



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 the economy of our country with the world economy, the internal market with external markets, the implementation of radical market changes requires gradual introduction. All this requires the development of new foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan and a mechanism for its implementation. Conditions are being created that all enterprises, regardless of market relations and form 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 a qualitatively new basis for the interaction of the economy of our country with the world economy, the internal market with external markets, the implementation of radical market changes requires gradual development. All this required the development of a new foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan and the mechanism of its realization. ozdayutsya usloviya, chtoby vse predpriyatiya, nezavisimo ot rynochnyx otnosheniy i form sobstvennosti, mogli osushchestvlyat svoyu deyatelnost, svyazannuyu s vnesheekonomicheskoy deyatelnostyu. V svyazi s etim nash The President said: "... Important modernization of enterprises, further acceleration of technical and technological transformation, povsemestnoe introduction of modern flexible technologies.

This task is in the first order of priority for the main sectors of economic, export-Orientirovannyx and localized production facilities. In the conditions of globalization of

the world economy our country gradually moves to the free economy, prinimaetsya ryad mer po podderjke gosudarstva. Privlechenie inostrannyx investitsiy v nashu stranu igraet vajnyu rol v razvitii rynochnyx otnosheniy i effektivnoy ekonomicheskoy politiki. Since the beginning of our independence, our country has become a member of international financial and economic organizations, as well as economic institutions of the United Nations: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Financial Corporation. V usloviyax globalizatsii mirovoi economy postepenno Perehod Nashed countries k rynochnym ekonomicheskim otnosheniyam guards so vsemi Sphere provodyatsya reform vnesheekonomicheskoy the scope of activity, otherwise the roof tselyax povysheniya eksportnogo potentsiala countries obespecheniya uspehnogo proniknoveniya produktsii uzbekskix predpriyatiya or mirovoi Ryno, guards s liberalizatsiey well vneshey trgovli osushchestvlyayutsya mery

gosudarstvennoy podderjki etoy deyatel'nosti. Today aktualnymi voprosami yavlyayutsya development of small and chastnogo predprinimatel'stva, technical and technological modernization of production, narashchivanie eksportnogo potentsiala, diversification eksportnoy struktury. For years nezavisimosti bil prinyat ryad mer po sozdaniyu pravovoy bazy vneshneekonomicheskoy deyatel'nosti. Sovereignty over the economic potential and natural resources of the country; Vzaimovygodnoe sotrudnichestvo, napravlennoe na svobodnoe ekonomicheskoe, finansovoe, nauchnoe i tehnologicheskoe razvitie i ustanovlenie mirnykh otnosheniy mejdu drugimi stranami; Mejdunarodnoe sotrudnichestvo v interesax ekonomicheskogo razvitiya i sotsialnogo progressa; mirnoe uregulirovanie ekonomicheskikh sporov bez ispolzovaniya ugroz; Osushchestvlenie vneshneekonomicheskoy activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan kak sostavnoy chasti political vneshney the state nor Osnova Pravda suveren'nogo ravenstva gosudarstv, nenasiliya, neprikosnovennosti granits, mirnogo pixels Sport, nevmeshatel'stva vo vnutrennie dela Other gosudarstv obshchepriznannyykh Pravda slalom mejdunarodnogo rights reserved ustanovleno Konstitutsiey of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Otdelno stoit ustanovitsya na pravovoy baze Uzbekistana, directed na development sfer vneshneekonomicheskoy deyatel'nosti. Liberalizatsiya ekonomiki strany, nachavshayasya v kontse 1990-x godov, stala vydvigat novye trebovaniya. Izvestno, chto v Uzbekistane ne bylo Ministerstva vneshney torgovli do 1991 goda, a operatsii po pryamomu importu osushchestvlyalis tsentralizovanno Ministerstvom vneshney torgovli byvshego Sovetskogo Soyuza i Tsentralnogo Soyuza. V rezultate sushchestvuyushchey sistemy tsen v byvshem Sovetskom Soyuze, gde uzbekskaya ekonomika spetsializiruetsya v osnovnom na proizvodstve syrya i selskoxozyaystvennykh produktov. Therefore, in the first period of independence, in the context of dependence on the center for finance, money, credit operations, almost no infrastructure to promote foreign trade (customs, insurance,

transport, certification services, etc.), lack of qualified specialists and practical skills, the 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 established, then in 1992 the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, which included foreign trade companies. Customs authorities were formed and the customs service was established. The country has pursued an import policy aimed at eliminating the deficit in the consumer market, preventing the economic crisis and building an independent economy based on market relations. The movement paid off. It should be noted that before Uzbekistan introduced its national currency (until July 1, 1994), it was not possible to conduct large-scale foreign trade operations. During 1991-1994, the import policy of Uzbekistan was based on the purchase of consumer goods necessary for the daily life of the population on the basis of goods and loans and measures to ensure the uninterrupted supply of industry with fuel, raw materials and components. During 1994-1996, laws and regulations aimed at developing the activities of enterprises with foreign investment in the implementation of large-scale export and import operations in Uzbekistan were developed. Appropriate measures have been taken to ensure the participation of all business entities in foreign trade operations. During 1995-1996, restrictions on currency exchange and mutual payments on current transactions were lifted, and a promissory note system was introduced. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 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, the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan amounted to about 9.2 thousand US dollars. However, there are serious shortcomings in the organization of foreign trade operations in the field of private entrepreneurship. Although the

economic growth rates in industry and agriculture are relatively high, there is a need to increase export potential in the near future, to diversify it, to identify measures to prevent external debt. Organizational and economic measures have been taken to ensure balance in the 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 customs service", "Tax code", "Free economic zones", "On investment activities", "The Law "On Entrepreneurship and Guarantees of Entrepreneurial Activity" is one of them. In addition, the Central Bank, the Ministry of Finance, the Committee on Customs and Taxation, the Ministry of Justice have developed Rules and Regulations governing the processes related to import operations. From March 1, 1994, the number of goods subject to export licenses was reduced from 74 to 26. Then, for 2 years, the nomenclature of goods requiring a license was reduced from 26 to 11 and then to 4. In this way, since the end of 1997, the number of goods requiring a license for export began to Form 4 units. The system of management and support of investment activities consists of a number of legislative, legal and normative acts and includes the following: laws and decrees of the president of the country; decisions and programs of the government of the Republic; complex and state programs of socio-economic and scientific and Technical Development Government contracts and agreements; statutes, decrees, standards, rules of ministries and Main documents on investment activity: "on investment activity" (1998)); "On foreign investment" (1998 y.); "On guarantees and measures for the protection of the rights of foreign investors" (1998 y.); "On entrepreneurship" (1991 y.); "On bail" (1992 y.); Laws "on leasing", etc.8. If the laws define the general principles, conditions and forms of this or that type of activity, the further clarification, deepening and expansion of the legal framework of various activities is carried out by presidential decrees, government decrees. It has concluded investment

promotion and mutual protection agreements with Malaysia, Israel, the United States and a number of other countries. The above regulations are aimed at improving the investment climate in the country and increasing its investment in the economy.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-3594 of March 22, 1998, foreign, subsidiary and joint ventures meeting the following criteria are included in the list of manufacturing enterprises with foreign investment: enterprises with a charter capital of not less than 150 thousand US dollars; one of the participants of the enterprise is, of course, a foreign legal entity; enterprises, which in the charter activity of the enterprise account for more than 60% of the total volume of income from economic activity as a part of own production or service of manufactured products. Among the enterprises with foreign investment in Uzbekistan, joint ventures are the leaders. There are few enterprises established with full foreign investment. In most countries, the registration of enterprises with foreign investment is different. In some countries, this task is performed by the Ministry of Finance, while in others it is performed by the Ministry of Justice. In Uzbekistan, this task is performed by the Ministry of Justice. The investor has the right to own, use and dispose of investment objects and results. At the same time, it has the right to carry out reinvestment and trade operations on the territory of Uzbekistan on the basis of national legislation, as well as on the basis of international law. Foreign investors and enterprises can purchase land plots in cases specified by law. In carrying out investment activities, foreign investors must: comply with the legislation in force in the Republic of Uzbekistan; pay taxes and other payments in accordance with the requirements of existing legislation in Uzbekistan; obtain expert opinions on compliance with sanitary and hygienic requirements of the investment project; the opportunity to transfer the benefits and other income received as a result of the activity to any foreign country at any time without any restrictions is guaranteed. In

addition, foreign investors can have an account in the banks of the Republic in any currency without any restrictions. Property imported by foreign investors as a contribution to the charter capital of foreign enterprises or for the needs of foreign workers is exempt from customs duties and import duties are not levied. On May 28, 1998, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Regulation on the procedure for opening trade houses, trade offices, subsidiaries, shops, 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 Incotermos-2000 in accordance with international law in the transportation and insurance of export cargo. A solid foundation has been laid for the formation and development of export-promoting 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 over administrative methods of managing foreign economic activity, which is the basis for legislative activity in this area, and prohibits government interference in the activities of 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 the terms 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, the requirement for foreign economic entities to register with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations were 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 Privileges for Enterprises with

Foreign Investment" (November 30, 1996), "On Additional Measures to Encourage the Export of Products Manufactured by Enterprises with Foreign Investment" (November 26, 1997) June), "On Additional Measures to Encourage the Export of Goods (Works, Services)" (October 10, 1997), "On Amendments to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 30, 1996" On Incentives and Privileges for Enterprises with Foreign Investment "(March 27, 1998), " On Additional Measures to Incentivize Export Producers "(5 May 2000), "On measures to attract foreign direct investment in the exploration and production of oil and gas" (April 28, 2000). As a result of the increase in foreign investment and the implementation of measures to liberalize foreign economic activity, there have been positive changes in the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan. This, of course, testifies to the fact that the created voluntary legal and normative documents are aimed at 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", and "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 export-oriented market infrastructure, create agile and flexible enterprises that can quickly adapt to the requirements of the world market of goods and services, implement institutional changes. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 416 of September 30, 2003 "On measures to further improve the monitoring of export-import operations", a single 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 excessive formalities and administrations in the implementation of export-import operations. In particular, the "Regulations on

the procedure for accounting for import contracts and customs monitoring of foreign trade operations" clearly defines the list of documents required for the registration of import transactions in banks within 7 working days according to the established scheme. In addition, the content of the items of agreements (contracts) on foreign trade operations, the information to be included in a single electronic information system in accordance with the international, national standardization system of imported goods, the details were clearly defined. In general, on the basis of this Resolution, it is possible to monitor the export-import operations of Uzbekistan on the basis of modern information technologies, to control the settlement process. This will allow to establish a clear account of the effective organization of export-import operations and eliminate shortcomings. Regulations and regulations developed by the Customs Committee, the Agency for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Central Bank have been adopted. Although most of it is not related to the direction and content of direct import operations, it is a document on attracting indirect investment, improving currency and payment discipline, effective organization of customs control and accounting, and other areas. a number of measures are being taken to liberalize import operations. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 26, 2003 No. 3327 "On measures to further liberalize the foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the registration of import operations at the Agency for Foreign Economic Relations was abolished. Only import contracts of organizations with more than 50% of the state budget, loans guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the state share of business entities or lacking their own foreign exchange resources are registered. These measures are in the interests of not only buyers and sellers, but also all banking institutions, transport organizations, customs authorities, which eliminate the excessive formalities and administrations in the process of payment for import operations, customs control and the consumer. As noted

above, currently import operations are subject to a number of measures, including investment attraction, mutual payments, services, intellectual property protection, economic security, domestic market protection, consumer protection. requires resolution of issues. For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade was established in Uzbekistan on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 2005 No 3151 "On improving the management system in the field of foreign economic and trade relations, attracting foreign investment." implementation of an effective foreign economic policy in the context of integration of the republic's economy into the world economy, bringing export-import operations closer to the requirements of world standards and multilateral agreements. In accordance with paragraph 3 of this Decree, the Ministry is responsible for coordinating the activities of specialized foreign trade campaigns and increasing their effectiveness. In general, based on the experience of many foreign countries, the establishment of this ministry can be considered as an important and timely organizational and administrative reform in the context of ongoing reforms, structural changes, large-scale development of foreign economic relations. In early 2006, Uzbekistan signed agreements on trade and economic cooperation with 40 countries, and agreements with 35 countries on the promotion and protection of investment. Here, too, in the formation of the legal framework, the focus was not on quantity, but on quality, ie each agreement was based on the national interests of Uzbekistan and the specifics of the partner country. In order to achieve its strategic interests through legal support, in addition to bilateral agreements, Uzbekistan also signed a general agreement on trade and economic cooperation under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force in June 1998. It should be noted that with the accession of Uzbekistan to the Eurasian Economic Community in October 2005, Uzbekistan undertook radical reforms in foreign economic activity, the formation of a

free trade and customs zone in the community, the adoption of a number of legal documents aimed at deepening integration processes. There is a need to develop trade policy, to develop foreign economic activity. Among the measures taken under the program of measures to ensure foreign economic security, special attention is paid to issues related to foreign economic activity, and effective measures are being taken in this direction. In particular, in 2009 the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan⁹ and 2 resolutions¹⁰, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan^{2a11} and the Resolution of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹² were adopted. These normative documents include some amendments to the decrees and laws on export-import, additional measures to support exporting enterprises through the provision of soft loans by commercial banks to replenish working capital and additional measures to stimulate exports in 2009. covering decisions. - Provision of soft loans to enterprises for replenishment of working capital for up to 12 months at rates not exceeding 70% of the refinancing rate of the Central Bank; extension of the release period until 2012;- These include reconsideration of overdue and current debts on bank loans, waiver of penalties for payments to the budget and other significant benefits and preferences. During 2009, exporting enterprises were supported and their stable operation was ensured. In addition, despite the temporary difficulties in exporting products in the context of the global financial and economic crisis, it was possible to prevent a decline in production at exporting enterprises.

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