



UZBEKISTAN IN THE GLOBAL MARKET: WHAT WILL CHANGE THROUGH MEMBERSHIP IN THE WTO (WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION)

Baratov Diyorbek Fazliddin oglu

2nd Year Student

Tashkent State University of Economics

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the process of Uzbekistan's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the changes that will occur as a result of its integration with the global market. WTO membership creates new opportunities for the economy of Uzbekistan, including increasing trade freedom, attracting investments, and developing international economic relations. The study examines the main advantages of WTO membership, as well as its impact on Uzbekistan's export and import strategies. This process also contributes to the modernization of the country's domestic market, increasing competitiveness in manufacturing and services.

Keywords: WTO, antitrust, investment, integration, trade, GDP, economic growth, inflation, marginalization, export and import.

Introduction

The results of the analysis of the processes taking place in the world economy show that the liberalization of foreign trade is becoming one of the main trends in the development of the world economy. In all countries, a decrease in customs duties and the abolition of many types of restrictions are observed. Many countries are also widely using covert protectionist measures (the state's policy of protecting its domestic market). Such measures include subsidies for national production, export subsidies, the introduction of various norms and standards, and others. International economic organizations, in particular the World Trade Organization (WTO), play an important role in resolving the conflicts arising in the world economy between free trade and protectionism, in managing



international trade, eliminating obstacles to its development, and in liberalizing it.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHOD

The importance of the World Trade Organization for countries and world trade has been studied to a considerable extent so far. Therefore, although this organization was established in 1994, its initial form, GATT, was established in 1947. Therefore, many scientific studies have been conducted by scientists. In particular, scientific studies have been conducted by our local scientists G. Yuldasheva, M. Kh. Voxidova; Sh. Khajibakiev, as well as foreign scientists E. Petersmann, M. Herdegen, I. V. Zenkin. Also, the specification of the topic in the research work required the use of systematic-structural, dialectical, logical, formal-legal, comparative-legal, historical-legal and comparative-typological analysis methods. General logical methods - induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis and special legal methods were used. The method of grammatical analysis was also used in the interpretation of scientific literature and legal norms. The research used scientific observation, systematic and economic-statistical analysis, comparison and grouping methods.

DISCUSSION

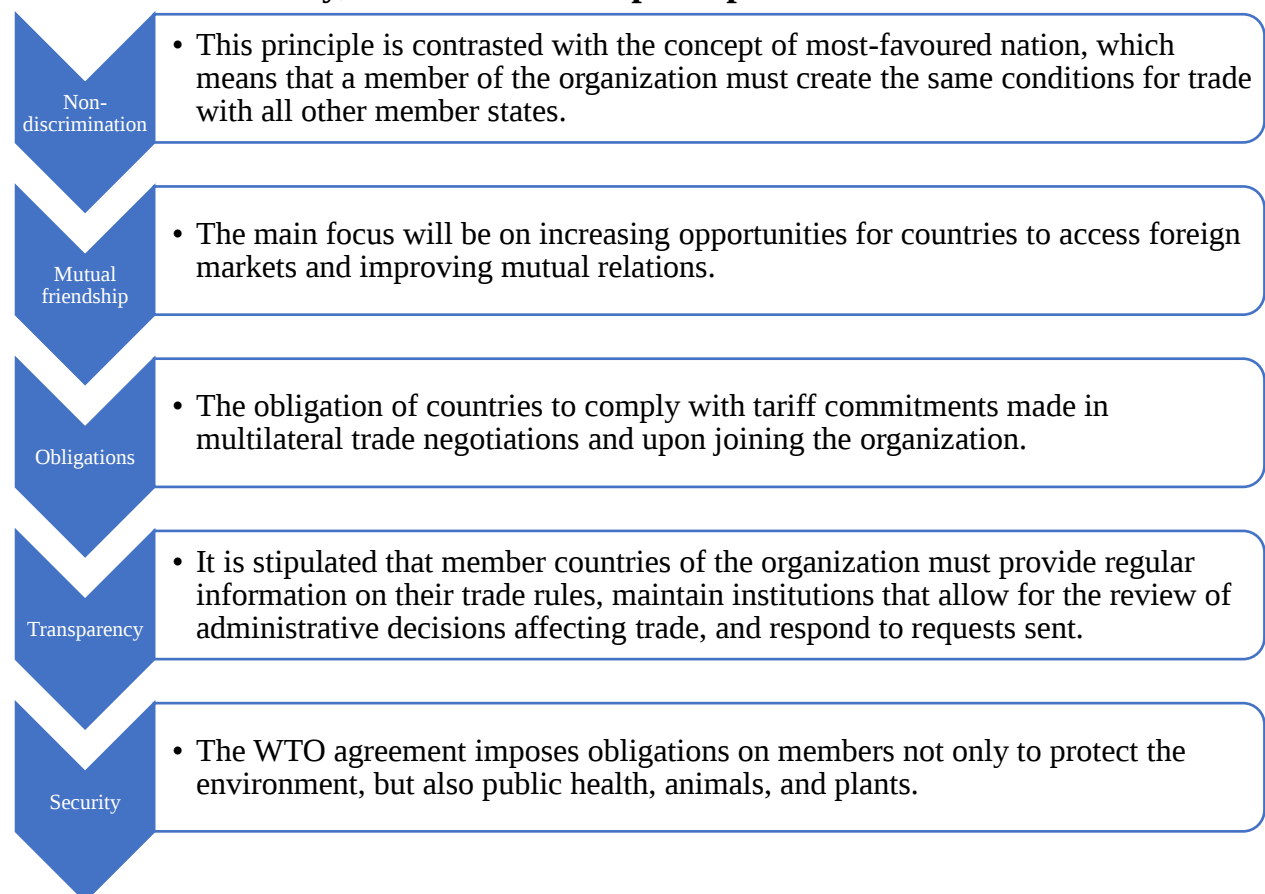
Currently, the World Trade Organization has 164 member states, accounting for about 98 percent of global trade and world GDP. Uzbekistan also applied for membership in 1994, but has not yet been accepted. Several factors have influenced this.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that is engaged in the liberalization of international trade, the regulation of trade and political relations, and operates on the basis of an agreement signed on January 1, 1995. Today, the world's largest international economic organization has 164 member states, accounting for 98 percent of global trade and world GDP. The WTO is the successor to the GATT, an international agreement concluded in 1947. The organization establishes principles and rules that are binding on member and participating countries.



The main task of the WTO is to ensure the coherence and transparency of international trade by monitoring the global economy. Another priority of the organization is also to help developing, least developed and low-income countries adapt to the rules and disciplines of the WTO by cooperating with them. The process of joining the WTO is studied individually for each applicant country, and the conditions for membership are determined depending on the country's stage of economic development and the current trade regime. The process is expected to last an average of five years, but it can be extended for a longer period if the country does not fully meet the organization's requirements or if political problems prevent it. The shortest negotiations for WTO membership were held with Kyrgyzstan (2 years and 10 months), and the longest negotiations were held with Russia (19 years and 2 months).

Today, there are 5 main principles of the WTO





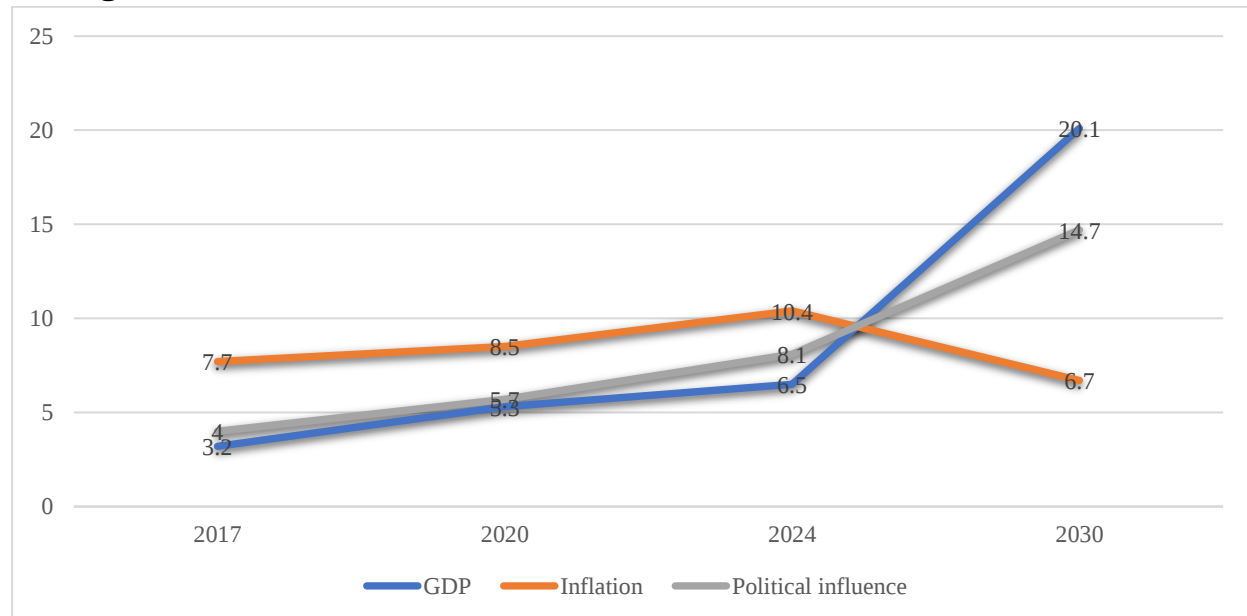
RESULTS

A systematic analysis of the expected changes in the legislation of Uzbekistan as a result of Uzbekistan's membership in this organization and its unification with international norms will prevent possible future conflicts and limit unnecessary hassle. A study of the extent to which changes in the international legal status of Uzbekistan as a result of membership in the WTO and the expected changes in trade and other relations with other countries will affect the current situation of Uzbekistan is a guarantee of preventing and eliminating the expected problems. It is necessary to study the issues of non-discriminatory access to the world market. Countries join the WTO primarily to gain access to the markets of other WTO members, in addition, they can use the advantages that the organization provides to all members, such as non-discriminatory trade. This advantage applies to both border trade measures and domestic trade.

In the first case, this is similar to the most favorable principle, which guarantees the application of the same import tariffs and duties for all members of the World Trade Organization and guarantees the absence of any discrimination. Whereas, in the second, the principle of national treatment, obliges all WTO members to apply the same treatment to imported goods as to national products. However, in countries that are not members of the WTO, foreign goods are not given much more favorable conditions than domestic products. For these reasons, exports from countries that are not members of the WTO may face less favorable treatment in terms of both tariffs and domestic regulations. Our legislation provides for the consideration of such disputes by administrative courts. Therefore, in order to implement the provisions of the Anti-Dumping Agreement, we need to introduce into our legislation a procedure for considering anti-dumping disputes in arbitration courts. Uzbekistan's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) could significantly accelerate economic growth. The benefits of membership for the country are currently projected to include the development of foreign trade, an improvement in the business environment, attracting additional investments, and economic growth.



Changes that will occur as a result of Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO



Despite the considerable work that remains to be done, Uzbekistan's commitment to the goal of WTO membership and extensive international support, including technical assistance from the World Bank, are helping to achieve this goal.

According to World Bank estimates, Uzbekistan's WTO membership will help the country's economy grow by an additional 17% over 5-7 years. Inflation is expected to fall to 6% in about a decade. It is also recognized that Uzbekistan's WTO accession will add prestige to Uzbekistan's growing political influence.

Uzbekistan plans to join the World Trade Organization by 2026. The WTO working group has called on the country to "make additional commitments." It was reported that Uzbekistan's GDP forecast for 2030 improved by \$200 billion as a result of WTO membership.

CONCLUSION

It is worth noting that the countries that are part of the organization occupy an important place as the main partner countries in terms of export and import. Another important aspect: Uzbekistan's membership in this organization ensures its full participation in the process of developing international trade rules, thereby creating an opportunity to eliminate discriminatory restrictions applied by other countries in foreign trade relations. Based on the above, it can be concluded that Uzbekistan's membership in the World Trade Organization provides a number of



conveniences and advantages for our country. In particular, an equal opportunity to enter the markets of member countries of the organization will appear. Favorable conditions will be created for increasing export potential through the production of high-quality and competitive products. The development of national standards in foreign trade in accordance with the rules of international standards will help exporters adapt to the requirements of foreign markets.

The policy of our country aimed at strengthening integration into the world economic system is aimed, first of all, at ensuring sustainable growth of the national economy by increasing our export potential. Therefore, Uzbekistan's membership in this organization is of particular importance for establishing active cooperative relations with its member countries and for the sustainable development of our country's economy in the future.

REFERENCES

1. Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. Together we will build a free and prosperous, democratic Uzbek state. Speech at a joint meeting of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the solemn ceremony of taking office as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan / Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. –Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 2016. - 56 p.
2. Davlatyarova Nilufar Tokhirovna. Article “Membership of the People's Republic of China in the WTO and its impact on the development of the services sector”, Journal of Universal. 2023. 575-578 p.
3. Odinayev Nuriddin Ramozon oglu. Comparative analysis of the accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the World Trade Organization and legal processes. Journal of Educational Research in Universal Sciences. 2023. 264-266 p.
4. Obidov Khakim Mirgozi oglu. Foreign national experience of ensuring economic integration processes. interests "Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences" scientific journal. 2021. 847-849-p.
5. International economic law. Textbook. Editor-in-chief prof. G. Yuldasheva. Team of authors. Tashkent: TDYuU publishing house, 2019, 186 pages.