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FORECASTING TOURISM DEMAND IN UZBEKISTAN

Kh.I. Muminov, Ph.D., associate-professor, Bukhara State University, Bukhara
H. Abdullayeva, Student of Master program, Bukhara State University, Bukhara

Аннотация. *Мақолада туризмнинг ривожланиш жараёнини моделлаштириш ва прогнозлаш масалалари кўриб чиқилган. Ҳудуддаги туризм ҳолати ва динамикасини белгилаб берувчи асосий омилларнинг ўзаро боғлиқлиги ва таъсири тасвирланган.*

Калит сўзлар: *туризм, корреляция, вақтли қаторлар, регрессион таҳлил, модель, прогнозлаш.*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются вопросы моделирования и прогнозирования процессов развития туризма. Описаны взаимодействия и взаимосвязи основных факторов, определяющих состояние и динамические характеристики туризма в региональном масштабе.*

Ключевые слова: *туризм, корреляция, временные ряды, регрессионный анализ, модель, прогнозирование.*

Abstract. *The article discusses the issues of modeling and forecasting tourism development processes. Interactions and interconnections of the main factors determining the state and dynamic characteristics of tourism on a regional scale are described.*

Key words: *Tourism, correlation, time series, regression analyze, model, forecasting.*

Introduction

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 N UP-4861 "On measures for the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 N UP-5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" create favourable economic and organizational-legal conditions for tourism development, full and effective use of the huge tourism potential of the regions, active intrusion of foreign investments in the sector, introduction of innovative ideas and technologies, as well as the existing resources of the rich natural, cultural and historical heritage, the creation of favorable conditions for the development of tourism through the use of its opportunities.

In recent years, a legislative framework in the field of tourism, transport, hotels, leisure and sports and recreation, entertainment facilities, historical monuments and sites of cultural heritage, development of relations with foreign countries, simplification of visa procedures, training, construction of tourist infrastructure has developed and is still underway.[1,2]

Modeling trends in tourism development, analyzing the impact of factors and conditions affecting the sector's development, and forecasting the industry's development in the near future and forecast8ng the nearest development of this branch is an acgual problem of up to date, it studies of the modeling and forecasting of the number of foreign tourists visiting our country based on time series.

Analysis of research literature

Modeling and forecasting of economic processes in tourism has been carried out by many economists, and this process is still relevant today.

In their research Kiselova I.A., Tramova A.M show that tourism demand can be generated by tourists visiting the region or by the costs they incur, effects of per capita income, tourism prices, transportation costs, and the exchange rate as factors for the number of tourists visiting as a result were studied as a multidimensional model and developed a tourist visit forecast for the Republic of Kabardino-Balkans [3].

Chhorn T. ва Chaiboonsri Ch. worked out the model of tourists arrival go Cambodia in 2000-2017 on time series. Significantly, the prediction was based on a logarithmic linear equation, and the LM test analysed the time, fashion, median, maximum and minimum, homothetic state [4].

In her research B.Petrevska developed a model of the trend of foreign tourists visiting Macedonia for the past 18 years, calculating the standard error of the model as a result of the square root of the number of observations, which is the number of observations [5].

Economists from Ecuador J.Amaikuema and L.Amaikuema expressing their opinion shout the role of tourism in the economy of the country from the country, made their analysis of the number of foreign tourists came to the country from 2000 to 2016 based on the ARIMA model Philip-Perron (PP) and Dickey-Fuller (DF) tests. Analysis show that foreign tourist visits vary by month and income from tourism depends on price increases, tourists' prices in their own countries and in Ecuador, such as foreign exchange rates [6].

Thao scholars Ch.Chaibunsri and P.Chaitip analysed travel time (duration, days) of foreign tourists visiting India in a regressive model, and as socio-demographic, travel opportunities, social, economic, and natural development in the region were identified as a varying points [7].

M.A.Morozov and N.S.Morozov proposed a holistic tourism development model, which provides an opportunity to improve tourism efficiency, and explain the reasons for the positive change in tourism performance [8].

Hodiev B., Shodiev T., Berkinov B. showed the tendency changing indicators of complex social phenomena is only by one or another equation or line of trend, and in practice the use of linear, parabolic, hyperbolic, exponential, logarithmic and logistic types of time series trends. They also gave a description of the models and gave an idea of how to calculate the trend [9].

Z.M.Mamaeva showed in details the use of the Foster-Stewart method for determining the trend in time series, the way to determine the quality of the model based on the time series, the statistical content of the regression equations and parameters, the quality of the trend models,expressed rules of the Student's T-criterion, Fisher's F-rate, and Darbon-Watson's d-criterion outline the use of theoretical indicators in the table, working out model and forecast [10].

Allen L. Webster shows the need to use linear regression by creating slippery lines in softening time lines, exponential softening and the use of linear trend equations and exponential alignment and linear trend equations [11].

Methodoly of research

There are various ways to straighten time lines and predict them based on time. The following are the most commonly used:

1. Method of extension of indicator period;
2. Moderate sliding method;
3. Exponential smoothing method;
4. Trend equations

The method of prolonging the indicator period is calculated by calculating the average number of years over the long term and predicting the same for the next period.

The arithmetic mean of the actual quantities by periods is taken into account by means of the sliding method, where the values of the sharp rise and fall, the "bubble" in the time series, and the "sliding" series.

The exponential smoothing method is a method of smoothing time series based on the number and exponential parameters of recent times, and is a convenient way to generate forecasts for the short term. When making a long-term forecast, the resulting output is close to or equal to each other. This method uses the exponential smoothing formula developed by Brown:

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \alpha + (1 - \alpha)y_{n-1} \quad (1);$$

Here: y_{n+1} –information of levelled or period being forecasted;

y_n – current time information;

y_{n-1} –basis (past) time information.

α – exponential levelling parameter.

Exponential levelling parameter is counted according the following formula:

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{m+1} \quad (2);$$

Here: m – number of observations.

The exponential smoothing parameter (a) is located between 0 and 1.0, with 0 <a <0.5 (the situation with more than 3 observations), the effect of the predicted period, 0.5 <a <1.0 (observations). (less than 3 times the current) effect of the current period is high, the default of 0.5 is that the effects of both periods are equal.

It is worth noting that some of the literature gives current and past figures directly, while others calculate the arithmetic mean of the current and the past, and the arithmetic mean of the previous and previous years.

The data obtained as a result of exponential validation is determined by the average relative error (e) rule::

$$e = \frac{1}{n} * \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|y_{ar} - y|}{y} * 100 \ (3);$$

The average relative error forecast accuracy in 0-10 is high, in 10-20 is good, in 20-50 is satisfactory, in upper 50 is unsatisfactory.

Trend equations tend to be the most widely used method of forecasting time series, and this is the simplest and most commonly used forthright trend equations:

$$Y = a_0 + a_1 t \ (4);$$

Here: Y –is the result, in our case it is a quantity of visiting tourists;

a_0, a_1 – are parameters of regression equations;

t – is time line.

The formed question (model) is estimated according the following criteria:

a) Coefficient of determination;

b) Fisher criterion;

c) Students criterion;

d) the Darwin-Watson criterion;

e) Error of approximation.

When analyzing the quality of Trend models with the Determination Ratio (R2), the following formula is used

$$R^2 = \frac{ESS}{TSS} \ (5);$$

It is known that the coefficient of determination is between 0 and 1, and the closeness of the result is 0, which means that the link between events (in most cases, the factor and the result) is weak, when it is equal to 0 there is no connection, close to 1,0 means connection is very strong.

Here: R^2- is coefficient of determination;

ESS- sum of casual variation (*explained sum of squares);*

TSS- total sum of variation (*total sum of squares*).

Statistic value of model can be identified by Fisher's F-rate (F):

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} = \frac{ESS*(n-m-1)}{RSS*m} \ (6);$$

Here: n- is number of observations;

m- is number of factor change;

RSS- is sum of tendency variation (*residualsumofsquares*).

Regression a_0 parameter's statistic content demand is $t_{emp} > t_{nat}$, it is identified as following:

$$t_{a_0} = \frac{|a_0|}{S_{a_0}} \ (10);$$

$$S_{a_0}^2 = \frac{S_\varepsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(t_i - \bar{t})^2} \ (7);$$

Here: t_{a_0} - Is Student's t factor[1].

We compute the model's accuracy using the average relative error of approximation (d):

$$\delta = {}^1\!/_n * \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \frac{\varepsilon_i}{y_i} \right| * 100 \ (8);$$

Elements of time series must have statistical independence and no autocorrelation between values. In order to check this case, the analysis should be spent on Darbin-Watson factor (*d*):

$$d = \frac{\sum_{i=2}^{n-1}(\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i-1})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_i^2} \ (9);$$

The possible values of the Darbin-Watson scale lie in the range 0-4. If there is no auto-correlation in the array, its values fluctuate around 2.0. The counted real sum is compared with the sum in the table. If $d_{real} < d_{low}$ the array has autocorrelations; if $d_{real} > d_{high}$, it does not have autocorrelation; if $d_{low} < d_{real} < d_{high}$ the checking should be continued.

[1]This factor is worked out by English mathematician William Gosset who had a nickname Student.

Based on the model developed, forecasts for the coming years will be made. These predictive indicators are required to be placed between the upper and lower bounds of the student's forecast for the next year, according to the Student's theory.

That's to say, $Y_{(x0)} - t_{xxx} * S_{yx} \leq$ прогноз кўрсаткичи $\leq Y_{(x0)} + t_{xxx} * S_{yx}$ (14);

Here: $Y_{(x0)}$ – current time information;

t_{xxx} – theoretical sum of Student factor;

$S_{yx}^2 = s_e^2\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_{n+1}-\bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\bar{x})^2}\right)$(10);

Analysis and results

Number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2005-2016 increased by 2.6 times, travel agencies and organizations - 1.7 times, hotels - 3.1 times, hotel rooms increased by 2,2 times. (Table 1).

With the increasing number of tourists visiting the country over the last 12 years, the number of tourist firms and organizations that serve them is not high. The number of hotels increased by 3.1 times over the same period and the number of available hotels increased by 2.2 times show that many small hotels were opened.

The correlation coefficients between the number of foreign tourists and the number of tourist firms and organizations are very weak, setting these indicators as factors and outputs and developing forecasts does not give the expected result.

The number of tourists visiting the country has been increasing year by year, with no change in the number of tourist firms and organizations. As it is shown in the picture the number of tourists visiting the country in the picture has a tendency to grow similar to that of the bissectrix, the number of tourist firms and organizations retains the same number in parallel with the horizontal axis. This requires a weak link between the two events, insufficient similarity in the change of events, insufficient role of tourist firms and organizations in attracting tourists to the country, in-depth analysis of the activities of tourist firms and organizations.

The graphic data show that the number of tourists visiting the country is changing over time, this suggests that it is advisable to predict the number of tourists coming to our country in a timely manner.

The result of our time series analysis by the Foster-Stewart method is as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} U = \sum_{i=1}^{n} V = 11 \neq 0 \text{ (11)};$$

Table 1

Changes in the number of foreign tourists, tourist firms and organizations, hotels and their accommodation in Uzbekistan in 2005-2016

Years	Tourists, thousand people Y	Touristic firms and organizations, unit	Quantity of hotels unit	Amount of accommodations in hotels, thousand unit
2005	577,2	238	239	17,152
2006	621,9	286	241	16,985
2007	764,9	399	261	17,545
2008	822,5	346	279	16,284
2009	841	324	309	17,268
2010	946,8	313	434	22,6
2011	1122,1	332	500	25,526
2012	1189,6	358	483	26,835
2013	1216,4	336	541	29,059
2014	1271,9	343	613	32,969
2015	1325,2	398	661	34,898
2016	1513,1	433	750	37,795
Changes in 2016 in comparison with 2005, times	2,6	1,7	3,1	2,2

Source: information of statistics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Here: $U = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ агар } Y_t > Y_{t-1} \\ 0, \text{агар } Y_t < Y_{t-1} \end{cases}$, $V = \begin{cases} 1, \text{агар } Y_t < Y_{t-1} \\ 0, \text{агар } Y_t > Y_{t-1} \end{cases}$.

The non-zero deviation indicates that there is a trend over time and that models and forecasts can be developed.

As ghe result we had the following regression equation:

$\hat{Y}_x = 486{,}71 + 81{,}693t$(19);

The quality, content, and accuracy of the model based on the developed regression equation were analyzed (Table 3).

In our sample the sum of visitors $\sum_{i=1}^{n} Y = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \bar{Y}_x = 12212,6$ thousand people and average sum is $\bar{Y} = \bar{Y}_x = 1017,7$ thousand people, it shows that the first demand of model is done.

The sum of determination coefficient according formula 8 is 0,98 in our sample ($R^2 = \frac{954345,9}{973484,2} = 0,98$) and it shows that tourists come is closely connected with time, the model of time is suitable here.

According the table 1 and formula 9 Fisher's F-factor is summed as following:

$$F = \frac{954345,9*(12-1-1)}{19138,3*1} = \frac{9543459}{19138,3} = 498,66 \ (12);$$

The established sum for the case m = 1, n = 12, a = 0.05, the Fisher's theoretical F -factor shown in the table above on sum 4.75 indicates that the model has statistical significance.

According formula 10 regression a_0 parameter's statistic meaning is established as following:

$$t_{a_0} = \frac{486,71}{\sqrt{11,15}} = \frac{486,71}{3,34} = 42,82 \ (13);$$

$$S^2_{a_0} = \frac{19138,3/12}{143} = \frac{1594,9}{143} = 11,15 \ (14);$$

The parameter t has a statistical value, when the true value of t is greater than 2,179 with the required t normal value in Table n-12 and α-0.05 in Table 3.

We calculate the model's accuracy using the formula for the relative error of approximation (formula 8):

$$\delta = \frac{1}{12} \times 41,4 = 3,45\ \% < 10,0\ \% \ (15);$$

The average relative error of approximation less than 10.0% and 3.45% indicates that the model's accuracy is very high.

In the absence of autocorrelation between time series elements in the Darbin-Watson criterion (d), the number of observations is 12, with factor 1 in the table dpast = 0.97; Given that the equation is 1.33, we calculated it based on the data of formula 13 and the Darwin-Watson criterion in Table 3.

Table 2

Characteristics of the model

Year	t	Visiting tourists, thousand people, Y	Future coming tourists, forecast, thousand people , $\hat{Y}_x$	$e_t=(\hat{Y}_x-Y)^2$	$(Y-\bar{Y})^2$	$(\hat{Y}_x-\bar{Y})^2$	$(t-\bar{t})^2$	$\frac{\lvert e_t \rvert}{Y} \cdot 100$
2005	1	577,2	568,4	77,3	194054,9	201880,9	30,3	1,5
2006	2	621,9	650,1	795,1	156670,8	135143,4	20,3	4,5
2007	3	764,9	731,8	1096,2	63916,3	81753,4	12,3	4,3
2008	4	822,5	813,5	81,3	38109,5	41710,9	6,3	1,1
2009	5	841	895,2	2935,2	31228,8	15015,9	2,3	6,4
2010	6	946,8	976,9	904,2	5029,2	1668,4	0,3	3,2
2011	7	1122,1	1038,6	4036,9	10895,9	1668,4	0,3	3,7
2012	8	1189,6	1140,3	2434,8	29543,9	15015,9	2,3	4,1
2013	9	1216,4	1221,9	30,8	39475,1	41710,9	6,3	0,5
2014	10	1271,9	1303,6	1007,6	64609,2	81753,4	12,3	2,5
2015	11	1325,2	1385,3	3616,2	94546,0	135143,4	20,3	4,5
2016	12	1513,1	1467,0	2122,6	245404,6	201880,9	30,3	3,0
Total:	$\sum t=78$	$\sum Y=12212,6$	$\sum \hat{Y}_x=12212,6$	RSS= 19138,3	TSS= 973484,2	ESS= 954345,9	143,0	41,4
Average:	$\bar{t}=6,5$	$\bar{Y}=1017,7$	$\bar{Y}_x=1017,7$					$\delta=3,45$

Source: Prepared by the author.

$$d = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^{n-1}(e_t - e_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} e_t^2} = \frac{16031,1}{19138,3} = 1,83 \ (16);$$

The occupation of $d_{real\ between}$ dhigh and 2,0. That's to say, 1,33<1,83<2,0 in the situation indicates that the absence of autocorrelation in the values of time series is true for modeling and forecasting.

After determining the reliability of the model, we check the predictability of future years based on the requirements of Formulas 14 and 15:

$$S^2_{y_{nx}} = S^2_e \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_{n+1} - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right) = \frac{19138,3}{12} \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{(13-6,5)^2}{143} \right) = 604,1 \ (17);$$

$1513{,}1 - 2{,}179 * \sqrt{604{,}1} \leq 1548{,}72 \leq 1513{,}1 + 2{,}179 * \sqrt{604{,}1}$ (18);
$1459{,}5 \leq 1548{,}72 \leq 1566{,}6$

Table 3

Summarising of Darbin-Watdon factor

Years	Tourists, thousand people, Y	Tourists , forecast, thousand people, Ŷx	e_t	e_{t-1}	$e_t - e_{t-1}$	e_t^2	$(e_t - e_{t-1})^2$
2005	577,2	568,4	-8,8			77,3	
2006	621,9	650,1	28,2	-8,8	37,0	795,1	1368,5
2007	764,9	731,8	-33,1	28,2	-61,3	1096,2	3758,5
2008	822,5	813,5	-9,0	-33,1	24,1	81,3	580,5
2009	841	895,2	54,2	-9,0	63,2	2935,2	3993,4
2010	946,8	976,9	30,1	54,2	-24,1	904,2	581,1
2011	1122,1	1058,6	-63,5	30,1	-93,6	4036,9	8762,3
2012	1189,6	1140,3	-49,3	-63,5	14,2	2434,8	201,4
2013	1216,4	1221,9	5,5	-49,3	54,9	30,8	3013,2
2014	1271,9	1303,6	31,7	5,5	26,2	1007,6	686,1
2015	1325,2	1385,3	60,1	31,7	28,4	3616,2	806,2
2016	1513,1	1467,0	-46,1	60,1	-106,2	2122,6	11279,9
Total	12212,6	12212,6	0,0	46,1	-37,3	19138,3	35031,1

Source: Prepared on author 's researches.

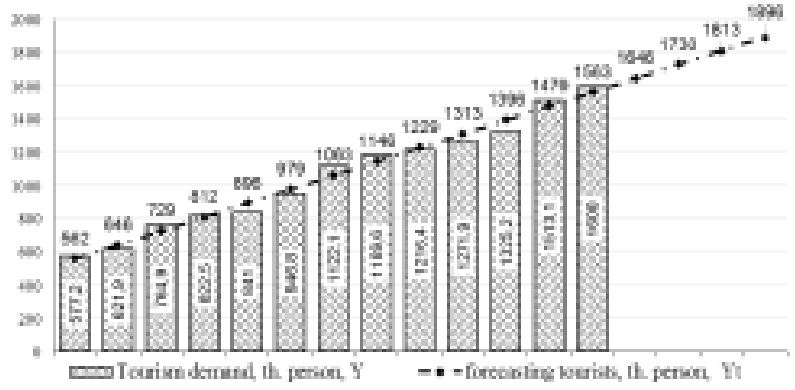
According to the model we developed, the forecasted data for 2017 was 1548.72 thousand people, taking into account the forecast data, we worked out it up to 2028 (Picture 1).

Forecasts from 2017 to 2021, the number of foreign tourists visiting the country will be steadily increasing and the number of tourists visiting our country in the forecast period is expected to increase by 1.2 times.

Conclusion and suggestions

With the increase in the number of foreign tourists globally and the change of tourism destination, we can see a steady increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting our country.

Using the exponential smoothing method of forecasting the number of foreign tourists to 2021, and the forecast until 2021 is based on a linear trend equation. Forecasts show a steady increase in the number of tourists visiting the country and an increase of 1.2 times during the forecast period.



Picture 1. Quantity of tourists coming forecast for 2017-2028

It is noteworthy that the activities of tourist firms and organizations have little impact on the number of tourists visiting, which requires further study of the activities of travel agencies and organizations.

In recent years, there has been a sharp rise in adventurous tourism worldwide, the duration of foreign tourists to develop tourism in our country, and the development of measures to attract every segment of the tourism market. Older tourists visiting our country should be able to see historical monuments in a short period of time, to prevent Muslim tourists from visiting, to prevent scholars from being confined to conferences, and to try to make them stay longer in the country. This requires the development of short-term measures for the development and offering of various types of turbines, suitable for each segment of the tourism market.

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PROBLEMS AND WAYS TO IMPROVE SOLUTIONS IN FINANCING EXPORT OF GRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

G.E. Tajenova, independent researcher, Nukus branch of the Tashkent State Agrarian University, Nukus

Аннотация. *Қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари экспортини ривожлантириш Ўзбекистон Республикасининг экспорт салоҳиятини оширишнинг зарурий шартларидан бири ҳисобланади, шу сабабли ушбу мақолада республикамизда қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари экспортини молиялаштириш амалиётини такомиллаштириш билан боғлиқ бўлган муаммолар аниқланган ва уларни ҳал қилишга қаратилган илмий тақлифлар ишлаб чиқилган.*

Таянч сўзлар: *кредит, субсидия, фоиз ставкаси, ҳужжатлаштирилган аккредитив, банк кафолати, инфляция, валюта курси, экспорт, қишлоқ хўжалик маҳсулотлари, давлат бюджети, бонификация.*

Аннотация. *Развитие экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции является одним из необходимых условий повышения экспортного потенциала Республики Узбекистан, поэтому в данной статье выявляются проблемы, связанные с совершенствованием практики финансирования экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции в стране, и разрабатываются научные предложения по их решению.*

Ключевые слова: *кредит, субсидия, процентная ставка, документарный аккредитив, банковская гарантия, инфляция, валютный курс, экспорт, сельскохозяйственные продукты, государственный бюджет, бонификация.*

Abstract. *Development of agricultural exports is one of the prerequisites for increasing the export potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

Key words: *credit, subsidy, interest rate, documentary letter of credit, bank guarantee, inflation, exchange rate, export, agricultural products, state budget, bonification.*

Introduction. Advanced foreign experience shows that improving the practice of financing the export of agricultural prod ucts is one of the necessary conditions for the development of agricultural exports. This makes it necessary to identify problems related to improving the practice of financing the export of agricultural products and to develop ways to solve them. Currently, there are a number of pressing problems in the practice of financing the export of agricultural products in the Republic of Uzbekistan. One of the current problems is the very small share of documented letters of credit issued