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## Negative Impact Of Coronavirus On The Economy And Measures Taken To Mitigate The Global Crisis In The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

It is also important for Uzbekistan to work on a solid scientific basis to control the epidemic, to assess the scale of the epidemic in the country, as well as to use only reliable sources in decision-making. The concealment or inaccuracy of the data does not allow an accurate assessment of the epidemiological situation, resulting in failure to take the necessary measures, resulting in an increase in the number of deaths from coronavirus.

### KEYWORDS

COVID-19, budget, Crisis Fund, irrigate agricultural land.

### INTRODUCTION

Unprecedented measures are being taken to combat the spread of coronavirus infection worldwide, including by restricting human movement and shutting down businesses. This has led to a sharp decline in production and consumption in the largest economies,

disruption of global production chains and trade ties, falling commodity prices in world financial markets and deteriorating conditions. Understanding the public's response to the restrictive measures, the government's proactive efforts have helped South Korea

reduce the intensity of the second wave of coronavirus. The epidemic control strategy is based on the principle of "testing, monitoring, prevention".

How was the testing process? The government conducted rapid, convenient, and mass testing. From the very beginning, the number of daily tests ranged from 12,000 to 20,000. These volumes made it possible to quickly identify and localize foci of infection. A nationwide network of free mobile centers has been set up to implement the program. They worked in the walk-thru and drive-thru systems [1-3].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), with a population of 10 million, had already conducted more than 4.5 million tests in July, three times the number in the United States at the time. By the way, this was the highest test rate among the countries with a population of more than a million. The government of the United Arab Emirates has made it much easier to get tested, and these measures have helped prevent the spread of the virus in many ways. Clearly, mass testing is an important factor in the spread and maintenance of infection.

The German experience is a good example. There, political decisions about the epidemiological situation are based on reliable data from the Robert Cox Institute. The institute is one of the leading research institutions in Germany for the study of infectious and bacterial-viral diseases. It is also important for Uzbekistan to work on a strict scientific basis to control the epidemic, to assess the scale of the epidemic in the country, as well as to use only reliable sources in decision-making. The concealment or inaccuracy of the data does not allow for an accurate assessment of the epidemiological situation, resulting in the lack of necessary measures, which can ultimately lead to an increase in coronavirus deaths. Reliable data should be summarized and analyzed on a daily

basis at the regional and national levels. Data should be categorized according to patients' age, gender, test type, and severity. Regular analysis reports should be freely available on the government website. However, many local health authorities in several countries have already developed online control panels to provide tracking data [4-6]. Their main goal is to limit the spread of infection, to allow health authorities to manage the risk of COVID-19 infection, and thus to maximize economic and social recovery. Perhaps it is time for us to introduce new digital technologies into the epidemiological surveillance system.

The sources of the Anti-Crisis Fund are the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan (including through cost optimization), soft loans from international financial institutions and other sources not prohibited by law.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to provide funding to the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Anti-Crisis Fund in 2020 to support the budget through soft loans from international financial institutions and other sources of foreign debt up to \$ 1 billion to take measures to attract additional funds to finance measures to support enterprises of the real sector of the economy, exporters and commercial banks, to improve tax and customs administration within two weeks. Approval of comprehensive measures to find untapped reserves through improvement, ensure full payment of accrued taxes, reduce the "hidden" economy and the introduction of new effective forms of tax and customs administration.

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan to determine the parameters of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020, taking into account the macroeconomic situation until June 1, 2020, as well as

The Ministry of Economy and Industry, together with the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, will re-allocate funds for the implementation of more priority infrastructure

projects that provide opportunities for business development and employment, including the provision of engineering communications to small industrial zones. Review of the Investment Program, establishment of the Anti-Crisis Fund and increase of expenditures to support entrepreneurship and socially vulnerable groups of the population, together with the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade to increase the maximum amount of public external debt in 2020. proposals were submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers on strict budget discipline, including specific proposals for revision, optimization and limitation of additional expenditures.

The Republican Anti-Crisis Commission was established in accordance with the annex. The main tasks of the Republican Anti-Crisis Commission are to combat the spread of coronavirus infection and ensure the uninterrupted operation of industries and sectors of the economy in times of other global threats, social support [7-11]. It was decided to promptly resolve problematic issues and develop additional measures. Within two days, the Cabinet of Ministers established the regional headquarters of the Republican Anti-Crisis Commission headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, districts and cities, defining their specific functions and responsibilities. It was noted that the leaders of all levels pay special attention to the appeals of the population and businesses in the departmental organizations to address the problems and difficulties, to avoid formalities, red tape and bureaucracy.

During the period from April 1 to October 1, 2020, the monthly, minimum amount of social tax for individual entrepreneurs was reduced to 50% of the basic calculation amount, the amount of deductions for enterprises engaged in wholesale of alcoholic beverages was reduced from 5% to 3%; the amount of fees for the right of retail sale of alcoholic beverages

was reduced by 25 percent from the established amounts.

During the period from April 1 to July 1, 2020, the calculation and payment of tourist (hotel) fees was suspended. Tax rates for the use of water resources in terms of the volume used to irrigate agricultural land have been reduced by 50 percent from the rates set in 2020. The deadline for individuals to file a declaration of total annual income for 2019 has been extended to August 1, 2020. The deadline for individuals to pay property taxes and land taxes has been extended until October 15, 2020.

From April 1, 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is exempt from taxation of income received by individuals in the form of material benefits from charitable organizations.

Within a week, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers a draft law "On amendments and additions to the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which provides for the introduction of the exemption specified in this paragraph from April 1, 2020.

It was noted that in accordance with the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities are empowered to make decisions on changing the deadlines for payment of taxes, as well as reducing their rates. District and city Councils of People's Deputies have reduced the fixed amount of personal income tax for individual entrepreneurs, whose activities are directly or indirectly related to tourism, by 30%. Delay for 6 months without payment of interest on payment of property tax, land tax and water use tax to business entities by local state authorities (installment payment) ). In this case, the delay in payment of these taxes (installments) did not require other documents, based on the application of taxpayers, as well as the conclusions of the heads of territorial departments of the Ministry of Economy and Industry and the Ministry of Finance. provided without [9-13].

Until October 1, 2020, the tax authorities have suspended the imposition of fines on enterprises for overdue receivables on foreign trade operations, temporarily imposing fines on enterprises facing difficulties. It suspends the calculation of property taxes, land taxes and tax penalties for the use of water resources, as well as does not take measures to collect tax arrears. It was noted that in accordance with the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local authorities are empowered to make decisions on changing the deadlines for payment of taxes, as well as reducing their rates. District and city Councils of People's Deputies have reduced the fixed amount of personal income tax for individual entrepreneurs, whose activities are directly or indirectly related to tourism, by 30%. Delay for 6 months without payment of interest on payment of property tax, land tax and water use tax to business entities by local state authorities (installment payment)). In this case, the delay in payment of these taxes (installment payment) on the basis of the application of taxpayers, as well as the conclusions of the heads of territorial departments of the Ministry of Economy and Industry and the Ministry of Finance, did not require other documents provided without.

The Cabinet of Ministers, together with the Representative for the Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Entrepreneurs under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has established control over the strict observance of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities by government agencies. In case of overdue receivables of business entities in the reporting year not exceeding 10% of the total exports of goods, to carry out the export of goods without collateral, the deadline for foreign trade operations in 2020. One-time operations on import of technological equipment and raw materials were allowed in exchange for the repayment of overdue receivables.

State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan Ministry of Transport, State Security Service Border Troops, Ministry of Health, State Committee for Veterinary and Livestock Development, Agency "Uzstandard", State Plant Quarantine under the Cabinet of Ministers Establishment of an operational headquarters in conjunction with the Inspectorate for the rapid transfer of goods through border customs posts, their continuous customs clearance, as well as the issuance of permits for export and import of goods, from April 1, 2020, imported food - Introduced a mechanism for customs clearance of food products in an expeditious manner, including through the issuance of permits before entering the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Republican Commission for the Development of Export Potential in Regions and Sectors has been given the right to make independent decisions on providing subsidies from the funds allocated to the Export Promotion Agency to cover part of the transport costs of exporters by October 1, 2020. The Republican Commission for the Development of Export Potential in Territories and Sectors within two weeks to approve effective measures to address the needs of exporters, as well as to identify and promptly address the challenges of exporters of all forms of ownership. provided.

The Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city khokimiyats, ministries and departments within a month to build, reconstruct the following in the regions of the republic financed by the Crisis Fund a list of additional infrastructure projects for 2020, which provide for the construction and repair. According to him, small industrial zones for infrastructure facilities - 400 billion soums, streets of cities and other settlements, for the current repair of public roads - 1 trillion soums,



water supply and 500 billion soums for sewerage facilities, 400 billion soums for irrigation and land reclamation facilities, 500 billion soums for healthcare facilities, secondary schools and other social facilities. 800 billion soums were allocated for other projects that will increase economic activity and employment, including mortgage lending.

We can learn from the experience of other countries in controlling the epidemic. In particular, in the fight against the pandemic, Germany today has the lowest mortality rate among patients than its European neighbors. It is supported by a comprehensive testing system, strict quarantine and a reliable health care system.

### CONCLUSION

Consequently, the pandemic is not losing its status, and it is necessary to reconsider the efforts being made today to curb it and stop its growth. This is primarily a routine approach aimed at understanding the underlying factors of the phenomenon being studied in understanding the viability and prevalence of COVID-19.

If we do not understand these key factors, the number of accidents can increase dramatically. Identifying the main factors influencing the spread of the virus, regular analysis of data, redistribution of resources, learning from successful practices of infectious disease control, continuous training of medical staff - all this is the growth curve of adverse events helps to suppress and subsequently stop the spread of infections. Moreover, here the popular principle comes first - it is easier to prevent a disease than to cure it. The most dangerous factor in any epidemic other than a pandemic is not the disease itself, but its spread.

It is necessary to involve the population and civil society institutions in the epidemiological control strategy. Such interaction between the government and the people serves to effectively address the problem and allows the

most appropriate measures to be taken to control the epidemiological situation in the country. I think this is the way to defeat the new virus that is spreading around the world, drying people's pillows and scaring people around the world.

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