

KURPAYANIDI

Konstantin Ivanovich
xstant@mail.ru

УДК 330.052

TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF UZBEKISTAN ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN
CONDITIONS OF WORLD ECONOMY CYCLIC FLUCTUATIONSТЕНДЕНЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА
В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИКЛИЧЕСКИХ КОЛЕБАНИЙ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИDoctor of Philosophy in
Economics (PhD),
Professor, Fergana
Polytechnic Institute

The article is devoted to the systematic analysis of trends in the development of the national economy of Uzbekistan. Through statistical methods the prospects of development of the Uzbek economy in the post-crisis period are justified.

Статья посвящена системному анализу тенденций развития национальной экономики Узбекистана. Посредством статистических методов обоснованы перспективы развития узбекской экономики в посткризисный период.

Keywords: national economy of Uzbekistan, macroeconomic indicators, the wave of the global financial and economic crisis, post-crisis period, globalization

Ключевые слова: национальная экономика Узбекистана, макроэкономические показатели, волны мирового финансово-экономического кризиса, посткризисный период, глобализация

THE SUBJECT/TOPIC

Since the 2000s, Uzbekistan's economy showed strong economic growth on average by 8% per year, low external debt, a stable exchange rate, a uniform distribution of income. Government by strong industrial policy has made progressive structural shifts. In the fight against the global crisis, governments in most developed countries are making efforts actually damaging private property, undermining the fundamental basis of the market economy - personal human responsibility for its decisions. The economic crisis has put before the politicians and experts from a number of fundamental issues in the modern economic systems. These are questions that require an intellectual breakthrough understanding of the new realities and find solutions of the problems, as a rule, do not have a unique solution.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES

The work carried out a systematic analysis of the trends and perspectives of development of the national economy of Uzbekistan in modern conditions the impact of the waves of the global financial and economic crisis.

METHODOLOGY

On the basis of the retrospective method with the characteristics of the modern trends of development of the national economy of Uzbekistan. Through statistical methods grounded prospects of development of the Uzbek economy in the post-crisis period.

RESULT

It is proved that Uzbekistan since independence was not only able to maintain its industrial potential, but also carries out his policy of modernization. With the reduction of the share of agriculture in the national economy he managed to partially modernize the agricultural sector. Republic has significantly strengthened its banking system and has expanded the services sector.

Statement of a problem

The main feature of the present stage of the world development of economic system is overcoming of consequences of global financial and economic crisis and reforming of the world financial architecture that demands, in turn, entering of anti-recessionary amendments into monetary policy of the certain states.

Effective implementation of the program of crisis response measures is connected with the solution of a number of fundamental issues. The first question is connected with character and the purposes of anti-recessionary policy in relation to strategy of the national economy development and an ultimate goal of economic policy. If the anti-recessionary program is temporary, then how such financial policy and its risks will be reflected in post-crisis economy? If this policy has a long-term character and acts as "a new economic policy" how her tasks correspond to the purposes of creation of innovative post-industrial economy and problems of improvement of quality of life? Emergence of these questions to some extent indicates the inefficiency of the existing system of state regulation methods of economy. At the moment, when emergency measures on recovery from the crisis are taken, it is a high time to define priorities of macroeconomic policy.

Elimination of a contradiction between national policy (interests) and global values become other important feature of economic policy. The solution of this task is at a loss of the developed specifics of the international cooperation in the sphere of economy.

Analysis of the last researches and publications

The role of the state as the main actor of global management is changed. If it was possible to divide accurately forms of the participation of state in global management on direct and earlier mediated, then in the conditions of formation of a new world order and increase of value of the international unions and regional integration groups the mediated form of participation of the state in global management prevails. At the same time

the state expands the powers, delegating part to their transnational instances.

In fight against global crisis of the government of the majority of the developed countries make the efforts which are actually discrediting a private property, undermining fundamental fundamentals of market economy - a personal responsibility of the person for the decisions made by him. The state is ready to assume private risks, that is, in other words, the policy of nationalization of losses does on the following step inevitable nationalization of risks. The economic crisis has put a number of fundamental questions of functioning of modern economic systems before politicians and experts. These are questions which demand intellectual break, judgment of new realities and finding of solutions of tasks, as a rule, of not having unambiguous decisions. The majority of the discussed measures haven't got sufficient political support at the national level yet. Obviously, haste at making decisions on additional measures for regulation of financial sector can lead to manifestation and realization of latent risks, and in the future - to development of arbitration between various jurisdictions and to change of alignment of forces on the world card of financial centers In fact, regulators can't make decisions without thinking about actions of regulators of other countries now. In the current conditions there is actual a mechanism of supranational monitoring of national financial sectors and the accounting of their risks by participants of cross-border transactions and regulators. The problem is that the markets which have become global are regulated at the national level. However it only softens the specified contradiction, but doesn't eliminate it Considering functions of the state as economy regulator, it is necessary to consider essentially new paradigm which it has faced. His positions significantly concede in many traditional spheres to supranational regulators. The rate of refinancing of national banks, rate of national currency, import barriers, export subsidies, the taxation, social policy, education, vocational training of shots are those levers of economic regulation, influence of the state on which (and many others) is displaced in favor of external

regulators. In fact, it is that for the first time in the history the government has to refuse partially the sovereign rights of control in own territory over economy and other spheres of public life.

Article purpose – to carry out the system analysis of a tendency and prospects of development of economy of Uzbekistan in the conditions of cyclic fluctuations of world economy, namely in the conditions of waves of world financial and economic crisis and the post-crisis period.

Statement of the main material of research

The international experience testifies to the greatest efficiency of self-regulating economy on the basis of market mechanisms with a certain extent of intervention of the state. Lessons of crisis demonstrate that the market provided to itself generates a set of unpredictable problems which are capable to undermine bases, both economic system, and the state in general. It is caused by the fact that the market isn't capable to create and support a little steady infrastructure. In this plan at the present stage in all industrially developed countries the state played and continues to play an essential role.

In general on the main macroeconomic indicators the national economy is characterized by positive tendencies. So, growth rates of GDP in 2015 have made 8,0%, and during 2000-2015 the volume of GDP has increased more than twice (tab.1). More concrete confirmation of the sustainable and balanced development of economy of Uzbekistan is that, since 2005, the State budget is executed with surplus. The annual budget of 2015 is executed with surplus at a rate of 0,1 percent to GDP. 58,7% of expenses of the state budget are directed to financing of the social sphere and support of the population. As of January 1, 2016 the size of cumulative external debt of Uzbekistan doesn't exceed 18,5% of GDP that by the international criteria of economic security below threshold values. It is caused to the policy of external loan pursued in the republic, both at the level of the state, and at the level of commercial banks, the companies and the enterprises.

Table 1

Dynamics of the main indicators of the national economy development of Uzbekistan in 2000-2015

Indicator of the development of economy	2000y	2011 y.	2015 y.
Growthrates of GDP	3,8	8,3	8,0
GDP per capita on PPS, in US dollars	1431	3271	5938[14]
Budget deficit	-4,2	+0,3	+0,1
Tax burden of economy, in % to GDP	39,5	22	20,7 [13]
Inflation, %	n/g	7,3	5,6
External debt, in % to GDP	n/g	17,5	18,5
Specific weight of finished goods in GDP, %	46	60	
Share of the industry in GDP, %	14,2	24,1	33,5
Share of services in GDP, %	37	49	54,5
Share of small and private business in GDP, %	31.0	54.0	56.7
Ginny'scoefficient	0,39	0,30	0,28 [3]

So, the carried-out analysis of development of national economy only in 2015, has shown that are characterized by steady growth rates industrial production-8,0 of %, production of agriculture – 6,8%, the volume of construction works – 17,8%, investments

into % fixed capital-9,6, volume of retail commodity turnover – 15,1% and realization of paid services to the population – 14,0%. The rate of inflation has made 5,6%, that is within the government expected parameters.

About 75% of a gain of industrial output have provided the enterprises focused on production with a high value added. If in 2000 only 14,2% fell to the share of industrial production in formation of gross domestic product of Uzbekistan, then in 2015 it has made 33,5%.

Structural shifts and diversification of key branches of economy have exerted positive impact on volume, the nomenclature and quality of export. The volume of export production in 2015 has increased in comparison with 2000 by 5 times.

In the republic large-scale institutional transformations within implementation of the Concept of further deepening of democratic reforms are carried out. Process of formation of a legal framework in Uzbekistan has dynamic the character directed to the maximum reduction of the subjective factors interfering formation of a class of real owners. Improvement of legislative regulatory base is carried out in two directions, namely:

- creation of the uniform, unified normative legal act reflecting basic needs of business and establishing the general rules of conduct for his subjects;
- systematization of the existing precepts of law with addition of missing elements of system of regulation.

The most important component of large-scale economic reforms is formation of the maximum business environment for further development of business. One of the main directions in the field is further reduction of supervising and administrative functions of state governing bodies, simplification of administrative actions, suppression of illegal intervention in activity of economic entities.

In the country the principle of a priority of the rights of businessmen in their relationship with the government, law enforcement and supervisory authorities is entered. The changes and additions connected with simplification and simplification of creation and implementation of activity of subjects of business are made to more than 40 normative legal acts. In particular, the new order according to which criminal case isn't brought is entered and the person is exempted from liability if it has for the first time committed the crime provided in a case of evasion of taxes or other obligatory payments, but has completely indemnified the damage caused to the state within 30 days after detection of an offense.

In the solution of questions of guarantees strengthening and protection of legitimate rights of private owners and businessmen paramount significance is attached to strengthening of a role of judicial authorities. Courts have the right to stop execution of the decision of the supervisory authority appealed from the subject of business for consideration of the corresponding claim.

The norm is legislatively entered that withdrawal of property of subjects of business in connection with violation of the tax and customs law by them only by a court decision can be carried out, terms of consideration of the statement of claim are significantly reduced [3].

Now check of activity of microfirms, small enterprises and farms will be carried out in a planned order not more often than once in four years, and other economic entities – isn't more often than once in three years and only according to the decision of Republican

council for coordination of activity of supervisory authorities.

Institutionally the state policy in the field of reforms provides the necessary legal environment and institutes responsible for implementation of a competition policy at an appropriate level. At the same time, in our opinion, the state recognizes from that principle that market mechanisms will work only when the market isn't excessively regulated. Otherwise there is a danger that the competition will be replaced with state regulation, limiting freedom of activity of the enterprises. Such policy can lead, first, to suppression of the real market competition, and secondly, to weaken potentially strong national producers in their competitive fight in foreign markets. What contradicts the basic principles of the "Uzbek model" recognized by the world community. Expansion of scales of impact of processes of globalization causes need of creation of additional conditions for further increase of competitiveness of domestic producers in the internal and external commodity markets.

At improvement of the antitrust law in the republic proceeded from the basic principle of a competition policy – to pass from rigid regulation of activity of the enterprises - monopolists, to the prevention of their noncompetitive behavior in the market. At the same time was taken into account that the dominant position of the enterprise can demonstrate also his effective functioning and to be the important prerequisite of competitiveness in a foreign market. Adoption of law "About the competition" in the new edition [9] has allowed to consolidate the norms governing the relations in the sphere of the competition that has increased transparency and efficiency of legal regulation of the relations in this area and also has provided equal conditions for activity of subjects of business. It is the most important aspect of development of the competition and its protection on commodity markets and services of the republic.

In this regard it is necessary to highlight the most important achievements of exchange trade - start of new tools, namely future contracts, input of the trade terminal and an information display for the forward market, decrease in the amount of commission charges for services of the exchange. Range of competitive advantages of UzRCRE (Uzbek republican commodity and raw exchange) is considerably expanded that it increases appeal of the platform due to existence of the wide regional network covering all republic, the guaranteed execution of exchange transactions, the latest information and exchange technologies, a wide set of the traded tools, the high level of service of information services, standard and methodical providing all system of functioning of trade mechanisms.

With assistance of government institutions of an economic complex of the republic the regulations of implementation of exchange transactions in various segments of the exchange commodity market are improved, the volume and the range of production put up for sale are increased. Modern trading platforms allow brokers to participate in the exchange auction from any workplace by means of connection to them of a large number of participants.

Acceptance of new edition of the Law "About Electronic Commerce" [10] has considerably cut down expenses on carrying out trade operations and has allowed to solve the problems connected with geographical remoteness from each other of subjects of e-commerce, has created conditions of expeditious establishment of the direct contract relations, has increased transparency of operations, thereby has given the chance to buyers and sellers in due time to obtain the fullest information on the prices, quality and conditions of deliveries.

Structural transformations of economy, increase of business activity and financial stability of economic entities were promoted by the pursued rational tax policy directed, first of all, to reduction of tax burden. So, in 2015 the cumulative tax burden in comparison with 1991 has decreased twice – from 41,2 to 20,7% to GDP.

Growth of investment activity of economic entities was promoted by decrease in 2015 to 5% of a rate of uniform tax payment for microfirms and small enterprises. During the carried-out cardinal reforms, the close attention is deserved by work on attraction of the investments directed to implementation of projects on modernization, diversification, technical technologically to updating of branches, structural transformations in national economy. For this purpose in 2015 in economy of Uzbekistan it is attracted and mastered investments at the expense of all sources of financing in an equivalent of 15,8 billion US dollars (growth against 2014 for 9,5%). At the same time more than 3,3 billion dollars, or more than 21% of all investments are foreign investments of which 73% make direct foreign investments. 67,1% of all investments are directed to production construction. It has allowed to finish construction in 2015 and to provide input of 158 large production objects with a total cost of 7,4 billion US dollars.

For formation of the most favorable business environment for further development of small business and private business accounts of subjects of small business in national currency are opened without collection of a payment, and their credit applications are considered by commercial banks within three bank days.

In Uzbekistan measures for further capitalization of banks, increase of their stability and liquidity, increase of level of capitalization and expansion of investment activity of banks are consistently and purposefully realized. So, the cumulative capital of a banking system has increased in comparison with 2014 by 23,3% of percent and has reached 7,8 trillion sum [3].

For the last seven years the level of capital adequacy of a banking system makes 23,3% that by 3 times exceeds the requirements established by Basel committee on bank supervision (8%). Level of the current liquidity exceeds 64,6% for a number of years that is twice higher than the minimum norm accepted in world practice.

Continuous implementation of effective bank supervision according to the international standards, carrying out monitoring of liquidity and quality of bank assets have given the chance to all domestic commercial banks to confirm the appropriated positive rating assessment "stable" from the international rating agencies.

The international rating agency Moody's appropriates the sixth year in a row a rating assessment with the forecast "stable" to prospects of development of a banking system of Uzbekistan. Activity of a banking system of Uzbekistan is also estimated as "stable" by Standard&Poor's and FitchRatings rating agencies.

Thus, all domestic banks has estimate "stable" from the big three of rating agencies. The special attention is deserved by the fact that in Uzbekistan, in the conditions of the world financial and economic crisis of the politician of the state has been directed, first of all, to prevention of decrease in a standard of living of the population. The important point distinguishing the Anti-recessionary Program of Uzbekistan from programs of some other countries the CIS was that it considered social factors. The analysis of anti-recessionary programs of the governments of a number of the CIS countries has shown that the main emphasis has been placed on stabilization of financial sector, development of infrastructure, small and medium business. At the same time the social component of maintenance of a standard of living of the population during the crisis period has been removed for a framework of anti-recessionary programs. Creation of workplaces as a result of development of small business and individual business, ensuring home work on the basis of cooperation with the industrial enterprises, and also input of new objects, reconstruction and expansion of the operating productions, has followed a powerful barrier ways of landslide growth of unemployment and strengthening of pessimism in social moods of the society observed in some other countries the CIS. The accurate social orientation of program measures is also expressed in full state support of science, education, health care and culture. The special attention is paid to questions of implementation of measures for increase in domestic demand due to mobilization and further stimulation of participation of bank structures, economic entities and the population in investment processes. The Program for the accelerated development and construction of housing and the social infrastructure in the village urged to reorganize and update radically the image of the village on a modern architectural and industrial basis, to raise a standard of living of the population in the village and to bring closer her to city conditions can become an example of implementation of similar projects. For implementation of this largest program calculated on long prospect powerful design, industrial and construction, engineering technical potential is created, the necessary organizational structures stimulating measures and preferences are created.

CONCLUSIONS

The conducted researches have revealed that strategy of growth of competitiveness of the republic are based on regional and branch features which turn into sources of competitive advantages. At the same time the success in competitiveness growth strategy realization, in our opinion, depends on the correct combination of the main components of domestic economic policy which mutually supplement and strengthen each other, it is possible to carry to them:

- maintenance of steady macroeconomic growth and the operated inflation by carrying out effective fiscal and monetary policy;

- further decrease in tax burden on the enterprises that assumes:

a. remission of the property taxes of active part of the fixed business assets as it is accepted in the majority of the countries of the world. For this purpose the phased transition on payment of a real estate tax instead of the property tax is required;

b. systematic decrease in a rate of uniform social payment, and also decrease in the size (or full cancellation) the minimum payment raised now of one minimum wage a month on each worker;

c. century of the termination of practice of granting privileges and preferences to the separate enterprises, and instead is offered to apply privileges on a non-discriminatory basis, to all enterprises of this or that stimulated branch of economy;

d. granting investment privileges (including on modernization) not in the form of release, and in the form of the conditional tax credit. At the same time, remains privileges under tax and customs codes and privileges according to international treaties.

- expansion of access of business to external financing which has to be shown through:

a) diversifications of external sources of financing. In the medium-term and long term, bank crediting has to be added with other sources of external financing that will allow to expand in turn financing of the "average" enterprises at different stages of their development. For this purpose, in our opinion, it is necessary:

▪ to create effective regulatory base for the markets of the private share capital;

▪ to introduce new instruments of financing of investment projects for the perspective enterprises possessing an export potential, but at the same time facing shortage of the capital, technologies, staff;

▪ to realize measures for creation of funds of risk financing (venture funds) that will allow to stimulate innovative activity of the enterprises

b) activation of access to banking services assumes:

▪ creation of clear and available mechanisms of involvement of assets of the population (real estate, the earth, other property) as mortgage means in economic circulation that especially important for the beginning businessmen;

▪ expansion of a number of the offered banking services, according to requirements of the market, and also creation of a possibility of rendering any of the existing services in each sales outlet (or on far off);

- strategy formation export of the focused industrialization, the meaning effective modernization and deepening of the structural reforms providing growth of efficiency of use and distribution of resources in economy;

- quality ensuring state regulation of economy;

- effective functioning of natural monopolies, production and social infrastructure;

- introductions of the international standards of accounting and reporting;

- providing system of legislative regulation of economy which would guarantee protection of the rights of a private property and performance of contracts;

- ensuring social consensus and development of institutes of civil society, cooperation and partnership between the main economic groups and segments of the population.

References

1. Абдуллаев А.М. Социально-экономические аспекты функционирования субъектов малого предпринимательства в системе институциональных преобразований // Успехи современного естествознания. – 2013. – №. 12.

2. Курпаяниди К.И. Экономические институты в условиях институциональных преобразований // Успехи современного естествознания. – 2013. – №. 12.

3. Каримов И.А. Мировой финансово - экономический кризис, пути и меры по его преодолению в условиях Узбекистана // Т.: Узбекистан. – 2009. – Т. 48. – С. 2.7.

4. Расулев А.Ф, Тростянский Д.В. Современные аспекты обеспечения экономической безопасности Узбекистана // Экономика региона. 2012. №2.

5. Пардаев У.У. Подходы к повышению эффективности исполнения расходов государственного бюджета в Узбекистане // Проблемы современной экономики. – 2014. – №. 4 (52).

6. Либман А.М. Роль экономической интеграции и дезинтеграции на постсоветском пространстве: количественный анализ // Проблемы прогнозирования. – 2006. – №. 5.

7. Попов В. В. Экономическое чудо переходного периода: как Узбекистану удалось то, что не удалось ни одной постсоветской экономике // Журнал Новой экономической ассоциации. – 2014. – №. 1. – С. 136-159.

8. Бессонов В. Анализ краткосрочных тенденций в российской экономике: как рассеять «туман настоящего» // Ж.: Вопросы экономики. - 2011. - №2. - С.93-108.

9. Курбанова Д.М. Проблемы устойчивого развития экономики // Проблемы современной экономики. – 2015. – №. 23.

10. Социально-экономическое развитие постсоветских стран: итоги двадцатилетия. – М.: ИЭ РАН, 2012. – 400 с.

11. Каримов И.А. Наша главная цель – несмотря на трудности, решительно идти вперед, последовательно продолжая осуществляемые реформы, структурные преобразования в экономике, создавая ещё более широкие возможности для развития частной собственности, предпринимательства и малого бизнеса // Народное слово, 16 января 2016 г.

12. Архангельская Е.Г. Основные факторы развития предпринимательской деятельности и направления государственного регулирования и стимулирования малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства в Республике Узбекистан // Потенциал современной науки. – 2016. – №. 1 (18).

13. Налоговое бремя экономики Узбекистана в 2016 году снизится до 19,1%. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа. URL: <http://review.uz/index.php/novosti-main/item/5300-nalogovoe-bremya-ekonomiki-uzbekistana-v-2016-godu-snizitsya-do-19-1>.

14. Чепель С. Как повысить эффективность экономической политики: эмпирический анализ роли государственных институтов // Вопросы экономики. – 2012. – Т. 7.

15. Амадаев А.А., Василенко А.А. Инновационно-инвестиционный путь развития региональной экономики как основа обеспечения устойчивых темпов экономического роста // Новые технологии. – 2015. – №. 4.

16. Report for Selected Countries and Subjects. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа URL: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/01/w eo/w eo rept.aspx?pr.x=55&pr.y=16&sy=2014&ey=2019&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=927&s=NGDPD%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPDPD%2CPPPDP%2CLP&grp=0&a=>

17. Isamovich M.F., Abilkasimovich O.A. On instruments of tax incentives of the innovative development in the economy of Uzbekistan // European science review. – 2015. – №. 3-4.

18. Банковская система: стабильность способствует макроэкономическому росту. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.cbu.uz/ru/node/47080>

19. Попов В.В. Сохранит ли экономика Узбекистана высокие темпы роста? Сценарии развития на 2015–2030 гг // Журнал Новой Экономической Ассоциации. – 2015. – №. 3. – С. 163-181.

20. Кайимова З., Темиров Ш. Роль иностранных инвестиций в модернизации экономики республики Узбекистан // International scientific review. – 2016. – №. 2 (12).

21. Margianti E.S., Ikramov M.A., Abdullaev A.M., Kurpayanidi K.I., Ashurov M.S. Systematical analysis of the position and further development of Uzbekistan national industry in the case of economic modernization. Monograph. Indonesia, Jakarta, GunadarmaPublisher, 2014.