

**CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENSURING AN EFFECTIVE TAX MECHANISM
FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

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ANNOTATION: The article highlights the conceptual framework for ensuring an effective tax mechanism for the development of foreign economic activity (FEA). The deepening of global integration necessitates expanding the country's export opportunities and increasing foreign currency inflows to strengthen the national currency. The study emphasizes the importance of developing export-oriented sectors, attracting foreign investments, and setting strategic goals for export growth. The research analyzes key aspects of state strategies in regulating foreign economic activity, tax incentives, and customs duties. It proposes new approaches for effective FEA management, aligning with international standards, and preparing Uzbekistan for accession to the World Trade Organization.

Keywords: foreign economic activity, tax mechanism, export potential, customs duties, investments, international integration.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье освещены концептуальные основы обеспечения эффективного налогового механизма для развития внешнеэкономической деятельности (ВЭД). Углубление мировой интеграции требует расширения экспортных возможностей страны и увеличения притока иностранной валюты для укрепления национальной валюты. В исследовании подчёркивается важность развития экспортно-ориентированных отраслей, привлечения иностранных инвестиций и определения стратегических целей для роста экспорта. Анализируются ключевые аспекты государственной стратегии регулирования ВЭД, налоговые льготы и система таможенных пошлин. Предлагаются новые подходы к эффективному управлению ВЭД, соответствующие международным стандартам и подготовка Узбекистана к вступлению в Всемирную торговую организацию.

Ключевые слова: внешнеэкономическая деятельность, налоговый механизм, экспортный потенциал, таможенные пошлины, инвестиции, международная интеграция.

ANNOTATSIIYA: Maqolada tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat (TIF)ni rivojlantirish va samarali soliq mexanizmini ta'minlashning kontseptual asoslari yoritilgan. Jahon integratsiyasining chuqurlashuvi mamlakatimizning eksport imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish va xorijiy valyuta tushumlarini oshirish orqali milliy valyutani mustahkamlash zarurligini taqozo etadi. Tadqiqotda eksport salohiyatini oshirish uchun eksportga yo'naltirilgan tarmoqlarni rivojlantirish, xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb qilish va strategik maqsadlarni belgilash muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Shuningdek, tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatni tartibga solishda davlat strategiyasining asosiy yo'nalishlari, soliq imtiyozlari va bojxona soliqlari tizimi tahlil qilinadi. TIFni samarali boshqarish uchun yangi yondashuvlar ishlab chiqish, xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish va O'zbekistonning Jahon savdo tashkilotiga a'zo bo'lishiga tayyorgarlik ko'rish taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat, soliq mexanizmi, eksport salohiyati, bojxona soliqlari, investitsiyalar, xalqaro integratsiya.

The deepening global integration that is currently underway requires us to make greater use of our country's economic potential and level of development by maximizing export opportunities. Increasing these opportunities will increase the inflow of freely circulating foreign exchange into our country, thereby strengthening our national currency.

The concept of increasing export potential is based on a multifaceted overall indicator, which includes measures to develop export-oriented sectors, attract foreign investment to these sectors, and set strategic goals for identifying key areas for future export expansion.

Qualitative changes are observed in the structure of trade. First of all, the republic's foreign trade regime, aimed at highly effective use of the country's export potential and protection of local producers, allows us to achieve this goal to a certain extent. In recent years, tax incentives have been implemented in our country to stimulate exports (reduction of profit tax and property tax depending on the share of exports in the total volume of products sold, exemption from excise tax, application of a zero rate for value added tax, etc.); primary registration of export contracts of certain categories (ferrous metals, scrap and their waste, crude oil and natural gas, cotton fiber, lint, etc.); prohibition of the export of 11 types of goods considered important for the country's economy (grain, flour, cereals, meat and meat products, raw leather, scrap and waste of non-ferrous metals, cocoon silk, raw silk, silk waste, etc.).

Four main types of measures are distinguished in the state strategy for regulating and managing foreign economic activity:

Table

Grouping and description of the main measures of the state strategy for the regulation and management of foreign economic activity

Control strategy	Protectionism strategy	Free-trading strategy	A niche market filling strategy
1. Description of the content of the strategy			
A government measure taken to prevent certain goods from entering the domestic market	An economic system based on the use of restrictions aimed at making it difficult for foreign goods, services, capital, and labor to enter the domestic market in order to weaken foreign competition.	Free trade is a strategy to reduce restrictions on foreign trade to the greatest extent possible, aimed at stimulating competition in the domestic market of our country, fully utilizing comparative advantages, increasing employment in export sectors of the economy, and ensuring its modernization and development.	The strategy of filling a shortage market is an economic system aimed at increasing the entry of foreign goods, services, capital, and labor to fill a domestic shortage market ("reverse protectionism").
2. Description of the fiscal implications of the strategy			

<p>The implementation of these strategy measures will not have a significant impact on the state's fiscal responsibilities.</p>	<p>While import restrictions through measures to weaken foreign competition in the domestic market strengthen foreign exchange reserve control, increasing the capacity of national producers guarantees growth prospects for the fiscal base.</p>	<p>This strategy will further increase the state's fiscal capacity.</p>	<p>This strategy will further increase the state's fiscal capacity.</p>
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3. Foreign experiences of successful implementation of the strategy

<p>There are many positive examples of effective control strategy measures in developed and developing countries.</p>	<p>The experiences of the Asian little dragons (North Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan), which made significant progress in their economic development in the 70s and 80s</p>	<p>In the Top 5 list of foreign countries, the following countries ranked in terms of the effectiveness and efficiency of measures to reduce restrictions on free trade and foreign trade as much as possible: China - 19.0%, USA - 15.7%; Japan - 7.5%; Germany - 4.8%; Russia - 3.1%</p>	<p>China, Japan and the four Asian small dragons (North Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan)</p>
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4. Viability and prospects of the strategy

<p>The implementation of these strategic measures is limited for each country and its scale will negatively affect investment attractiveness in the future.</p>	<p>The implementation of these strategic measures is specific and limited for each country, and its scale will negatively affect investment attractiveness in the future.</p>	<p>The implementation of these strategic measures will increase the country's investment attractiveness in the future, It serves the single goal of eliminating restrictions on international trade, as well as on the international</p>	<p>The implementation of these strategic measures will increase the country's investment attractiveness in the future and enable the intensification of international economic relations.</p>
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		exchange of factors of production, in order to enhance international economic relations.	
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The majority of taxes levied on export-import transactions in the republic are customs duties. Customs duties are paid when goods are transported across the customs border.

Customs duties include import, export, special (special, anti-dumping and countervailing) and seasonal customs duties.

Goods transported across the customs border are subject to value added tax and excise tax in accordance with tax and customs legislation.

The types of customs duty rates are as follows:

- ad valorem rate, calculated as a percentage of the customs value of the goods for which the payment is made;
- a specific rate calculated in a fixed amount per unit of goods for which payment is made;
- a mixed rate, which includes ad valorem and specific types of customs duty rates.

Strategic management of the enterprise's foreign economic activity is a process of enterprise management based on a combination of functional, situational, risk-based and systemic approaches, taking into account the traditional and national characteristics of doing business, and includes the prospects for the enterprise's foreign economic activity indicators in the medium and long term, the main directions of the policy on foreign economic activity, the analysis of macro- and microfinancial risks, the prospects for introducing innovations that meet the requirements of the external environment to ensure the enterprise's long-term competitiveness in the foreign market, the prospects for the enterprise's income and expenses from foreign economic activity. This management should take into account not only the prospects for reforms planned to be implemented in the field of foreign economic activity at the state, regional, sectoral and corporate levels, but also measures to transition to effectiveness and efficiency in planning the enterprise's prospective indicators related to foreign economic activity, strengthen responsibility and accountability, ensure information openness, manage risks, take a place in international ratings and indices and improve them.

Thus, regulating foreign economic activity (FIE) through taxes is currently gaining importance.

At the same time, the advantages of using a new approach to effectively managing the tax mechanism for stimulating the development of TIF within the framework of the New Uzbekistan Development Strategy for 2022-2026 are clearly visible. This is clearly reflected in the conceptual framework of the state tax policy in New Uzbekistan, which, along with the long-term development goals related to TIF, carefully considers the basic relations that form the basis of the country's socio-economic development. By systematically studying the practice of TIF taxation and giving priority to its improvement, Uzbekistan aims to ensure its global position on the

international stage. These efforts are aimed at increasing the capabilities of the country's national tax system and ensuring its improvement by bringing it into line with international standards.

A new approach to effective measures to manage TIF taxation practices tasks The following can be noted as:

- Develop a new definition of the “TIF taxation mechanism” based on a systematic analysis of the main elements, including performance indicators and criteria, and adapt it to the tasks and characteristics of the socio-economic development of New Uzbekistan;
- Conduct an in-depth study of tax practice in order to identify systemic problems that impede the establishment of an effective mechanism for taxing TIF and provide recommendations for resolving these problems;
- to propose a comprehensive methodology for assessing the contribution of the foreign trade sector to the fiscal base in the context of an effective TIF taxation mechanism, taking into account the ongoing changes in the tax base and changing the financial capabilities of taxpayers;
- Scientific substantiation of a multifaceted approach aimed at improving the practice of taxation of TIF in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- To form a conceptual framework for improving the practice of TIF taxation in accordance with the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period from 2022 to 2026.

In general, in ensuring an effective TIF tax mechanism, special attention should be paid to the following:

1 In order to further develop TIF in our country Based on the study of the conditions set for accession to the World Trade Organization, it will be possible to fulfill these conditions by approximating the excise tax levied on imported goods by the number of commodity positions.

2 By reducing customs duties, the selling prices of certain goods in the domestic market will be reduced.

3 Through comprehensive monitoring of the terms of tax incentives, their long-term granting and their duration can be optimized, thereby attracting additional funds to the state budget.

4. Improving the TIF taxation system, bringing our country into the World Trade Organization It is desirable to achieve a reduction in customs duties by improving customs tariff rates in order to create a basis for accession.

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