



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY FOREIGN OF UZBEKISTAN OF SECURITY SOME ASPECTS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада Ўзбекистон Республикасининг ташқи иқтисодий фаолияти хавфсизлигининг айрим жihatлари турли хил ҳукумат қарорлари, қонун ҳужжатлари орқали таҳлил қилинган шунингдек мамлакатимизнинг ташқи иқтисодий фаолияти хавфсизлигини таъминлаш, бу соҳани юқори босқичга олиб чиқишга доир таклиф ва тавсиялар берилган.

Калит сўзлар: инвестиция, экспорт, Эркин савдо зонаси, Жаҳон савдо ташкилоти, Евроосиё иқтисодий иттифоқи.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье анализируются некоторые аспекты обеспечения безопасности внешнеэкономической деятельности Республики Узбекистан посредством различных постановлений правительства, законодательства, а также предложений и рекомендаций по обеспечению безопасности внешнеэкономической деятельности страны, по поднятию этого сектора на более высокий уровень.

Ключевые слова: инвестиции, экспорт, зона свободной торговли, Всемирная торговая организация, Евразийский экономический союз.

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes some aspects of ensuring the security of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan through various provisions of the government, legislation, as well as proposals and recommendations for ensuring the security of ensuring foreign economic activity.





Keywords: investment, export, Free Trade Area, World Trade Organization, Eurasian Economic Union.

INTRODUCTION. Country economy in development modern the world in the economy happened happening processes with each bilaterally mutually connections of installation necessity to the body brings.

This while own in turn, the world economy in integration external economic activity international cooperation for open and free to be it is necessary. This about Uzbekistan Republic President Sh. M. Mirziyoev "International in relationships open and practical, active external politics take going because of reliable partner as of our country international reputation more and more increased is going. All our neighbors with friendly and mutually trust in the spirit relationships more strengthening our main from our duties to one became 18 in 2018 interstate official visits done increased and 52 billion 1 thousand 80 dollars project according to agreements achieved. The World Bank, Europe Recovery and Development Banks, others international finance institutions with cooperative investments volume 8.5 billion the dollar organize did. Today's in the day in our country, foreign people investments at the expense of value 23 billion dollar 456 ta project done increasing", that noted [1].

External economic activity liberation in the process of Uzbekistan the world trade to the organization a member to be prospect and CIS countries Free Trade Zone, Eurasia Economic Union observer as entrance conditions national of products competitiveness and innovativeness separately attention to give demand is doing. Because of the state economic safety point of view in terms of considered such in the circumstances Uzbekistan Republic of external economic negative to activity effect to show possible has been threats appear to be possible. [3]

Also international of relationships globalization migrants and they are between some workers, families and people for to live the place while changing financial uncertainty with depends risk - risk in the increase manifestation to be certain threats place take about different views before pushed.

Today's in the day the world in the economy happened giving globalization processes, country economy from abroad all kind of resources free flowing coming for open to put with together - national interests protection of doing local systems breaking too possible that we don't forget need. That's it therefore, globalization of the process positive sides and his country economic safety for threat that account received without each one from the state his own national safety provide of the concept new directions work exit demand will be done.





the world of the economy globalization, economic of integration development, also international economic organizations, the first in line the world trade of the organization export - import operations order effect with depends economic of threats new types there is Moreover , the present at the time external economic of activity economic safety in the field take going studies one bilaterally being management decisions acceptance to do and local and foreign work of producers economic interests protection to do for the right apply mechanisms to use help does not give.[2]

Economical security provide of efficiency consequential is an indicator because he economic system integration of possibilities quality and quantitative description gives Main quantitative to indicators national of the economy openness degree, external trade balance import volume, export volume, export and of import commodity content, in GDP foreign of investments share etc enters [4]

That's it to emphasize should be present period economists and politicians of states economic and political integration to the phenomenon, above names given international organizations to the activity big interest expressing although - although , the country safety about many issues yet own the solution what he found no

The amount of basic research on the subject is not large. This is the main thing the reason is the economic blocs of Uzbekistan and "other CIS countries". activity is in the first stage. [5]

Above given comments economic in analyses to see the subject allow for more extensive learning gives. Globalization and integration processes in the world economy acceleration, the country's competitive advantage and in foreign trade of security provide only natural to resources and to raw materials have not that it is, but that it can sell its goods on the world market is also related. Including international trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan in processes own instead of have to be in order to year as own external opportunities increasing export composition and geography by expanding

is going An example for, today's in the day Uzbekistan of the world 171 ta trade relations with other countries. Main trade among its partners is the People's Republic of China (18.2%), the Russian Federation (17 %), Kazakhstan (10.4 %), Turkey (8.7 %), Korea Republic (4.6 %),Kyrgyzstan Republic (2.4 %) and Afghanistan (2.0%) includes.[6]

Pandemic under the influence of has been 2020 of the year to the results look if we say, during the year, the main foreign trade of Uzbekistan China is listed as a partner. Relations between Uzbekistan and China trade volume 6.43 billion USA





dollar organize by doing from that 1.93 billion US dollars corresponded to the share of exports. Trade of Uzbekistan among partners, Russia is in second place, the export volume is 1.5 billion USA dollar organize reached Next in places Kazakhstan, South Korea, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Germany took place.

Among the 10 largest partner countries in terms of foreign economic activity only 2 one ie Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan with active, the rest 8 countries passive with external trade balance was observed.[8]

2016-2020 in years of Uzbekistan export to the composition look throwing if we export in size main share gold and food products came true.

But the structure of exports in 2020 is the same as in 2016-2019 is different. In particular, the export of cotton fiber decreased in 2016-2019 9.04% by 2020 and increase to 7.4% observed. In the export of energy sources and oil products, on the contrary, drop off observed 2020 in 5.91 interest showed. Textiles and textile in the export of goods too decline observed.

Uzbekistan 2020 worth 1.9 billion to 70 foreign countries. to US dollars equal to has been textile products export did Pandemic as a result textile products export of falling prevention get in order to Uzbekistan Republic President "Textiles and sewing and knitting industry to support circle late which cannot be measures about". To the decree according to by April 1, 2020 in the stock market to local textile enterprises final calculations for cotton fiber sold in national currency done increase term 90 from the day 150 until the day extension in the eye caught was. Textiles and textile items export of reduction prevention to get directed to measures despite of the pandemic effect as a result international trade in processes decrease was observed. [7]

That's it to emphasize must Uzbekistan Republic of external tradesince its activity has not been fully liberalized, it is the country's priority export and import networks and products ratio different protection measures events is being used. But country CIS Free trade zone, A full member of the Eurasian Economic Union and the World Trade Organization to be if external economic to the activity threats increase possibleFor example, of integration from supporters of those who are not to his opinion according to if Uzbekistan Eurasia economic to the union a member to be if country to the market external effects increase and even some networks foreign investor into his hand pass away is also possible. [8]

Uzbekistan Republic external economic activity goods in nomenclature 11295 in the name goods is available if to the WTO membership in the process their each one according to separately negotiations take will go The goal is to select priority goods





for export and import. That is, There are goods whose duty rates are specific to the economy of a country never how negative effect does not Secondly, village economy Subsidy for products is not prohibited, but admission to membership should not exceed the agreed amount during the process. Also in the organization aid mechanism for less developed and developing countries There is a development program as one of the measures in this direction intended goal all a member countries interest protection to do directed. For example, the People's Republic of China has a wide range of trade opportunities export credit during the country's accession to the WTO in 2001, export to loans guarantee present achieve export insurance like notarial methods aimed at export promotion have been preserved was Development of the priority goal in the WTO membership process of Uzbekistan low rates for the needs of producers and without notary barriers import of raw materials and equipment, as well as financial and without organizational barriers the world market entry. [9]

The country's membership in the WTO and regional integration USA, Gaining brand position in major markets such as the European Union along with the Central Asian countries, which are the main trade partners (WTO and Eurasia economic to the union members) and Russia with technical technological and investment cooperation, they are through passable transport logistics potential too possibility of expansion have will be

CONCLUSION. Above take went analyses based on the following to conclusions the bride:

- External economic of security essence external economic activity of the results country national interests suitable from coming consists of The policy in the field of foreign economic security is the whole of the country As an economic structure, stable, independent development, effective and reasonable external economic to communications based on natural economic growth, a person of activity mostly in the fields innovative the revolution to provide directed to be need External economic to safety reach competitiveness increase, national of the economy the world to the market adaptation and others related to;
- Uzbekistan goods import in the composition car and tool raw materials dominate the export of equipment and goods. And this country work release of the network competitive because it is not proof gives;
- Predominance of import over export in Uzbekistan's foreign trade external trade of the saldo from negativity proof gives also negative cool down increased to go country of the economy import products dependent to stay can bring.





of Uzbekistan external economic in the activity safety to provide circle the following suggestions put forward:

- import goods has been dependence reducing to go fit for purpose. Including imported goods in Uzbekistan start production. For example, machines and equipment reduce the import of machinery and equipment needed by the country work issuer to enterprises foreign investments attraction to do benefits to give work in release used raw materials import possibility of importation without duties and fees, value added tax present reach;

- After Uzbekistan became a member of the WTO, non-competitive, however country in the economy important has been of enterprises activity suspension possible Therefore, organization with negotiations in the process country economy for important has been to enterprises benefits should be preserved. It is the economic risks that may arise reduces;

- of the country international economic organizations a member to be economic relations with other foreign countries on an equal basis allows to carry, have cheap goods and raw materials. But strategic important have has been networks protection without doing and priority interest import products identify without taking standing up membership and implementation of integration of the country's economy, production enterprises and the level of economic security of the population at risk to put possible That's it because of both thorough thought out strategic planned implementation of integration necessary.

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