

UDC. 521 (01.324)

*DSc. Assistant professor
of department of Management*

Saidov M.S.

Master TSUE Karshiev A.N

SYSTEM OF EXPORT ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

Abstract. World integration and economic relations between countries are currently an important aspect of the country's political and economic development. In this regard, the concept of export potential is an important element of the economic balance of power. Export potential is the potential ability, the ability of a given country to export its available or produced resources and products. This article presents the results of a master's thesis on foreign trade and export potential of international companies.

Key words: foreign trade, export potential, trade policy, economic integration, trade, commodity unit, customs duty.

Since gaining independence, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been pursuing a planned policy of liberalization of the trade regime of the Republic. Management of foreign economic relations is carried out on the basis of bilateral agreements between the states. The main principles of public administration of foreign economic relations in the Republic of Uzbekistan are as follows [4]:

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, At the same time, there is a need to reduce imports at customs tariffs in relation to a number of consumer goods that are not produced in the Republic and have a certain level of unsatisfied demand in the domestic market. The following table lists the products for which there is a reduction in customs duties on imports.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 154 "On regulation of import of goods by individuals into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan",

the following are established for individuals importing goods for commercial purposes:

- Compulsory state registration in the prescribed manner as an individual entrepreneur without forming a legal entity with the right to carry out export-import operations and retail trade;
- Simplified procedure for collection of customs duties, payment of a single customs duty instead of value added tax, customs duties, etc.

In accordance with paragraph 12 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Investments", foreign entrepreneurs are exempted from paying customs duties on their own needs or imported goods.

In accordance with paragraph 33 of the Law "On Customs Tariffs", the following are exempt from customs duties:

- when obtaining means of elimination of violations at intermediate stops for the normal operation of vehicles carrying international cargo, passengers, as well as logistics;
- Currency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign currency, as well as securities;
- goods subject to conversion into state property in cases provided by law;
- Goods imported or exported to the customs territory by representatives of foreign countries for personal use or on the basis of law, under international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Textbooks, manuals for state governments, international victims of natural disasters, free educational or medical institutions as non-discriminatory educational assistance to the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- goods placed under customs control in transit, intended for third countries through the customs territory;
- Goods sold by individuals and intended for production or commercial activities in accordance with customs legislation.

The imported goods must meet state technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary and environmental standards.

The active involvement of Uzbekistan in the world economic system, the establishment of economic relations with foreign countries and international organizations required a radical restructuring of the management system of foreign economic activity. The following two environmental situations in which such a need arose were related.

Table 1

List of products with reduced customs duties on import

№	Brand name	Type of customs payment
1.	Items and medicines used for medical purposes	Value added tax
2.	Goods cited as non-discriminatory aid	Value added tax, excise tax, customs duty
3.	The given computer hardware and software tools	Value added tax, excise tax, customs duty
4.	Goods imported on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan or on the basis of interstate or credit agreements concluded under its guarantee	Customs duty
5.	Goods produced and imported in countries with free trade	Customs duty
6.	Listed as an exhibit for exhibitions, advertisements and presentations	Customs duty
7.	Goods that can be imported into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by foreign representatives for their own needs, without customs duties on the basis of international agreements or laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Customs duty
8.	Goods imported by individuals that are not used for production or other commercial purposes in accordance with customs legislation	Customs duty

First, after the independence of Uzbekistan, it was required to develop an independent policy in the field of foreign economic relations and to establish special organizations responsible for its implementation.

Second, due to the beginning of the process of radical reconstruction of the national economy in the Republic, the number of people engaged in foreign economic activity has expanded, giving them wider rights to conclude foreign economic transactions in various fields (trade, investment, banking, etc.). Contracts in this area will be possible to conclude agreements not only with government agencies, but also

with other forms of ownership, private company, shareholder foreign and others, various associations, organizations, enterprises.

At present, taking into account the above, the system of management of foreign economic activity is being formed in the Republic, and the activities of its member organizations are being improved. The main tasks are being identified.

1. Development and implementation of foreign economic policy that meets the national interests of the Republic and ensures its place in the world community.

2. Establishment of the legal basis for the organization of foreign economic activity.

3. Ensuring maximum efficiency for all participants in foreign economic activity, regardless of the different organizations of ownership, protection of their activities and interests.

4. Full use of external economic factors for the successful reform of the national economy.

To date, the management of foreign economic activity is carried out by the following organizations [4]:

The Main Customs Department of the State Tax Committee develops normative documents on customs issues and monitors their implementation.

Sectoral organizations of export management consist of special subdivisions of ministries, departments, large enterprises and organizations engaged in foreign economic activity. They develop a program for the development of foreign economic activity of industry agencies, enterprises and organizations, conclude agreements and contracts with foreign partners, prepare proposals to the Cabinet of Ministers on specific areas of development of foreign economic relations [8,9].

Functional organizations also play an important role in export management.

These organizations include the State Forecasting and Statistics Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Labor, and others. Each of these organizations addresses issues within its area of responsibility and is responsible for their outcome [6].

The Republican Tax Committee regulates taxation issues in the implementation of export activities, develops regulations on these issues and monitors their compliance.

In a market economy, the main participants in export activities will be enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership. In particular, joint ventures are participants in foreign economic relations, which in accordance with the Republican Law "On Foreign Economic Activity" have certain rights in concluding export-import, investment and other agreements with foreign partners. Enterprises and organizations licensed to engage in foreign economic activity are allowed to have their own currency accounts in certain banks and use these funds.

Reference

1. Radjabova Z.K World economy. Textbook. - M .: Infra-M. 2015.352 s.
2. DJURABAEV O. Formation of model beekeeping facilities and modernized interindustrial communications in human bearing management //Архив научных исследований. – 2020. – №. 11.
3. Djurabaev O. Methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms: methods of the process approach in management and determination of the criterion of technological efficiency of beekeeping farms // Archive of scientific research. - 2021. - Т. 1. - No. 1.
4. Saidov M. Increasing Management Efficiency in The Electricity Sector of Uzbekistan //The 5th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems. – 2021. – С. 343-347.
5. Saidov M. S. Analysis of the economic activities of natural monopoly organizations //Инвестиции, градостроительство, недвижимость как драйверы социально-экономического развития территории и повышения качества жизни населения. – 2022. – С. 74-79.
6. Shanazarova G. Features of innovative management strategy of the automotive industry of Uzbekistan //Архив научных исследований. – 2019.\
7. Уахуаева I. Енгил саноат корхоналарида маҳсулот рақобатбардошлигини ошириш йўналишлари //Архив научных исследований. – 2019.