

Issues of Development of International Trade Based On the Use of Innovative Tools

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Abstract:

The use of innovative tools will reduce the costs of companies associated with the import of goods, and increase the competitiveness of exported goods. Therefore, ensuring the development of international trade on the basis of innovative instruments is one of the prerequisites for the formation of an innovative economy.

The article reveals the essence of innovative tools and developed scientific proposals aimed at the development of international trade on the basis of innovative tools.

Keywords: international trade, innovative instrument, export, import, bank guarantees, Internet technologies, virtual trade, added value,

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Introduction

The Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 specifically states that increasing the export potential of enterprises in the real sector of the economy, diversifying the structure and geography of exports are prerequisites for further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high rates of economic growth [1].

It should be noted that a number of measures were taken to fulfill the tasks set in the Export Development Action Strategy. In particular, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5177 of September 2, 2017 "On priority measures to liberalize foreign exchange policy", the full implementation of the rights of legal entities and individuals to freely acquire and sell foreign currency and dispose of their own foreign exchange funds in their own way is ensured. discretion, the mandatory sale of a part of the export proceeds of exporting enterprises has been canceled [2].

However, the use of innovative tools in international trade has not received due development. In particular, the country lacks a system of state support for international trade based on innovations.

Review of literature on the topic.

According to J. Fagelberg, the theory of international trade also emphasizes the importance of technological innovation in explaining the country's competitiveness at the international level [3].

The studies of Alvarez and Robertson analyze the application of innovative technologies, and the studies of Almeida and Fernandes examined innovative technologies in importing firms [4].

Bernard's research showed that firms with a large share of foreign trade turnover demonstrate high rates of productivity, capital intensity and intellectual capital, but the study does not differentiate firms in the direction of external relations [5].

In the work of Muuls and Pisu, on the example of Belgian firms, the relationship between labor productivity and imports was proved [6].

Johnson and Wagoner proposed a model showing the relationship between innovation and trade (technology export / import) at the industry level [7]. This model is based on the most common and reliable way to test the causality between two time series - the Granger causality test. A model for identifying the direction of influence of trade and innovation.

Research methodology

The legal and regulatory framework for international trade relations of companies in the Republic of Uzbekistan are international unified rules and conventions and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On currency regulation", "On banks and banking activities", Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of international trade.

Also, in the study of the development of international trade based on innovations, such methods of scientific analysis as, expert assessment, statistical grouping, induction and deduction were used.

In the process of analysis, official statistical materials of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics were used.

Analysis and results

In Uzbekistan, in 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was a decrease in exports and imports. Until 2020, the volume of exports and imports had an upward trend.

Table 1.

Volumes of exports and imports in the Republic of Uzbekistan, million US dollars [8]

	2018y.	2019 y.	2020 y.
Export, mln USD	13 990	17458	15127
Imports, mln USD	19 439	24 292	21 171

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, in 2018-2019, the volumes of exports and imports in Uzbekistan had a growth rate, however, in 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was a decrease in exports and imports.

The given data show that the foreign trade balance of Uzbekistan has a negative balance.

It should be noted that in the structure of Uzbekistan's exports, a very low specific share is occupied by the export of machinery and equipment. This indicates a low level of innovative development of international trade in the country.

Table 2

The share of exports and imports of machinery and equipment in the total volume of exports and imports of Uzbekistan [9]

	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.
Share of machinery and equipment in export volume	1,5	2,4	3,1
Share of machinery and equipment in the volume of imports	43,0	43,8	42,1

As can be seen from the data in Table 2, in the total volume of exports, the export of machinery and equipment occupies a very low share. Although in the total volume of imports, the import of machinery and equipment occupies a relatively large proportion of the whole.

The low level of the share of machinery and equipment in the total volume of exports necessitates a revision of the innovative development of exports.

In modern conditions of international trade development, the concept of involving many companies in global value chains is very important. The essence of the concept is that several countries participate in the production of a product, ultimately reducing the cost of production, increasing its quality through specialization in the production of individual components. According to UNCTAD, 80% of the value added in the world is created within

production and trade chains controlled by corporations, which break up the process of creating a product into stages and fragment them.

spatial placement. Countries can import components for production or export parts of national products for further use in the production of other countries [10]. Bank guarantees are an important innovative tool for international trade. A bank guarantee on the quality of exported goods reduces the risks of delivery of substandard goods and the risk of late delivery of goods. A bank guarantee for the payment obligations of the importer guarantees payment for the delivered goods under a foreign trade contract.

The digital technology "Big Data" is not currently used in the practice of international trade in Uzbekistan.

Features of Big Data technology:

- * the ability to process huge amounts of data;
- * high-speed data processing in real time;
- * the variety of big data manifests itself in various formats: structured numbers from client bases, unstructured text, video and audio files, semi-structured from multiple sources.

Conclusions and offers

The use of innovative tools in international trade helps to increase the competitiveness of exported goods, reduce costs associated with the import of goods and services.

In 2018-2019, the volume of exports and imports in Uzbekistan had a growth rate, however, in 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was a decrease in exports and imports.

Despite the high proportion of all machinery and equipment in the total volume of imports, in the total volume of exports, the export of machinery and equipment occupies a very low proportion of the whole.

In our opinion, in order to develop international trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. It is necessary to improve the practice of state financial support for innovative developments in the field of foreign trade by allocating state grants and subsidies for scientific research in this area, supporting highly innovative activities of exporters through direct financing, providing tax incentives to multinational enterprises and small businesses, depending on the level innovative costs associated with export-import operations.

2. In order to ensure effective cooperation of domestic companies within global value chains, it is necessary, firstly, to set a task for all participants in foreign economic activity to continuously improve their products technologically in order to remain competitive; secondly, to create conditions for sustainable development of the national innovation system; thirdly, to concentrate production and export on a certain range of components within the chain using the existing advantages; fourthly, to introduce digital technology "Big Data" into the activities of domestic companies participating in international trade relations.

3. In order to widely introduce bank guarantees in the practice of international trade, it is necessary, firstly, to identify a group of domestic exporters and importers with a high reputation; secondly, to increase the credit rating of domestic commercial banks, which is provided by international rating agencies - Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's (S&P).

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