

STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING UZBEKISTAN'S EXPORT POTENTIAL AND FURTHER IMPROVING THE SECTOR

Authors: Sabokhat Isakjanova

The lawyer and teacher at Khorezm school of Law

Otayeva Shakhlo

The student of Khorezm school of Law

Rustamova Xolida

The student of Khorezm school of Law

Annotation: *This article is about the main features and issues of Republic of Uzbekistan's problems related to the export potential and also improving the sector. All ideas are illustrated with examples and data.*

Key words: *globalization, exporting, machines, banking system, exporting companies, entrepreneurs, indicators, industry, automobiles, financial situation.*

In today's process of globalization and economic integration, it is important to create the necessary conditions to establish export-import relations with foreign countries and ensure the continuous development of the industry.

From this point of view, in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, a number of important tasks for the development of the export potential of our country have been defined. In particular, in 2026, using all opportunities, the export volume of the republic will reach 30 billion. to US dollars (in 2021, this indicator was 16 billion US dollars), to increase the number of exporting enterprises from 6.5 thousand at the beginning of this year to 15 thousand by the end of 2026, to increase the share of the private sector in exports to 60%, as well as to increase the number of goods it is aimed to increase the export geography from 115 countries to 150.

According to the information of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the last 3 years, the most products were exported to countries such as China, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Canada and Iran.

Gold (unprocessed or semi-processed), cotton yarn, transportation services, oil and gas products, refined and unrefined copper alloys, wheat and rye flour, primary form polymer ethylene, automobiles, dried and refined pulses and wet fruits are the most there were many exported products.

It should be noted that a number of important measures to support exports have been implemented in our country in recent years. In particular, in order to support exporting enterprises, the Export Promotion Agency was established under the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade in 2019, and the Exporters of Uzbekistan Association was established as a non-governmental non-profit organization in the same year, and the

Export Support Fund was established under the Export Promotion Agency in 2020. done. At the same time, during the past period, many tax and customs benefits were given to exporting enterprises, they were helped to participate in business forums and conferences organized in foreign countries, and a mechanism for state reimbursement of part of the expenses related to export was established.

Despite the fact that necessary measures are being taken to develop the export sector and support the representatives of the sector, the study and practice shows that a number of problems remain in this sector today.

First of all, barriers to the use of banking services by exporting enterprises have a negative impact on the export of their products.

As a result of the development of technology and in the post-pandemic phase, many of our entrepreneurs (mainly IT enterprises, designers, craftsmen, artists) have opened online (internet) stores and started selling their products remotely to foreign citizens (clients). However, they face problems in this process. In particular, when representatives of the industry create a site to sell their products online and apply to banks to connect the bank internet-acquiring service (accepting online payments without a terminal) to it, most banks refuse to connect this service to them.

According to the representatives of the exporting companies, the reasons for the refusal are explained as follows: firstly, most banks do not have this service, and secondly, the banks refuse to connect the bank-acquiring service due to the fact that the online store (site) is opened in a domain other than the "Uz" domain.

As a result, our national enterprises are forced to use the services of banks in other countries to sell their products and accept payments through these banks. This causes excessive costs for industry representatives, besides, accepting payments using the services of banks in other countries is not considered an export for Uzbekistan.

On the other hand, because it is more difficult to enter the "uz" domain in the territory of foreign countries, and in order to make it easier for customers to use the site, exporting companies create their sites using relatively high-level domains (for example, ".com", ".biz", ".trade"). However, after creating the site, they face the same problem as above when using the banking service. This problem has a negative impact on the export potential of our national enterprises and hinders the development of online commerce.

Secondly, the fact that the transport costs of the exporting enterprises are not paid on time within the deadlines set by the law has a negative impact on the export potential and financial situation of these enterprises.

According to paragraph 2 of the Regulation "On the procedure for compensating a part of the costs of transporting products when exporting" approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04.10.2021 No. 618, up to 50% of the costs of transporting products when exporting is authorized from the

funds allocated from the state budget it is intended to be reimbursed through the body (Export Promotion Agency under the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade).

Annex 1 of the above Regulation defines the mechanism for covering a part of transportation costs from the state budget.

According to it, within 7 working days from the date of the exporter's application for partial reimbursement of transport costs, the competent body makes a decision (summary) on partial reimbursement of costs and prepares orders for subsidy allocation and payment at the end of each week on the first working day of the next week. submits it to the Ministry of Finance, the ministry allocates a subsidy from the state budget within 2 working days based on the order, the amount allocated for the subsidy is transferred by the authorized body to the bank account of the exporting enterprise within 2 working days from the date of receipt of the subsidy (must be paid within 16 working days in total)).

However, according to the information of the "Uzbekistan Exporters" Association, this period (process) is being extended up to 1 month, sometimes up to 2 months due to various objective and subjective reasons, which causes dissatisfaction of the exporting enterprises and has a negative impact on their financial situation.

Due to the lack of a single electronic platform that allows exporters to track their appeal in real time, they are unable to track the stage at which their appeal is being processed, in which authority and why it is being delayed.

The creation of a single electronic platform increases the responsibility of the employees of the authorized body and imposes the obligation to carry out appropriate actions on appeals within the strict deadlines set in the system, as a result of which it is ensured that the exporting enterprises pay the amount of transport costs established by the law on time.

Thirdly, the maintenance of customs posts is the reason why exported goods stay at customs posts for a long time and therefore, it is appropriate to extend the credit period allocated to exporting enterprises from 1 year to 1.5 or 2 years within the framework of the above Decree.

Sixth, the absence of the "National strategy for the development of exports" for the next 5-10 years creates difficulties in determining the prospects for the future development of exports and achieving the set goals. Decree No. PF-60 of the Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" has defined specific goals for the development of exports in our country in the next 5 years.

USED WEBSITE LISTS:

1. w.w.w. lex. uz
2. w.w.w. kun.uz
3. Huquqiy axborot channel

4. Magistrlar official
5. Yangi O'zbekiston taraqqiyot strategiyasi PF-60