

Organizational Mechanism Of Management Of International Trade Operations In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

Abdumutaliyev Rasuljon Abdurashid ugli

Teacher of Tashkent Institute of Finance

Narimonov Sayfullakhon Sunnatillo ugli

Basic doctoral student of Tashkent Institute of Finance

Abstract: The article discusses the mechanism of management of international trade operations in developed countries, opinion of researchers in the field of managing international trade operations over the countries. In addition, attention is paid to the factors that stimulate the organizational and economic mechanism of international trade operations management in Uzbekistan.

Key words: export-import operations, management of international trade operations, international trade balance, organizational mechanism of international trade.

1. Introduction.

Every country wants to have a high added value in the country in the implementation of international trade operations and focuses on this direction in the production of products. It is natural for all countries of the world to develop a strategy for the production of products that can withstand changes in the world market and find their customers in the long term.

The ultimate goal of socio-economic reforms carried out in our country should be focused on achieving macroeconomic stability by strengthening the position of the products developed by our country's enterprises in the world market. One of the important directions of the process of globalization of the world economy for our country is the further liberalization of international economic activity and the strengthening of the processes of integration into the international financial system. It is noteworthy that the clarifications to be made in this regard are to further strengthen the economic cooperation relations of our country with many countries, to become an equal member of various economic and financial organizations in the world.

2. Literature review.

D. Chakraborty, S. Mukherjee conducted research on the formation of effective organizational and economic management of international trade operations to achieve the stability of the national economy [2].

Asian economists A. Niebuhr and S. Stiller conducted scientific studies on the characteristics of the development of the country's international trade relations and its trends, based on the expansion of the volume of the country's international trade operations, further strengthening of international cooperation and liberalization of the country's international economic activity through international economic integration. [3].

J. Ataniyozov and E. Alimardonov paid attention to the processes of organization and management of international trade operations in their textbook "International Financial Relations" [4].

Also J. Ataniyozov in his researches concluded that additional measures to stimulate exporting enterprises in the national economy and expand the export of competitive products, attract international direct investment and strengthen integration into the world economy will be an important factor in achieving sustainable economic growth [5].

3. Research methodology.

The article uses such research methods as induction and deduction, systematic and comparative analysis, economic and statistical methods in the development of scientific conclusions and recommendations based on the study of the current state of development of international trade activity in the context of globalization.

4. Analysis and results.

Legal entities registered on the territory of the country, as well as individuals who have the citizenship of the country and operate as an individual entrepreneur (YATT), have the right to engage in international economic activity.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On International Economic Activity" adopted on May 26, 2000 is the main legal document on the implementation and management of international trade operations in our country. In accordance with this law, the methods of regulation of international economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined and presented in Figure 1.

Methods of regulation of international economic activity

- currency regulation;
- tax regulation;
- tariff and notary regulation;
- Application of protective, compensatory and anti-dumping measures to protect the economic interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- determining the procedure for conducting international trade activities, including establishing quantitative restrictions and establishing a state monopoly over the export and import of certain types of goods;
- establishing a complete list of documents required for international trade operations;
 - certification of imported and exported goods;
- determination of technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary, veterinary-sanitary, phytosanitary, ecological standards, requirements, rules and norms;
- providing preferences and benefits for subjects of international economic activity.

Figure 1. Methods of regulation of international economic activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]

The Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the competent body in the field of regulation of international trade operations of our country. The Ministry has the following powers within the scope of international affairs:

develops a unified state policy in the field of international trade activities and ensures its implementation;

coordinates the work of state administration bodies in the field of international trade regulation;

coordinates and regulates activities of subjects of international trade activity within the framework of their powers established by legislation;

develops proposals for improving the legal base in the field of international trade activities.

When importing or exporting certain types of goods to the territory of our country, an appropriate permit (license) must be obtained. International trade operations are carried out only after obtaining a permit. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an authorized body that issues licenses for the import or export of certain types of goods.

The Cabinet of Ministers has the right to set quantitative restrictions (quotas) on trade of certain types of goods within its authority. Allocation of quotas is done through competition or auction.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan licenses and quotas the implementation of international trade operations. It also determines the procedure for issuing licenses and allocating quotas for the list of certain types of necessary goods.

In addition to the methods of state regulation of international trade operations, various forms and methods of its international regulation have been developed. This is reflected in the activities of regional economic organizations, associations and groups, as well as in the activities of global organizations that cover the main part of modern international trade. Although all countries proceed from their national economic interests (as well as group interests of trade-economic blocs) in their international trade policy, they objectively

participate in the process of internationalization of economic life, which is becoming more and more characteristic of the globalization process.

Therefore, the need to coordinate international trade on a multilateral basis is gaining urgent importance. This allows to solve problems such as "softening" of contradictions between countries in a number of international trade spheres, reaching a certain compromise and uniformity in the regulation of international trade by individual countries and economic groups.

International regulation of world trade within the framework of the United Nations is carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Commission on International Trade Law (UNCTRAL). Together with them, the World Trade Organization (WORLD TRADE Organization, WTO), as well as the international trade center UNCTAD/WTO (International Trade Center UNCTAD/WTO, ITS UNCTAD/WTO), which is a member of the "Autonomous" group. The WTO plays the most important role in this.

UNCTAD was established in 1964 as a special permanent body of the UN. In 2000, 185 UN member states were members of UNCTAD and 3 member specialized agencies were represented. The main objectives of UNCTAD are:

- promote the development of international trade in order to accelerate economic growth and development, especially in developing countries;

- establishing principles and policies related to international trade and related economic development issues, particularly finance, investment, technology transfer;

- review and help organize the activities of other agencies in the UN system on international trade and related economic development problems;

- in necessary cases, to conduct negotiations in the field of trade and take measures to approve multilateral legal documents; coordination of policies of governments and regional economic groups in the field of trade and related development.

The main activities of UNCTAD are:

- regulation of trade and economic relations between countries, development of concepts and principles of world trade development;

- development of measures to regulate international trade of goods; development of measures and instruments of trade policy and economic cooperation;

- development of economic cooperation between developing countries;

- holding meetings of experts, representatives of governments, conferences on diplomatic negotiations in order to coordinate the policies of governments and regional economic groups on the development of world trade and other problems;

- regulation of restrictive business practices. An important area of activity of UNCTAD is conducting analytical work on a wide range of issues.

In 1996, the IX session of UNCTAD identified four main areas of this work: globalization and development; investment, enterprise and technology development; international trade of goods and services; development of infrastructure in the service sector.

UNCTAD publishes the following publications:

- UNCTAD bulletin reports on least developed countries;

- bulletin of transnational corporations, science and technology update, advanced technology assessment system;

- sea transport review;

- monthly commodity price bulletin.

UNCTAD also serves as a forum for the discussion and comparison of the positions of governments of different countries on broad issues of international economic relations, as well as for negotiations between different groups of countries on specific issues of international trade and development. In addition, UNCTAD helps coordinate activities within the UN on international trade issues and solves problems of cooperation with international economic organizations.

At the 16th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on notarial measures in international trade, a classification of non-tariff measures was proposed (Table 1).

Table 1

16th meeting of UNCTAD on notarial measures in international trade [6]			
Regarding imported goods	Non-tariff technical regulatory measures	A	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures, including certification systems
		B	Technical regulations and standards, including compliance systems
		C	Pre-shipment inspection and customs clearance
	Non-technical non-tariff regulatory measures	D	Conditional trade protection measures
		E	Non-automatic licensing, quotas, prohibitions and quantitative controls, except those applied under sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical trade barriers
		F	Price controls, including additional taxes and fees
		G	Financial measures
		H	Internal measures affecting the competitiveness of imported goods
		I	Trade-related investment measures
		J	Distribution Restrictions
		K	Limitations on After-Sales Service
		L	Subsidies affecting trade (excluding export subsidies)
		M	Trades in relation to government purchases of imported goods
		N	Trade restrictions related to intellectual property rights
		O	Trade restrictions related to determining the country of origin of goods
Non-tariff export regulation measures	P	Measures on the export of goods: bans, quotas, licenses, export subsidies, etc	

International trade operations of our country are one of the main factors influencing the development of national economic sectors. International trade turnover by the end of 2022 will total 50 billion. 7.93 billion compared to the same period last year, amounting to US dollars. increased to USD or 18.86% (Table 2).

Table 2
International trade turnover and balance (million US dollars) [7]

Indicators	2021 y.	2022 y.	Growth rate, in percent	As a percentage of the total
International trade turnover	42 071,6	50 008,4	118,86	-
Export	16 610,6	19 309,1	116,25	100
goods	9 953,4	11 094	111,46	57,45
services	2 547,4	3 959,5	155,43	20,51
gold	4 109,8	4 255,6	103,55	22,04
Import	25 461,0	30 699,3	120,57	100
goods	23 724,2	28 172,9	118,75	91,77
services	1 736,8	2 526,3	145,46	8,23
Balance	-8 850,4	-11 390,2	-	-
Exports (excluding gold)	12 130,4	15 053,5	124,1	-

The increase in international trade turnover compared to last year is explained by the active implementation of measures aimed at the development of international trade relations in our country, in particular at supporting exporting enterprises.

Also, in this period, the volume of exports in the international trade turnover amounted to 19,309.1 million US dollars, which increased by 16.25% compared to the same period last year. The share of goods in the total export was 57.45 percent, services 20.51 percent, and gold 22.04 percent, and the volume of exports

of goods and services was 11.46 and 55.43 percent, respectively, compared to last year, and gold exports were only 3. increased by 55 percent.

The total volume of imports amounted to 30,699.3 million US dollars and increased by 20.57% compared to the same period last year, but in January-December 2022, the volume of imports in the international trade turnover of our country was higher than the volume of exports. caused it to be equal to negative 11,390.2 million US dollars. A high share (91.77 percent) of the total import volume was accounted for by goods.

Machinery and transport equipment (31.4 percent), industrial goods (18.8 percent), and chemicals and similar products (13.8 percent) accounted for the largest share of imports. Therefore, it is appropriate to continue and activate structural reforms in the industry for the production of products that make up a high share of imports in the national economy.

S. Revenko, V. V. Perskaya and A. V. Kholopov in a number of scientific studies devoted to the development of international economic activity of the country, as well as to increase the export potential, noted that some endogenous and exogenous factors have a significant limiting effect on export [. The most important of these factors are:

low level of competitiveness of local industrial products (for example, machinery and transport equipment, light industrial products);

the fact that most enterprises in the manufacturing industry are not in a stable financial condition, which almost does not allow the implementation of promising export-oriented projects at the expense of domestic investment resources;

insufficient development of local certification and quality control systems for exported goods against the background of increased requirements for consumer and environmental characteristics, as well as for the safety of products sold in the markets of industrialized countries;

the increase in the prices of products and services of natural monopolies compared to the products of the manufacturing industry and agro-industrial complex and their superiority in the process of competition;

lack of practical experience of most business entities in the field of export and lack of effective coordination of their activities in international markets, etc.

The factors cited by economists in general have a negative impact on the effective use of exportable production opportunities by business entities and the stable development of the country's international economic activity, and weaken the country's international trade management mechanisms.

It is known that the need to export goods produced in the national economy, agricultural products or mined wealth and raw materials, as well as imported and processed goods, has the following goals:

expanding product sales markets in order to increase sales volume and profitability;

acquisition of resources;

is a source of attraction of currencies necessary for the purchase of international goods and the formation of reserves;

helps to diversify production.

It should be noted that the set of international economic activity and integration of our country into the world economy includes clearly defined goals and measures aimed at their implementation. Ensuring the exportability of national products, creating opportunities to ensure its competitiveness and occupying a worthy place in the world market, as well as wide use of state support methods in the export sector of the economy is a necessary condition.

5. Conclusion.

In the conditions of economic globalization, issues such as the development of the country's production sector and export potential, the level of competitiveness of products in the world markets, the participation of financial intermediaries in the international financial markets, the country's cooperation with international financial institutions and active participation in international integration processes play an important role in strengthening the country's integration into the international financial system.

Strengthening the integration of our country into the world economy, its comparative advantage in terms of regional and global competitiveness, is largely related to the development of international economic policy and its implementation. According to a number of opinions of economists regarding the ongoing

structural reforms, it is appropriate to take into account the country's geographical and social, production and technological factors in the development of the country's international economic policy. Because the increasing process of labor migration between countries requires the production of competitive products from the participants of international economic and financial relations.

List of literature

1. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Economic Activity" adopted on May 26, 2000
2. Debashis Chakraborty & Sacchidananda Mukherjee. How Trade facilitation Measures influence Export Orientation? Empirical Estimates with Logistics Performance Index data // Journal of Economics Library. 2016.
3. Niebuhr, A., Stiller, S. Integration effect in border region - a survey of economic theory and empirical studies // HWWA discussion paper. Hamburg Institute of International Economics. 2002. № 179. 30 p.
4. Атаниязов, Ж. Х., & Алимардонов, Э. Д. Халқаро молия муносабатлари» Тошкент-2014. УФМЖ., Дарслик, 279, 280.
5. Ataniyazov J. Important Aspects of the Development of Foreign Economic Activities // The Peerian Journal. – 2023. – Т. 23. – С. 27-36.
6. UNCTAD Международная классификация нетарифных мер. 2019 г.
7. <https://stat.uz/> - Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
8. Bakhtiyor o'g'li, Ochilov Bobur. "THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS IN ATTRACTING CAPITAL TO THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY." Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development 21 (2023): 60-67.
9. Bakhtiyor o'g'li, Ochilov Bobur. "THEORETICAL ASPECTS AND METHODS OF INCREASING REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS." E Global Congress. No. 4. 2023.
10. Ataniyazov J. Important Aspects of the Development of Foreign Economic Activities // The Peerian Journal. – 2023. – Т. 23. – С. 27-36.
11. Ataniyazov J., Shirinova S. Blockchain as a new stage in the development of the digital economy of Uzbekistan // Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry. – 2021. – Т. 12. – №. 7.
12. Шомуродов Р. Т. и др. ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ ДЕНЕЖНО-КРЕДИТНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ // Интернаука. – 2019. – №. 23-3. – С. 60-66.
13. Tursunkulovich S. R. ISSUES OF MONETARY REGULATION OF MONEY SUPPLY IN THE ECONOMY // American Journal of Business Management, Economics and Banking. – 2023. – Т. 12. – С. 1-11.
14. Abdullaevich N. I. The Importance of Investment Attractiveness and The Role of Foreign Direct Investors in The Growth of The Country's Economy // Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. – 2023. – Т. 25. – С. 22-26.
15. Abdullayevich N. I. ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IS A GUARANTEE OF PROGRESS // Miasto Przyszłości. – 2022. – Т. 24. – С. 226-230.
16. Aktamov B. THE PRACTICE OF DIGITALIZATION OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES AND THE PROSPECTS OF ITS APPLICATION IN UZBEKISTAN // American Journal of Business Management, Economics and Banking. – 2023. – Т. 19. – С. 69-77.
17. Актамов Б. ВАХОЛАШ FAOLIYATINI DAVLAT TOMONIDAN TARTIBGA SOLISHNING MILLIY VA XORIJ AMALIYOTLARI XUSUSIYATLARI // Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 10-10.