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## PROSPECTS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

**Abstract:** This article highlights the role and place of the tourism industry in the world economy. It also analyzes the current development of the tourism sector, tourism potential, opportunities and economic feasibility of the adopted program on the prospects for the development of this industry in the Surkhandarya region.

**Key words:** ethnotourism, investment, international investment, tourism potential, tourism services, tourism infrastructure, recreational zone, ecotourism, agrotourism, sports tourism, program for the development of the tourism industry.

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### Introduction

Currently, tourism accounts for 10% of global GDP, one in every ten jobs, and 30% of global trade in services. In addition, 7% of the global trade in goods and services is in the tourism sector. According to the World Tourism Organization, the integrated service of one tourist is equivalent to creating 9 new jobs, the cost of creating which is several times lower than in other sectors of the economy.

Each year, the number of vacancies in the tourism industry is increasing by 1%, which makes tourism the largest producer of jobs in the world, along with the telecommunications and multimedia industries. The tourism sector employs 60% of the world's workforce. Each year, the number of vacancies in the tourism industry is increasing by 1%, which makes tourism the largest producer of jobs in the world, along with the telecommunications and multimedia industries. The tourism sector employs 60% of the world's workforce.

Tourism expands contributions to the country's balance of payments, develops the world economy related to tourism: production of consumer goods,

trade, construction, transport, insurance, etc. Every year, the number of industries involved in the tourism industry is growing. The economic efficiency of tourism is largely determined by its type, which implies an appropriate set of services that meet the needs of tourists. Uzbekistan has a significant tourist potential in the region.

The advantages of tourist attractiveness of the country are due not only to the color of the national culture, the richness of the historical heritage of the people, but also to political stability, which today is one of the most important conditions for the successful development of this business line and attracting foreign investment. Uzbekistan is one of the top ten world leaders in terms of tourism and the number of historical and cultural monuments<sup>1</sup>.

Special attention is paid in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan. In particular, the reforms carried out in recent years can prove this. In particular, the decree of PF-4861 "on measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted on December 2, 2016, became a huge step in the development of the sphere. For the

<sup>1</sup> Танқидий таҳлил, қатъий тартиб- интизом ва шахсий жавобгарлик-ҳар бир раҳбар фаолиятининг кундалик қондаси бўлиши керак. Мамлакатимизни 2016 йилда ижтимоий-иктисодий ривожлантиришнинг асосий яқунлари ва 2017 йилга мўлжалланган иқтисодий дастурнинг энг муҳим устивор

йўналишларига бағишланган Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг кенгайтирилган мажлисидаги маърузаси. 2017й 14 январ. Тошкент. "Ўзбекистон".

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first time in the 25-year history of independent Uzbekistan tourism began to be interpreted as an important sector of the economy, a strategic direction. And this would indicate that the development of the tourism sector has now reached the level of favlat policy. The decree also specified that the following were up to date [1,p.23].

The decree provides for the submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of the concept of the development of the tourism sector in the medium term within 3 months together with interested agencies to the state agency for the development of tourism, as well as a program of concrete measures for the implementation of the concept in 2017-2021<sup>2</sup>.

In accordance with the decree, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a decision on the organization of the activities of the state agency for the development of Tourism. The decision determined the main tasks and directions of the activities of the state agency, approved the organizational structure and regulations of the state agency, as well as a number of departmental organizations on the demonstration of the national tourism product abroad, training of personnel in the field of Tourism and certification of tourism services.

The implementation of this decree will help to ensure the rapid development of tourism as a strategic branch of the country's economy, the sustainable development of the economy, structural changes and diversification.

In addition, the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-2666 adopted on the same date, the tasks set out in the strategy of action on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, as well as the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PP-3217 adopted on August 16<sup>3</sup>.

Any sphere will find its development through legislation and state benefits. The tourism industry is also based directly on free entrepreneurship and the innovations being made globally and the reforms in the country are directly affected. In particular, the system of taxes is of extreme importance in the development of Tourism. Because this sphere, which has begun to develop in our country in the sense of end, is obliged to benefits from different sides. International experience shows that the system of taxes has introduced various benefits for the tourism sector.

The countries of the European Union carry out a policy aimed at equalizing the value added tax (VAT), which is around 6 - 25% for tourism and hotel activities. For example, in Germany and Luxembourg, the average amount of VAT is set at 15%. In Denmark and Sweden, the maximum amount of VAT is 25%. The VAT for accommodation in Spain is on average 7% and can vary depending on the level of the hotel, catering (restaurant services), carillarni the VAT for renting reaches 16%.<sup>4</sup>

In Greece, the VAT for accommodation and meals is 8%, and the government has developed a system of preferences for firms that provide tourist services in non-traditional times. The VAT for tourism activities in France is on average 10%, including 6% for accommodation, 19% for catering services. VAT for accommodation and meals in Austria is fixed at the rate of 10%. But according to the federal law on tourist taxes, all tourist organizations pay a local fee for the residence of each tourist (on the territory of the community-to the community, in the resorts-to the resort fund).

The amount of payment may vary depending on the season, bunda hospital patients (children under 6 years, schoolchildren and students) are exempt from these fees. In some European countries, tourist organizations use preferential tariffs for utilities. In the vast majority of cases, tourist firms are exempt from income tax for up to 20% of their foreign exchange earnings[2].

By the state as well as new tourism and certain sale in the low prices of land for the construction of the object term letting (in cyprus 99-year, Israel and turkey, a 49-year) by way of encouraging this lease, the term of years expires again so when it can be stretched to [3].

The national sphere of tourism interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes both active recreation and sports tourism, such as rock climbing and skiing, and travel for educational purposes, where the object of knowledge is the rich archaeological and religious history of this country.

Our state is not very large, and we are not so rich in resources that we can trade them right and left.

Therefore, the conclusion suggests itself - it is necessary to stimulate industries that do not require a large amount of natural resources. For example, in all developed countries of the world, foreign exchange receipts from international tourism are higher than from the sale of a certain category of goods.

<sup>2</sup> «Ўзбекистон Республикасининг янада ривожлантириш бўйича Ҳаракатлар стратегияси тўғрисида»ги Ўзбекистон Республикасининг ПФ-4947-сонли Фармони. // Халқ сўзи, 2017 йил 8 февраль.

<sup>3</sup> Постановление Президент Республики Узбекистан 16.08.2017 г. № ПП-3217 «О первоочередных мерах по развитию сферы туризма на 2018-2019 год»

<sup>4</sup> Постановление Президент Республики Узбекистан 16.08.2017 г. № ПП-3217 «О первоочередных мерах по развитию сферы туризма на 2018-2019 год»

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In his Message to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2019, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted that turning tourism into a strategic sector of the economy is a priority<sup>5</sup>.

It is planned to increase the flow of foreign tourists to 7.5 million this year, 10 million in 2022 and 12 million in 2025. This will bring the export of tourism services to 1.5 billion dollars this year and 3 billion dollars over the next five years<sup>6</sup>.

Thanks to the efforts of our head of state, in particular as a result of consistent implementation of tasks outlined in the presidential resolution "On measures for the accelerated development of domestic tourism" of February 7, 2018, and the growth of welfare of the population and is widely developing domestic tourism. However, there is an acute shortage of hotels that meet international standards and qualified staff-guides

The President of our country pays special attention to the wide demonstration of the tourist potential of this region, which carries a deep meaning. Since Surkhandarya region is a territory for a wide range of foreign and local tourism. There are comfortable conditions for the development of pilgrimage, Buddhist, agro -, industrial, environmental and health tourism. There is also an increased interest of tourists in the routes of cultural, educational, entertainment, and gastronomic tourism. Various tourist destinations of the region are marked accordingly. Tourists get acquainted with such historical, cultural and archaeological monuments as Teshik Tosh, Machay cave, Eski Termiz, Kirkkiz, Tavka fortress, Termizshokhov Palace, Iskandar bridge, Zharkurgon tower, Chingiztepa, Tillabulok. Visit the complex of Hakim at-Termiziy, Sulton Saodat, ISO Termiziy, the tombs of Sufi Oloer, huja Barkuh, mawlono Muhammad Zohid, the Kokildor mausoleum, as well as attractions erected in their

honor. Historical monuments ayratan, Karatepe, zurmala, Dalvarzintepa, Festae, Betrachtete, Holchin give an idea of the development of Buddhist religion in antiquity.

For example, to further develop the tourism potential of the Surkhandarya oasis and attract foreign and local tourists to our region, improve the quality and range of services in the field of tourism, train qualified personnel for tourism, and develop tourism in the region.

### Conclusion

Thus, the analysis of the activities of domestic tourist companies, hotels and restaurants shows that the level of staff training, the quality of services provided in them is inferior to the generally accepted international standards in the West.

By opening the market of services for foreign suppliers, the state not only attracts advanced technologies and knowledge, but also contributes to the growth of employment.

Potential opportunities of Uzbekistan for the development of the tourism and ecotourism industry.

The presence of a large number of unique natural objects, rich cultural and historical heritage and ancient traditions of the Uzbek national culture, tourism infrastructure, a developed network of modern hotels, service industries.

It is believed that the liberalization of access to the national market of goods can lead to damage to industries with all the resulting negative socio – economic consequences.

However, it is believed that the liberalization of the tourism and service market, on the contrary, can lead to the strengthening of the national service sector, promoting access to cheap and high-quality services for the national tourism industry, strengthening competitiveness.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://pv.uz/ru/news/obsuzhdeny-voprosy-razvitija-turizma-i-sporta>

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