

EXPORT-IMPORT STRATEGY OF PRODUCTS PRODUCED BY INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE EXAMPLE OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Rustamov Alisher Rakhmatalievich
Trainee Researcher of Namangan Engineering and
Construction Institute +998998287420

ANNOTATION

This article is about the strategy of export and import of products produced by industrial enterprises (on the example of industrial enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan) and the external economy of Uzbekistan in general.

Keywords: Industrial products, economic reforms, division of labor, market mechanisms, industries.

INTRODUCTION

Development of industrial cooperation for the production and export of goods in high demand in domestic and foreign markets, the creation of favorable conditions for cooperation between business entities accelerated the economy of our country. The analysis of the volume of needs in the domestic market is aimed at expanding industrial cooperation and the production of certain types of goods in high demand through the implementation of effective mechanisms of state support. Further expansion of industrial production, wide involvement of small businesses in industrial activities, strengthening and development of industrial cooperation, the cost of manufactured products. In order to reduce:

1. To consider the following as long-term priorities of development of industrial cooperation and industrial enterprises of the republic:

Targeted involvement of business entities in all segments of the market of industrial products, providing all stakeholders with detailed information on the types, technical characteristics and quality indicators of industrial products produced in the country. Implementation of program activities and regular industrial fairs;

To find partners, to organize the activity of the electronic cooperation portal as an important tool for economic, including long-term cooperation, in which business contracts (contracts) for the supply of industrial products can be quickly and remotely provide the opportunity to create. The main part: One of the priorities of deepening market relations and liberalization of the economy in Uzbekistan is to further deepen foreign economic activity. In today's world of deepening globalization, the development of foreign economic relations is one of the main tasks facing the country. The State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan prepared data on the results of socio-economic development of the country in January-March 2014. According to him, in January-March 2014, GDP growth was 7.5% compared to the same period in 2013. Small business and private entrepreneurship accounted for 41% of GDP. In January-March 2014, the growth rate of other macroeconomic indicators amounted to 108.9% of industrial production, consumer goods - 112.8 percent, as well as agricultural production - 106.2%, investments in fixed assets - 110.1% (in US dollars - 112.4%), construction - 115.5%, retail trade

turnover - 114.3% and the population. paid services - by 101.1% and market services - by 111.8%. During the reporting period, the country's foreign trade turnover increased by 8.0%, including exports - by 8.4%, and imports - by 7.5%. , industrial production volumes - 8.8 percent, agriculture The volume of production increased by 6.8%, construction - by 16.6%, services - by 13.5%, retail trade turnover - by 14.8%. the state budget was executed with a surplus of 0.3 percent of GDP. The inflation rate did not exceed the forecast parameters and amounted to 6.8 percent.

CONCLUSION

At the present time, the intensification of competition in the international arena also contributes to the intensification of the struggle of each country to strengthen its position in the international division of labor, ensuring its stability.

One of the main directions of economic reforms in Uzbekistan is the development of existing production and service sectors and the creation of new industries. The purpose of these tasks is to fill the domestic market of my country with quality consumer goods and the ability to export and import competitive goods that meet international standards and produce products that meet international standards is to create. The foreign economic activity of export-oriented enterprises is regulated in two ways. The first is through market mechanisms of foreign economic activity; The second is the state regulation of foreign economic activity. The main market mechanisms regulating foreign economic activity are price, competition, demand, supply, etc. changes in supply and demand for certain goods, services and other forms of cooperation in the world market have a direct impact on the country's foreign economic sector.

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