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ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИ  
РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШНИНГ  
ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРИ ВА  
ИСТИҚБОЛЛИ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАР  
“Глобал ва миллий  
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ERENCE

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# MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

## 2023

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# MEHNAT IQTISODIYOTI VA INSON KAPITALI

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LABOR ECONOMICS AND HUMAN CAPITAL

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“**Mehnat iqtisodiyoti va inson kapitali**” ilmiy elektron jurnali O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi (OAK) rayosatining 2023-yil 3-iyundagi 328/3-sonli qarori bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.  
**Muassis:** “Mehnat iqtisodiyoti va inson kapitali” ilmiy maktabi.

**Tahririyat manzili:**

100066, Toshkent shahri, Islom Karimov ko‘chasi, 49-uy.

**Elektron manzil:** [ilmiymaktab@gmail.com](mailto:ilmiymaktab@gmail.com)

**Jurnal web-sayti:** [www.laboreconomics.uz](http://www.laboreconomics.uz)

**Bog‘lanish uchun telefonlar:**

+998 (99) 881-86-98.

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## THE EU’S GENERALISED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES: IMPACT ON FOREIGN TRADE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

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**Abstract.** The article reveals ways to increase the type and volume of products exported to EU countries within the framework of the “GSP+” (Generalised system of preferences), to increase the export potential of local products, to adapt products to international requirements and norms, and to implement them. The role and importance of the effective use of the “GSP+” system of benefits in export activities has been highlighted by the author.

**Key words.** “GSP+” preferential system, export potential, local products, food and non-food products, export volume, international requirements.

## YEVROPA ITTIFOQINING UMUMIY AFZALLIK TIZIMI: MILLIY MAHSULOTLAR TASHQI SAVDOSIGA TA’SIRI

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**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada “UIT+” (Umumiy imtiyozlartizimi) doirasida Yevropa Ittifoqi mamlakatlariga eksport qilinadigan mahsulotlar turi va hajmini oshirish, mahalliy mahsulotlarning eksport salohiyatini oshirish, mahsulotlarni xalqaro talab va me’yorlarga moslashtirish yo’llari ochib berilgan. ularni amalga oshirish. Muallif tomonidan eksport faoliyatida “GSP+” imtiyozlar tizimidan samarali foydalanishning o’rni va ahamiyati alohida ta’kidlangan.

**Kalit so’zlar.** “UIT+” imtiyozli tizimi, eksport salohiyati, mahalliy mahsulotlar, oziq-ovqat va nooziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, eksport hajmi, xalqaro talablar.

### Introduction:

Developing the national economy in Uzbekistan, ensuring its growth rate at the level of modern requirements, forming a competitive economy, taking local products to foreign markets and promoting the brand of Uzbek products on the world market, rapidly continuing reforms, raising them to a new modern level, and comprehensive socio-economic development of the regions are today’s priorities. is one of the most urgent issues.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 «On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026» it is stated that «by increasing the export potential of the Republic, the export volume of the Republic will reach 30 billion US dollars in 2026, the system of supporting the activities of exporting enterprises» by actively continuing to increase the republic’s export potential, introduce standards that meet the foreign market and international





► **Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish**

requirements and attract famous brands, increase the share of the private sector in exports to 60%, increase the export geography of goods from 115 to 150». [1]

On April 15, 2022, under the chairmanship of President Shavkat Mirziyoev, at the meeting dedicated to the issues of “Ensuring price stability in the markets by increasing the production of food products and creating additional conditions for business support”, effectively using the existing land resources, 7.7 million tons in 2022 It was emphasized that it is necessary to grow wheat and 23 million tons of fruits and vegetables and ensure export of 1.5 billion dollars. [2]

For this reason, it is necessary to implement part of the tasks indicated in this article, that is, first of all, to produce local products based on the requirements of international standards, to ensure their competitiveness, to increase the level of recognition, and secondly, to comprehensively support and encourage export, and to increase its volume steadily. ensuring success in export markets due to the diverse and unique environment in foreign markets is one of the most important tasks.

**Literature review:**

Iqbal Ahmad A. and Soomro Dr. Ishaque Ahmad Ansari interpret the benefits of GSP+ as follows: “GSP+ is called a special incentive agreement for sustainable development and good governance” [3]. This definition focuses on two main concepts - sustainable development of the country and optimal management system. GSP+ is considered as an important step towards the development of the country’s economy by generating additional income every year as a result of export growth.

Rusudan Seturidze noted that “GSP+ benefits are granted by the World Bank to countries whose GDP per capita has not been recognized as high or upper middle income in the last three years” [4].

According to Brynn Jonsson R. Julia, “GSP+ is a trade agreement that removes EU tariffs in return for developing countries’ compliance with international conventions on human and labor rights, environmental protection and good governance” [5].

According to J. de Coster, “The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) gives exporters from developing countries the opportunity to use preferential tariffs in the markets of industrialized countries. The purpose of this system is to help these countries to generate income through additional exports and reduce poverty” [6].

Siddiqui M.S. “The main objective of GSP+ is to eradicate poverty and contribute to the development of sustainable development in developing countries,” [7] explains.

By analyzing the literature, it was found that obtaining the status of GSP+ beneficiary is one of the important factors of the economic development of the beneficiary country, attracting investments and raising the standard of living, free access to EU markets for the goods produced in the country.

**Methodology:**

This scientific article was developed using general and special research methods. In particular, the methods of analysis-synthesis, induction and deduction, scientific comparison, statistical analysis, as well as expert evaluation were used during the preparation of the scientific article.

**Results:**

At the meeting dedicated to the development of local industry held on November 7, 2022 in the presence of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the types of industrial products to be exported to the European Union countries in 2023 will be increased to 600, the export volume will be 700 million dollars, in particular, the types of electrical engineering products will increase from 7 to 20, and the types of leather industry products will increase to 10. to bring from 30; to increase the export volume of finished products by at least 2 times; it was noted to increase the export of home textile products by 200 million dollars, the export of carpet products by 200 million dollars, the export of construction materials by 800 million dollars, the export of pharmaceutical products by 120 million dollars, the export of furniture industry products by 50 million dollars, and the export of food products by 2 times. [8]

As we know, on April 9, 2021, the European side adopted a regulatory document on granting Uzbekistan the status of a beneficiary country under the General System of Preferences (“GSP+”). Based





on this normative document, the system of special preferences of the European Union for sustainable development and effective management ("GSP+") came into force for Uzbekistan from April 10, 2021.

Before receiving the status of a beneficiary country of the "GSP+" system, Uzbekistan used benefits within the framework of the General System of Preferences ("GSP"). Within the framework of these privileges, the country had the opportunity to export 3,000 goods without customs duties and 3,200 goods at reduced customs duty rates to the markets of EU member countries.

As part of the European Union's system of special preferences for sustainable development and effective management ("GSP+") provided to the republic, Uzbekistan had the opportunity to export more than 6,200 items of goods to the European market without customs duties.

In particular, a wide range of textile products, footwear, agricultural products, vehicles, mineral fertilizers, oil and chemical industry products, construction materials, ceramic and metal products, and technological equipment, which have the main export potential of the republic, are exempt from customs duty.

If we give clear examples, within the framework of the "GSP+" system, in contrast to the "GSP" system, apple and tomato juices - 13.3-25.5%, peaches and apricots - 14.1-16.5%, frozen vegetables (potatoes, olives, tomatoes, etc.) - 10.9%, vehicles for cargo transportation - 15.4%, offal products - 11.9%, canned vegetables - 14.1%, fish meat and fillets - 14.5%, fruit juices - 14.5%, children's clothes - 8.4% and t-shirts - 9.6% customs duties were canceled. [9]

It should be noted that the use of benefits within the framework of the "GSP+" by the member countries of the European Union will significantly increase their export potential while ensuring the competitiveness of their local products on the European market.

**Table 1**

**Analysis of product sectors under GSP+ benefits [11]**

No.	Product sectors under GSP+ benefits	Number of products included in the list of GSP+ benefits
1	Food and agriculture	1 097
2	Textile and light industry	1 324
3	Chemistry, oil and gas	969
4	Electrical engineering	653
5	Metallurgy	467
6	Leather industry	105
7	Mechanical engineering	148
8	Construction	111

\* live animals, plants and their roots, jewelry, furniture, toys and other products.

As can be seen from the above table, there are 6,200 types, including food and agriculture - 1097 types, textile and light industry - 1324 types, chemical and oil and gas - 969 types, electrical engineering - 653 types, metallurgy - 467 types. leather industry - 105 types, machinery - 148 types, construction - 111 types, etc. - 1326 types of products can be exported to EU countries without customs duties.

**Table 2.**

**Analysis of products supplied to foreign markets within the framework of GSP+ during 2022**

No.	Name of Sectors	Number of products	Analysis of products destined for export to the European Union under GSP+			Analysis of products destined for export to other countries under GSP+		
			product type	number of enterprises	export quantity (mln. doll.)	product type	number of enterprises	export quantity (mln. doll.)
1	Food and agriculture	1 097	81	158	29,8	291	1 824	1 140,5



► **Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish**

2	Textile and light industry	1 324	226	204	177,8	604	1 529	3 100,8
3	Chemistry, oil and gas	969	30	47	45,6	242	546	1 138,7
4	Electrical engineering	653	58	28	6,9	275	308	148,7
5	Metallurgy	467	61	45	33,0	218	428	1 179,0
6	Leather industry	105	6	6	0,59	64	213	59,4
7	Mechanical engineering	148	1	2	0,002	35	96	30,3
8	Construction	111	15	17	0,1	84	333	63,0
9	Others*	1 326	112	68	3,8	622	916	475,5
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6 200</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>297,6</b>	<b>2 435</b>	<b>6 193</b>	<b>7 335,9</b>

Source: developed by the author

As can be seen from the above table, there are 6 200 types, including food and agriculture - 1097 types, textile and light industry - 1324 types, chemical and oil and gas - 969 types, electrical engineering - 653 types, metallurgy - 467 types. leather industry - 105 types, machinery - 148 types, construction - 111 types, etc. - 1326 types of products can be exported to EU countries without customs duties.

We consider the analysis of exports to the European Union and other countries within the scope of GSP+ benefits in terms of the types of products produced in the regions (Table 2).

**Discussions:**

In 2022, within the framework of GSP+ benefits, 590 types of products have been shipped to EU countries by the Republic of Uzbekistan, equivalent to 300 million US dollars. Also, 2,435 types of products were delivered to the countries that do not provide GSP+ benefits with a value equal to 7.3 billion US dollars, and 24 times more exports were made than to the countries that provide the benefits.

**Table 3**  
**Analysis of the export geography of Uzbek domestic products in the framework of the GSP+ in 2022 (January-November) As of 01.12.2022**

No.	Name of states	Export volume (thousand dollars)	
		Total export:	GSP+ (from total)
1	AUSTRIA	17 511,5	10 420,6
2	BELGIUM	8 880,5	5 364,4
3	BULGARIA	36 778,6	5 789,7
4	HUNGARY	2 989,6	2 418,9
5	GERMANY	59 392,5	35 683,7
6	GREECE	40 857,3	1 673,6
7	DENMARK	1,0	1,0
8	IRELAND	0,4	0,4
9	SPAIN	8 833,7	4 240,6
10	ITALY	46 568,9	37 911,4
11	CYPRUS	40,3	40,3
12	LATVIA	82 807,2	25 612,5



13	LITHUANIA	53 907,0	29 052,5
14	LUXEMBOURG	116,7	69,7
15	MALTA	41,4	41,4
16	NETHERLANDS	26 167,8	2 425,9
17	POLAND	118 471,7	90 117,7
18	PORTUGAL	5 321,6	3 448,9
19	ROMANIA	9 518,1	6 256,4
20	SLOVAKIA	1 411,7	423,4
21	SLOVENIA	1 284,1	1 199,4
22	FINLAND	594,7	588,9
23	FRANCE	64 802,9	2 969,6
24	CROATIA	441,2	427,2
25	CZECH	6 799,8	5 012,1
26	SWEDEN	117,1	37,9
27	ESTONIA	15 367,0	6 178,8
	<b>Total:</b>	9 612 706,9	6 742 184,6

Source: developed by the authors

The table 3 illustrates that the export geography of Uzbek domestic products to 27 European Union member countries in the framework of the GSP+ in 2022 (January-November). It can be clearly seen from the table that majority of Uzbek domestic products have been placed to markets of EU utilizing GSP+ through Poland (90 mln. US dollars), Italy (almost 38 mln. US dollars) and Germany (35.6 mln. US dollars) in the period of analysis. Moreover, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Austria are also important trade partner in EU for Uzbekistan.

Through the table below, we will consider the export analysis of other countries that have established exports to the European Union based on the benefits of the GSP status.

**Table 4**

**Analysis of GSP beneficiaries with the largest share of EU imports [12]**

No.	GSP beneficiary country	Imports from the European Union under the GSP (billion euros)	Total imports of the European Union (billion euros)	GSP imports total %
1	Bangladesh	16,766	17,401	96,4
2	India	16,378	43,601	37,6
3	Vietnam	8,994	37,531	24,0
4	Indonesia	6,616	15,557	42,5
5	Pakistan	5,885	6,74	87,3
6	Cambodia	4,987	5,255	94,9
7	Myanmar	1,926	2,189	88,0
8	Philippines	1,915	7,49	25,6
9	Sri Lanka	1,365	2,755	49,5
10	Mozambique	1,219	1,84	66,3

From the data of Table 4, it can be seen that Bangladesh and India from a number of countries with the GSP system of benefits delivered more than 16 billion Euro worth of products to the EU under these incentives. Also, the value of the products supplied by Vietnam, Indonesia and Cambodia to EU countries



► **Tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish**

is 5-9 billion. The Philippines and Sri Lanka delivered products equal to 1-2 billion Euro to the markets of EU countries.

**Conclusion and suggestions:**

According to the results of the research and analysis, we believe that it is necessary to further develop marketing research in order to diversify the finished local products delivered from Uzbekistan to the European Union market. After Uzbekistan acquires the right to GSP+, it will be appropriate to conduct diplomatic negotiations on the establishment of “green corridors” at the borders of these countries in order to significantly increase the volume of agricultural products exports to the EU countries.

Establishing the activity of centers that include services specialized in supplying the results of marketing research to the requirements of food, fruit and vegetable and industrial products in the markets of importing countries, the world market situation of products and the results of marketing research.

Taking measures to hold exhibitions and fairs in foreign markets considered promising for products within the scope of GSP+ benefits.

Further improvement of the work of introducing international standards and technical regulations to the activities of producers of products within the framework of GSP+ privileges by studying advanced foreign experience.

We believe that it is necessary to find promising buyers through the diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad with farmers and peasant farms and other manufacturing enterprises that grow and process products with international quality and safety certificates.

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Litsenziya AI № 2537 08.02.2022 y. Bosishga ruxsat etildi 19.10.2023.  
Qog'oz bichimi 60x84 1/8. Shartli bosma tabog'i 31,6. Raqamli bosma.  
Adadi 50 nusxa. №16/10-2023 - sonli buyurtma.

“Zarafshon Foto” MCHJning matbaa bo'limida chop etildi.  
100164, Toshkent sh., Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani, Shahriobod ko'chasi, 3-uy.

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