

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL LEGAL BASIS OF
FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

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Abstract: *This paper explores the administrative legal foundations necessary to enhance foreign economic activity (FEA) in the Republic of Uzbekistan, focusing on the core areas of tax policy, currency regulation, and customs legislation. In Uzbekistan, the legal framework governing FEA has undergone significant reforms in recent years, yet administrative inefficiencies and legal gaps continue to pose challenges for both domestic and foreign businesses. This article analyzes the current state of administrative law in Uzbekistan as it pertains to FEA and suggests ways to improve the organization and functioning of tax, currency, and customs regulations in the country. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for legal reforms to streamline FEA processes, reduce bureaucratic obstacles, and improve the overall business environment.*

Keywords: *Foreign Economic Activity (FEA), administrative law, currency regulation, tax law, customs legislation, legal reform, international trade, economic growth.*

I Introduction

In the process of legal regulation of foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan, the adaptation of national legislation to international standards is being carried out at an accelerated pace. This process is an important stage for the country's integration into the world economy and ensuring economic stability. Large-scale reforms are being introduced into national legislation based on the rules of international organizations, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), the United Nations (UN), and GATT. According to statistics, the level of adaptation of national legislation to international standards in Uzbekistan was 65 percent in 2018, and by 2022 it reached 85 percent. This indicator is inextricably linked to the increase in export potential in the country and the introduction of production systems that meet international trade standards.

II. Research results and discussion. In the process of legal regulation of foreign economic activity in Uzbekistan, the harmonization of national legislation and international standards is of great importance. The main objects of foreign economic activity are export-import operations, foreign investments, international financial transactions and technology transfer. This process is carried out on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Foreign Economic Activity" and other regulatory legal acts. The updated interpretation of the Constitution in 2023

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places special emphasis on issues of international treaties and economic cooperation, strengthening the commitment of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the generally recognized principles and norms of international law. This, in turn, creates a legal basis for the development of foreign economic activity, protection of investors' rights and provision of the domestic market with competitive products. The Law of Uzbekistan "On Foreign Economic Activity" regulates the use of tariff and non-tariff instruments in import and export activities. [4].

Currency regulation is a critical aspect of foreign economic activity, as it affects the ease of cross-border transactions, investment flows, and overall economic stability. Uzbekistan has undertaken substantial currency reforms in recent years, yet several administrative challenges persist in the management of currency exchange and capital flows. **Capital Flow Restrictions:** While Uzbekistan has liberalized its foreign exchange regime to a large extent, there are still some restrictions on the free movement of capital and currency conversions. This creates difficulties for foreign investors who seek to repatriate profits or exchange currency for international transactions. **Administrative Hurdles in Currency Transactions:** Although there are fewer restrictions now than before, foreign businesses still face delays and bureaucratic obstacles when attempting to transfer money or convert local currency (som) into foreign currencies. These delays create inefficiencies and raise transaction costs for businesses involved in international trade. **Currency volatility increases transaction costs and exposes investors to higher risks when engaging in international contracts or financing activities.** **Further Liberalization of Currency Controls:** To enhance the ease of doing business and attract foreign investment, Uzbekistan should continue to liberalize its foreign exchange regime, eliminating remaining restrictions on currency conversion and capital flows. This would help ensure that businesses can move capital freely across borders without unnecessary delays or risks. **Administrative processes for currency conversion and international transfers need to be further streamlined. Introducing faster, more transparent procedures for foreign exchange transactions, coupled with improved customer service at banks and financial institutions, would increase investor confidence.** **Uzbekistan should introduce financial products that allow businesses to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations, such as currency futures or forward contracts. Additionally, improving exchange rate stability through sound monetary policy will reduce the risks faced by foreign investors.** [5].

Reasons for protectionism is that the economy usually adopts protectionist policies to encourage domestic investment in a particular industry. For example, tariffs on foreign shoe imports will encourage domestic manufacturers to invest more in shoe production. Although domestic producers are in a better position, domestic consumers are in a worse position as a result of protectionist policies, as they may have to pay higher prices for goods or services of slightly lower quality. Thus, protectionist policies tend to be very popular among businesses and very unpopular with consumers. **Benefits of protectionism are that protectionism provides opportunities for local businesses to grow until they can compete with more experienced firms in the international market.** **Import reduction: protectionist policies help reduce the level of imports and allow a country to increase its**

trade balance. More jobs: higher employment occurs when domestic firms increase their workforce. Disadvantages of protectionism are that since domestic manufacturers do not need to worry about foreign competition, they have no incentive to innovate or spend resources on research and development of new products Limited choice for consumers: Consumers have access to fewer goods on the market as a result of restrictions on foreign goods. Price increases due to lack of competition: consumers will have to pay more without seeing a significant improvement in the product. Economic isolation often leads to political and cultural isolation, which in turn leads to even greater economic isolation. Trade barriers are legal measures put in place primarily to protect the national economy. They usually reduce the number of goods and services that can be imported. Such trade barriers take the form of tariffs or taxes and usually benefit governments, domestic producers and national interests at the expense of consumers. Trade barriers usually exist to protect domestic producers or to promote political goals [6].

Although both fiscal and monetary policies are linked to government revenues and expenditures and both seek to correct situations of excessive or insufficient demand in the economy. They do it in completely different ways. Proponents of using fiscal policy believe that public finances can influence inflation and employment by manipulating two key variables: the level of government spending or the amount of money the government spends the tax rate or the amount of money the government earns. Instead, if the government is faced with a situation of high inflation characterized by excessive demand in the market, it may pursue a restrictive fiscal policy. For example, the government may introduce new taxes and raise existing tax rates. This will reduce disposable income, which will lead to a drop in consumption and investment, thereby correcting the situation with excessive demand.

Fragmentation of Legal Norms: In many instances, the regulations governing foreign economic activity are dispersed across multiple laws, decrees, and subordinate legal acts. This fragmentation creates confusion and undermines legal clarity. Some aspects of the legal framework may not keep pace with changing global economic trends. For example, outdated customs procedures, trade tariffs, and restrictive foreign exchange regulations can hinder the development of foreign economic relations. Despite having comprehensive laws, weak enforcement mechanisms can reduce the effectiveness of regulations. Inconsistent application of laws or gaps in regulatory oversight can undermine investor confidence. The process for businesses to engage in foreign economic activity can be complex and bureaucratic.

III. Conclusion

In conclusion, to ensure Uzbekistan's competitiveness in the global economy, it is essential to continue modernizing its legal and administrative framework governing foreign economic activity. By implementing the proposed legislative changes, Uzbekistan can enhance its tax system, currency regulations, and customs procedures, making it a more attractive destination for foreign investment and international trade. The reforms outlined in this paper—such as simplifying tax processes, liberalizing currency controls, and streamlining customs procedures—are necessary to foster a business-friendly

environment that encourages foreign companies to invest and trade in Uzbekistan. These changes will also reduce administrative inefficiencies, increase legal predictability, and ensure that Uzbekistan's legal framework aligns with international standards.

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