

**THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF
INTERNAL TRADE IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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The development of domestic trade is important to ensure economic progress and social welfare. It deals with the exchange of goods and services within the country, showing changes and downs in various areas of economic activity. The development of domestic trade is important for the diversification and stabilization of economic activities in the country. Public policy, trade infrastructure and digital technologies play an important role in improving the efficiency of domestic trade. It is also closely related to economic reforms and infrastructure development.

And the organizational and legal framework for the development of domestic trade will be aimed at creating the legal and organizational environment necessary for the regulation, support and development of trade activities within the country. From this point of view, the organizational foundations of the development of domestic trade include the processes necessary for the successful organization and management of trade activities within the country. In particular, domestic trade infrastructure (markets and shopping centers; transport and logistics system; warehouse and storage facilities; trading platforms), financial system (banks, financial institutions and Payment Systems), Information Technology, commercial organizations and others form the organizational foundations of the development of domestic trade. It should be noted that the main mechanisms are necessary for the proper cooperation and regulation of all trade entities operating in the domestic market of Uzbekistan in legal, economic and organizational terms. The following state and non-state bodies are the main mechanisms that coordinate the formation and activities of domestic trade subects in Uzbekistan (table 2.1.1):

2.1.1 table

The main mechanisms coordinating the formation and activities of domestic trade subjects in the Republic of Uzbekistan ¹

Public authorities	Non-governmental organizations and associations	Regional governing bodies
Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Association of entrepreneurs and businessmen of Uzbekistan	Local authorities (municipalities)
a public body responsible for the registration of NGOs, including associations and societies	An association aimed at supporting small and medium-sized business entities of Uzbekistan and protecting their interests	
State tax committee	Professional associations	
actively participates in the registration process of domestic trade enterprises and provides them with control over tax payments	there are non-governmental associations that coordinate the activities of entrepreneurs, industrialists and other commercial organizations in various fields. For example, associations in the field of construction, transport or information technology	At the local level, it is involved in the registration of domestic trade enterprises and the support of their activities. Including assistance in land grants, grant of preferential loans and other economic stimulus issues
Chamber of Commerce and industry	Entrepreneurial subtext Support Funds	Local chambers of Commerce
engaged in improving the business environment, supporting entrepreneurs and their legal protection	funds startups and entrepreneurial projects	
Ministry of economy and finance	Associations by other branches	
responsible for the financial regulation of domestic trade enterprises and monitoring their activities	for example, professional associations in agriculture, energy, tourism and other industries	engaged in the support and development of regional commercial organizations

From the table above, it can be seen that in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State plays an important role in the domestic trade of the country, since it not only creates the necessary conditions for the

¹ Source: compiled by the author on the basis of research results

regulation, support and development of trade activities, but also ensures the creation of the necessary conditions for increasing entrepreneurial activity in domestic trade, supporting entrepreneurship,

In addition to the organizational foundations of the development of domestic trade, there are also its legal foundations, which are based on laws, decisions and other meyory documents regulating trade activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These legal frameworks provide an important legal platform for the organization, regulation and management of internal trade processes.

In addition, there are also Basic Rules and principles that must be followed when carrying out any trading activity. They focus on commercial relations, the sale and purchase of products, obligations between buyer and seller, and the protection of consumer rights.

International standards and regulations are necessary to improve the competitiveness of domestic trade enterprises and meet the requirements of the global market. Below are international guidelines and recommendations governing the activities of wholesale and retail enterprises:

2.1.2 table

List of international documents regulating the activities of Domestic Trade Enterprises²

World organizations	List of international guidelines and recommendations	Content of documents
World Trade Organization(WTO)	1. National Treatment Principle³	The national regime is one of the core principles of the WTO and requires that member states should not discriminate between domestic and foreign goods in the process of domestic trade. This principle means that foreign goods are treated in the same way as domestic goods in the domestic market. When foreign products cross the customs border, taxes and regulatory regulations such as domestic products must be applied to them.
	2. Value Added Tax (VAT) and duty recommendations⁴	The WTO helps coordinate regulations on domestic taxes, including Value Added Tax (VAT), and customs duties. Through these rules, internal trade activities are carried out more transparently and fairly.

² Source: compiled by the author on the basis of research results

³ Horn, Henrik. (2006). National treatment in the GATT. American Economic Review. 96. 394-404. 10.1257/000282806776157768.

⁴ LAW ON VALUE ADDED TAX. RM Official Gazette, No. 65/01, 12/02, 38/02, 72/02, 21/03. January 1, 2002

	3. Trade Facilitation⁵	The WTO recommends easing States ' Internal Trade processes and reducing administrative barriers through trade facilitation agreements (Trade Facility Agreement). It helps to make domestic and international trade processes fast and efficient. At the same time, the simplification of customs procedures and other trade processes also improves domestic trade activities.
	4. Technical barriers to trade regulation⁶ (TBT)	The WTO's technical barriers to Trade - TBT agreements () require that the technical criteria and standards of trading entities not allow an illegal barrier to foreign products in the domestic market. These regulations raise domestic trade to an international level by introducing the same technical requirements for domestic and foreign products.
	5. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement⁷ (SPS Agreement)	The WTO's sanitary and phytosanitary arrangements (Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures - SPS) require compliance with food safety, animal and plant health regulations. These rules help protect consumer health in domestic trade and ensure quality goods.
	6. Trade-focused subsidies and compensatory measures⁸ (SCM Agreement)	WTO agreements on subsidies and compensatory measures regulate government subsidies in domestic trade. In wholesale and retail activities, government subsidies should not violate international trade regulations. This agreement aims to prevent government subsidies from illegally affecting competition.
	7. Anti-Dumping Agreement	The WTO's anti-dumping agreements (Anti-Dumping Agreement) have developed rules to prevent foreign products from being sold in the domestic market at unfair prices. In domestic trade, States may use anti-dumping measures to prevent the sale of foreign goods at dumping prices from harming competition in the domestic market.

⁵ WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement. A Business Guide for Developing Countries. © International Trade Centre 2013

⁶ "Technical Barriers to Trade - Technical Information". *www.wto.org*. World Trade Organization. Retrieved January 21, 2019.

⁷ The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS). Consumers International June 2005

⁸ The WTO AGREEMENT ON SUBSIDIES AND COUNTERVAILING MEASURES. January 1, 1995

	8. Competition and antitrust ⁹	The WTO's competition framework aims to provide a healthy competitive environment for domestic markets. By preventing monopolies in the internal trading process and supporting competition, WTO regulations ensure the stable operation of the internal market.
	9. Government Procurement Agreement - GPA	This agreement aims to ensure openness and competition in the process of Public Procurement. Domestic trade entities must participate fairly in the tender and trade processes conducted by the state.
United Nations (UN)	1. Trade and Development Report	These annual reports analyze the impact of domestic and international trade on economic development. The reports provide advice on the development of domestic markets, trade policies, investment and innovation strategies.
	2. Policy Briefs and Recommendations	The UNTSTK develops various references and political recommendations aimed at the effective development of domestic trade, electronic trade, increased competitiveness and protection of consumer rights. These documents serve as guidelines for improving national legislation.
	3. Information Economy Report	These reports include the development trends of e-commerce (e-commerce) and the digital economy, with recommendations for the formation of law and policy corresponding to them. Instructions are given to expand the use of digital technology in domestic trade.
	4. Trade Facilitation Studies	These studies include recommendations on the simplification of Customs and other administrative processes in internal trade processes, the exchange of documents and the optimization of logistics services. This is recommended as important steps towards the development of domestic trade.
	5. World Investment Report	UNDP's annual World Investment Reports study the impact of investment on domestic trade and economic development. These documents include recommendations for improving the activities of the investment environment and domestic trade entities.
	6. Technical assistance documents for developing countries	BMTSTK provides technical assistance documents and research to developing nations to promote domestic trade and improve trade infrastructure. These documents serve as a guide for states to introduce modern practices in domestic trade.

⁹ The WTO International Competition Policy Agreement (ICPA). 1997

	7. Competition Policy Reports	BMTSTK develops reports on ensuring a healthy competitive environment in the domestic market. These reports include political recommendations to increase competitiveness in the domestic market and prevent monopolies.
	8. United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection, UNGCP¹⁰	These guidelines aim to protect consumer rights in retail in international standards. These recommendations help protect consumers ' Service Regulations, quality of goods and services, and consumers from misinformation for retail subects.
	9. System of national accounts – 2008¹¹	It is important in the analysis of the domestic trade sector. The system of national accounts includes the norms and rules necessary for the inclusion of economic activities, including domestic trade, together with other sectors of the economy, in general digital indicators.
	10. International recommendations for retail and wholesale statistics	These recommendations are aimed at improving the quality of domestic trade statistics, ensuring the use of the same methods at the national and international level.
International Chamber of Commerce (HSP)	1. Incoterms¹²	Incoterms® regulations are widely used in international trade agreements, but they can also be applied in domestic trade to regulate transportation, insurance and delivery processes. For example, delivery terms such as FOB, CIF, EXW can also be used in domestic market operations.
	2. Trade documents and payment recommendations	XSP develops universal rules on trade documents and payment methods. These rules can also be used in domestic trade, for example in the processes of using letters of credit (letters of credit), calculations and other financial instruments.
	3. Commercial dispute resolution¹³	The arbitration provisions of the PSP for the settlement of commercial disputes can be applied to the settlement of disputes between domestic trading entities. The arbitration system provides an opportunity to resolve trade disputes quickly and fairly, making trade relations more reliable.

¹⁰ United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection, UNGCP, UNITED NATIONS, New York and Geneva, 2016

¹¹ System of National Accounts 2008. European Commission. International Monetary Fund. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. United Nations. World Bank. New York, 2009

¹² "Incoterms® 2020". ICC. Archived from the original on 27 January 2020

¹³ ICC Arbitration rules. 2021

	4. Competition rules and recommendations	XSP recommends competitive rules at the global level to ensure healthy competition in the domestic market. These provisions are aimed at regulating antitrust measures, pricing, advertising and marketing activities. In domestic trade, these rules help to form healthy competition.
	5. Electronic commerce and digital economy rules	XSP develops regulations governing digital trading, e-commerce and electronic payment systems. These rules are very relevant for enterprises engaged in online trading and digital transactions in domestic trade. They regulate, among other things, the protection of customer data, the security of electronic contracts and online payments.
	6. Rules of sustainability and social responsibility	XSP develops regulations and recommendations for sustainable trade, environmentally friendly production, and support for social responsibility. These regulations are also relevant to domestic trade enterprises and encourage environmentally responsible business.
	7. Recommendations for simplifying sales¹⁴	XSP provides many recommendations for simplifying trading operations. These recommendations are used for customs procedures, cargo delivery processes, logistics and transport services, and serve to accelerate domestic trade processes.
Standardization (ISO) World organizations World Trade Organization(WTO)	1. ISO 9001: Standard on quality management system (QMS)¹⁵	This standard applies to improving quality management processes in retail and wholesale businesses. ISO 9001 aims to ensure the quality of products and services of enterprises, meet customer needs and continuously improve processes.
	2. ISO 22000: Food safety management¹⁶	It is intended for domestic trade enterprises related to standard food products. International safety standards are implemented in ensuring safe and high-quality food delivery.
	3. ISO 45001: Occupational Safety and health management system¹⁷	It is very important to ensure a safe working environment in the domestic trade sector, especially for retail and wholesale enterprises. This standard is introduced to ensure the safety of workers and improve working conditions.

¹⁴ International Chamber of Commerce. ICC charter for customs and trade facilitation. March 2019

¹⁵ ISO 9001: Quality Management System (QMS). 2008

¹⁶ ISO 22000: «Системы менеджмента в области безопасности продовольствия и пищевой продукции — Требования для любых организаций в цепи поставок». 2005

¹⁷ ISO 45001: Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements with guidance for use. 2018

	4. ISO/IEC 27001: Information security management system ¹⁸	It is an information security standard necessary to manage the digital activities of e-commerce and Domestic Trade Enterprises. It helps to protect personal data in standard trading and ensure the safety of enterprise systems.
	5. ISO 20488: Recommendations for online customer reviews ¹⁹	In retail, online reviews affect consumer purchasing decisions. This standard provides recommendations on how to manage, use and ensure transparency of online reviews.
	6. ISO 10008: Quality management system in e-commerce ²⁰	It aims to improve the management and sales processes of standard e-commerce systems. Helps to protect consumers and ensure quality service in e-commerce.
	7. ISO 50001: Energy management system ²¹	Retail and wholesale businesses can use this standard to improve energy efficiency. This helps to save standard energy and reduce costs.
	8. ISO 10393: General instructions for returning consumer products ²²	This standard defines procedures for returning products in the internal sales process. Standardizes the processes of solving consumers' problems with goods and giving them the opportunity to return.
	9. ISO 10002: Customer complaint management system ²³	This standard applies to domestic trade enterprises in the effective management of customer complaints, their satisfaction and improving the quality of Service.

In conclusion, it can be said that these international guidelines and recommendations will help to further improve the activities of wholesale and retail enterprises in Uzbekistan and implement them in accordance with international trade practices. Together, therefore, the economic reforms of the government, the introduction of digital technologies and the processes of international integration allow strengthening and diversifying the domestic market.

¹⁸ ISO 20488: Online consumer reviews — Principles and requirements for their collection, moderation and publication. 2018

¹⁹ ISO 20488: Online consumer reviews — Principles and requirements for their collection, moderation and publication. 2018

²⁰ GOST R ISO 10008-2014. Quality management. Customer satisfaction. Guidelines for business-to-consumer electronic commerce transactions. 2015

²¹ ISO 50001: Energy management systems – Requirements with guidance for use. 2018

²² ISO 10393: Consumer product recall — Guidelines for suppliers. 2013

²³ ISO 10002: Quality management — Customer satisfaction — Guidelines for complaints handling in organizations. 2018

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