

Specific aspects of the place of the national economy in the world market

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Abstract: The article analyzes the foreign trade turnover of the national economy, the share of exports and imports, and the balance between them. Also, the development trend of the foreign trade process and its possibilities to strengthen the country's position in the world market are shown.

Key words: national economy, world market, economic integration, consumption, production, foreign trade, export, import, international economy.

The addition of national markets and the deepening of economic integration will strengthen international labour distribution and contribute to the unforgettable use of world resources. Therefore, strengthening economic well-being and improving the level of well-being in the economy requires the development of international economic relations and the deeper integration of national farming into the world market.

The level of integration of the country into the world economy is determined by the ratio of foreign economic relations to national economic indicators. This compares the share of the external market in terms of gross domestic product, industrial production, gross investment and other indicators. Because the foreign market activated production and consumption in the country, affecting the growth of the national economy. Therefore, Uzbekistan has always attached great importance to establishing and expanding economic relations with the world community. After all, to build a market economy in a world-orientation default, you need to create an open economy system.

Thus, As an independent country, Uzbekistan is working intensively to develop an open economy system. There is no doubt that the national economy depends on the formation of an open economy active in world economic relations and international labour distribution. The consistency of activities aimed at deepening economic reforms and further developing a socially oriented market economy will be based on strengthening the open economy. The level and directions of the national market's inclusion in the world economy can be analyzed based on foreign exchange. Foreign trade volumes have a growth trend in the early years of independence, through the affordability of goods produced in the national market in the world market and the high external demand for the export of more raw materials, on the other hand, the inclination of national consumption to imported goods and the development of an open economy system originated. In addition, activities aimed at improving foreign trade content and increasing the share of ready-made goods, adapting foreign trade to national interests, and the formation of import-substituting industries have contributed to the reduction of imports. The decline in national export volumes has been affected by a number of reasons, including a decline in the price of some raw materials in the world market.

The decline in the country's export and import trend continued until 2002, when growth began in 2003 and its volume doubled in 2006, nearly quadrupling by 2010, a positive process that has been going on more rapidly since 2017. This confirms that the republic is entering a new phase of deepening and improving foreign trade. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the industry.

Additionally, while foreign exchange has always recorded positive saldo until 2017, in the years that followed, there has been a sharp increase in the foreign exchange balance. Even by the end of 2021, there were about 9 billion. Negative saldo was recorded at the U.S. \$ level. The increase in import volume in this form is influenced by the implementation of projects aimed at building enterprises that specialize in the production of petrochemicals and metal products. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) The impact of changes in the world economy on the U.S. market, on the one hand, indicates that the national economy is entering the

international community directly, and on the other hand, the need to increase the share of goods ready in exports and imports means that export contents should also increase.

The elimination of the financial and economic crisis in the world and the positive changes in the national markets, which share foreign trade, are affecting foreign trade in Uzbekistan. In the years that followed, there was an increase in foreign trade, reaching 10.8 billion in 2006. \$ni, there were 21.2 billion \$ni in 2008, compared with 21.8 billion \$ga by 2010 or more than doubling in 2006. By 2015, foreign exchange was 24.6 billion \$ni, About 27 billion in 2017. \$ga and trade balance recorded a negative result of about 1 mlrd.ga, while foreign exchange volume was 33.8 billion in 2018. While foreign payments increased by \$5.4 billion, more than \$42.2 billion in 2019, and the trade balance increased by \$dan 6.4 billion, in 2020, all foreign exchange will be like the Covid-2019 pandemic around the world 37.1 billion due to the global crisis. The United States accounted for \$ni or was 5.1 billion compared to the previous year. There has been a decline in the U.S. \$ level.

Trend of foreign trade in Uzbekistan, mln. US \$

Years	Foreign turnover	Export	Import	Sales balance sheet saldo
2016	24 232,2	12 094,6	12 137,6	-43,0
2017	26 566,1	12 553,7	14 012,4	-1 458,7
2018	33 429,9	13 990,7	19 439,2	-5 448,5
2019	41 751,0	17 458,7	24 292,3	-6 833,6
2020	36 256,1	15 102,3	21 153,8	-6 051,5
2021	42 071,6	16 610,6	25 461,0	-8 850,4
2022	50008,4	19309,1	30699,3	-11390,2

Also, foreign trade for 2020 is 14.5 billion. Us \$ exports, remaining 22.6 billion. The United States consisted of \$ imports. As a result, the trade balance sheet is 8.1 billion by 2020. Negative residue recorded at THE US \$ level. In 2021, the total foreign exchange rate was 44.2 billion. The United States has a \$ni of 16.4 billion. Exports \$i the United States, 27.8 billion. The U.S. \$i consists of imports and has a trade balance of 11.4 billion. The negative result at the US \$level was reflected. Foreign trade in general increased by 2021 to 119% compared to 2020, Exports grew by 105% compared to 2019, while exports grew by 113% compared to 2020, compared with 91.6% in 2019, down 8.4% or not reaching the 2019 level in 2021. It also noted that imports grew by 123% in 2021 compared to 2020, an increase of 114.4% compared to 2019, an increase of 114.4% in 2022. In 2022, Uzbekistan's foreign exchange amounted to more than 50.0 billion \$dan and increased by 118.6% from the previous year. Also, exports amounted to \$ni 19.3 billion in 2022 and imports amounted to 30.7 billion \$ni, equivalent to about 11.4 billion \$ga. As a general trend, the regular increase in national foreign exchange shows that Uzbekistan's place in the world is expanding. It is only important to further accelerate exports in foreign trade and eliminate negative saldo.

The development and destination of a national and economic horse directly relies on strengthening its position in the world market and integrating it into the international economic system. Therefore, it is desirable to regularly develop foreign trade and achieve the priority of exports in it.

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