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**SECTION 31. Economic research,  
finance, innovation, risk management.**

## MODERN STATE AND THE PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

**Abstract:** In work the system analysis of tendencies is carried out and the prospects of development of national economy of Uzbekistan in modern conditions of influence of waves of world financial and economic crisis are defined.

On the basis of a retrospective method the characteristic of current trends of development of national economy of Uzbekistan is submitted. By means of statistical methods the prospects of development of the Uzbek economy during the post-crisis period are proved.

Authors have proved that Uzbekistan, during independence not only could keep the industrial potential, but also pursues policy of his modernization. At reduction of a share of agriculture in an economic complex he managed to modernize the agrarian sector partially. The republic has considerably strengthened the banking system and has expanded the service sector.

In article it is proved that in the conditions of waves of world financial and economic crisis, cyclic fluctuations of economy the country should solve a number of pressing economic problems of further modernization and diversification of national economy.

**Key words:** globalization, macroeconomic indicators, world financial and economic crisis, post-crisis period, system analysis, economy of Uzbekistan.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Since 2000th years the economy of Uzbekistan showed high rates of economic development on average for 8% a year, a low external debt, a stable exchange rate, uniform distribution of income. The government by means of resolute industrial policy has achieved progressive structural shifts. 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 - personal responsibility of the person for the decisions made by him. 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.

### Materials and Methods

In this work we will carry out the comprehensive and system analysis of tendencies and we will define the prospects of development of national economy of Uzbekistan in modern conditions of influence of waves of world financial and economic crisis. On the basis of it it will be possible to consider further conditions and tendencies of development of business in the country.



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On the basis of a retrospective method we will submit the characteristic of current trends of development of national economy of Uzbekistan. By means of statistical methods we will prove the prospects of development of the Uzbek economy during the post-crisis period.

Uzbekistan, during independence not only could keep the industrial potential, but also pursues policy of his modernization. At reduction of a share of agriculture in an economic complex he managed to modernize the agrarian sector partially. The republic has considerably strengthened the banking system and has expanded the service sector.

Statement of a problem. The main feature of the present stage of development of world economic system is overcoming consequences of global financial and economic crisis and reforming of world financial architecture that demands, in turn, entering of anti-recessionary amendments into monetary policy of the certain states [1].

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 the strategy of development of national economy 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 long-term character and acts as "new economic policy" how its 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 inefficiency of the existing system of methods of state regulation 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 the developed specifics of the international cooperation in the sphere of economy [2].

The role of the state as main actor of global management changes. If it was possible to divide accurately forms of participation of the state in global management on direct and earlier mediated, then in the conditions of formation of 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 a 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 - 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 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 the 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 in the world card of financial centers [3]. In fact, regulators can't make decisions without thinking about actions of regulators of other countries now. In the current conditions there is relevant a mechanism of supranational monitoring of national financial sectors and 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 refunding rate 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 [4]. 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.

International experience demonstrates 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 create 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 [5]. At the present stage in all industrially developed countries, the state played in this plan and continues to play an essential role.

World financially - the economic crisis, its depth and dynamics have shown growth of influence of global processes on national economies. The

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accruing globalization tendency practically of all spheres of activity, especially economic, has integrated scales of integration and cooperation, and at the same time has strengthened the international competition [6]. Behind all this there is a rigid competitive environment representing serious test for realization of national interests. The situation is aggravated with the fact that many foreign states during the post-crisis period will take active actions for protection of own markets and support of the enterprises - exporters.

All this show hopelessness of different forming of barriers and protective mechanisms with all evidence, and is equal also overcoming recession due to injection in economy of exclusively internal capital. The states moving in this direction will lose an opportunity to influence formation of a new economic order that, eventually, will doom them to peripheral positions in world economic hierarchy.

In a present situation the only way for the accelerated development of national economies is an expansion of interaction with the world markets at active policy on protection and advance of interests of national producers [7]. In these conditions development of the competitive environment gains paramount value as fight of the enterprises for

financial resources, for satisfaction of the decreasing demand for goods and services escalates.

World financially - the economic crisis has revealed readiness of institutional structure of Uzbekistan to adequate answers to external calls. Effective state regulation by social and economic processes was basis for the steady growth of economy and its high adaptation to conditions of quickly changing external environment [8]. In the republic the sufficient margin of safety and necessary resource base to ensure steady and trouble-free functioning financially - economic, budgetary and also the enterprises and branches of real economy are created.

In general on the main macroeconomic indicators the national economy is characterized by positive tendencies. So, growth rates of GDP in 2016 were 7,8% [9], and during 2000-2016 the volume of GDP has increased more than twice (tab.1.1). Thanks to commitment to a course and the strategic principles of own "Uzbek model" of development and creation of modern statehood developed under the leadership of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov and also realization of complex

**Table 1.1**

**Dynamics of key indicators of development of national economy of Uzbekistan in 2000-2016 [10].**

| Indicator of development of economy           | 2000              | 2011 | 2015      | 2016      |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| Growth rates of GDP                           | 3,8               | 8,3  | 8,0       | 7,8       |
| GDP per capita on PPS, in US dollars [11]     | 1431              | 3271 | 6069      | 6514      |
| Budget deficit                                | -4,2              | +0,3 | +0,1      | +0,1      |
| Tax burden of economy, in % to GDP            | 39,5              | 22   | 20,7 [12] | 19,1      |
| Price index (rate of inflation), %            | there are no data | 7,3  | 5,6       | 5,7       |
| External debt, in % to GDP                    | there are no data | 17,5 | 18,5      | 15,9 [13] |
| Industry share in GDP, %                      | 14,2              | 24,1 | 33,1      | 32,9 [14] |
| Share of services in GDP, %                   | 37                | 49   | 53,2      | 57,2      |
| Share of small and private business in GDP, % | 31.0              | 54.0 | 56.7      | 56,9      |
| Ginny's coefficient                           | 0,39              | 0,30 | 0,28 [15] | 0,27      |

Programs of further reforming, structural transformations and diversification of economy for

2015-2019 have allowed to keep high growth rates of gross domestic product.

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Implementation of the comprehensive program of further reforming, structural transformations and diversification of economy for 2015-2019 has allowed to keep high growth rates of gross domestic product at the level of 7,8% in 2016. The volume of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Uzbekistan in the current prices in 2016, according to preliminary data, I have made 199,325 trillion sums [16].

It is connected with growth of value added in such types of economic activity as construction (+12,5%), trade, services in accommodation and food (+13,4%) and also transportation and storage, information and communication (+7,1%).

For the last 10 years the volume of GDP has increased more than twice. In the rating of the countries of the world of the international consulting company Focus Economics [17] on growth rates of GDP in 2016 Uzbekistan takes the seventh place among 127 countries of the world.

The analysis of the macroeconomic environment which is carried out by us in the country has shown that major factors of steadily high rates of economic growth in 2016 was the following:

- maintenance of macroeconomic balance. Have been provided surplus of the State budget at the level of 0,1% to GDP at decrease in tax burden of economic entities, positive balance of a foreign trade turnover and the low rate of inflation which has been 5,7%;

- structural change of economy. In structure of GDP on forms of ownership of 81,3% of total amount 18,7% – on public sector are the share of the non-state sector of economy;

- the advancing development and protection of interests of a private property, business and small business. During 2016 the government has continued work on creation and improvement of legislative and standard and legal base within implementation of the Program of measures for ensuring reliable protection of a private property, small business and private business, to removal of barriers to their accelerated development and also reduction of a share of the state in economy.

In particular, uniform rules and requirements within the allowing procedures in the sphere of business activity at all stages of construction are established, orders of coordination of change of appearance of the building and a construction (repair of a facade), deliveries of permission to conversion and reconstruction of an object and also delivery of permission to the transfer of premises to category of uninhabited are introduced.

Guarantees and measures of protection of the rights of subjects of business at implementation of export-import transactions by establishment of an order of collecting the additionally accrued customs payments on which there is an objection from the payer by a court decision and also return upon the demand of the payer within three years of the sum of

excessively paid or enforced customs payments are strengthened.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 5, 2016 No. UP-4848 "About additional measures for ensuring the accelerated development of business activity, every possible protection of a private property and high-quality improvement of business climate" within which the Law "About Anti-corruption" is adopted and active work on development and the adoption of new laws, including the law "About Government Procurement", "About Public-private Partnership" and also more than 30 normative legal acts aimed at the further development of small business and private business is conducted.

For support of business activity and the organization of small productions during 2016 to subjects of small business the credits about 16 trillion sum are allocated., with growth by 1,3 times by 2015, including 3,3 trillion sums. micro credits.

As a result of active introduction of system of interdepartmental electronic interaction of "E-ijro" (SIEI) during 2016 over 100 thousand public services through centers "one window" are rendered to subjects of business. More than 127 thousand trade names through the Internet are reserved.

The taken measures for formation of the business environment, full support and further stimulation of development of small business and private business promoted creation within the current year about 32 thousand new subjects of small business.

The taken measures for formation of the business environment, full support and further stimulation of development of small business and private business promoted creation during 2016 about 32 thousand new subjects of small business. As a result the share of small business in GDP has increased to 56,9% (56,5% – in 2015), in the industry up to 45% (40,6%), in investments up to 40,3% (36,3%) and in employment up to 78,1% (77,9%);

- realization of complex measures for broader involvement of industrial capacity of regions that has provided growth of production of the industry by 6,6%, including consumer goods for 5,4%.

The industry share in GDP of Uzbekistan has made 32,9% in 2016 (33,1% in 2015), services – 49,5% (48,6%) and rural, forest and fishery – 17,6% (18,3%). Net taxes on products have made 8,7% (8,8% in 2015).

In 2016 164 large production objects with a total cost of 5,2 bln. dollars are implemented. Construction of two 450 MW steam-gas units in Talimardzhansky thermal power plant and the 130-150 MW power unit on the Angren thermal power plant is complete, capacities of cement works in the Jizzakh region, spinning productions on SP LLC Indorama Kokand textile, LLC Fanteks are expanded, the batch oriented production of cars of

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the T-250 model on JSC JM Uzbekistan and also production of sterile syringes of single application on JV LLC Guliston Med Texnika, etc. is organized.

Besides, within territorial programs of social and economic development of regions for 2016 it is implemented over the 28th thousand projects.

Over 80 new types of industrial output are mastered by the enterprises included in the Program of localization of production of finished goods, components and materials for 2015-2019. In general for 2016 within the Program of localization it is made the localized products for the sum of 6145,8 billion sum with growth by 1,5 times in comparison with 2015, the rated effect of import substitution was about 2,1 billion dollars.

Consecutive implementation of measures for diversification and increase in competitiveness of the industries of economy allowed to minimize in recent years considerably influence on the export potential of the country of the remaining crisis phenomena in global economy and low level of the world prices for the main export positions of the republic.

At the highest rates is provided production of industrial output grew in the industries where step-by-step deepening of level of processing of local raw material resources and expansion of the range of the turned-out finished consumer goods. As a result the share of consumer goods in the total amount of industrial production increased up to 42,6% that allowed to reduce dependence on import by the majority of types of products, including textile, electro technical, food, pharmaceutical products and also construction materials;

- implementation of system measures for reforming, modernization and diversification of agriculture provided growth of volume of products of agriculture by 6,6%;

- the accelerated development of a services sector, first of all at the expense of the advancing development of modern types of service on the basis of information communication technologies that provided increase in a share of a services sector in structure of GDP from 48,6% in the 2015th to 49,5% following the results of 2016.

Within implementation of the Program of development of a services sector for 2016-2020 for 2016 about 14,6 thousand new objects of a services sector are created, 194 new standard complexes of household services, 54 new hotels are entered. As a result the volume of the rendered services increased for 12,5%, including communication services – for 11,7%, financial services – for 19,2%, motor transportation services – for 16,4%, trade services – for 14,7%, services of accommodation and food – for 11,7% and others;

- the active investment policy directed to input in a system of the hi-tech and modern productions which are turning out competitive products on the basis of deep processing of raw materials and semi-

finished products which provided growth of volumes of capital investments by 9,6% and contract construction works for 12,5%. More than 16,6 billion US dollars, volume of the mastered foreign investments and the credits are invested in economy I grew by 11,3% and exceeded 3,7 billion US dollars.

Steadily high rates of economic growth and implementation of programs of increase in employment of the population and also growth of the salary of employees of budgetary organizations by 15%, pensions and social benefits for 12,1% promoted increase in welfare of the population and growth of comprehensive real revenues of the population by 11% that along with measures for stimulation of consumer demand provided increase in volumes of retail commodity turnover by 14,4%.

The main gain of GDP for 2016 is provided due to services – 57,2% of a gain (53,2% in 2015). The contribution of the industry made (including construction) 27,7% (31,0%) and agriculture of 15,3% (15,7%).

The accelerated high growth of a services sector and service for the last 4 years (the average speed of 114%) provided growth of its share in GDP from 48,6% in 2013 to 49,5% in 2016. As a result the contribution of this sphere to GDP growth increases year after year.

At the same time reduction of the output of automotive industry for the last three years by 2,8 times was observed that became one of factors of decrease in rates on the industry (including construction) from 107,9% in 2014 up to 106,6% in 2016 and an industry contribution to GDP on 4,4 items respectively.

More concrete confirmation of the sustainable and balanced development of economy of Uzbekistan is that, since 2005, the State budget is executed with surplus [18]. The annual budget of 2016 is executed with surplus at a rate of 0,1 percent to GDP.

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 [19]. 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.

Now in the republic large-scale institutional transformations within realization of Strategy of actions in five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 — 2021 are carried out.

The strategy of actions approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 7, 2017 No. PD-4947 [20] has marked itself qualitatively new approach to the system of strategic planning of prospects of the state and social development of the country.

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As the starting mechanism of implementation of the priority directions of strategic development there was an approval of the State program on realization of Strategy of actions in "Year of dialogue with the people and the interests of the person".

On preliminary results of 9 months 2017, it is visible that there is a real consolidation of efforts of public authorities, non-state organizations, the institutes of civil society directed to effective implementation of the State program including to active involvement of foreign experts and international experts.

Today in pursuance of the Strategy of actions 15 laws and over 700 other normative legal acts aimed at the development of all spheres of the state and public life are adopted.

Together with it, it is necessary to pay attention to process of formation of the legal framework in the system of business in Uzbekistan which has dynamic the character directed to the maximum reduction of the subjective factors interfering formation of a class of real owners. So, improvement legislatively - the regulatory base is carried out in two directions, namely:

- creation uniform, unified standard - the legal act reflecting basic needs of business and establishing the general rules of conduct for his subjects;

- systematization of the operating 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 public, law enforcement and supervisory authorities is entered. In more than 40 it is standard - legal acts the changes and additions connected with simplification and simplification of creation and implementation of activity of subjects of business are made [21]. 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 damage caused to the state within 30 days after offense detection.

In the solution of questions of strengthening of guarantees 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.

Now check of activity of microforms, 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 state policy in the field of reforms provides the necessary legal environment and institutes responsible for implementation of competition policy at appropriate level. At the same time, according to us, the state recognizes 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 competition in foreign markets. What contradicts the basic principles of the "Uzbek model" recognized as the world community.

Expansion of scales of impact of processes of globalization causes need of creation of additional conditions for further increase in competitiveness of domestic manufacturers in the internal and external commodity markets. At improvement of the antitrust law in the republic proceeded from the basic principle of competition policy – to pass from tough regulation of activity of the enterprises - monopolists, to 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 an important prerequisite of competitiveness in foreign market. Acceptance of new edition of the Law "About the Competition" in, according to us, will allow to consolidate the norms governing the relations in the sphere of the competition that will increase transparency and efficiency of legal regulation of the relations in this area and also will provide 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

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commission charges for services of the exchange. Range of competitive advantages of the 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 is information - exchange technologies, a broad set of the traded tools, the high level of service of information services, is standard - 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 considerably 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" 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 electronic - 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 in business activity and financial stability of economic entities were promoted by the pursued rational tax policy directed, first of all, to reduction of a tax burden [22]. The government carries out the strategy for expansion of tax base and reduction of a tax burden while cumulative tax revenues decrease in the form of a share in GDP. The general tax revenues were reduced from 41,2% of GDP in 1991 to 21,5% of GDP in 2008 and to 20,5% of GDP in 2012-2013. Further reduction of taxes has continued in 2016, decrease in the general tax revenues has reached 19,1% of GDP that has been made for the purpose of increase in level of observance of the tax law and preservation of high rates of economic growth.

The state gradually reduces limit rates on a number of taxes. For an income tax the top rate has been lowered from 40% in 2000 to 23% in 2014-2015, and the rate of a tax on the income which isn't exceeding five minimum wages has been lowered to 7,5% in 2014. Since 2015, the rate of a tax on the income which isn't exceeding one minimum wage is lowered to zero. Income tax of the enterprises has been lowered from 31% in 2000 to 8% in 2014 and to 7,5% in 2016, and the maximum rate of a payroll tax has decreased 40% in 2000 to 25% in 2014-2015 and to 23% in 2017. The taxation of commercial

banks remained invariable and is established of 15% [23].

Growth of investment activities of economic entities was promoted by decrease in 2017 to 5% of a rate of uniform tax payment for microforms and small enterprises. During the undertaken cardinal reforms, the close attention is deserved by work on attraction of the investments directed to implementation of projects on modernization, diversification, the technician - to technological updating of branches, structural transformations in national economy. 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 the country consistently and purposefully measures for further capitalization of banks, increase in their stability and liquidity, increase in level of capitalization and expansion of investment activity of banks are implemented. So, the cumulative capital of banks of Uzbekistan following the results of 2016 has increased by 20,5% in comparison with 2015, that is to 9,4 trillion sum (\$2,9 billion at the Central Bank rate of Uzbekistan for January 1, 2017). Total assets of banks of Uzbekistan have increased for 2016 by 23,3% — to 80,4 trillion sum (\$24,5 billion), the loan portfolio — for 25,1%, to 53,4 trillion sum (\$16,3 billion). The share of the loans granted for the term of over three years in the total loan portfolio has exceeded 75%. The volume of deposits in banks has grown by 25,3%, up to 44,6 trillion sum (\$13,6 billion) [24].

For October 1, 2017 in a banking system of Uzbekistan 28 commercial banks, including 3 state, 12 joint-stock, 8 private and 5 — with participation of the foreign capital work [25].

Constant 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 rating assessment with the forecast "stable" to the 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 Fitch Ratings rating agencies.

Thus, all domestic banks has estimates "stable" from the big three of rating agencies. The special attention is deserved by the fact that in Uzbekistan, in the conditions of the global financial and economic crisis of the politician of the state has been directed, first of all, to prevention of decrease in the standard of living of the population [26]. The

## Impact Factor:

|                         |                |                       |                |                     |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>ISRA (India)</b>     | <b>= 1.344</b> | <b>SIS (USA)</b>      | <b>= 0.912</b> | <b>ICV (Poland)</b> | <b>= 6.630</b> |
| <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> | <b>= 0.829</b> | <b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> | <b>= 0.207</b> | <b>PIF (India)</b>  | <b>= 1.940</b> |
| <b>GIF (Australia)</b>  | <b>= 0.564</b> | <b>ESJI (KZ)</b>      | <b>= 3.860</b> | <b>IBI (India)</b>  | <b>= 4.260</b> |
| <b>JIF</b>              | <b>= 1.500</b> | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> | <b>= 2.031</b> |                     |                |

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 the financial sector, development of infrastructure, small and medium business. At the same time the social component of maintenance of the standard of living of the population during the crisis period has been removed for a framework of anti-recessionary programs. Creation of jobs 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 rise in 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. 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 designed to reorganize and update radically the image of the village on a modern architectural and industrial basis, to increase the 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 which was intended for the long term it is created powerful design, industrially - construction potential, the necessary organizational structures stimulating measures and preferences are created.

### Conclusions

The conducted researches have revealed that the strategy of growth of competitiveness of the republic is based on regional and branch features which turn into sources of competitive advantages. At the same time success in realization of strategy of growth of competitiveness, according to us, 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 a tax burden on the enterprises that assumes:
- ☐ remission of the property taxes of an active part of the fixed business assets as it is accepted in

the majority of the countries of the world. For this purpose phased transition on payment of a property tax instead of the property tax is required;

- ☐ 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;

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

- ☐ 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 under 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 and long term, bank crediting has to be complemented 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, according to us, it is necessary:

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

- ☐ to introduce new instruments of financing of investment projects for the perspective enterprises having the export potential, but at the same time facing the shortage of the capital, technologies, shots;

- ☐ 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 (the real estate, the earth, other property) as mortgage means in economic circulation that is 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

## Impact Factor:

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| <b>JIF</b>              | <b>= 1.500</b> | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> | <b>= 2.031</b> |                     |                |

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 a layer the population.

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**Impact Factor:**

|                                        |                                      |                                    |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>1.344</b>     | <b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>      | <b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b> |
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