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ABSTRACT

Systematic reforms are being implemented in Uzbekistan to improve the foreign trade policy. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev of April 13, 2017 No. PF-5012 "On measures to improve the management system in the field of foreign trade" further increases the efficiency of foreign trade relations of our country, liberalizes foreign trade, strengthens export potential and competitive local products improvement of the system of export to foreign markets is intended to serve the purposes of forming long-term stable partnership relations between the production enterprises and foreign partners in the field of trade.

With this decree, the organizational-institutional system for the management, control, regulation and promotion of foreign trade will be further improved, and it is envisaged to attract additional opportunities for further acceleration of export and import activities.

The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, Investments and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan was reorganized into a new structure - the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan primarily coordinates the work of state administration bodies in the field of foreign trade policy formation and implementation, as well as regulation of foreign trade activities. In addition, the decisions of this Ministry adopted within the scope of its powers and having a regulatory legal nature are mandatory to be implemented by state and economic management bodies, local state power and management bodies, and business entities regardless of the form of ownership and departmental affiliation.

In recent years, the participation of the countries of the world in the international market and their desire to further strengthen their position in this market is taking place in the conditions of increasingly intense competition. This situation is also reflected in the protectionist or free trade methods used by governments in their foreign trade policy, depending on the extent of the state's intervention in foreign trade relations, the level of regulation of foreign trade.

Modern trends show that foreign trade policy is a relatively independent direction of general economic policy, which includes regulation through taxes, subsidies, exchange controls, direct restrictions on imports or exports. It is worth saying that any measures taken to restrict foreign

trade often have short-term effects. For the long term, only free trade, which is reflected in the experience of developed countries, allows for a more rational and efficient allocation of economic resources. Although free trade can be beneficial from the point of view of the global economy, this approach does not always pay off in terms of comprehensive improvement of the economy of an isolated developing country.

In general, the existence of notarial methods applied to products in international trade leads to the support of each country's national producers, ensuring the competitiveness of their products in international trade.

Foreign trade of countries has developed rapidly compared to the production of goods and services. This has led to an increase in export and import quotas in most countries of the world, an increase in technical barriers to trade, and a large number of sanitary and phytosanitary measures with high requirements for the quality and safety of food products. Of course, these numbers show that today countries are making every effort to strengthen exports while protecting their national producers.

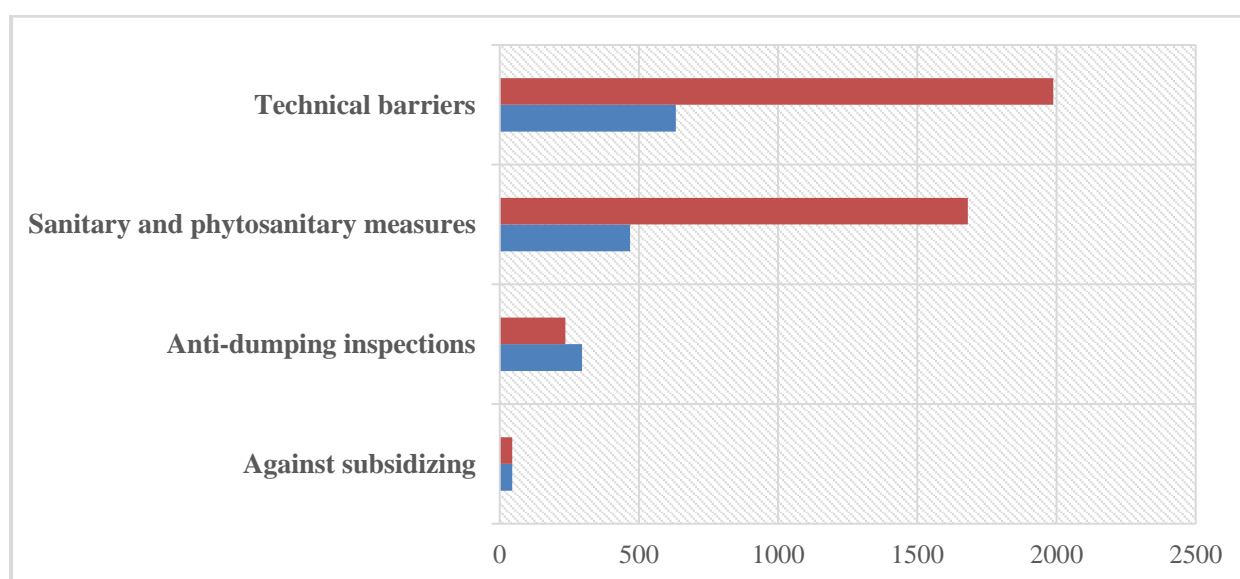


Figure 1. Change in the number of notarial methods used in international trade, unit

Source: Compiled based on data from <https://i-tip.wto.org/goods/Forms/ProductView>.

The methods used by Asian countries are noteworthy. For example, according to 2022 data, Australia has introduced 411 sanitary and phytosanitary barriers to imported products, 203 technical barriers to trade, 122 quantitative restrictions, 2 tariff quotas, and 6 export subsidies. Japan has 498 sanitary and phytosanitary measures, 775 technical barriers to trade, 57 special barriers, 42 quantitative restrictions, and 18 tariff quotas. In general, in the Eastern countries, China, Japan, and Korea have the most widely used levers in the world. From this, we can see that Eastern countries have many government barriers in the world, which lead to the growth of their export potential and foreign trade (Figure 1).

Despite the measures of the World Trade Organization aimed at liberalizing foreign trade, the number of notarial measures, including sanitary and phytosanitary measures, used among the member countries of the organization in the context of the next waves of the world financial and economic crisis is growing at a steady pace. The data show that the number of sanitary and phytosanitary measures used in 2000-2022 increased from 468 to 1681, and the number of technical barriers increased from 633 to 1989 [7]. The amount of anti-subsidy measures did not change significantly during this period. Anti-dumping inspections decreased by 0.8 percent. In 2000-2022, the development of countries and increased attention to human health and consumption led to an increase in sanitary and phytosanitary measures by 3.6 times. We can see that technical barriers are used 3 times more. In general, the use of notarial methods used in

international trade increased by an average of 0.4 percent.

Foreign trade policy is a well-thought-out state policy that makes foreign economic relations one of the main influential factors in the development of the state. This policy, taking into account Japan's national interests, made it a major international economic, scientific, technical and financial trading center, a significant participant in the world economy. In the regulation of international trade by the state, complementary methods such as administrative-legal, economic and informal are widely used (Table 1).

Table 1. Used by Asian countries in foreign trade number of handles, 2022

Countries	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Technical barriers to trade	Special barriers	Quantitative restrictions	Tariff quotas
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
Australia	411	203		122	2
China	1192	1179		21	10
Hong Kong	40	78		103	
India	163	101		59	3
Indonesia	114	113			2
Japan	498	775	57	42	18
Korea Republic	554	798	39	92	67
Macau	19	6		10	
Malaysia	37	229			13

Source: Compiled based on data from <https://i-tip.wto.org/goods/Forms/ProductView>.

Different countries of the world use different levers to implement their trade policies. According to the average level of non-tariff restrictions, Japan is a highly developed country and is considered a post-industrial country. It is a world leader in the production of automobiles, ships, household appliances, industrial robots, machine tools and fishing. Japan has established foreign trade with most countries of the world.

In conclusion, it can be said that in order for Uzbekistan to enter the world market and implement an active foreign trade policy, it is appropriate to implement a foreign trade policy aimed at further strengthening the position of national producers, based on the interests of national producers, using the methods and tools mentioned above. For this, it is necessary to constantly analyze the methods and tools used by developed and developing countries, to learn those that are suitable for our conditions. If we draw a conclusion for Uzbekistan, it will result in the use of tools and levers that are gradually used by South Korea and Japan in the regulation of foreign trade in our country based on its internal situation, as well as the perspective of the investment, infrastructural projects and programs that our main partners are implementing with us. , can be considered. There is no doubt that these actions will serve the medium-term development programs for 2022-2033, as well as the long-term development programs developed for the following periods.

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