TRENDS AND PECULIARITIES OF STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN

Mansur Mamanazarov[*]

Abstract: Thisscientific article is devoted to the basic directions of the structural changes occurred in the economy of Uzbekistan in the period of modernization. In addition, the article analyzes the issues related to the diversification of production and technical re-equipment. In reliance on the research results, the author has developed scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at further development of the high-tech branches and sectors producing high added value and high-quality goods.

Key words:structural changes, modernization, production diversification, high-tech industries.

[*] **researcher, National University of Uzbekistan**

Introduction. Currently the global market environment has changed significantly, and constantly increasing competition under conditions of globalization processes requires development and implementation of a completely new approach and principles for ensuring rapid and stable development of our state.In this regard, the Action Strategy Action Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan on five priority directions for 2017-2021 has been approved (Resolution, 2017). The third direction of the Action Strategy is devoted to such crucial area as the development and liberalization of the national economy. Meanwhile, the main aim is to further strengthen macroeconomic stability and maintain the high rates of economic growth, ensure competitiveness of products manufactured due to the modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the economy, as well as enhancing the country's export potential.

In should be noted, that nowadays modernization has derived from the globalization process that is taking place throughout the world.This fact will make the national economy of each country an integral part of the global economy, leading to rapid transformation of current developments, especially technological innovations. In addition, globalization intensifies factors for the economic growth, thus enhancing growth rates of the global economy.Meanwhile, globalization has spread global economic risks throughout the world, giving rise to cyclical development, leading to transformation of local crises into global crises. As a result, in many cases it leads to the structural crisis.Therefore, anti-cyclical policies are also coordinated, and that is done to prevent crisis, but if the crises occurs, these measures will facilitate mitigations of negative consequences and prevention of any major damage. To achieve this aim, it is recommended to implement a continuous process of modernization.

The current stage of the development of the national economy, which is experiencing a difficult period of transition to the global market economy, determines the inconsistencies in the dynamics of economic structural units and social needs.It should be noted, thatrapid restructuring of the country's economy can be the only solution and way out.One of the prerequisites for such a restructuring is to study and analyze the problems of structural transformations in the economy and to develop an appropriate strategy for their implementation.At the same time, the problem of determining the direction of structural shifts in order to achieve an efficient economic structure is particularly relevant and topical under current conditions.

Literature review. In our opinion, all studies of the economic theories on the issues of the structural transformations in the economy from various points of view may be divided into at least three stages.

The first stage is characterized by the study of the economic structure in relation to other problems: labor, capital, value, profit, etc. (A. Smith, D.Ricardo, A.Marshall).However, specific efforts were made to study dynamic structural processes (Economic chart of F. Kane, expanded reproduction theory ofK.Marx), these scientific papers studied the static condition of the economy. The end of the first stage coincided with the end of the XIXth century (Smith, 1992).

The second stage lasted up to the early 30s of the XXth century. This period is known for the scientific works of G.B. Clark devoted to the economic statistics and dynamics and studies on the theory of dynamic equilibrium by V. Pareton.Moreover, according to the theory of G.B. Clark,the idea of economic dynamics is breaking of balance and transition from one state of equilibrium to another one (Clark et al., 1981). From the point of view of G. Clark, these distortions were caused by discrepancies between the economic sectors, as well as the inconsistencies in supply and demand.

The third stage launched in the mid-30s of the XXth century. First of all, it is characterized by Keynes theory development (R. Harrod, E. Domar) and 7 economic neoclassical theories (R. Solow).The new feature in the analysis of the economic structure is the development of two-block (X.Uzawa) and multi-sectoral economic growth models (R.Stone) which are combined with balanced tables, in particular, the "cost-effectiveness" model [6,8,27,28,31].

In the 50-60th years of the XXth century there was observed an economic growth taking into account structural factors of scientific and technical development (K.Errow, E.Shishinsky).Finally, in the late 80s and early 90s there was formed a "new classicism" and its main ideas were based on modeling of innovation activity taking into account human capital accumulations of technological shifts (R.Lukas, P. Romero, A.Yang, and others) (Lukas, 2013).

It is important to identify the differences in the economic growth and its factors because more efficient development enables searching more optimal ways of managing the process of structural changes and ensuring further economic growth.

F. Kane was the first economist who provided the description of the structure of the economy and determined the structural units of reproduction of social products ("Economic Chart", 1758).In the early XIX century, J.B. Say was the first who developed three stages of social product movement: production, distribution and exchange. In the same way Dj.St.Mill also determined there stages of the social production movement: production, distribution and exchange.

In the middle of the XIXth century, classical economists analyzed four stages of social reproduction: from the point of view of their internal affiliation, distinguishing production, distribution, exchange and consumption.In addition, two subdivisions in producing overall social product were allocated. Relyingon these basic rules, the national economists of the Soviet period continued to study the proportions of social reproduction. In particular, the scientific papers of such economists A.I. Anchishkin, M.Z. Bor, N.I. Veduta, Yu.F.Vorobyev, V.V.Kosov, Ya.A.Kronrod, V.I.Maevsky, A.I.Notkin, N.Ya.Petrakov, S.S.Shatalin, Yu.V.Yaremenkoand others are devoted to the analysis of the issues of further improvement of the reproduction process, balance of the structural units of the economy, as well as interdependence of the social reproduction and economic growth (Mayevskiy, 2000, Cherkovets, 2001).

In the first half of the XXth century, Clark and J. Furaste presented a sectoral approach to the study of the economy (Clark et al., 1981).According to their opinion, the economy is divided into three sectors: primary (agriculture), secondary (industry) and tertiary (service sector).Later D.Bell defined the services of the third sector, and in this framework, even the forth and the fifth sectors were separated.The sectoral structure of the economy is based on the study of a specific group of economic sectors and their peculiar relationships.

Over a long period of time, both domestic and foreign scientists researched structural composition of the sectors of the economy. The majority of researchers devoted their scientific papers to the structural dynamics substantiate their calculations and assumptions by the analysis of the indicators inherent to the specific sectors (production, employment, material capacity, etc.).

F. Brodel, J. Galbraith, V. L. Inozemtsev, M. Porat, W. Rostow, E. Toffler and others in their researches studied the issues related to the socio-economic development of the economic structure, in particular, industrialized and highly-industrialized communities, concepts of stages of the economic growth, as well as theories and data regarding production process (Galbraith, 1969, Porat , 1977).

It should be noted that the scientific papers of N.D.Kondratyev, V.V.Leontyev, P.A.Sorokin are devoted to the study of issues of cyclic socio-economic development and forecasting of structural changes (Kondratyev, 1989, Leontyev, 1977).

Moreover, L.I. Abalkin, A.G.Aganbegyan, V.M.Ageev, V.S.Afanasyev, S.D.Valentey, S.Yu.Glazyev, A.E.Gorodetskaya. R.S. Grinberg, V.M.Kudrov, T.E.Kuznetsova, L.V.Nikiforova, Yu.G.Pavlenko, I.A.Pogosova, A.Ya.Rubinshteyn, V.T.Ryazanova, T. A.Semitseva, D.E.Sorokin, N.V.Sichev, V.N.Cherkovets, Yu.V.Yakovets, Yu.V.Yaremenkoand other economists in their research papers analyzed such theoretical issues as transition of economic systems, exchange of technical and economic and socio-economic structures, composition of economic (production) relations, forecasting of socio-economic development and modernization of the economy, economic growth after the post-Soviet economy.

T.N.Agapova, L.A.Dedov, U.Izard, S.V.Kazantsev, L.S.Kazinets, O.Yu.Krasilnikov, B.N.Kuzik, V.Ryabtsev, O.S. Sukharev, M.M.Yuzboshev and others studied dynamics of the structural changes in the economy. Relying on the research results they developed graphic methods for measuring these structural changes.

In Uzbekistan various aspects of the structural shifts have been analyzed by such scientists-economists as A.Ulmasov, M.Sharifkhodjayev, A.Abduganiyev, Kh.Abdulqosimov, N.Tuhliyev, E.Akramov, K.Bedrintsev, A.Vakhabov, Yu.Voronovsky, S.Gulomov, N.M.Muminov, M.Mirzakarimova, E. Nabiev, A.Khikmatov, D. Khakimov.Scientific papers of above-mentioned economists are dedicated to the study of socio-economic issued related to the structural changes in the economy from the macroeconomic point of view.

In general, the socio-economic system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is of great scientific and practical significance for specifying new phenomena of structural transformations within the framework of liberalization and modernization of the economy and acceleration of reforms.In particular, O. Khikmatov studiedsuch factors as technical advancement, development of reprocessing industrial sectors and a sustainable economic growth occurred due to the structural changes. A.Ulmasov, M.Sharifkhodjayev, T.Jurayev, Sh.Shodmonov analyzed the factors for economic growth and its general peculiarities, while I.Kayumova, T.Shodiyev studied the IT level and its impact on the processes of the economy diversification.

It should be noted that admitting a significant contribution of the authors to the solution of the problems, it is necessary to mention the issues of the structural changes in the modern economy.Economic literature does not represent generalized studies on the economic and political framework of the economy and its changes.In addition, it is worth mentioningthat the structural analysis is a unique methodological basis of economic analysis. Consequently, in situations where separate theoretical doctrines are outdated, economic analysis and evaluation methods are considered to be relevant impact factors.

Research methodology. The research has been carried out on the basis of the dialectic methods and principles. When researching the process of structural changes in the economy, such methods as quantitative analysis, processing and synthesis of the data have been widely applied. Moreover, the results of the analysis are demonstrated through the graphic method which includes representation of tables, pie-charts and bar-charts.

Analysis and discussion. The national economy of Uzbekistan cannot be treated separately from these processes. Modernization as a large-scale process implies that all aspects of the economy will be renewed and the diversification will steadily continue.This necessitates the improvement of the production structure to make it in compliance with modern requirements.Taking this fact into consideration, Uzbekistan was the first to implement structural transformation among CIS countries and achieved significant results in this area.Diversification was primarily focused on the creation of import-substituting goods and services, and then transition to export-oriented production.

Structural changes have resulted in the transition from the economic dependence to the economic independence by creating a production structure that meets national interests.However, due to the rapid dynamism of structural shifts, structural reforms are often required because the market demand for goods and services is rapidly renewing.First of all, it is required by the law of satisfying the needs, and secondly, it creates an increase in purchasing power of the population.The flexibility of the current market demand, consequently, raises flexibility of the offer and also requires the renewal of the existing goods and services.This regularity is also observed in the economy of Uzbekistan. To achieve this aim it is necessary to carry out comprehensive analysis of the structural changes, identify positive trends, and determine the ways to strengthen them.Scientific justification for the prospects of structural renewal should be focused on transforming it into a major economic strategy.

According to the results of 2017, the GDP of Uzbekistan constituted 249136,4 billion UZS. Over the period of 1991-2017, and average growth rate of the GDP accounted for 4,9% (Figure 1).

As a result of the implementation of the independent development model in Uzbekistan in 1996, the economic slowdown in Uzbekistan in relation to the former Soviet area has been stopped for the shortest possible period of time. As a result, macroeconomic stability has been achieved, and the implementation of key economic tasks associated with structural changes in the economy has been performed.In 1996-2003, national economy of Uzbekistan grew at a slower rate of 4% per year. Since 2004, as a result of the favorable business climate, deepening of economic reforms aimed at modernization, technical and technological renewal of the economy, the economy of the Republic has started to demonstrate high and sustainable economic growth constituting 7-9%.

Over the last decade (2007-2017) the GDP increased over 2,2 times. The analysis of key factors and sources of economic growth demonstrates that high rates of economic growth have been shown by agriculture - by 1,9 times (an average growth of 6,5% in 2007-2017), industry - by 1,7 times (5,6%) , construction - by 3,9 times (15,0%), and service sector - by 2,5 times (9,7%).
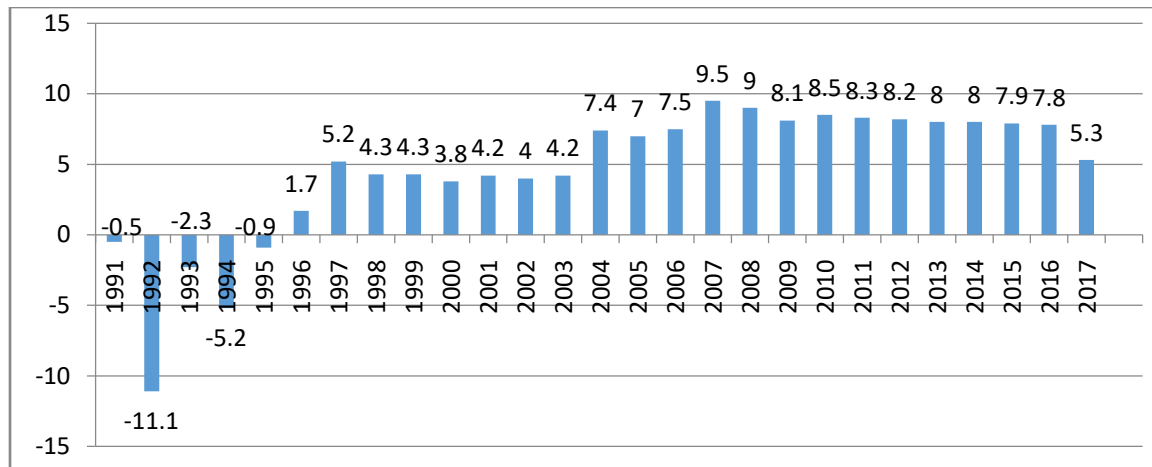
Figure 1. Growth rates of the GDP over the period of 1991-2017, in percentage in relation to the previous year

Source:Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2016). T.: p.1.; Statistical bulletin of the Republic of Uzbekistan (January-December 2017). – T.: 2018. 13-14 p.

Creating a favorable business environment and expanding investment opportunities provided not only an increase in the economic growth, but also a qualitative change in the structure of the economy.As a result of gradual implementation of the policy for structural changes, the structure of the national economy was diversified.

The prior goal of structural transformation is to ensure the social orientation of our national economy through raising efficiency of production in Uzbekistan.Herewith, provision of a sustainable economic growth is considered to be a crucial issue. This, in turn, requires a combination of a resource-saving economy. These spheres indicate a decline in capital (investment), material, labor and information capacity of the economy of Uzbekistan.However, cost-effective structure must comply with the market demand.Here, diversification and savings are required to be in balance with the national market of Uzbekistan, as well as flexible to the demand of foreign markets.It should be implemented according to the rules based on marginal profit law.It should be noted that the profit is determined by the value of goods and services, so there is an alternative choice in the market, which is not only the quality of the goods, but also the price. Availability of the choice for pricesrequires reduction of costs and economical

structures. This issue is urgent for Uzbekistan which is rich in labor resources, however, it challenges the lack of material and financial resources.

Following the strategy of ensuring an economic growth due to saving resources it is possible to provide competitiveness of the national economy of Uzbekistan in the world market.This should be based on the law of preferential advantage, according to which the country should supply competitive products to the world market in terms of quality and price.In order to find its niche in the global market Uzbekistan should continue to implement a diversification policy.

Uzbekistan can achieve leading positions in light industry, food industry and fruit and vegetable production, as well as export potential.Moreover, it is considered to be efficient to take into account export advantage of Uzbekistan due to the natural climatic conditions not as a permanent, but a temporary factor.During the years of independence, there was a trend towards a gradual decline in the share of agriculture in the GDP (from 32,4% in 1995 to 19,3% in 2017).This is due to the further expansion of industrial and service capacities.The decline in the share of agriculture in the GDP happened within the framework of the positive average annual growth rates of agricultural products (Table 1).

Due to the diversification, modernization, technical and technological renewal of the industrial sectors, the total volume of industrial production and the share of industry in the GDP in 2007 increased from 27,8% in 1995 to 33,4% in 2017.At the same time, the development of the service sector is one of the most important factors of the economic growthof the country, employment and the increase of the population's income.

Table 1

Structure of the Gross Domestic Product of the Republic of Uzbekistan by sectors *(in current prices, billion UZS)*

Indicators	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017
GDP, total	302,8	3255,6	15923,4	62388,3	198871,6	249136,4
including:						

Gross added value of sectors	263,0	2848,0	14233,3	56671,4	178053,1	223829,8
Total:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	32.4	34,4	29,5	19,8	18,1	19,3
Industry	19,6	16,2	23,7	26,7	25,5	26,6
Construction	8,1	6,9	5,4	6,6	7,4	6,8
Services	39,9	42,5	41,4	46,9	49,0	47,3

Source: Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2016). T.: p.2.; Statistical bulletin of the Republic of Uzbekistan (January-December 2017). – T.: 2018. p.14.

As a result of gradual implementation of activities on reforming the services sector, this sector remains the most rapidly expanding sector among others in the short-term perspective. The share of services in the GDP increased from 39,8% in 1995 to 47,3% in 2017. The mining and quarrying sector's share in the GDP fell from 23,8% in 2010 to 19,6% in 2017, while the share of processing industry increased from 65,2% to 71,4%, and the share of other industries declined from 11,0% to 9,0%.
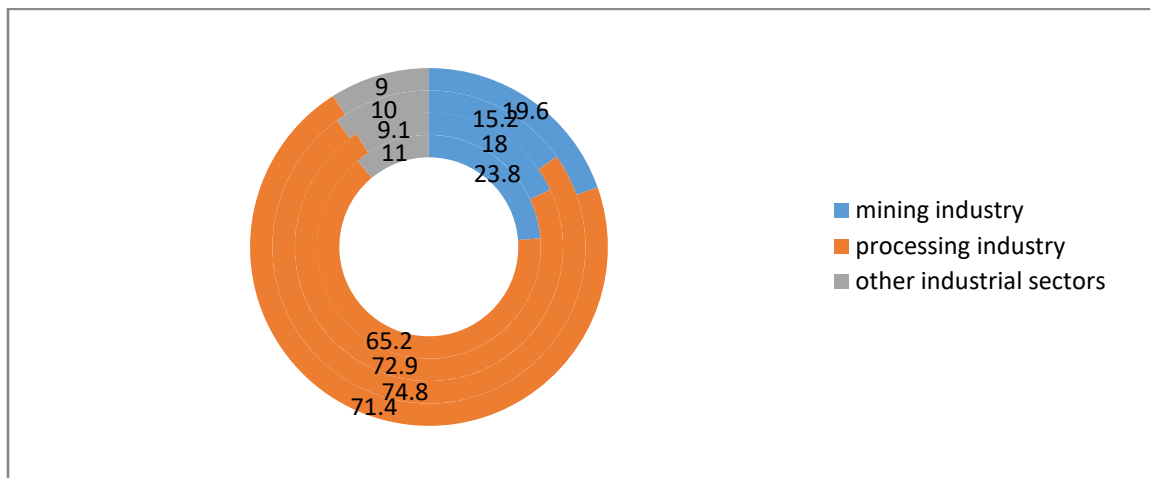

Figure 2. Structure of the gross added value of the industrial sectors (in %, in relation to the total indicator)

Source: Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2016). T.: p.21.; Statistical bulletin of the Republic of Uzbekistan (January-

December 2017). – T.: 2018. p.15. Circle 1 – 2010, circle 2 – 2015, circle 3 – 2016, circle 4 – 2017.

As a result of the program for the structural transformations in the economy, the development of the industry is being gradually achieved.The implementation of the program of reforming, structural transformation and diversification of industrial sectors, strengthening material and technical base has promoted the development of the national industry. In 1995, despite the decline in industrial production compared to 1990, since 2000 the growth constituted 1,2 times (in relation to 1990), in 2005 this indicator accounted for 1,8 times, in 2010 – 3 times and in 2017 the indicator of the economic growth amounted to 5,3.

It should be noted that the volume of industrial production in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017 has been mainly concentrated in Tashkent city (19,6%), Tashkent region (14,6%), Andijan (9,2%), Navoi (9,1%), Kashkadarya (7,5%), Ferghana (6,7%) and Samarkand (6,4%) regions.At the same time, the lowest share was in Surkhandarya (1,5%), Jizzakh (1,6%), Syrdarya (2,4%), Namangan and Khorezm (2,7%) regions.

An analysis of the volume of per capita industrial production in the regions is expected in 2017 in the Navoi region (13772,5 thousand UZS), in Tashkent city (11579,3 thousand UZS), in Tashkent region (7401,8 thousand UZS) which is much higher than average national level (4451,9 thousand UZS).The lowest industrial output per capita has been observed in Surkhandarya region (903 thousand UZS) and Namangan region (1323,0 thousand UZS).

Modernization and diversification of leading branches of the industry, implementation of advanced sophisticated technologies at manufacturing of raw materials and semi-finished goods, encouraging and comprehensive support of the production which is competitive in terms of the global markets have promoted the growth of the share of processing industry. If in 2010 the share of processing industry in the total volume of production constituted 73,8%, in 2017 this figure rose to 78,1%.

In the total volume of industrial output, the production of goods with high added value increased: foodstuffs, textile, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and etc.Only in 2017 the growth of production in

the processing industry constituted 6,4% compared to the previous year, including 13,6% in manufacturing of basic pharmaceutical products and drugs, 34,4% in manufacturing of chemical products, rubber and plastic goods, 20,9% in non-metallic mineral products, 10,8%, in food, beverages, and tobacco products, and 9,0% in textile products, clothing, and goods made of leather.

Structural analysis of the processing industry illustrates that in 2017 in relation to the previous year, the growth of the output volume is observed in the following segments: manufacture, repair and assembly of machinery and equipment, manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers and other gods made of metal – by 39,0%, publication and representation of written works – by 18,1%, manufacture of the basic pharmaceuticals - by 13,6%, metallurgical industry - 9,2%, manufacture of other non-metal mineral products - 8,8%.

In the mining industry extraction of crushed stone increased by 39,1%, gravel - by 22,2%, coal - by 4,4%, natural gas - by 0,5% and oil extraction - by 6,3%.

In the processing industry, the output of motor vehicles increased by 58,1%, green tea - by 21,9%, buses - by 16,4%, lorries - by 7,5%, vegetable oil - by 5,4%. However, during this period the output of sugar, cotton fiber, diesel fuel and automobile gasoline declined considerably compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Production of electricity, gas, steam supply and air conditioning increased by 3,0% and constituted 60 billion kW/h, however, the indicator for thermal energy reduced by 4,5%.

It is necessary to analyze the structural changes which correspond to the market demand, the scope of the domestic and foreign markets, and the composition of goods and services that determines their amount. This is the relation between employment and productivity, i.e. the link between solution of the social problem and efficient economic growth, which must be scientifically evaluated for its social and demographic causes and economic consequences.This is justified by the involvement of small businesses in the structural transformation, because this sector is unable to ensure high productivity as it creates cheap job places. Thus it is advisable to

determine the present and future ratio of rational and non-formal employment in the research of this problem, and with the account of this factor to identify the productive efficiency at the sectoral level, and, as a consequence, to estimate its contribution to the national economy.For this purpose it is possible to forecast the impact of the structural component by evaluating the dynamics of the performance level and the changes in the long-term perspective.

Raising labor productivity can be achieved by structural renewal. Thus it is necessary to analyze the market mechanism and the instruments of the government regulation of the economy.Ensuring the priority of the market mechanism promotes the principles of liberalism that it is based on market signals which implies allocating resources between industries and placing them in the required area.However, scientific justification of boundaries and tools of public participation is appropriate in the solution of the problem. In reliance upon the scientific research in this area, it is necessary to make scientifically substantiated strategic programs for structural transformations.

Modernization, technical and technological re-equipment of production has resulted in the increase in industrial labor productivity in industry by 4,3% in 2016 in relation to the previous year, ensuring 1,4 times growth in comparison with 2016 (Figure 3).
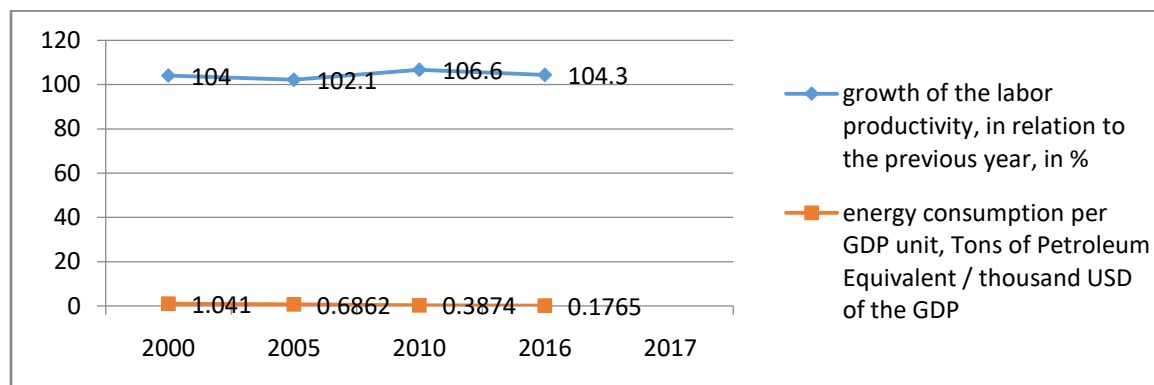

Figure 3. Growth of productivity in the industry and reduction of the energy consumption per GDP unit

Source:Developed on the basis of the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2016). T.: p.18.

Implementation of energy efficiency technologies in the sectors of the economy and social sphere and application of the program to reduce energy consumption have contributed to the decline in the GDP energy consumption in the country. Just in 2016 the energy consumption reduced by 7,4% in relation to the previous year and accounted for 0,1765 TPE/thousand USD of the GDP.

Analysis of fixed assets renewal in 2016 illustrates that the growth rate of fixed assets of industrial production in the entire industrial sector amounted to 19,1%, including processing industry – 29,4%, mining and quarrying industry- 11,5%.

At the same time, the profitability ratio of industrial enterprises constituted 15,1%.Growth of production in deep-processing enterprises of domestic raw materials and expansion of finished products haveresulted in the increase of the share of consumer goods in the total volume of industrial products. If in 2010 the share of consumer goods in the industry was 35,9%, in 2017 this indicator accounted for 45,2%.

During the years of independence, significant changes have been occurred in the structure of the GDP by forms of ownership.The non-public sector has become a key sector in the GDP growth and if in 1995 it amounted to 58,4%, in 2017 this figure increased to 81,0% (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Structure of the GDP production by ownership types

Source:Developed on the basis of the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2017). T.: p.6.

Since the beginning of the reforms, along with the denationalization and privatization of the objects, the development of small business and private entrepreneurship has been the basis for a multi-stage economy.Small entrepreneurship has become one of the most significant factors of the economic development during 2000-2017. The main indicators of its development are illustrated by the following trends (Figure 5):
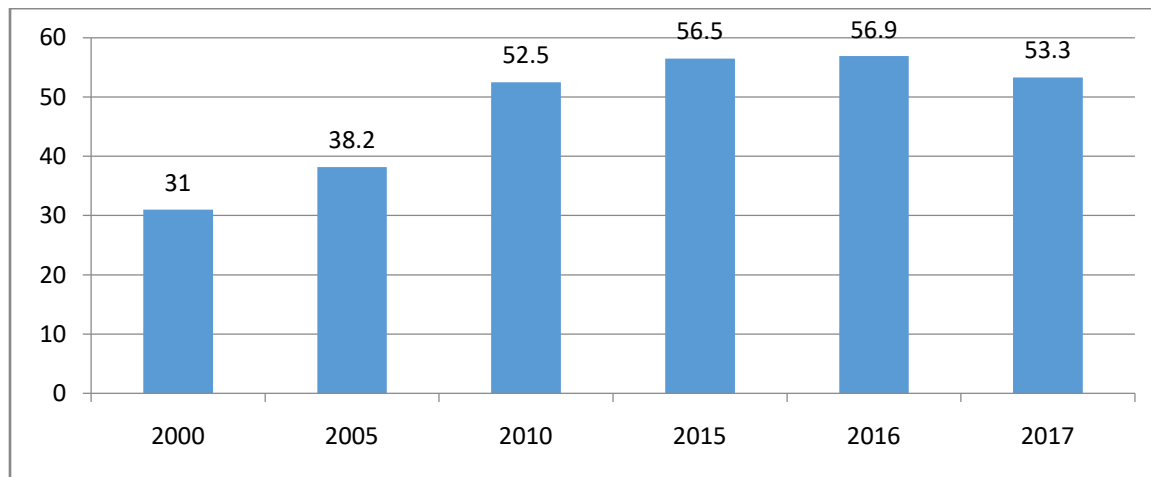

Figure 5. Dynamics of changes of the share of small businesses in the economy in 2000-2017 *(in %, in relation to the GPD)*

Source: Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2016). T.: p.7.; Statistical bulletin of the Republic of Uzbekistan (January-December 2017). – T.: 2018. p.99.

Measures undertaken to create a favorable business environment, comprehensively encourage and further promote the development of small business and private entrepreneurship facilitated an increase of its share in the GDP from 31,0% in 2000 to 53,3% in 2017.

Structure of the Gross Domestic Product which is calculated using final consumption method, provides an opportunity to analyze the major proportions of the GDP utilization, and to estimate the share of goods and services used to meet final consumer needs and increase national wealth (Table 2.2.2).

In the current prices, the share of the final consumption expenditures in the structure of GDP has increased.The main share of final consumption expenditures constituted households which amounts were fluctuating from 44% to 63% over 1991-2016.During the analyzed period, the share of expenditures on final consumption of public institutions has changed dramatically and declined from 20,7% in 1991 to 16,1% in 2016.

The share of non-public services rendered by non-government non-profit organizations to households accounts for 1,1% of the average GDP.Gross savings are reflected in the growth of fixed assets and material turnover.The share of gross savings has been steadily declining and comprised 25% of average GDP in 1991-2016.The largest share in total savings is represented by the aggregate capital reflecting the investment activity in the economy.The share of this indicator increased from 25,1% in 1991 to 27,8% in 2016.

Table 2

Structure of the GDP by final consumption

	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2016	2017
GDP, total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Expenditures on the final consumption	77,0	72,9	80,6	64,3	64,8	74,4	69,9
Households	54,9	50,1	60,9	47,4	47,9	57,5	52,3
Public administration authorities	20,7	22,3	18,7	15,9	15,8	16,1	16,7
Non-government non-public organizations	1,4	0,5	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,8	0,9
Gross saving	26,8	24,2	19,6	28,0	26,6	24,9	27,6
Gross saving by fixed assets	25,1	33,0	24,0	22,0	27,3	27,8	26,1

Change in reserves of tangible working capital	1,7	-8,8	-4,4	6,0	-0,7	-2,9	1,5
Export-import balance on the good and services	-3,8	2,9	-0,2	7,7	8,6	0,7	2,5
Export	35,3	31,6	26,5	37,9	33,1	18,8	28,9
Import	39,1	28,7	26,7	30,2	24,5	18,1	26,4

Source:Developed on the basis of the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Analysis of the macroeconomic indicators of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years of independence (1991-2017). T.: p.7.

During the analyzed period, the share of net exports of goods and services amounted to 2% of GDP (export – 30,5%, import – 28,5%).

In recent years, according to real estimates, there is a steady growth of key elements of the GDP. The average annual growth rate of final consumption expenditures over 2001-2016 constituted 9,6%, and during the analyzed period this figure increased by 4,3 times.

This has happened largely due to the increase in household expenditures by 5,3 times. Meanwhile, the actual expenditures of public administration authorities for individual and collective services increased 2,3 times.During the period under review, the expansion and intensification of the activities of public organizations (religious, charity, etc.) promoted a real 2,3 times growth of expenditures of non-government non-profit organizations.

The main indicators of investment activity in the country testify constant expansion of accumulation of fixed capital through attraction and implementation of domestic and foreign investments.In recent years fixed capital accumulation rate has constituted 25% of GDP, which corresponds to the level of developed and rapidly developing countries of the world.Gross aggregate of the fixed capital increased by over 5,4 times with an annual average growth of 11,5% which is relatively bigger than average annual growth rate of the GDP during the analyzed period.

The Action Strategy aimed at the solution of issues on enhancing competitiveness of the leading sectors of the national economy is directed to raising the number of employees with the account of the profitability of over 4400 enterprises in the key sectors of the economy, and increasing the number of employees based on financial rehabilitation and utilization of their capacities.

The State program for the implementation of the Action Strategy in 2017 has determined the complex measures envisaging the reduction of the cost of produced goods by 8% and increasing the competitiveness of large industrial enterprises.

Conclusion. In general, it is possible to propose the following measures to be implemented to achieve a qualitatively new level of the development through deep structural reforms in the economy:

-	targeted allocation of investments in the economy, especially in the industry, aimed at modernization and upgrading of physically and morally outdated equipment;

-	enhancing energy efficiency in production and promoting technological processes through a lending mechanism;

-	creating an efficient competitive environment in the economy and measures to gradually reduce monopoly in the market of products and services;

-	diversification of geography and type of exported products, continuation of activities aimed at attracting new enterprises for export activity.

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