

Uzbekistan: foreign trade liberalization and basic mechanisms on reduce trade barriers

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The resource potential of Central Asia countries

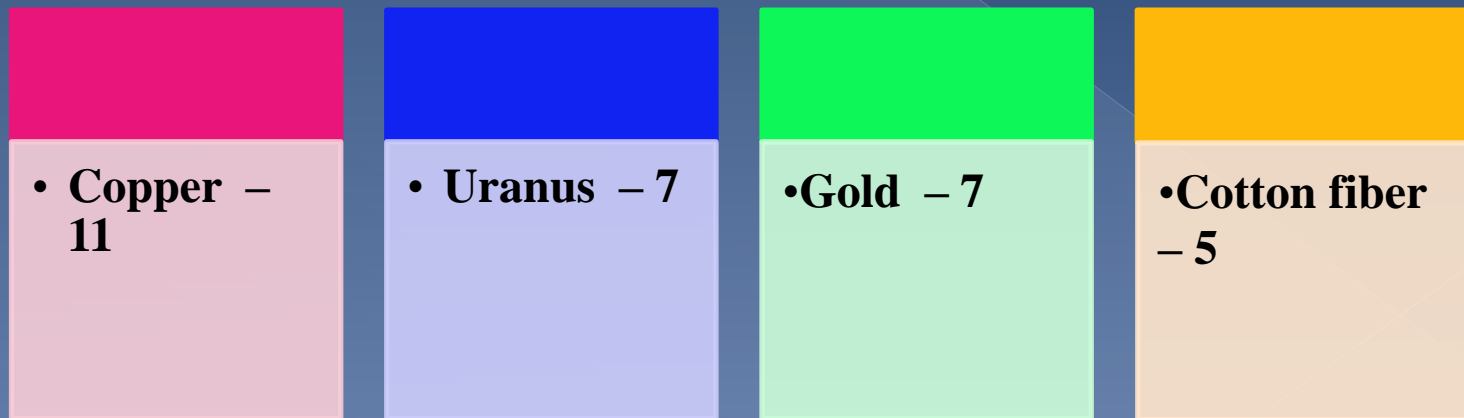
	Oil (mln.t)	Gas (mlrd. cube.m)	Gold (t)	Coal (mlrd. t)	Uranus (t)	Hydropower (mlrd. kilowatt.- h/y)
Kazakhstan	4 000	6 800	18,9	35,8	1 690 000	40,2
Kyrgyzstan	5	6	24	-	-	142,5
Tajikistan	2	-	-	-	460 000	527
Turkmenistan	300	23 000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	250	5 900	90	4	185 800	-
Total by CA	4 557	35 706		40	645 800	710
Place in the world	11	2	9	8	2	6-8

RICH MINERAL RESOURCES BASE

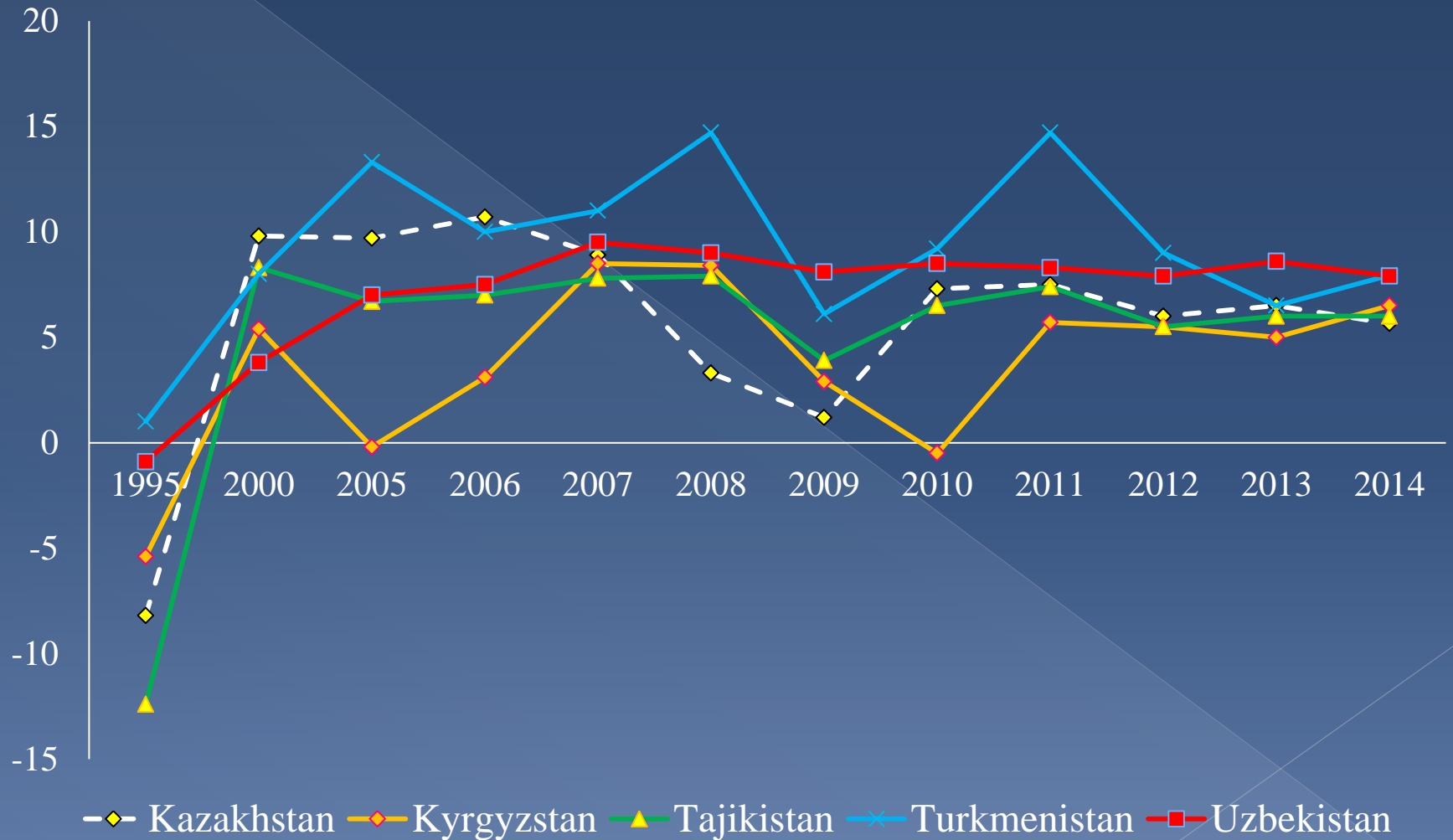
In Uzbekistan revealed more than 1644 fields and promising occurrences of minerals. The total mineral resource potential of the country is compiled around 11 trillion dollars.

For many, including non – metallic and metal minerals, raw materials, Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places in the world.

For example:



GDP of Central Asia Countries

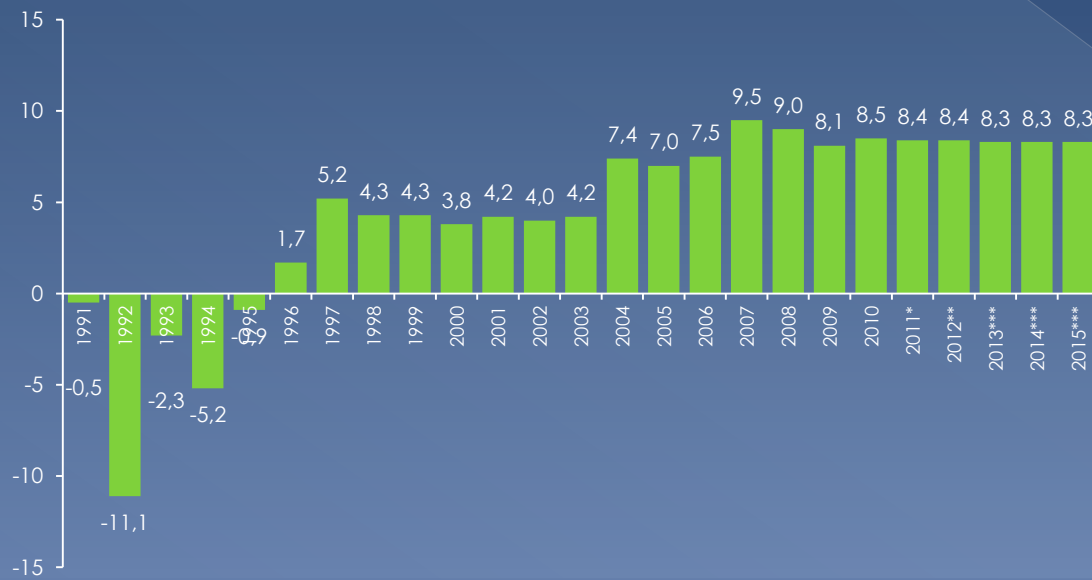


Uzbekistan: The main macroeconomic indicators

GDP growth and reducing poverty, 2001-2015



GDP growth rate, 1991-2015, (%)



Favorable domestic factors in promoting the integration of Uzbekistan in Central Asia

Political and macro – economic stability

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graph TD; A[Political and macro – economic stability] --> B[A rich source of raw materials]; B --> C[Energy independence]; C --> D[Advantageous geographical location]; D --> E[Diversification industrial base]; E --> F[Scientific intellectual and human potential of the country]; F --> G[Regulatory framework and incentives for foreign investors];
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A rich source of raw materials

Energy independence

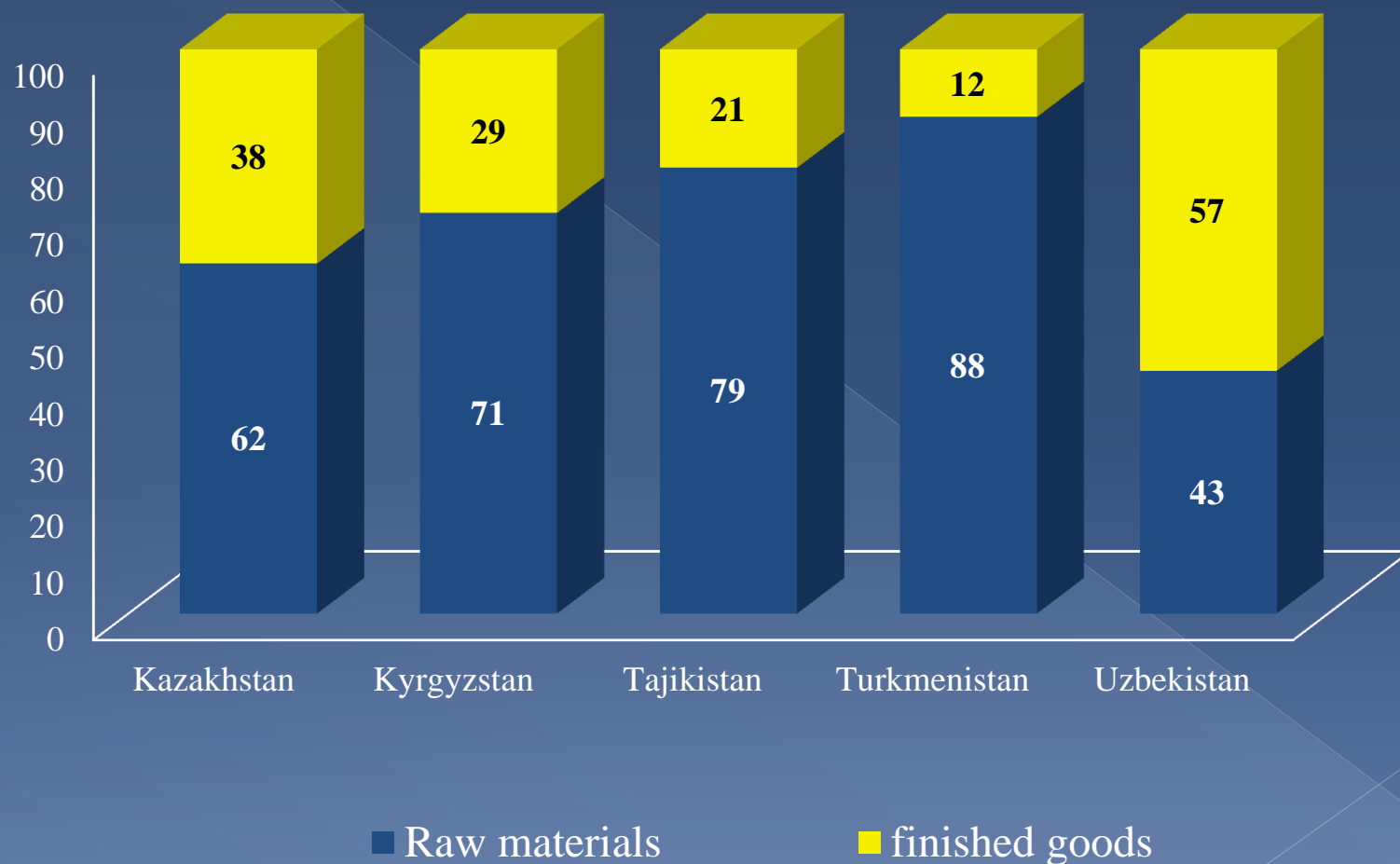
Advantageous geographical location

Diversification industrial base

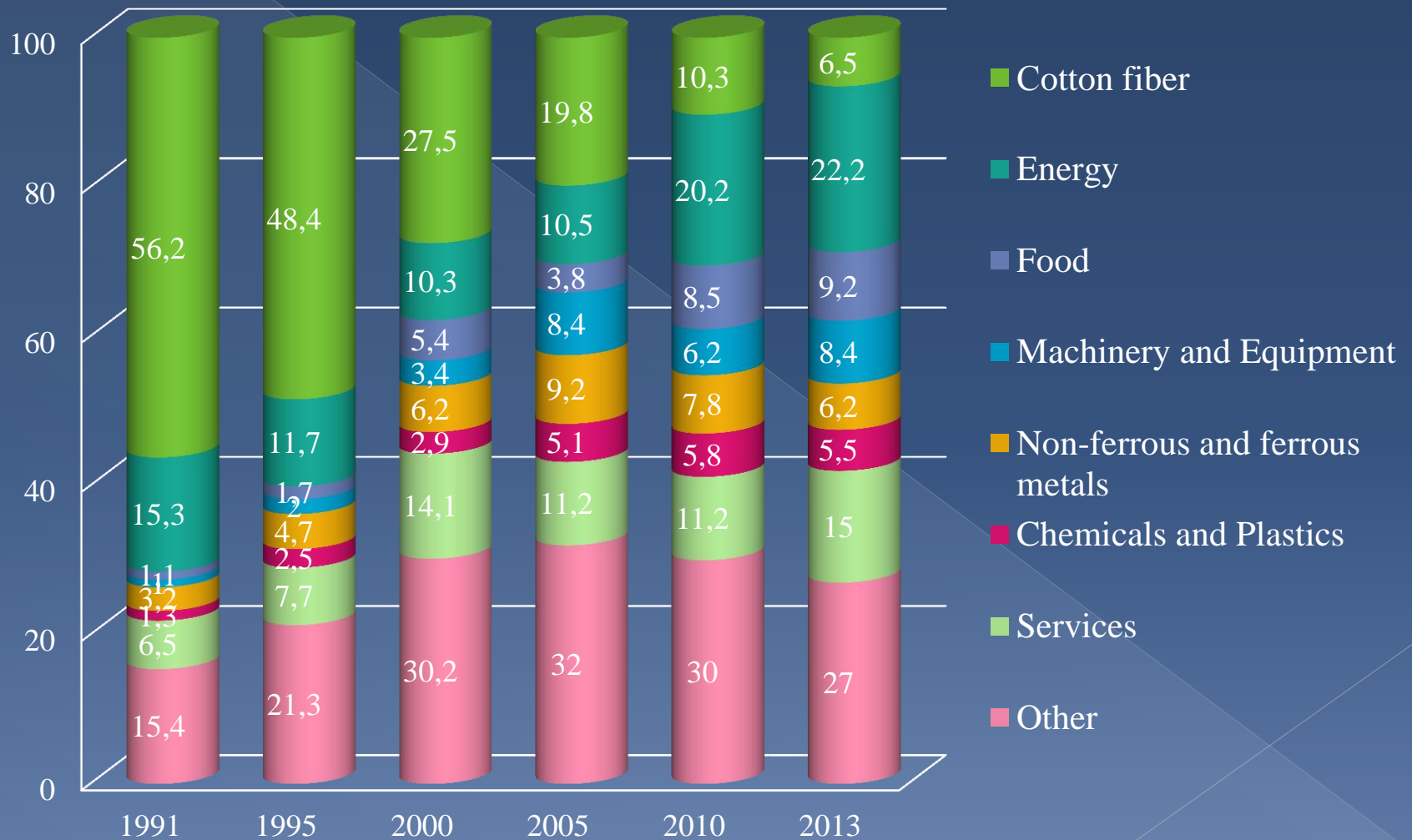
Scientific intellectual and human potential of the country

Regulatory framework and incentives for foreign investors

Export directions of the regions



EXPORT STRUCTURE (1991-2013)



QUALITY INDEX OF LOGISTICS IN CENTRAL ASIA

	Infrastruct ure	Logistics competence	International of delivery	Control the passage of supplies	Timeliness
	Ranking of countries (out of 155 countries)				
Kazakhstan	57	73	29	85	86
Kyrgyzstan	118	107	39	132	106
Tajikistan	128	125	127	141	98
Turkmenistan	101	111	137	126	65
Uzbekistan	70	79	83	63	50

Change in the average rates of import customs duties

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2009	2011	2013
Average rate of customs tariff	18	29	28	11,3	15,3	14,6	15,4	14,8	14,6

Measures, taken to improve the business environment in Uzbekistan

Name of action	The results of the implementation of measures	Indicators of the top ten countries according to the report “Doing business”
Reducing the number of procedures for registering new businesses	6 to 3 procedures	1-6 procedures
Reducing the time spent on the registration of new businesses	14 to 4 days	1-13 days
Reducing initial costs for creating new businesses	with 27,2% of the per capita income of up to 0%	0-25% of income per capita
Reducing the number of procedures for obtaining building permits	25 to 12 procedures	5-17 procedures
Reducing the number of procedures for connecting to the power supply system	9 to 5 procedures	4-5 procedures

Name of action	The results of the implementation of measures	Indicators of the top ten countries according to the report “Doing business”
Reducing the number of procedures for registering property	12 to 1 procedure	1-7 procedures
Reducing the time spent on the registration of the property	78 to 7 days	2-38 days
Reducing the number of tax payments	41 to 7 payments	3-29 payments
Reducing the number of documents for export	6 to 4 documents	3-7 documents
Reducing the number of documents for import	11 to 5 documents	3-5 documents
Reducing legal costs to enforce contracts	22,2% up to 9% of claim	8,2-26,9% of claim

Measures aimed to the liberalization of the foreign trade activities

- ⦿ introduced a system of monitoring of the customs import contracts;
- ⦿ simplified registration procedure for entrepreneurs engaged in export-import of goods;
- ⦿ created a single electronic system for the exchange of foreign trade operations between state structures;
- ⦿ introduced the conversion of national currency (“sum”) for current international transactions;
- ⦿ manufacturing enterprises with foreign investments, specializing in the production of ready-made clothing (sewing, knitting and leather goods), hosiery and footwear are exempt from all taxes and fees to the budget, except for value added tax.



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