environmental pollution and congestion. Fair distribution of tourist flows is also important for sustainability. This is equally important for both developed and developing countries. In conclusion, we present the following suggestions and recommendations, developed as a result of the study of foreign experience, theoretical knowledge and a number of regulatory documents:

⁸www.freddy.de-buyschorses.eu.int, Inventory of taxes in the EU.

1. Development of a separate document on the order of movement of tourists in the country, the conditions and benefits created for them in order to develop local tourism in the country;
2. Development and implementation of a special project aimed at improving the skills of guides in the field, the creation of a special software system for assessing their skills and knowledge, including the possibility of human participation in the examination and training of guides;
3. Development of the legal framework for the activities of persons engaged in the activities of guides and the establishment of special training centers for the training of guide-interpreters, as well as the broad involvement of non-governmental organizations in this process;
4. It is necessary to clearly define in the tourism legislation the responsibility for the accuracy and validity of the information provided by guides-interpreters who provide tourists with information about historical monuments, historical figures, territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions;
5. In order to further encourage the introduction of foreign currencies by tourism organizations in Uzbekistan, to provide them with tax benefits, ie to take measures to exempt from tax a certain part of their income in foreign currency;
6. Review and further simplification of the procedure for licensing of tourist activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
7. Development of normative legal acts regulating and developing inter-sectoral relations for further development of the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the same time, to create a legal framework for expanding the participation of the non-governmental sector in the development of the sector;
8. Development of a special project on the introduction of new information and communication technologies in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan and the organization of international conferences on this topic;
9. Effective use of "smart tourism" tools;
10. The base of normative and legal documents on the basis of activity in the field of tourism should be created and constantly updated in the business entity engaged in tourist activity.

In conclusion, it should be noted that today our country has made great strides in the development of tourism and legal regulation by the state. The main factor in the development of the industry was the creation of huge benefits and opportunities for entrepreneurs.. At the same time, there are some shortcomings and untapped opportunities that need to be addressed and the effective use of the positive experience of developed countries in this direction.

References

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5611 of January 5, 2019 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan."
2. <https://uzanalytics.com/iqtisodi%D0%B5t/6667>
3. Barnabé Walheer, Linjia Zhang . Profit Luenberger and Malmquist-Luenberger indexes for multi-activity decision-making units: The case of the star-rated hotel industry in China //International Journal of Tourism Management. Pages 1-604 (December 2018) pp.1- 11.
4. Кужеля Ю. Л. Туризм и гостеприимство. Учебник:- М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2018. — 439 с. "Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar" ilmiy elektron jurnali. № 6, noyabr-dekabr, 2020 yil 268 6/2020 (№ 00050) <http://iqtisodiyot.tsue.u>
5. Морозова Н., Морозов М., Информационное обеспечение туризма. Учебник. Москва, КноРус, 2016, 7 с

6. N.Khaydarov. Experience of foreign countries in the development of tourism. Open economy: healthy competition, business environment, attractiveness of investment climate / International practical conference / TSU
7. Ergashev Akmal Abdukahhorovich, Muhtorov Muhammadyunus, Ahmedova Shohidahon Factors influencing small business and entrepreneurship and the experience of developed countries in the development of the investment climate EPRA International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Studies (EBMS). Volume: 8 | Issue: 5 | May 2021
8. Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2018 world.
9. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/10/31/central-asia-tourisma-driver-for-development>
10. <https://review.uz/oz/post/turizm-soasini-rivozlantiris-bujica-2019-jilda-amalgaosirilgan-islalr>
11. ETC 2005, European Travel Commission, European Tourism Insights 2005. Including Outlook for 2006, A report of the Market Intelligence Group of the ETC no. 2006/1, Brussels, April 2006.
12. Annual tourism report of Austria 2010.
13. www.bundeskanzleramt.at
14. Official Journal L 384, 31/12/1986 P. 0052 – 0053.
15. www.freddy.de-buyschorses.eu.int, Inventory of taxes in the EU.