



SUBSIDY PROBLEMS IN THE CADASTER SYSTEM: LEGAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND PATHS TO INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston Respublikasida kadastr tizimida subsidiya ajratish jarayonida yuzaga kelayotgan muammolar huquqiy, iqtisodiy va institutsional nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda yer va ko'chmas mulkni ro'yxatdan o'tkazish jarayonida davlat tomonidan beriladigan imtiyozlar va subsidiyalarning samaradorligi, shaffofligi hamda ularning investitsiya muhiti va mulk huquqi kafolatlariga ta'siri o'rganilgan. Shuningdek, mavjud to'siqlarni bartaraf etish bo'yicha ilmiy asoslangan taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются правовые, экономические и институциональные проблемы предоставления субсидий в кадастровой системе Республики Узбекистан. Рассматривается влияние государственных льгот и субсидий в сфере регистрации земель и недвижимости на инвестиционный климат, прозрачность и гарантии прав собственности. Предлагаются научно обоснованные рекомендации по совершенствованию системы.

Abstract

This article examines the legal, economic, and institutional challenges related to subsidies in Uzbekistan's cadastral system. The study analyzes the efficiency and transparency of state support mechanisms in land and property registration and their impact on investment climate and property rights protection. Science-based recommendations for improving the system are proposed.

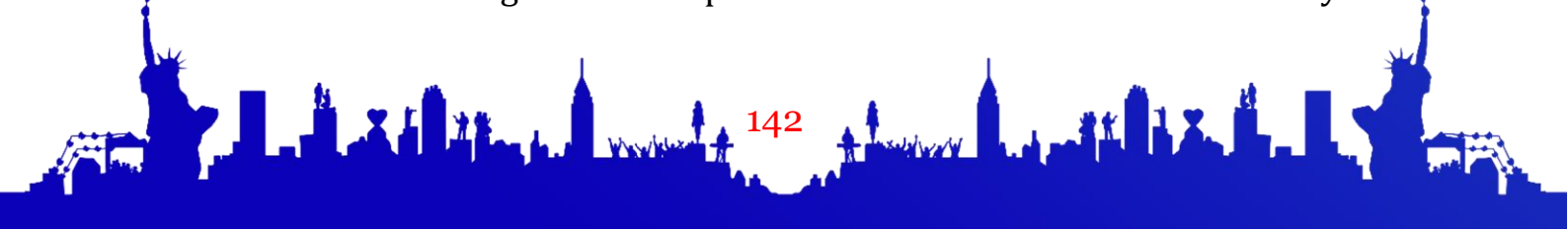
Key words

Cadastre, subsidies, land relations, property rights, digitization, investment climate, public administration.

Introduction

The purpose of the study is to analyze the effectiveness of subsidy allocation mechanisms in the cadastral system of the Republic of Uzbekistan and identify existing problems.

In the context of the transition to a market economy, accurate registration of land and real estate rights is an important condition for economic stability. The





main authorized body governing this area in the Republic of Uzbekistan is the Cadastral Agency.

In recent years, subsidy mechanisms have been introduced to cover the costs of land registration, preparation of cadastral documents and state registration for certain segments of the population. However, there are a number of institutional and organizational problems in this process

Main part

The economic essence of cadastral subsidies. A subsidy in the cadastral system is a mechanism for the state to partially or fully compensate for the costs of land and real estate registration to socially vulnerable segments of the population or business entities.

The main objectives of this mechanism are:

- ✓ ☐ Legalization of property rights
- ✓ ☐ Reduction of the informal economy
- ✓ ☐ Increase in investment attractiveness
- ✓ ☐ Effective use of land resources

In theory, the subsidy mechanism should ensure social justice and economic efficiency. However, a number of problems are observed in practice.

Insufficient transparency. The lack of clear criteria for allocating subsidies creates bureaucratic obstacles. This can create corruption risks.

Although reforms are being implemented to digitize public services, the database is not fully integrated in some regions.

Financial burden and budget efficiency

Subsidy funds are allocated from the state budget. However:

The exact economic return (ROI) of the subsidy is not assessed

The funds may not fully reach the most vulnerable groups

Monitoring mechanisms are not sufficiently developed

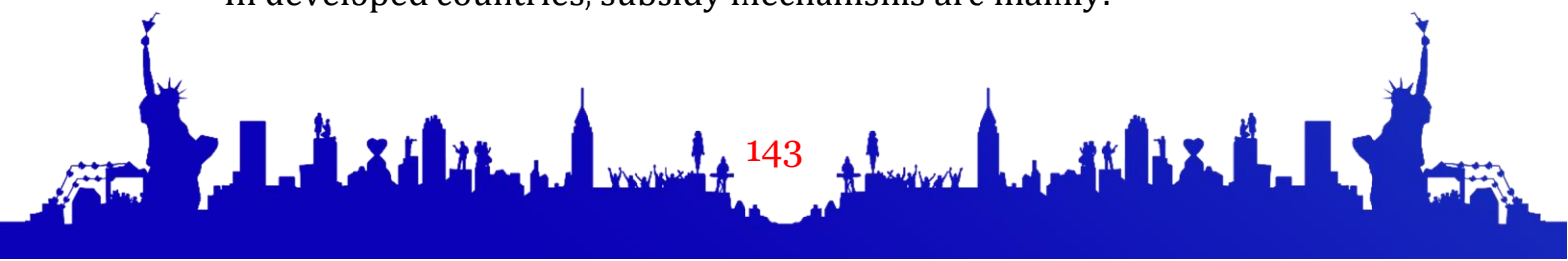
As a result, there is a possibility that the subsidy will become a form of fiscal burden rather than an economic incentive.

Problems with property rights guarantees

The lack of complete formalization of cadastral documents poses a legal risk for investors.

This situation also affects the country's investment rating. For example, in World Bank reports, the clarity of property rights is noted as a key factor in the investment climate.

In developed countries, subsidy mechanisms are mainly:





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In developed countries, subsidy mechanisms are mainly:

- ✓ ☐ Fully digitalized platforms
- ✓ ☐ Automatic allocation based on criteria
- ✓ ☐ Open data system
- ✓ ☐ Implemented on the basis of an independent audit.

For example, in the experience of Germany and South Korea, the land cadaster has been completely transferred to an electronic database, and the subsidy allocation process operates without human intervention.





According to the results of the study, the following measures are recommended:

Complete digitization

Creation of a single electronic cadaster platform and automation of the subsidy process.

Introduction of the "targeted subsidy" model

Subsidies should be transferred to a system where they are automatically determined based on the social registry.

Introduction of an open monitoring system

Creation of an open statistical portal on allocated subsidy funds.

Strengthening legal guarantees

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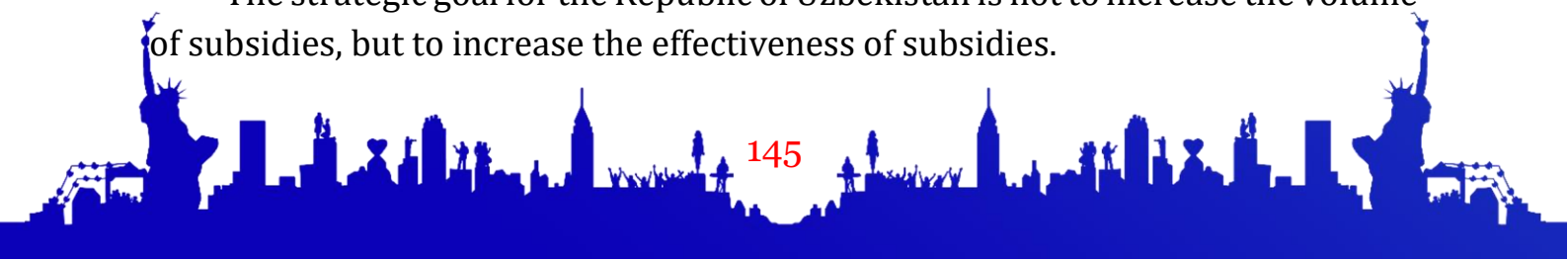
Conclusion

The conducted analysis shows that the subsidy mechanism in the cadastral system is of great social and economic importance. However, its effectiveness is not fully ensured.

Main problems:

- ✓ Insufficient transparency
- ✓ Incomplete completion of the digitization process
- ✓ Weak monitoring system
- ✓ Complexity of property rights guarantees in practice

The strategic goal for the Republic of Uzbekistan is not to increase the volume of subsidies, but to increase the effectiveness of subsidies.





In a market economy, a strong cadastral system is not only a tool for managing land resources, but also the main institutional support for economic modernization.

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