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## The Experience Of Foreign Countries In The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship

Jamshid Ergashev

Assistant Professor Of “Economics”

Namangan Institute Of Engineering And Technology, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** This article develops specific guidelines for sustainable development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and in this regard, scientific developments and conclusions.

**KEYWORDS:** Small business, subject, investment, project, loans, import, export, virtual, platform.

### INTRODUCTION

Products and services produced by all enterprises and organizations in the country will be able to circulate and create a single trade market. In the context of globalization, a number of facilities will be created for small businesses and private enterprises in the country to produce export-oriented products. It creates a solid foundation for the production of competitive products in the field of small business.

As a result of this integration, large-scale modernization of economic sectors, as a result of international specialization, mutual cooperation will develop. “The share of the Eurasian Economic Union in the world economy is more than 3%, which is about the same as the German economy. Nevertheless, Germany is the third largest exporter in the world after China and the United States, accounting for 9 percent of world exports. It should be noted that the main trade partners of this country are the European Union, which accounts for almost 70% of German exports.[7]

### MAIN PART

New export routes will be opened for the enterprises of light industry and textile industry, which are the leading sectors of the country's economy, especially in the economy of

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Namangan region. In this sense, the lack of strong competitors for the light industry of Uzbekistan within the EOII in the field of exports gives the Republic of Uzbekistan an advantage in this area. The lack of a free trade agreement with Turkey, a member of the EOII, will strengthen our country's position in this market. However, it should be noted that the signing of a free trade agreement between the People's Republic of China and the EOII in 2015 reminds that the light industry of Uzbekistan should focus on the production of additional innovative products. The high share of the People's Republic of China in the organization of machinery, equipment and machinery, which accounts for 1/3 of Uzbekistan's imports, does not increase the import of such products from EOII countries in this area. Under the influence of convenient transport infrastructure, it will be possible to reduce the cost of imported goods from China. At the same time, 48 technical regulations currently apply in the EOII countries. 5 of them have the same requirements as the relevant technical regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 14 technical regulations have differences, 28 regulations do not exist in Uzbekistan, which requires the development of new approaches in the country.

Along with such advantages, it will be possible to observe a number of negative effects of membership in this union:

First, the highly monopolized Uzbek economy enterprises are not ready for such integration, and light industry enterprises are not easy to compete with Chinese light industry enterprises;

Second, in the world economy, the Russian Federation pays great attention to the development of its national economy under the influence of a number of sanctions, which can be seen in the future participation of Russian light industry enterprises in mutual competition in this field;

Third, under the influence of products imported by several countries in the fields of machinery, confectionery, petroleum products, agriculture, local industrial enterprises may go bankrupt.

The only way for us to overcome such expected problems is to develop and implement innovative innovations with the development of science. At the same time, the range of import-substituting export-oriented products will expand. National centers for small business and private entrepreneurship development will be established in the country, which in turn will develop innovative development strategies for each region based on the capabilities and characteristics of each region. It will also be possible to export fruits and vegetables to the EOII

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markets while preserving the country's agricultural products naturally. At the same time, it is expedient to allocate a large space for products grown mainly by small agricultural farms.

At the same time, it is necessary to become a full member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is a world-class international organization that governs the rules of international trade. One of the most important goals of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is to strengthen the protection of each country's economy and to abandon the practice of protectionism. This international organization will open new export corridors for enterprises operating in the country's economy, based on new additional opportunities that will provide the most favorable legal systems for strengthening and developing trade relations. Each country is responsible for the conduct of its trade relations through mutually agreed documents to the WTO member states. Creating conditions for producers, exporters and importers of goods and services to successfully operate in the world market. Liberalization of international trade, ensuring the fairness of trade agreements, economic growth and improving the welfare of the people are among the main functions of the WTO. The WTO strongly urges its member states to liberalize the domestic market. This task will not be easy. The reason is the fact that national enterprises, which can not compete with foreign enterprises producing cheap and high-quality products, are in decline. To become a member of the WTO, many countries will have to go through a transition period of an average of 8 to 10 years, and for some countries 10 to 15 years, or a period of adaptation of the economy to open trade conditions. Although Uzbekistan applied in 1995 and the transition period began, the country's economy has seen a positive shift since 2017. For 30 years, the management of all sectors of the country's economy has been in the hands of the monopolists, and in the transport sector, a single airline, a railway company, sets the desired price, and society and the state cannot deal with them effectively. The world's largest countries - the United States, Western Europe, China and Japan - have effective ways to use the WTO. The inability of small states, including Uzbekistan, to take full advantage of these opportunities depends on their common resources and scientific potential. The WTO was established in January 1995. The Moroccan Declaration of April 15, 1994 stated that "its results will strengthen the world economy and lead to increased trade, investment, employment, and income growth around the world. It is also a platform for developing trade relations between countries through collective discussions, negotiations and presentations. " Currently, the organization has 164 member states and as many markets are open for them. Most UN member states have also joined the WTO. For example, after 19 years of waiting, the Russian Federation

became a member in 2012, Kyrgyzstan in 1998, Tajikistan in 2012, and Kazakhstan in 2015. The People's Republic of China became the 143rd member of the organization on December 11, 2001, after 15 years of complicated negotiations. Restrictive quotas for Chinese goods have been removed, and the most beneficial aspect of the international division of labor has been the export of cheap labor.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, a number of scientific developments have been prepared to support the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, as well as areas for future development. It will be necessary to establish regional, international transport and logistics complexes in each region to deliver the products of KB and HT enterprises to domestic and foreign markets, to reduce their cost. It is necessary to develop a "Strategy for the accelerated development of small business and private entrepreneurship" based on the capabilities and characteristics of each region of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to create a system of competitive products and services in regional business, to introduce innovations in business. It is necessary to accelerate the transformation of small business and private entrepreneurship in the world economy. In today's globalization, the country's economy needs to accelerate its membership in the International Trade Organization (WTO) and the Eurasian Economic Union.

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