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Ilkhom Abdurashidovich Mamatkulov
Management Development Institute of Singapore in Tashkent
DSc. in Economics, Associate Professor, Rector

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE FOR THE MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: this article focuses on the significant economic benefits of developing the tourism sector, as it allows the inflow of foreign currency without exporting resources (cotton, gas, oil), tourism revenue in many developed countries generates more foreign currency than other sectors, and according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), tourism accounts for 10.4% of global GDP, 7% of global investments, 5% of tax revenues, 11% of global consumer spending, and one in every 16 newly created jobs, highlighting its contribution to the tourism and hospitality industry and other similar pressing issues.

Key words: tourism, tourism potential, development parameters, modernization, diversification, strategy, specialisation, development of inbound and domestic tourism.

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Introduction

In the world, the tourism sector is embodied as a socio-economic phenomenon that directly and indirectly affects the development of all infrastructures. Modern tourism is based on the high development of transport, social and service sectors, which ultimately turns it into a highly profitable branch of the economy.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, from the very first days of our independence, the state has been actively supporting the tourism sector, providing privileges to enterprises engaged in this field, and continuing work on the development of infrastructure for the tourism sector at a rapid pace.

Urgency

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 10.4% of the world's gross domestic product (which amounted to USD 8.3 trillion in 2017), 7% of global investments, 5% of tax revenues, 11% of global consumer spending, and one out of every sixteen new jobs created worldwide are directly attributable to the tourism and hospitality industry. In this sector, employment grew by 103% compared to 2016, and in 2017, 118.4 million people

(3.8% of global employment) were directly employed in tourism and travel, while indirectly (including industries serving tourism) 313.2 million people were active in this field.

Research methodology

There are difficulties in effectively utilising the available opportunities and conditions for the development of the tourism sector in our Republic, and the needs and demands of visitors in the field of international tourism are not adequately met. One of the main obstacles is that the infrastructure in this sector is not yet sufficiently developed and the problems associated with implementing the most effective methods of tourism management by the state have not been thoroughly studied. Within the framework of this study, as a result of analysing the laws and by-laws adopted for regulating the tourism sector in our Republic, we have observed the existence of the following inconsistencies and problems:

1. Special procedures have been developed regarding the activities of guides working in organisations operating in the tourism sector, the requirements for them, their certification and professional development. However, independent

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guiding activities, the requirements for them, their legal status, and issues relating to their professional development are not addressed in any legal document related to the sector.

2. The responsibility of guide-interpreters for the accuracy and substantiation of the information they provide about the country's historical monuments, historical figures, the territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions, and the type of punishment to be imposed on them are not clearly defined in laws and subordinate legal acts, and so on.

Analytical part

The country is considered one of the leading nations in the field of tourism, with 35% of the country's GDP attributed to the tourism sector. The country's main tourist centres are the cities of Vienna and Salzburg. There is no specific federal law regulating the tourism sector in the Republic of Austria. However, special laws and subordinate legislation have been adopted for each federal region. Issues related to the development and regulation of the tourism sector in the country are governed by tax legislation, customs legislation, international trade and economic relations legislation.

As a member state of the European Union, Austria ensures the implementation of this Programme. In the country, the tourism sector is developed and regulated by the Austrian National Tourist Office (Österreich Werbung) and the Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth. The Austrian National Tourist Office is responsible for developing tourism marketing in the country and is considered the main organisation in this sector. The Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth supports, regulates, supervises, finances, and performs other functions in the tourism sector on behalf of the state. Austria has adopted a national programme for tourism development, which serves as the legal and economic mechanism for state support of tourism.

The main tasks in the programme:

Tax incentives, subsidies and grants;

Improving national legislation and regulatory documents that support the development of the tourism sector and the protection of tourists' rights;

Reducing visa restrictions when entering and leaving the country;

Promoting off-season tourism by reducing prices and providing other various benefits;

Developing and supporting social tourism;

Strengthening requirements for tourist safety and reviewing legal documents in this area;

Strengthening legislation on environmental protection and the preservation of cultural and historical heritage by the state.

Nowadays, in developed countries, the "European Capital of Smart Tourism" initiative is being promoted. This initiative encompasses tools and

measures of "smart tourism" and aims to raise awareness of projects being implemented in cities in four areas: sustainability, creating special opportunities for people with disabilities, digitalisation, cultural heritage, and creative approaches.

The more local communities support tourism through this sector, the more sustainable it will be in the country. The best way to use the revenues obtained is to repair monuments, support the community, provide people with rights and opportunities, and reduce poverty levels. Sustainable tourism should ensure the safety of both visitors and the cities hosting them, and prevent environmental pollution and overcrowding. Equitable distribution of tourist flows is also crucial for sustainability. This is equally important for both developed and developing countries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the studied foreign experience, acquired theoretical knowledge, and the analysis of a number of regulatory and legal documents, we present the following proposals and recommendations:

In turn, the implementation of these tasks requires systematic monitoring, general coordination, prompt consideration, and resolution of problematic issues related to the development of tourism in the republic, as well as the qualitative and effective provision of public-private partnerships in the fields of tourism, sports, cultural heritage, transport logistics, and services, as well as the development of digitalization.

1. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to develop local tourism, to draft a separate document regarding the movement of tourists within the country, the conditions and benefits provided to them, and to create a special software system for increasing the qualifications of guides operating in the tourism sector and assessing their skills and knowledge;

2. To legally establish the responsibility for the accuracy and reliability of the information provided by guide-interpreters to tourists about historical monuments, historical figures, the territorial and administrative structure of the state, as well as customs and traditions, in the tourism legislation, and to consolidate the type of penalties imposed on them in the Republic of Uzbekistan's Code on Administrative Responsibility; to create legal foundations for these issues;

3. To further encourage the inflow of foreign currencies into Uzbekistan by tourist organisations, provide them with tax benefits, that is, exempt a certain portion of their foreign currency income from taxes;

4. To further develop the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan, create regulatory legal documents that regulate and promote intersectoral

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relations. In this regard, establish the legal basis for expanding the participation of the non-governmental sector in the development of the industry;

5. Develop a special project for the introduction of new information and communication technologies in the tourism sector in Uzbekistan and organise international conferences on this topic.

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