

Effective use of Economic Mechanisms as an Important Factor in Increasing National Wealth

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Abstract: The article analyzes the priority directions of increasing the size and growth rates of the national wealth in Uzbekistan, as well as the state's economic mechanisms for its implementation. Also, the article provides scientific proposals and practical recommendations on optimizing the composition of national wealth in the republic, ensuring its integrity and security.

Keywords: national wealth, natural resources, intellectual wealth, human capital, financial and non-financial assets, fiscal and monetary instruments.

Despite the fact that major reforms in the social, economic, and political spheres have been carried out in Uzbekistan in recent years, the irrational use of the country's natural, economic, and intellectual potential, their inefficient distribution, has sharply reduced the rate of production in the republic. Therefore, in the country, "...providing stable high growth rates of the gross domestic product" [1], in particular "...increasing the volume of the gross domestic product by 2.5 times by 2030" and "...human capital" which is our main national wealth it is necessary for us to increase attention, to mobilize all opportunities for this» [2]. This made the issue of diversification of the national wealth structure and focusing on human capital one of the urgent problems of today.

Analysis of literature on the topic

The economic content, components, principles of distribution and general aspects of its effective use of national wealth have been studied to a certain extent, and research in this direction continues.

One of our local scientists, Z. Yuldoshev, in his researches, "Today's theorists recognize that the created product becomes a resource for production and wealth is created. National wealth or social wealth is a universal economic category. Where there is production, there is national wealth. National wealth consists of material, immaterial and intellectual wealth created and accumulated during the development of human society, as well as gifts of nature" [3].

According to another group of scientists, national wealth is material, intangible and intellectual wealth created and accumulated during the development of human society, as well as natural wealth, if we consider part of national wealth as the result of human labor, the other part consists of natural resources [5], in general, the economic content of national wealth and general theoretical aspects of its components, the calculation of national wealth by various methods, researches were conducted on the problems of international comparison based on the principles of the national wealth calculation system [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

The above research works and conducted scientific and theoretical researches are of general importance, and in the study of national wealth, taking into account its dual nature, ensuring the balance between its components, and using the economic mechanisms of the state to increase national wealth, remained a secondary problem. These issues became the basis for further increasing the level of urgency of the problem.

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Research methodology

Historical and rationality, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction methods of the research methodology were used to illuminate the priority directions of increasing the size and growth rate of the national wealth in Uzbekistan, as well as the economic mechanisms of the state in its implementation.

Analysis and results

Each country develops a public policy to ensure the security of its national wealth. However, our studies have shown that the policies developed by the state in this area are not always able to ensure the integrity and security of the country's national wealth.

In our opinion, it is appropriate that the main levers of the policy of ensuring the security of national wealth should be:

firstly, to limit and strictly control the outflow of capital and property from the country, fight against capital "flight", strengthen currency control;

secondly, fight against "brain drain", create sufficient conditions for intellectuals and all professional professions, encourage talented emigrants to return home;

thirdly, limiting the privatization of strategic industries and enterprises;

fourth, use effective anti-corruption tools (such as relying on social control, bloggers and public power).

Given the goal of increasing national wealth, the growth rate of imports should not be higher than the rate of growth of national production. From this point of view, the priorities of the foreign economic policy carried out in the republic are aimed at ensuring a positive balance of the country's foreign trade balance. However, various internal and external factors affected the negative change of the republic's foreign trade balance in recent years (Table 1).

The data of the table shows that in the period under analysis, that is, in the last two decades, instability prevailed in the foreign trade balance of the republic. In particular, in 2010, the export-import balance was 3847.6 mln. if the dollar showed a positive result, this indicator will reach 6833.6 million by 2021. the dollar has turned negative (negative). However, this situation did not have a significant negative impact on the acceleration of the country's economic development, the development of foreign economic relations and a number of similar socio-economic processes.

In particular, at the end of 2021, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan will reach 41.7 billion. 8.3 billion compared to the same period last year. increased to USD (growth rate - 26.2%).

Table 1 Dynamics of foreign trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan

	2000	2005	2010	2017	2018	2019	2020	20 2 1
<i>A million dollars</i>								
Foreign trade turnover	6212.1	9500.1	22199.2	24924.2	24232.2	26566.1	33429.9	41751.0
export	3264.7	5408.8	13023.4	12507.6	12094.6	12553.7	13990.7	17458.7
import	2947.4	4091.3	9175.8	12416.6	12137.6	14012.4	19439.2	24292.3
<i>Balance</i>	317.3	1037.0	3847.6	91.0	-43.0	-1458.7	-5448.5	-6833.6
<i>Including</i>								
with the countries of the MD H	2297.8	3403.4	9369.2	9548.9	8388.1	9084.6	12144.4	14461.8
export	1172.2	1722.6	5647.7	5230.3	4338.3	4080.1	5003.1	6234.0
import	1125.6	1680.8	3721.5	4318.6	4049.8	5004.5	7141.3	8227.8
<i>Balance</i>	46.6	41.8	1926.2	911.7	288.5	-924.4	-2138.2	-1993.8
With the main	3914.3	6096.7	12830.0	15375.3	15844.1	17481.5	21285.5	27289.2



countries								
export	2092.5	3686.2	7375.7	7277.3	7756.3	8473.6	8987.6	11224.7
import	1821.8	2410.5	4545.3	8098.0	8087.8	9007.9	12297.9	16064.5
<i>Balance</i>	270.7	1275.7	1921.4	-820.7	-331.5	-534.3	-3310.3	-4839.9
<i>percentage compared to last year</i>								
Foreign trade turnover	97.9	109.6	104.7	90.5	97.2	109.6	125.8	124.9
export	100.9	111.5	110.6	92.3	96.7	103.8	111.4	124.8
import	94.8	107.2	97.2	88.8	97.8	115.4	138.7	125.0
<i>Including</i>								
with the countries of the CIS	128.2	113.3	117.0	79.0	87.8	108.3	133.7	119.1
export	119.3	112.7	144.0	77.2	82.9	94.0	122.6	124.6
import	139.0	114.0	91.0	81.2	93.8	123.6	142.7	115.2
With the main countries	86.0	107.6	97.2	99.6	103.0	110.3	121.8	128.2
export	92.9	110.9	94.0	107.4	106.6	109.2	106.1	124.9
import	79.2	102.9	102.0	93.5	99.9	111.4	136.5	130.6

Source: Official website of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. www.stat.uz

Export of local goods and services to foreign countries in 2021 compared to 2020 will be 3.5 billion. increased by 28% to 17.5 billion dollars. amounted to a dollar. The main share of export is products made of precious and semi-precious metals - 5.1 billion. dollars (28.5% share in total exports), services - 3.6 billion. dollars (19.9%), energy carriers - 2.5 billion. dollars (14.1%), textile products - 1.6 billion. dollars (9.1%), food products - 1.5 billion. dollars (8.5%), non-ferrous metals and products made from them - 951.3 million. dollars (5.3%), chemical products and products made from them - 876.9 million. dollars (4.9%), ferrous metals and products made from them - 349.6 million. dollars (2%). The republic's import index during the reporting period was 4.8 billion. increased to 24.3 billion dollars. reached USD, which is 25% more than in 2018. The composition of imports is mainly equipment - 5.6 bln. dollars (the share of total imports is 23.1%), vehicles and spare parts - 2.6 billion. dollars (10.8%), services - 2.4 billion. dollars (10%), ferrous metals and products made from them - 2.2 billion. dollars (9.1%), electrical equipment - 1.3 billion. dollars (5.5%), food products - 1.2 billion. dollars (5.2%), energy carriers - 928.1 mln. dollars (3.8%), pharmaceutical products - 926.8 million. dollars (3.8%), wood and its products - 903.7 mln. dollars (3.7%), chemical products - 843.5 mln. dollars (3.5%), plastic and products made from it - 811.7 mln. dollars (3.3%) and others [11].

The monetary and fiscal means of the state have a great influence on the processes of increasing the national wealth of the country and its effective use. Because under their influence, material goods, which are one of the main components of national wealth, are created and a certain part of them is accumulated.

At this point, it is worth noting that in recent years in the republic, the influence of the Central Bank refinancing rate change on the creation of material goods has been very large. Because the analysis showed that the rate of refinancing changed in the following years depending on the socio-economic situation of the country. This, in turn, played an important role in ensuring the stability of GDP growth rates.

Achieving the smooth preservation and increase of national wealth is possible only if the country has real economic independence. Only then will the country have the potential and ability to resist various open and covert geo-economic aggression aimed at the redistribution of national wealth in favor of powerful countries. This, in turn, requires the improvement of state economic policy in this area.

Conclusions and suggestions

In our opinion, the economic policy aimed at ensuring the integrity and security of the country's national wealth, increasing its size and growth rate should include the following system of measures:



firstly, investment in the modernization of the national industry, environmental protection, health, education, science, infrastructure, etc., at a level above the safety margin of reproduction;

secondly, creating favorable and general macroeconomic conditions for business development at different levels;

thirdly, maximum use of the country's labor resources and effective reproduction of natural resources;

fourthly, abandoning the location and investment of national welfare funds abroad;

fifth, to make full use of the positive effects of the international division of labor and the process of globalization.

We think that the above proposals will help to increase the national wealth of Uzbekistan.

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