

Integrative Approach to the System of Higher Education of Foreign Countries, Economically Developed in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The formation of a qualitatively new basis for the interaction of our country's economy with the world economy, the domestic market with foreign markets, and the implementation of radical market changes require the gradual strengthening of external ones. All this required the development of new foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan and a mechanism for its implementation. Conditions are being created that all enterprises, independent of market relations and forms of ownership, can carry out their activities related to foreign economic activity.

Keywords: *World, economy, Uzbekistan, foreign, market, demand, enterprise, modern, technologies, Globalization.*

The formation of qualitative new foundations for the interaction of our country's economy with the world economy, the domestic market with foreign markets, and the implementation of radical market changes require a gradual strengthening of foreign economic relations. All this required the development of new foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan and a mechanism for its implementation. conditions are created that all enterprises, regardless of market relations and form of ownership, can carry out their activities related to foreign economic activity. In this regard, our President said: "... Important modernization of enterprises, further acceleration of technical and technological transformations, constant introduction of modern flexible technologies.

This task primarily concerns the main sectors of the economy, export-oriented and localized production facilities. In the context of the globalization of the world economy, our country is gradually moving to a free economy, and a number of measures are being taken to support the state. Attracting foreign investment in our country plays an important role in the development of market relations and effective economic policy. Since the beginning of independence, our country has become a member of international financial and economic organizations, as well as UN economic institutions: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation. In the context of the globalization of the world economy, the gradual transition of our country to market economic relations is alarming, since reforms in the foreign economic sphere of activity are being carried out in all areas, otherwise the roof of the whole system will increase the export potential of the country to ensure the success of the penetration of Uzbek products into the pleasant or world market, guards with liberalization and foreign trade are being implemented. state support for this activity. Today, pressing issues are the development of small and private businesses, technical and technological modernization of production, increasing export potential, and diversifying the export structure. During the years of independence, a number of measures

were taken to create a legal basis for foreign economic activity. Sovereignty over the economic potential and natural resources of the country; Mutually beneficial cooperation aimed at free economic, financial, scientific and technological development and the establishment of world relations between other countries; International cooperation for economic development and social progress; peaceful settlement of economic disputes without the use of threats; The implementation of foreign economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan as an integral part of the political external state is not the basis of the Truth of the sovereign equality of the state, non-violence, inviolability of granite, peaceful pixel Sports, non-interference in the internal affairs of Other states generally recognized Truth slalom mei the rights of international law are protected as established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Separately, it is worth dwelling on the legal framework of Uzbekistan, aimed at developing the sphere of foreign economic activity. The liberalization of the country's economy, which began in the late 1990s, began to put forward new demands. It is known that Uzbekistan did not have a Ministry of Foreign Trade until 1991, and direct import operations were carried out centrally by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the former Soviet Union and the Central Union.

As a result of the existing price system in the former Soviet Union, where the Uzbek economy specializes mainly in the production of raw materials and agricultural products, there was a dependence on the centralized supply of spanogi beer to many countries. Therefore, in the first period of independence, in conditions of dependence on the center for finance, money, credit operations, there was practically no infrastructure for promoting foreign trade (customs, insurance, transport, certification services, etc.), and a shortage of qualified specialists. and practical skills, independent state. It was very difficult for them to form and develop their own foreign trade relations.

The government of our country pays special attention to the development of foreign trade and economic relations on a large scale and in the interests of our people. In 1991, the state foreign trade company Uzintorg was created, then in 1992 the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, which included foreign trade companies. Customs authorities were formed and a customs service was created. The country is pursuing an import policy aimed at eliminating consumer market deficits, preventing an economic crisis and building an independent economy based on market relations. The movement has borne fruit. It should be noted that before the introduction of a national currency in Uzbekistan (before July 1, 1994), large-scale foreign trade operations were impossible. In 1991-1994, Uzbekistan's import policy was based on the purchase of consumer goods necessary for the daily life of the population, on the basis of commodity credit loans and measures to ensure an uninterrupted supply of fuel, raw materials and components to industry. In 1994-1996, regulations were developed aimed at developing the activities of enterprises with foreign investment when carrying out large-scale export-import operations in Uzbekistan. Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the participation of all business entities in foreign trade operations. In 1995-1996, restrictions on currency exchange and mutual settlements for current transactions were lifted, and a bill of exchange system was introduced. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 1995 "On additional measures to regulate export-import operations" and July 19, 1995 "Further liberalization of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan." In 1996, Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover amounted to about 9.2 thousand US dollars. However, there are serious shortcomings in the organization of foreign trade operations in the sphere of private entrepreneurship. Although the rate of economic growth in industry and agriculture is relatively high, there is a need in the near future to increase export

potential, diversify it, and identify measures to prevent external debt. Organizational and economic measures have been taken to ensure balanced growth and economic development of the regions.

A number of laws have been adopted in this direction. In particular, “On Currency Regulation”, “On Foreign Investments”, “Customs Code”, “On Customs Tariffs”, “On the Customs Service”, “Tax Code”, “Free Economic Zones”, “On Investment Activities”, “The Law “On Entrepreneurship and Guarantees of Entrepreneurial Activities” is one of them. In addition, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Committee of Customs and Taxes, and the Ministry of Justice have developed Rules and Regulations governing processes related to import operations. From March 1, 1994, the number of goods subject to an export license was reduced from 74 to 26. Then, within 2 years, the range of goods requiring a license was reduced from 26 to 11, and then to 4. Thus, from March 1, 1994 d. By the end of 1997, the number of goods requiring an export license began to amount to 4 units. The management and support system for investment activities consists of a number of legislative, legal and regulatory acts and includes the following: laws and regulations of the Russian Federation. President of the country; decrees and programs of the government of the republic; comprehensive and state programs of socio-economic and scientific and technical development; government contracts and agreements; charters, regulations, standards, ministerial rules and basic documents on investment activities: “On investment activities” (1998); “On Foreign Investment” (1998); “On guarantees and measures to protect the rights of foreign investors” (1998); “On Entrepreneurship” (1991); “On Pledge” (1992); Laws “On Leasing”, etc.8. If laws determine the general principles, conditions and forms of a particular type of activity, then further clarification, deepening and expansion of the legal framework of various types of activity is carried out by decrees of the President and government resolutions. It has entered into investment promotion and mutual protection agreements with Malaysia, Israel, the United States and several other countries. The above regulations are aimed at improving the investment climate in the country and increasing investment in the economy.

In accordance with Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3594 dated March 22, 1998, the list of manufacturing enterprises with foreign investment includes foreign, subsidiaries and joint ventures that meet the following criteria: enterprises with a charter capital of at least 150 thousand US dollars; one of the participants in the enterprise is, naturally, a foreign legal entity; the ability to transfer benefits and other income received as a result of activities to any foreign country at any time without any restrictions is guaranteed. In addition, foreign investors can have accounts in banks of the republic in any currency without any restrictions. Property imported by foreign investors as a contribution to the authorized capital of foreign enterprises or for the needs of foreign employees is exempt from customs duties and no import duties are charged. On May 28, 1998, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Regulations on the procedure for opening trading houses, trade missions, subsidiaries, stores, dealers and consignment warehouses outside the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. measures were taken. In particular, on the basis of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 21, 1998 “On measures to ensure insurance of national exporters” in accordance with the rules of Incoterms 2000 in accordance with international law when transporting and insuring export cargo. A solid foundation has been laid for the formation and development of export promotion infrastructure. In May 2000, the Oliy Majlis adopted a new version of the Law on Foreign Economic Activity. It clearly defines as a methodological principle the priority of economic methods of managing foreign economic activity over administrative ones, which is the basis of legislative activity in this area, and prohibits state intervention in foreign economic activity. and will be updated in exchange for other editorial corrections and additions. In particular, the types of foreign economic activity were

clarified. In order to simplify the use of this law in practice, its basic terms and concepts have been adapted to those recognized in international law. In particular, the requirement for participants in foreign economic activity to have information about their rights and interests, the right of foreign individuals to open enterprises in Uzbekistan, and the requirement for foreign economic entities to register with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations has been removed. In addition, the law clearly defines the main powers of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

On additional measures”, “On additional incentives and benefits for enterprises with foreign investment” (November 30, 1996), “On additional measures to stimulate the export of products produced by enterprises with foreign investment” (November 26, 1997, June) , “On additional measures to stimulate the export of goods (work, services)” (October 10, 1997), “On amendments to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 30, 1996 “On benefits and incentives for enterprises.” with foreign investment” (March 27, 1998), "On additional measures to stimulate exporting manufacturers" (May 5, 2000), "On measures to attract foreign direct investment in the exploration and production of oil and gas" (April 28, 2000 G.) . As a result of the increase in foreign investment and the implementation of measures to liberalize foreign economic activity, positive changes have occurred in the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan. This, of course, indicates that the legal and regulatory documents created voluntarily pursue specific goals and are moving towards an open economy. The laws “On Foreign Economic Activity”, “On Foreign Investments”, “On Guarantees and Measures to Protect the Rights of Foreign Investors”, “On Investment Activities” adopted by the Oliy Majlis directly create a favorable and voluntary investment climate. , aimed at increasing the export potential of national enterprises. In the context of liberalization of foreign economic activity and deepening reforms, it is important to develop an export-oriented market infrastructure, create flexible and agile enterprises that can quickly adapt to the requirements of the global market for goods and services, and implement institutional changes. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2003 No. 416 “On measures to further improve control over export-import operations,” a unified electronic information system was introduced. , Ministry of Investment and Trade), the Central Bank and other organizations involved in this process. Measures have been identified to eliminate unnecessary formalities and administration when carrying out export-import operations. In particular, the “Regulations on the procedure for recording import contracts and customs control of foreign trade operations” clearly defines the list of documents required for processing import operations in banks within 7 working days according to the established scheme. In addition, the content of the clauses of agreements (contracts) on foreign trade operations, information to be included in a unified electronic information system in accordance with the international and national system of standardization of imported goods, and details were clearly defined. In general, on the basis of this Resolution, it is possible to monitor export-import operations of Uzbekistan on the basis of modern information technologies, and control the settlement process.

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