

SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION AND FEATURES THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *The article reveals measures taken in the republic to ensure macroeconomic stability, liberalize the foreign exchange market, introduce market methods for the sale of highly liquid goods, stimulate and support entrepreneurship, created favorable conditions for the active involvement of the general population in entrepreneurial activity, and also provided the basis for further promotion of economic reforms. At the new stage of the country's economic development, deep structural transformations in the sectors of the economy, accelerating the transition to a competitive market economy with the formation of full-fledged markets for goods and services, improving and strengthening the system of social protection of the population, introducing market principles in the management of state assets are of particular importance. In order to ensure further liberalization and development of the economy, the consistent implementation of measures to expand economic potential, increase the competitiveness and efficiency of business entities, and increase the welfare of the population on this basis.*

Key Words: *economic growth, liberalization, national economy, features.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

An economy based on knowledge (EPZs) since the early 1990s when attracts the attention of international organizations, development agencies, policy analysts, researchers and governments. Therefore, on the board have been accumulated some knowledge in organizations such as UNDP, World Bank and OECD. We set up specialized websites, such as "Knowledge for Development" the World Bank Institute (<http://go.worldbank.org/AW9KZWJB10>), and to develop a National Strategy of formation of EPZs as in the case of Malaysia. Ince titut World Bank even developed a "methodology of assessment" (Ministry of Health) and is currently carrying out an assessment of 137 countries, and an interactive analysis of web-based technologies, as well as comparisons between countries.

EOZ, over time, has become a "fashionable" trend with a growing number of supporters who have formed an extensive theoretical and practical base. However, the experience of different countries indicates a number of important aspects that must be considered when determining and adapting the methods of international experience form the stratum gives form EPZs to the local conditions, and its integration into vnut rennie programs and general development policy.

First of all, it should be noted that countries that have achieved success in the formation of the EEZ, or whose achievements seem successful, at one time spent considerable time and resources on the rationale, the subsequent development of a strategy and program of action for the transition to the EEZ. They developed strategies and programs of action is not asking for something adapted to local conditions, but also consistent with the long-term vision of social and economic development of these countries of integration us in the program of economic and structural reforms in other sectors of the economy and social life. Successful initiatives to move towards EPZs, as a rule, are based on a broad consensus between the gov Twomey, the private sector and civil society, both at the stage of the plan tion and the implementation phase.

Among the countries that took the initiative to transition to the EEA, there were also many that did not succeed. The reason is the desire to meet its plans and strategies bulk rhetoric, trying to directly apply successful models in other countries in an unchanged form, and considering them as a panacea.

A key aim of this article is to analyze the situ action and make recommendations on main directions, stages and mechanisms of formation of EPZs in view of the specificity of the Uzbek model of economic and social development.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The theoretical basis of the study were the classical works of such scientists in the field of scientific and theoretical foundations of economic liberalization and the peculiarities of the national economy as a M. Keynes, Y. Kornai, A. Ouken, R.Ouen, Ricardo, P. Samuelson, Zh.B. Sey, Adam Smith, R. Smit, A. Filips, M. Friedman, E. Ehrenberg.

In the works of these authors, the scientific and theoretical foundations of economic liberalization and the characteristics of the national economy have been developed. The theoretical justification of the necessity of reforming the system of national economy in relation to the market conditions, the identification of the nature and laws of formation of the economic system, the development of proposals to optimize its operation are reflected in the works V.S.Bulanova, N.A.Volgina, R.I.Kapelyushnikova, A.Kartashova, A.V.Kashepova, R.P.Kolosovoy, M.N.Kulapova, Yu.G.Odegova, V.I.Plaksi, F.T.Prokopova, A.I.Rofe, G.Rudenko and a number of other specialists. However, despite a fairly large number of scientific works on labor market problems, a number of issues remain insufficiently studied.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The methodological basis of the study was the dialectic method, as well as a systematic approach to the processes and phenomena under study. The methods of logical and comparative analysis, economic and mathematical statistics, expert estimates and a number of others, widely used in modern economic science, were used. The information base of the article was data

State Department of Statistics of the Ministry of Macroeconomstat of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The works of scientists from Russia and Uzbekistan, as well as foreign authors on the theory of a market economy, labor economics, labor market theory, were widely used. All this ensured the accuracy of the information presented in the study and served as the basis for substantiating the author's suggestions and recommendations.

4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS:

There are many definitions of EPZs, which revolve around the pony mania EPZs as "an economy based on the creation, dissemination and use of knowledge 1." In the EEA, knowledge is the main driving force behind economic growth and increased wealth in the country. Isa On this basis, this research note offers a definition of EPZs, "an economy in which knowledge, creativity and innovation play an increasing and important role in ensuring and maintaining economic growth."

Currently, there are certain disagreements in Uzbekistan regarding the understanding of the term EOZ, its essence and prospects. Opinions vary from very optimistic statements that EPZs will allow the country Scone centered on high-tech sectors (aviation and car industry thinking, biotechnology, ICT, nanotechnology and composite ma materials under) and get certain advantages in the development of science and technology on the one hand, and to skeptical, according to which the "economy Mika is in transition and the country is not ready, so the beam Chez first complete-reaching transformation, and perhaps do EPZs later."

However, between these two extremes there is a definite with Glace 2 that a pragmatic approach that bases his prognosis on light of new key trends in the country's development and external challenges and potential opportunities created by changes in the global and regional levels, as well as the efforts undertaken by the to implement reforms in various fields and at this Ba Island to begin the gradual development of EPZs.

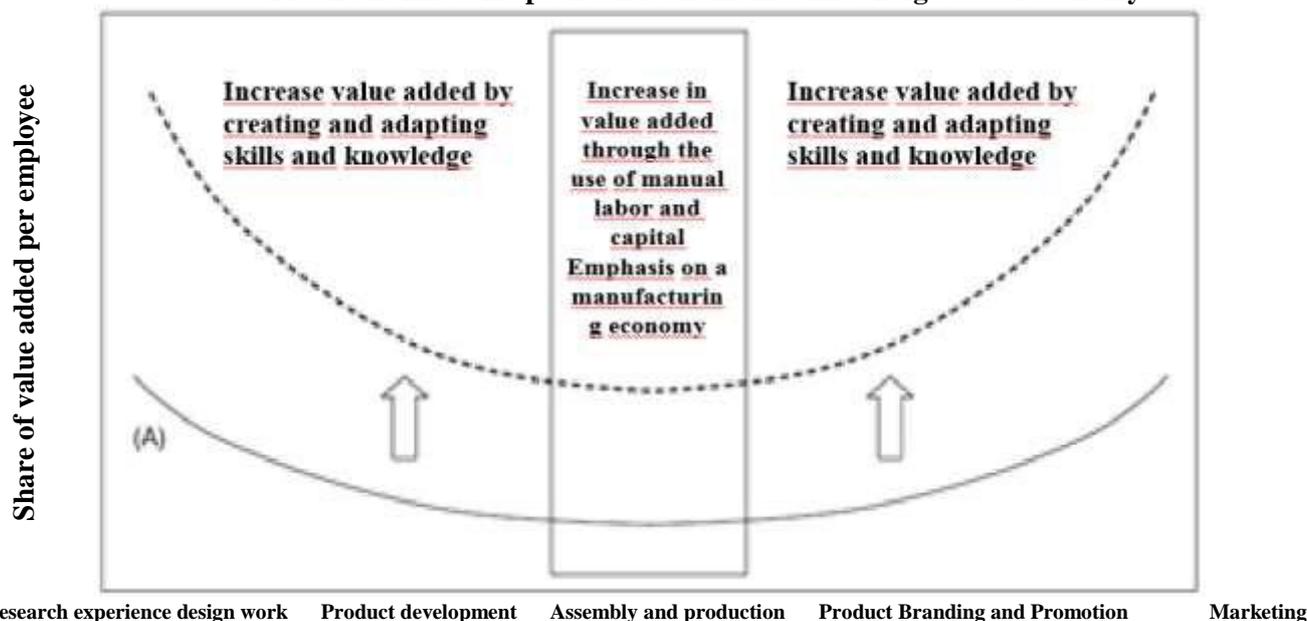
The need today to begin work on the promotion of the country to EPZs, through the development of a coherent strategy is dictated by the fact that the results of changes in certain critical odds Ming EPZs areas - it is a long process and the results can be achieved only in the long term. Thus, international experience shows that the creation, formation of educational system Nia focused on innovative development is required by OD Foot to two decades before the results of these measures will oschutimymi.

In addition, despite the high level of literacy of the population and the presence of certain potential generated in previous years in the field of basic and applied science, the dynamics of devil mint of innovation and the degree of commercialization of research experience design work are insufficient accurate. And need a long enough period of time to at data effective system of commercialization of scientific developments and their implementation.

Hence, already at this stage necessary to form a consensus on the basic directions, stages, goals, priorities and mechanisms of implementation of a holistic and long-term strategy odds Ming EPZs in Uzbekistan. Particular emphasis should be placed on that FIR question as:

- an integrated and coordinated planning, investing and financing of the national innovation system;
- further education reform, with emphasis on the need to ensure the innovative orientation of education at all levels; development of information infrastructure;
- improving the institutional environment for business development. It is important to involve the private sector in planning, investing, financing and achieving the phase Adv zheniya forward on forming EPZs initiatives.

Picture 1. The concept of value chains in a knowledge-based economy



Source: Master Plan for the Malaysian Knowledge Economy, Adapted, 2018.

Currently, in economic science, when forming the EEZ, attention is focused on such trends as:

1. Increasing value chain management, which includes moving up the supply chain.
2. The development of biotechnology and their inevitable merger with ICT.

Within the framework of the concept of value chains, it is important to ensure the effective implementation of a) the pre-production stage (product design and R&D) and b) the post-production stage (marketing, product and brand promotion), in order to obtain higher added value per employee. At the same time, the implementation of R&D and activities to promote products and services on the market requires a more intensive use of knowledge and innovation, which inevitably leads to a gradual departure from purely production activities. Over time, the value-added curve will shift upward, while the value-added per employee during R&D and market promotion will grow even more sharply through improving skills, generating knowledge and disseminating it in the EEO, as shown in Figure 1.

The concept of increasing the value of agricultural and food supply chain management

The concept of supply chain management in recent years has become one of the most debated topics among economists of various schools. Published a number of scientific papers, is published specialized Vanny international journal "Supply Chain Management".

Development of Supply Chain idea was mainly due by the phenomenon, since the middle of last century, the theory of systems and the related concept of the philosophy of values. It is believed that func- of a complex system cannot be fully understood fragmented by analyzing its components. For this reason, in the analysis of the supply chain to emphasize the fact that, despite the obvious importance of financial services, electronic communications and media sector, the economy still revolves around the production, processing, turn scheniya, buying and selling "things", and supply chain management It includes mechanisms and organization of this deyatelnos minute.

The main principle of supply chain management is that boo duschem competition will be more observed than between individual firms, but between themselves supply chain, including Group com nies difficult interconnected in various kinds of partnerships and soybeans call at different levels of the chain.

An analysis of the literature shows that supply chain management was considered mainly through the activities of individual companies; in connection with a specific product or commodity (for example, a chain of village tavok rubber, or a mobile phone or a car); and from the point of view of an industrial group or industry (e.g. electronics or cereals).

Today there is a growing understanding of the fact that all components of the supply chain do not have to belong to a single company or group of com nies. At the operational level, one can observe varying degrees of strategic alliance: from the disordered structure (various nye JV) to specialized suppliers (as in the case of Super Mario Kets), and to the mutual investment (cross investments). At the same time, at the operational level, there is a significant addition stoimos minute throughout the supply chain. Moreover, the supply chain may Decrease the stitching asymmetry information when reacting with each subsequent yuschim level, thus reducing the transaction costs, and increasing and improving the feedback response to changes in consumer preferences and tastes, thereby providing an increase in

profit. Of course, such an exchange of information can be largely secured and strengthened, and even revolutionized through advances in ICT.

According to empirical data, there may be oboyudovygod Noah / stable distribution of profits in the supply chain, including the setting of prices for producers. Consequently, the preferred choice -Term Strategy (in particular for countries like Uzbekistan, where agriculture is the dominant or leading sector) YaV wish to set up the transformation of the relationship (or integration) of small farmers / enterprises in an increasingly complex supply chain (both national and transnational) and subsequent access to the more profitable of the watershed markets.

In most countries, the supply chain can and will quickly Execu Call of advances in biotechnology, and, inevitably, to integrate with the ICT sector and nano technologies. The exponential growth is observed to be given on the condition that used the relationship between the supply chain, as is already happening in the rapidly growing sector of the telecom munikatsy and multimedia.

In terms of policies and institutions in many developing Stra tries bulk of public decisions and programs so rigidly focused on the manufacturing, agriculture and rural -agricultural production is poorly linked and integrated (and often synchronized) with the field of promotion of the harvest or output. As can be understood from the big picture of generalized agricultural supply chain in the Figures 3a and 3b, the on the potential of the supply chain is represented added value eco nomic activity at every level of the chain, where agriculture is considered from a broader, comprehensive point of view Nia agribusiness.

There can be laid the foundation (in particular for countries like Uz bekistanu, where agriculture is the dominant or leading sector) for further innovative development of agricultural tural production, where farmers, Execu Zuya the inherent competitive advantages of the country's pro duction of certain agricultural crops will be integrated into the value chain at the level of investments, processing, wholesale and retail trade, as well as at the level of international torus g effect.

Thus, agriculture will contribute to the overall eco nomic growth through integration in the supply chain of various s tori-oriented agriculture, as well as the scope of services, including consulting, and business services. In a broad sense, the same applies to other significant sectors in Uzbekistan, such as mining and energy.

On the basis of these premises, in a research note suggested vie denie promote Uzbekistan's EPZs, which is, first and foremost, on cелаeno on training and professional opportunities of Uzbekistan for time Vitia competitive economy of the XXI century. Such an economy will be based on a sharp increase in the use of knowledge for innovation expressed as in new types of investments, about production processes and products in the context of supply chain management and new business practices and the development of knowledge-based industries.

In preparation of this Note SWOT-analysis was performed, which takes into account i) the internal strengths and ii) weaknesses Uzbekistan and their interaction with iii) external WHO possibility and iv) in the context of threats EOZ. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 1 below.

SWOT-analysis provides a kind of "action matrix" to torye can contribute to the development of EPZs in Uzbekistan. However, these activities are not prioritized. The SWOT-analysis results should be supported by the results Situation of analysis in order to formulate a strategic framework action plan for the EPZs in Uzbekistan.

Table 1. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths:	Weaknesses:
Interior	Political stability and succession NOSTA Government support - WIS reform Sustainable GDP growth An effective education system - SEASON cue literacy rate Young population (average age– 22.9) Health - the number of doctors and others for exponents comparable to developed countries data	Access to the sea is through a two-Stra us Small population (27 milli ons) In the transition from centralized bathroom planned economy (Soviet) to the market Science, technology and innovation - untill sufficiently prioritized and Commercialization of R & D tion Weak and inadequate education and training Insufficient number of businesses and frequent low level before prinimatelskoy activity There are gaps in legisla tion and regulatory framework governing the innovation processes Underdevelopment of ICT, particularly in the agricultural area .

External	Opportunities:	Threats:
	Government-interest Twa Historical factor - Reviving yuschiysya interest in the Silk Road Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements International strategic alliances - government, companies Unite and coordinate the reform in support of the economy based on knowledge; Develop education and uc polzovat advantage literacy high - to improve their skills uchi teley, update the contents of a business distsip ling, to increase access to the formation; Convert specially selected nye universities into centers of advanced knowledge and ETS lat them part of an international network of Naib Lea advanced institutions. Strengthen R & D system and Supplementary Accessories Twa its commercialization; Update info-structure (CCA cially access to the Internet); Create institutions for coordination, assistance and reform management - accelerated reforms in Special Economic Zones (SEZ); To focus on professional Noe learning- teach skills demanded.	Disunity of knowledge and digital O technologies. Competitors' strategy (especially neighboring countries - access to the sea through two countries) Combine digital technology and knowledge; Develop strategic partnerships within supply chains and international networks, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral arrangements; Create strategic "koridory" in Central Asia to sodeys trade tviya; Enable support between tional organizations (financed vanie, technical assistance, storage knowledge Create strategic alliances to enter the target markets (such us ru, Turkey as a springboard into Europe)

It should be noted that Uzbekistan has successfully started to implement Medium- approaches to bring the formulation of policies in the framework of the Strategy higher Nia Welfare (WIS) and the Medium-term fiscal strategy. In this regard, the situation analysis in the framework given by Noah policy brief aims to explore the current and plan Mykh reforms and programs, as reflected in the WISP⁴, in particular those that support the initiative of the EPZs.

Thus, three of the eight key factors identified in the WIS in kaches TBE important for economic growth in the period up to 2015, directly address questions of implementation EPZs. A description of these factors is given in Table 2, which subdivides their categories within the four foundations of the EEA, namely: Education and training; Economic and institutional environment; Science, technology and innovation tional system; Information and communication technology.

Table 2. Strategy for improving the welfare of the population of Uzbekistan (2008-2010) - relevant reforms / programs

Sphere	Featured reforms / programs	Comments
Knowledge Based Economics (EEZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investment in human capital in order to create a knowledge economy; - Ensuring the wide informatization of society; - Creation of innovative institutions. 	- Here are 3 out of 8 main factors that are expected to contribute to economic growth until 2015.
Education and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining a high level of adult literacy at 99.3-100% - School development program Education (2004-2009) - National training program (1996-2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Current Education Level Index is 0.996, while the global average is 0.77 - One of the key goals should be the inclusion of computer literacy lessons in the curriculum of all schools, as well as providing Internet access to at least 50% of schools by 2015.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the potential and expanding the ability to meet the needs of scientific and technological development and teaching skills that are in demand in certain sectors of the economy - Reforming the higher education system, creating private universities, opening branches of leading foreign universities in order to promote scientific and technological progress in individual industries - Improving the continuing education system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build 651 new professional colleges and lyceums for 380,000 students, as well as train 64,000 teachers to ensure the functioning of this system in 2007 - 2009. - Also, comprehensive training is needed on a joint basis for specific industries - professional colleges for the training of specialists in the oil and gas sector, chemistry, energy, metallurgy, and the railway industry, with large enterprises in these industries taking on some of the costs.
Economic and institutional environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Active restructuring of the economy - Gradual reorientation of export policy, with the transition from the export of raw materials to the export of finished products with higher added value - Further liberalization of the economy - Development of the financial sector - Reform of the public administration system - Fund for Reconstruction and Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Creating a favorable investment climate to stimulate foreign direct investment, as well as involving local enterprises in global supply chains (value chains) of transnational corporations (TNCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on the macro level. To stimulate the development of processing agricultural products, especially food, chemicals, oil and gas, to develop electronics and tourism. - To liberalize trade by harmonizing legislation and the regulatory framework in the framework of the EurAsEC process and further accession to the WTO; strengthening the institution of private property and property rights; further privatization. - Banking reform; microfinance; securities market (transition to the use of electronic document management). - Improving the efficiency of management and the work of officials; promotion of public-private partnerships; as well as raising public awareness and achieving greater transparency through media involvement. - It should be different from other funds, since its goal is to achieve macroeconomic stabilization, help future generations by creating new production potential, investments and innovative development of the country. - Further development of the processes of informatization of export-import operations; Improvement in certification, standardization and licensing; in preparing bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements, ensure that local products comply with international standards of health, safety and technical compliance (Metrology).

Table 2. Strategy for improving the welfare of the population of Uzbekistan (2008-2010) - relevant reforms / programs (continued)

Sphere	Featured reforms / programs	Comments
Science, technology and innovation systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulating private investment to introduce innovative technologies - Attracting leading foreign companies (especially those selected from TNCs) in the production of high-tech products with significant added value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of partnerships between research institutes, universities and the private sector, assistance in the creation and management of venture funds and investment companies in order to finance innovative investment projects; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing incentives for innovation in small businesses - Support for innovative projects on the efficient use of energy and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening the protection of intellectual property and its values - Taking into account the introduction of a technology transfer system (starting from specific pilot sites, such as Special Economic Zones (SEZs))
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of electronic control - By 2015, information in electronic form should be used in all areas and industries and the economy (government agencies, business, the general population) - Digital information, management systems should be priority areas. - 35% of schools should have Internet access by 2010 and 50% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the field of integrated databases of all state statistical services in order to facilitate the implementation of a system of remote access to public services (including the electronic format of tax and customs declarations).

Thus, the WISP on the scope and depth of reforms that are directly or indirectly related, or support the EEO, can be considered as a platform for the development of EEO initiatives. But it is important to note that the initiative to form EPZs may be a key focus or strategy for the integration and coordination of a wide range of offers small terms in the WIS reforms and policies.

Table 3. Roadmap for transition to the EEZ in Uzbekistan

Schedule	Economic and institutional regime	Education and training	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Innovative systems
2008 - 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate, integrate and comply with the sequence of stages of the WISP and other reforms in support of the EEZ initiative; - Develop capacity and mechanisms to facilitate private sector participation in the planning, investment and financing of the other three pillars of the EEA; - Develop SEZ through piloting initiatives in specially defined territories; - Strengthen the main institutions of management, administration, finance; - Stimulate the influx of strategic foreign direct investment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of teaching and improve the curriculum and expand access to basic education; - Improve the quality and expand access to secondary and vocational education, vocational retraining services in order to obtain adequate and relevant professional skills; - Strengthen the key areas of secondary and vocational education, as well as higher education, in order to create the basis for strategic, effective knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To expand radio, television, telephone communications (wired Internet), focusing on expanding access in rural areas; - To expand the use of the Internet in order to improve the quality of management, logistics, the provision of business services, as well as improve the work of state and social services; - Encourage the development of economic activities, such as software development and e-commerce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the R&D system, setting priorities and commercializing innovations and tools; - Formation of supply chains and international networks for major industries (cotton, mining, oil and gas, tourism) while identifying new areas of growth; - To expand the opportunity for acquaintance, acquisition, and adaptation of world knowledge to one's own needs; - Combine world and local knowledge for their appropriate application; - Develop a primary infrastructure for certification, standardization and quality control; - Provide targeted support for specific

	- Strengthen financial and labor markets in order to improve the overall business atmosphere.			supply chains and international networks, as well as industrial clusters.
2011 - 2018	- Further formation of new free economic zones; - Stimulate a greater volume of strategic foreign direct investment; - Strengthen the financial and securities markets, including the development of venture capital; - Improve the efficiency of spending public funds, tax collection and management; - To expand the scope of protection of intellectual property rights.	- Continue to improve the quality of secondary and vocational education; - Expand access to higher education and improve its quality; - Strengthen the leading institutions of higher education through their communication and integration into the network of leading world institutions; - Develop a continuing education system.	- Diversify the use of Internet technologies to enhance what would - Encourage the development of entrepreneurship and ICT related services.	- Encourage the development of local innovation potential by providing appropriate incentives; - Manage strategic supply chains and international networks, and create supply chains for new growth areas; - Intensify the study of world experience for the search, acquisition and import of relevant technologies; - Support the private sector of R&D and innovation.

5. CONCLUSION:

This research note provides a review of existing premises and problems on the basis of this analysis are presented in D recommendations for patient’s basic directions of formation of EPZs in Uzbeks Tanya, as a key factor for sustainable growth of the country in the XXI century. Moreover, this analytical material is a contribution to the discussions that are now under way in the country on issues and Persian pektivam EPZs, and from this point of view, a plan of action should be further developed and refined, and their implementation must accompany the involvement of all stakeholders.

Uzbekistan should implement changes in order to move away from a growth strategy focused on production and hocks resources ki, you must re going to a strategy focused on the supply and demand factors formirova of the value chain, the introduction of innovation and knowledge management in order to achieve sustainable rates Economic development in the XXI century.

For the successful formation of EPZs, Uzbekistan needs to concurrently Menno rethink the experience and continue to work in the field of education Niya, innovation system and ICT infrastructure, will create a step by step to the Economic and institutional regimes of higher quality. It is also necessary to combine top-down reforms and bottom-up initiatives.

This Policy Brief recommendations on Conchretnym steps and existing "windows of opportunity" on the examples of the cotton industry and the tourism sector. Also stresses no necessity in the shortest possible time frame to start the formation of the national innovation system, which would be integrated with the educational system, the ICT sector, as well as scientific researcher Skim works conducted within the framework of the Academy of Sciences.

There is also an urgent need to develop special economy iCal zones for the purpose of testing locally integrated pack Comrade reforms, incentives and other tools aimed towards strengthening Lenie partnership between the government and the private sector. On the basis of the success achieved and lessons learned can be negative op thinned following initiatives to develop special econo nomic zones.

A real component of the long-term strategy (long-term vision) of development of Uzbekistan This document should be formulated and widely distributed among the public in order to provide public support for the development of EEZs.

Dynamism required to implement EPZs initiatives require settlement toyannogo development, regular review and refinement of policies and instrumentov. Due to an integrated, interdisciplinary and dynamic with the establishment of the Economic Council recommended birth After creating one of the first tasks of the Council of EPZs must be to coordinate the process of formulating the strategic plan for development of EPZs for Uzbekistan, which will be specified Clue chevye moments of this Note, and presented a more detailed action plan, complete with the appropriate mecha Mami implementation. This will help ensure the implementation of this stratum cal initiative for Uzbekistan in the XXI century.

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