



ECONOMIC AND LEGAL BASIS OF STATE SUPPORT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

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This study explores the economic policy and legislative frameworks that underpin government support, highlighting the importance of regulatory mechanisms, financial incentives and strategic partnerships. It examines how these measures improve market access, ensure quality standards and promote sustainable practices. The study also examines international trade dynamics and focuses on how domestic policies align with global market trends and compliance requirements. Areas of focus include subsidies, tax incentives, certification processes, intellectual property rights and trade agreements. By providing comprehensive information, this topic aims to shed light on the important factors affecting the medicinal plant trade and the ways in which government support can stimulate the development of the industry.

Introduction: The trade of medicinal plants has grown significantly, driven by rising consumer demand for natural remedies and the increasing recognition of traditional medicine's value. To capitalize on this growth, governments play a crucial role by providing economic and legal support to enhance the sector's development both domestically and internationally. This article explores the various economic policies and legal frameworks that underpin state support, examining how these measures can boost the medicinal plant trade's competitiveness and sustainability.

Economic policies are instrumental in creating an environment conducive to the growth of the medicinal plant trade. Key elements of such policies include subsidies, tax incentives, and financial assistance programs designed to reduce production costs and encourage investment. Governments often provide direct financial support to farmers and enterprises involved in the cultivation and processing of medicinal plants. Subsidies can help offset the costs of production inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation systems, making it economically viable for farmers to engage in this sector. Additionally, low-interest loans and grants can facilitate investment in advanced technologies and infrastructure, enhancing productivity and product quality.

Literature review: Tax incentives, including tax breaks and credits, are powerful tools to encourage investment in the medicinal plant sector. These incentives can reduce the financial burden on businesses, allowing them to reinvest savings into expanding operations, improving processing methods, and exploring new markets.

Investment in R&D is crucial for the advancement of the medicinal plant industry. State-sponsored research initiatives can lead to the discovery of new plant species with medicinal properties, improvement of cultivation techniques, and development of innovative products. Governments can fund research institutions and provide grants to companies engaging in R&D, fostering innovation and competitiveness.

A robust legal framework is essential for regulating the medicinal plant trade, ensuring product quality, and protecting intellectual property rights. Key components of this framework include certification processes, quality standards, and trade regulations.

Establishing and enforcing quality standards is vital for ensuring that medicinal plants and derived products meet safety and efficacy criteria. Certification processes, such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), can assure consumers of product quality and safety. Governments can facilitate these certifications through regulatory bodies and support for compliance.

Protecting intellectual property rights is crucial for encouraging innovation and safeguarding traditional knowledge. Legal frameworks that recognize patents, trademarks, and geographical indications can help protect the unique characteristics of medicinal plants and products derived from them. This protection incentivizes investment in the development and commercialization of new products.

Methodology: Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements can open up new markets for medicinal plant products. These agreements often include provisions that reduce tariffs, eliminate trade barriers, and harmonize regulations, facilitating smoother market entry and

expansion. Governments can play a proactive role in negotiating such agreements to benefit the domestic medicinal plant industry.

To develop the domestic market for medicinal plants, governments must focus on creating a supportive environment for producers and consumers. This includes promoting awareness about the benefits of medicinal plants, supporting local markets, and ensuring the availability of high-quality products.

Raising awareness about the health benefits of medicinal plants can drive consumer demand. Public education campaigns and inclusion of medicinal plants in national health programs can promote their use and acceptance. Governments can support local markets by establishing marketplaces for medicinal plants, providing infrastructure, and facilitating supply chain logistics. Ensuring that local producers have access to these markets can stimulate domestic trade and provide farmers with a stable income.

Implementing strict quality control measures is essential to build consumer trust. Governments can establish testing facilities and regulatory bodies to oversee the quality of medicinal plants sold in the domestic market, ensuring that they meet safety and efficacy standards. Expanding into international markets requires strategic support from the government to navigate complex regulatory landscapes and competitive pressures.

Results: Ensuring that products comply with international standards and regulations is critical for successful market entry. Governments can assist producers in obtaining the necessary certifications and meeting the regulatory requirements of target markets. Providing export incentives, such as tax rebates and subsidies for export-related costs, can encourage companies to explore and penetrate foreign markets. Trade promotion organizations can also play a role in connecting domestic producers with international buyers. Organizing trade missions and participating in international expositions can help showcase domestic products to a global audience. Governments can support these initiatives by facilitating participation and providing logistical and financial assistance.

The economic and legal basis of state support plays a pivotal role in the development of the trade of medicinal plants. By implementing comprehensive economic policies and robust legal frameworks, governments can enhance the sector's growth, ensure product quality, and expand market access. This support not only benefits the domestic economy but also positions the medicinal plant industry to compete effectively in the global market. As consumer interest in natural and traditional remedies continues to rise, state support will remain a key driver of the industry's success and sustainability.

Discussion: Medicinal plants are plants used for the treatment of humans and animals, for the prevention of diseases, as well as in the food, perfumery and cosmetic industries. It has been determined that there are 10-12 thousand types of medicinal plants on earth. The chemical and pharmacological properties of more than 1000 types of plants have been investigated. There are more than 700 species of medicinal plants in Uzbekistan. Of these, about 120 species of plants grown in natural conditions and cultivated are used in scientific and folk medicine. Currently, about 40-47% of medicines used in medicine are

obtained from raw plant materials. Plants are living natural chemical laboratories with complex structures and the ability to create complex organic substances or compounds from simple inorganic substances. Dried herbs, shoots, roots, rhizomes, buds, bulbs, barks, leaves, flowers, buds, fruits (seeds), seeds, juice, pulp, essential oil, etc. are used medicinally.

Medicinal plants are classified in 2 different ways: 1) depending on the composition of active substances - alkaloids, glycosides, essential oils, vitamins, etc., 2) depending on their pharmacological properties, sedative, analgesic, hypnotic, affecting the cardiovascular system, stimulating the central nervous system, blood pressure lowering and others. The active substances of medicinal plants are alkaloids, various glycosides (anthraglycosides, cardiac glycosides, saponins, etc.), flavonoids, coumarins, astringent and mucilaginous substances, essential oils, vitamins, dyes, enzymes, phytoncides, starch, proteins, polysaccharides, nitrogenous may contain substances, oil and fatty acids and other compounds.

Medicinal herbs are plant species that are used for promoting health and/or curing certain illnesses; they can be used in raw or processed form, alone or in combination with other plants or components, and countries around the world are looking into their usage in both allopathic and traditional systems. On the other hand, essential oils from aromatic plants are used to make medicines, perfumes, and spices. As a result, the two groups frequently interact and act simultaneously, particularly in commercial experiments. MAPs are specially grouped and termed as Jaributi (herbs) in Nepal. Still, one can distinguish between medicinal or therapeutic (pharmacological) and other applications (culinary, cosmetic, food, etc.), in the simplest way.

The global trade of medicinal plants is experiencing significant growth due to increasing consumer interest in natural remedies and traditional medicine. This expansion is driven by various mechanisms that facilitate the development of this sector in both domestic and international markets. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for stakeholders, including governments, producers, and traders, to effectively navigate and capitalize on market opportunities. This article explores the key mechanisms involved in the development of the medicinal plant trade, highlighting strategies that enhance market access, ensure product quality, and foster sustainable practices.

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The development of the trade of medicinal plants in domestic and foreign markets is driven by a combination of government support, innovation, quality assurance, and sustainable practices. By leveraging these mechanisms, stakeholders can enhance market access, ensure product quality, and promote sustainable growth. As the global demand for natural remedies continues to rise, the medicinal plant trade offers significant opportunities for economic development and the promotion of traditional medicine. Strategic investments and collaborative efforts will be essential to navigate challenges and capitalize on the potential of this burgeoning sector.

The research findings highlight several key aspects of the economic and legal basis for the development of the trade of medicinal plants in domestic and foreign markets: Subsidies for inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation systems significantly reduce production costs, making medicinal plant cultivation more profitable. Financial assistance programs facilitate investment in advanced technologies and infrastructure, enhancing productivity and quality.

Conclusion: Government initiatives to promote consumer awareness and education about the benefits of medicinal plants have driven domestic demand. Development of market infrastructure, including marketplaces and logistics networks, has facilitated efficient trade within domestic markets. International Market Expansion: Compliance with international standards and participation in trade agreements have enhanced market access for medicinal plants. Export incentives and support for participation in international trade fairs have helped domestic producers reach a global audience.

Policies promoting sustainable harvesting and conservation of wild medicinal plant populations ensure long-term resource availability. Community-based resource management programs have been effective in balancing economic interests with environmental sustainability. Organic Farming and Fair Trade: Adoption of organic farming practices and fair trade principles has attracted ethically conscious consumers. Eco-certifications and fair trade labels have improved marketability and contributed to the sector's overall sustainability. Regulatory Complexities: Navigating different regulatory landscapes remains a challenge for producers.

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