

STEPS IN THE PROCESS OF DENATIONALIZATION AND PRIVATIZATION OF PROPERTY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation. This article describes the development of privatization in Uzbekistan, the problems encountered in privatization and the results of ongoing work to address them. The article also contains scientific suggestions and practical recommendations on this issue, developed by the author. As a result of the first stage of economic reforms, small-scale privatization was born, and a system of institutions was created to manage state property and transform it into other forms of ownership.

Keywords: local industrial enterprises, property, denationalization, privatization.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda xususiylashtirishning rivojlanishi, xususiylashtirishda uchrayotgan muammolar va ularni bartaraf etish bo'yicha olib borilayotgan ishlar natijalari bayon etilgan. Maqolada ushbu masala bo'yicha muallif tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy taklif va amaliy tavsiyalar ham o'rin olgan. Iqtisodiy islohotlarning birinchi bosqichi natijasida kichik xususiylashtirish vujudga keldi, davlat mulkini boshqarish va uni boshqa mulk shakllariga aylantirish institutlari tizimi yaratildi.

Kalit so'zlar: mahalliy sanoat korxonalari, mulk, davlat tasarrufidan chiqarish, xususiylashtirish.

Аннотация. В данной статье описывается развитие приватизации в Узбекистане, проблемы, возникающие при приватизации и результаты проводимой работы по их решению. В статье также содержатся научные предложения и практические рекомендации по данному вопросу, разработанные автором. В результате первого этапа экономических реформ родилась малая приватизация, была создана система институтов управления государственной собственностью и преобразования ее в другие формы собственности.

Ключевые слова: местные промышленные предприятия, собственность, разгосударствление, приватизация.

Trade, consumer services, local industrial enterprises were transferred to private and public ownership. As a result, in 1997, trade and trade accounted for more than 95% of the gross national product in the non-state sector. In the process of privatization, more than one million previously state-owned apartments, or more than 95 percent of the state housing stock, have become private property. The second stage of the state social program was in 1994-1995. At this stage, many medium and large enterprises were transformed into joint stock companies, and their shares formed the basis of the republic's securities market. Along with the

transformation of state property into a shareholding, small private businesses have been formed.

At this stage of denationalization and privatization, the creation of open joint-stock companies, the sale of state property on a competitive basis and at auction has been introduced. New real estate and securities markets have been established.

The benefits of denationalization and privatization are twofold. On the one hand, it reduces the pressure on the market by attracting idle funds of the population. On the other hand, it creates conditions for attracting new funds and creating competition among commodity producers. It should be noted that privatization is not the only way to form a non-state sector of the economy. The formation of small and medium-sized enterprises on the basis of initiative, based on individual private property, as well as various cooperatives, companies, limited liability companies, is a second powerful process.

Since 1996, the republic's economy has entered the third stage of denationalization and privatization. During this period (1996-1998), all objects and enterprises that were not included in the list of non-privatized objects (a total of 3,146) were taken out of state ownership. The main tasks of the fourth stage of the privatization process (1998-2002) are to direct the proceeds from privatization to the state budget, to attract foreign investment to privatized enterprises, to increase management efficiency and to create new conditions for the operation of property.

The fifth stage of denationalization and privatization in Uzbekistan. In connection with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2003 "On measures to radically increase the share and importance of the private sector in the economy of Uzbekistan". The decree is aimed at the near future. Is there an effective mechanism for setting prices for privatized facilities in order to accelerate the process of denationalization and privatization of economically insolvent state-owned enterprises, as well as to attract direct investment for the modernization and sustainable development of these enterprises? In particular, privatized enterprises are gradually lowering the starting prices of state assets, and the state. After gaining its independence, Uzbekistan initially adopted the following basic legal norms and legislation for the formation and development of small business. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November 18, 1991 "On denationalization and privatization of property" was especially important in this regard. According to him, the work on the transformation of forms of ownership will be carried out on the basis of a special program, which will be gradually developed and approved for national and regional purposes. Of course, the adoption of this law has set priorities for the gradual development of the industry.

In accordance with the adopted laws and other normative legal acts, a wide range of opportunities for mass privatization of all sectors of the economy has been created, and restrictions in this area have been removed. In 1992-1996 alone, due

to the privatization of state-owned property, 1 million 74 thousand people owned housing, 2 million people owned shares in private enterprises in all sectors of the economy, and 3 million people in rural areas. 19,000 people became real estate owners. These numbers, no doubt, meant that important steps had been taken in the formation of a class of property in society. As a result of the initial reforms, significant institutional changes took place in all areas of economic reform during 1991-1996. In particular, the privatization of housing, trade and services, the press, and small enterprises in various sectors has been completed, and the process of denationalization and privatization of medium and large enterprises has been accelerated.

In this regard, the process of denationalization and privatization of property, the establishment of a diversified economy, the deepening of reforms in agriculture, the creation of a new type of agrarian relations has been carried out. As a result of these measures, radical qualitative changes have taken place in the economy. The share of the non-state, non-governmental, private sector in the economy has risen sharply. In 1995, the sector accounted for 44% of industrial output and 97% of agricultural output. It accounted for more than 44% of all capital investments. Until 2000, 64% of those employed in the economy worked in this sector.

This required a careful study of the problems of transition to market relations at that time and a careful approach to solving them. Especially in the context of the formation of market psychology in the minds of the people, it was necessary to open in the country, first of all, small enterprises for consumer services, catering, trade, processing. In the early years of its independence, the Fund for Support of Private Entrepreneurship and Small Business (Business Fund, July 1995), Madad Insurance Agency, which operates at the national and regional levels to support small business. June 26, 1995), the Chamber of Commodity Producers and Entrepreneurs of Uzbekistan (March 1996) and their regional branches were established. The Association of Peasants and Farmers, the Association of Craftsmen and the Association of Women Entrepreneurs have been established for the development of small business and private entrepreneurship.

But at the same time, there were a number of problems in the industry, the existence of which for several years hindered development. In particular, the share of small and medium enterprises in the structure of enterprises registered before June 1, 1999 was 42.9% in utilities, 85.0% in consumer services, 89.3% in construction, agriculture. In practice, the share of registered and operating enterprises is 20%. only The rest are closed for various reasons, as evidenced by the following examples. If we look at the numbers, 20% of the 7,400 small businesses established in the country in 1996, and 70% of the 3,700 enterprises established in 1998, have been liquidated. As a result, many entrepreneurs have gradually moved away from the business or left the responsibility to the state without starting and finishing the business. For example, in 2000 alone, there were 4,666 small businesses in liquidation in Tashkent alone, of which 54.7% or 2,552

had no founders. Of the total number of liquidated enterprises, 25.6% or 1,194 were liquidated.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who understands these problems correctly and takes a critical approach to them, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis on December 22, 2017, asked: "Why is entrepreneurship not developing as expected in our country? Because there are a lot of cases of unjustified inspections of the industry. Frankly, we, the government, do not allow the free development of entrepreneurship. Procedures that no one needs are still in place, and many local officials are acting out of self-interest. From now on, the necessary measures will be taken to support this sector and eliminate obstacles and barriers to the rapid and sustainable development of business entities," he said.

On April 9, 1998, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov "On measures to further stimulate the development of private entrepreneurship, small and medium business" was issued. On August 22, 2001, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On improving the system of state registration and registration of business entities." The resolution established the Republican Coordinating Council for the Promotion of Small and Private Entrepreneurship. Material and technical resources were sold to small and medium-sized businesses through the Republican Commodity Exchange, Agro-Industrial Exchange, Uzulgurjisavdo.

According to the analysis of the development of the industry during the years of independence, in 2003, many small and medium-sized businesses were established in 5,630 settlements of the country, and about 155,000 new jobs were created. The program provided 1.2 billion soums in charitable assistance to the population in 2003. More than 400,000 women raising children under the age of two have received state benefits. About 180,000 low-income families received financial assistance in the amount of about 4 billion soums. In 2003, more than 25,000 single pensioners and the disabled received financial assistance worth 630 million soums.

As of April 1, 2022, the number of operating enterprises and organizations in the republic (excluding dehkan and farm enterprises) amounted to 542.7 thousand units (of which small enterprises and microfirms - 475.5 thousand units). Compared to the same period last year, the growth in the number of operating enterprises amounted to 9.8% (including small enterprises and microfirms - 10.9%). The largest increase in the number of operating enterprises and organizations was noted in Samarkand (by 19.4%), Kashkadarya (by 13.5%), Khorezm (by 12.5%), Navoi (by 11.8%), Surkhandarya (by 10, 3%), Andijan (by 10.0%), Fergana (by 9.8%), Jizzakh (by 8.5%) regions and the city of Tashkent (by 8.2%). By type of economic activity, the largest increase in the number of operating enterprises is in trade (by 15.2%), healthcare and social services (by 13.4%), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (by 12.7%), information and communication (by 10.6%), accommodation and food services (by 8.5%), industry (by 7.6%), construction (by 6.8%), transportation and storage (by 6.6%). In

January-March 2022, 25.0 thousand enterprises and organizations were again created in the republic, of which small enterprises and microfirms amounted to 24.0 thousand units. As of April 1, 2022, the number of operating enterprises with foreign capital in the country reached 13 656 units. Compared to the previous year, the growth in the number of operating enterprises amounted to 11.6% or 1 417 units, of which 6 082 are joint ventures, and 7 574 are foreign enterprises.

In summary, the privatization of regional facilities and non-agricultural land will provide a total of more than 8 trillion soums by the end of the year.

However, privatization needs to continue. Non-performing, inefficient and idle assets need to be identified and put up for auction. To date, 33,000 plots of land have been put up for sale on the basis of property rights, and another 25,000 plots will be put up for auction by July 1. 266 enterprises in the road, transport, oil and gas, energy and automotive sectors should be put up for sale on a separate basis. Many non-sectoral enterprises in the system of network managers are still operating inefficiently. In large sectors, the state's share in 480 enterprises can be transferred entirely to the private sector.

Another way to use vacant buildings is to rent them, if you look at the possibilities. This year, 500 billion soums can be generated through the lease of state-owned property in the regions and sectors. An object that has been vacant for more than three months must be leased or put up for sale. The State Assets Agency needs to establish a system of transparent registration and online monitoring of leases of state-owned enterprises.

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