

# DIFFICULTIES IN ADAPTING TO GLOBAL STANDARDS IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

Saliyev Suxrob Odiljon ugli

Student of the Higher School of Business and Entrepreneurship, Specializing in MBA

Global Management Under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

departament707@gmail.com

## Abstract

Uzbekistan is at a crucial juncture in its economic development, aiming to integrate more closely with the global economy. However, the country faces significant challenges in adapting to international standards due to the legacy of a centrally planned economy, regulatory complexities, cultural factors, and infrastructure deficiencies. This paper explores these difficulties and proposes actionable strategies to facilitate the alignment of Uzbekistan's industries with global norms. By investing in capacity building, improving regulatory clarity, enhancing infrastructure, and fostering a culture of innovation, Uzbekistan can successfully navigate the transition towards global standards, ultimately promoting sustainable economic growth.

**Keywords:** Uzbekistan, global standards, economic development, regulatory environment, cultural factors, capacity building, infrastructure, innovation.

## INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, with its rich cultural history and strategic geographical location, has embarked on an ambitious journey towards economic modernization and integration into the global marketplace. As the country pivots from a centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented system, aligning with global standards becomes imperative for fostering foreign investment, enhancing competitiveness, and ensuring sustainable growth. However, this transition is not without its challenges. Various factors, including outdated practices from the Soviet era, a complex regulatory environment, cultural barriers, and inadequate infrastructure, complicate the process of adopting international norms. This article delves into the significant difficulties faced by Uzbekistan in this endeavor and outlines effective strategies for overcoming these barriers, enabling the nation to adapt more successfully to global standards.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Korablin, M. N., Kosov, P. N., Kiritsa, A. A., & Chutcheva, Y. V. (2024). ESG-Principles in the Practice of Sustainable Economic Development. In Sustainable Development of the Agrarian Economy Based on Digital Technologies and Smart Innovations (pp. 217-222). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.



## MAIN PART

Uzbekistan, as a resourceful and culturally diverse country, is keen to join the world economy. Global economic integration is a problem it is currently struggling with in adopting international standards. Transitioning to a market-based economy from a centrally planned one demands that regulatory frameworks for market and non-market sectors meet international best practices. This is not only complex but also full of several issues that hinder the process. Identification of these challenges and the identification of effective methods for overcoming them is critical to Uzbekistan maximizing its use of globalization. Adapting global standards in Uzbekistan one of the most fundamental challenges has been the culture of a planned economy. Previous industries have been dominated by government regulation without regard for international competitiveness or control. Therefore, numerous organizations still operate using outdated practices that do not meet international standards. This gap presents serious challenges, as businesses are plagued by inefficiencies and do not have the infrastructure to adopt contemporary standards. Addressing this challenge involves a collective effort to update industries through training and technology investment.

The regulatory framework is another challenge, which is inconsistent and non-transparent. Although there have been encouraging reforms in recent years, companies frequently face bureaucratic red tape and a tangled web of regulations. This situation may lead to ambiguity and confusion, which discourages foreign investment and also makes it impossible to implement global standards. The Uzbekistan government has to make an investment to create a transparent, efficient system of regulations and adaptability in accordance with international standards. Keeping regulations efficient and consistent will allow trust to develop between foreign and local companies as well.<sup>2</sup>

Other than regulatory complications, cultural reasons may also slow down adaptation towards global standards. Business practices and ethical conduct woven into the culture would be in contradiction to universal standards. Nepotism, for example, or lack of transparency in doing business is sure to present a daunting situation in inducting global standards. Creating sensitivity to the usefulness of such standards needs to be undertaken. Training initiatives and sensitization campaigns can make businesses and workers conscious of the necessity of incorporating global practices to help build economic growth and competitiveness.<sup>3</sup>

Capacity building is necessary in bridging the gap for labor force skills. A few of the Uzbekistan businesses may lack employees that have undergone training in global best practices or quality management systems. This lack of skills can hinder the attempts towards reaching international standards, and the products and services will ultimately fall short of expectations. To combat this, Uzbekistan can invest in vocational training programs and partnerships with institutions of learning. Partnerships with international organizations can also provide valuable knowledge transfer, with the workforce being capable enough to keep up with global standards. Infrastructure also presents a great challenge to Uzbekistan in a bid to harmonize with global standards. There are quite a number of areas, mostly rural areas, which

---

<sup>2</sup> Алимова, С. Г., Мелиева, Г., Фарина, М., & Абдурахимов, Ш. (2022). ЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 И ЭКОНОМИКА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (1), 152-155.

<sup>3</sup> Алимова, С. Г. (2022). ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА СТРАН С НИЗКИМ УРОВНЕМ ДОХОДА. *Academic research in educational sciences*, (2), 88-90.



lack proper infrastructure for efficient business operations and delivery of services. Poor transportation, poor utilities, and poor internet connections can stifle the application of technologies that support compliance with global standards. Infrastructure development investment is required, and public-private partnerships can play an important role in bridging these gaps. Through improving infrastructure, Uzbekistan can create a business environment-friendly climate and closer integration with international standards.

Promoting better access to information can further alleviate difficulties in adapting to global standards. Many local businesses may not be familiar with international compliance requirements due to limited resources or access to information. Establishing platforms for information sharing and disseminating best practices can empower businesses to understand the expectations of the global market better. Government agencies, trade associations, and local chambers of commerce can collaborate to create networks that provide guides and resources, thus facilitating knowledge transfer.

Lastly, fostering a culture of innovation will be crucial for Uzbekistan in adapting to global standards. Encouraging local businesses to embrace innovative practices and technologies can help them leapfrog stages of development that previously hindered progress. Government incentives, such as grants or tax breaks for innovative projects, can stimulate research and development efforts. By building an innovation-driven economy, Uzbekistan can position itself more favorably in the global landscape and ensure that its industries not only meet but exceed international standards.<sup>4</sup>

While Uzbekistan faces numerous difficulties in adapting to global standards, the path forward is clear. By addressing the legacy of a centrally planned economy, improving regulatory frameworks, investing in skills development, enhancing infrastructure, promoting access to information, and fostering innovation, Uzbekistan can successfully navigate these challenges. Through collaboration between the government, private sector, and international partners, the country can create a sustainable framework for growth that aligns with global standards, paving the way for greater economic prosperity and integration into the world economy.

## **CONCLUSION**

In sum, Uzbekistan's ambition to adapt to global standards is a multifaceted endeavor that encompasses economic, cultural, and infrastructural challenges. While the path forward is fraught with difficulties, strategic investments in capacity building, the simplification of regulatory frameworks, infrastructure improvement, and the promotion of innovation can empower the country to align more effectively with international norms. By fostering collaboration between government, businesses, and educational institutions, Uzbekistan can overcome existing barriers and unlock its full potential in the global economy. Ultimately, successfully adapting to these global standards will not only enhance Uzbekistan's competitiveness but also contribute to the broader goal of sustainable economic development and prosperity for its people.

---

<sup>4</sup> Джумашев, А. М. (2008). Национально-освободительное движение: теоретическое осмысление на примере истории Каракалпакстана. Вестник Бурятского государственного университета, (7), 43-46.



## References

1. Stankevich, G. V., Orlova, N. A., Litvishko, O. M., Shiryayeva, T. A., & Grigorova, K. S. (2023). Corporate Social Responsibility in the System of Implementing the ESG Strategy Principles. In ESG Management of the Development of the Green Economy in Central Asia (pp. 199-206). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
2. Idziak, E., & Bojar-Fijałkowski, T. (2024). Implementation of ESG Principles-Legal and Economic Approach. In VI. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT RESEARCHERS VI. İQTİSADİYYAT VƏ İDARƏETMƏ (p. 144).
3. Алимова, С. Г. (2022). ГЛОБАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА СТРАН С НИЗКИМ УРОВНЕМ ДОХОДА. Academic research in educational sciences, (2), 88-90.
4. Алимова, С. Г., Мелиева, Г., & Касымов, Н. (2022). ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ ДОХОДОВ СТРАХОВОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ. ЖУРНАЛ ИННОВАЦИИ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ, 5(4).
5. Moilanen, T., & Rainisto, S. K. (2009). How to brand nations, cities and destinations. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.
6. Джумашев, А. М. (2019). Эвакуированные народы в начальные годы войны в Каракалпакстане: неизвестные страницы истории. Материалы печатаются в авторской редакции, 85.
7. Gaffarovna, K. D. (2023). ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF USING DIGITAL LITERACY. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036, 12, 42-43.
8. Алимова, С. Г., Абдурахманов, Ш., & Алимов, Б. К. (2023). Пути Внедрения Медицинского Страхования В Узбекистане. Periodica Journal of Modern Philosophy, Social Sciences and Humanities, 15, 26-30.
9. Алимова, С. Г. (2022). РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО МИРОВОЗЗРЕНИЯ В ТРУДАХ АЛЬБЕРУНИ. Academic research in educational sciences, (3), 216-218.
10. Melieva, G., Namuna, A., & Shakhriyor, A. (2022). THE ROLE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. European journal of economics and management sciences, (3), 56-60.
11. Алимова, С. Г., Мелиева, Г., Фарина, М., & Абдурахимов, Ш. (2022). ЭТИЧЕСКИЕ ВОПРОСЫ В ПЕРИОД ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 И ЭКОНОМИКА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. Academic research in educational sciences, (1), 152-155.
12. Джумашев, А. М. (2017). Амударьинский отдел между двумя революциями: февраль-октябрь 1917 г. In Великая Российская революция в судьбах народов Юга России (pp. 48-57).
13. Saydulloyeva, S. (2024). THE VIRTUE OF KNOWLEDGE AND ITS ESSENCE IN HADITHS. International Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 12(3), 469-471.
14. Джумашев, А. М. (2008). Национально-освободительное движение: теоретическое осмысление на примере истории Каракалпакстана. Вестник Бурятского государственного университета, (7), 43-46.



15. Алимова, С. Г. (2018). АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ТРАНСПОРТНОЙ ЛОГИСТИКЕ. Интернаука, (1), 25-26.
16. Джумашев, А. (2024). НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ РАЗМЕЖЕВАНИЕ СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ КАРАКАЛПАКСКОЙ АВТОНОМНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ. Батыс Қазақстан инновациялық-технологиялық университетінің Хабаршысы, 32(4), 31-40.
17. Dzhumashev, M. A. (2023). Проблемы административно-территориального районирования Каракалпакстана в 20-30-х годах XX века. Bulletin of the LN Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Political Science. Regional Studies. Oriental Studies. Turkology Series., 143(2), 159-165.
18. Korablin, M. N., Kosov, P. N., Kiritsa, A. A., & Chutcheva, Y. V. (2024). ESG-Principles in the Practice of Sustainable Economic Development. In Sustainable Development of the Agrarian Economy Based on Digital Technologies and Smart Innovations (pp. 217-222). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.