

WAYS OF DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY AND ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Abstract

The article deals with the problems of the impact of economic security to the stable development, current issues of alternative transport corridors of Uzbekistan to exit to the international sea ports. The article deals with the issues of ensuring the foreign economic security of Uzbekistan as an integral element of security. Foreign economic security is the main condition for ensuring the stable development of the national economy. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of foreign trade turnover, as well as measures to prevent threats to economic security.

Keywords: economic security, threats to economic security, security of foreign economic activity, security threats. internal threats.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign economic security is one of the spheres of economic security. The system of foreign economic security sets the following goals: minimizing the effectiveness of threats (both external and internal) to the economic condition of the state and its resources; ensuring the sustainable functioning of the subject of security (enterprises, industries, states); maintaining a stable pace of development of the state, foreign economic relations and efficient use of resources; ensuring the stability of social conditions in society; legal protection of all participants in foreign economic activity. That's why; much attention is paid to the use of new technologies and modern data, the state and development of the subject's finances, and its management activities. All branches of state power are engaged in ensuring foreign economic security: legislative, judicial and executive. In this regard, it is necessary to delineate their powers to ensure the foreign economic security of the country and its regions. To achieve the planned goals, the system of foreign economic security sets the following tasks: analysis of the situation and forecasting the emergence of possible threats; development of measures for preventing threats; analysis and assessment of the reality of the occurrence of threats and possible damage; response to emerging threats and analysis of the effectiveness of the measures taken; further improvement of the system of foreign economic security, by taking the gained experience into consideration; protection of the rights and interests of security subjects. An analysis of the socio-economic state of Uzbekistan in 2021 showed that the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan at the end of the year increased by 16% compared to last year (5.8 billion US dollars) and amounted to 42.1 billion US dollars. Exports amounted to 16,610.6 million US dollars. US dollars (increased by 10.0%), and the volume of imports amounted to 25,461.0 million US dollars. US dollars (growth by 20.4%). During the reporting period, a passive

foreign trade balance of 8850.4 million US dollars was revealed. Uzbekistan has trade relations with 182 countries. A relatively significant share of foreign trade turnover falls on the Russian Federation (17.9%), the People's Republic of China (17.7%), Kazakhstan (9.3%), Turkey (8.1%), the Republic of Korea (4.5%), the Kyrgyz Republic (2.3%) and the Republic of Turkmenistan (2.1%). Of the 20 largest foreign economic partners, four countries have an active foreign trade balance, including Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan. With the remaining 17 countries, a passive foreign trade balance is maintained. The city of Tashkent has the largest share in the foreign trade turnover of the country - \$16,431.6 million with a share of 39.1 percent, and the Surkhandarya region received the smallest share - \$443.1 million with a share of 1.1%. In January-December 2021, a third of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan, precisely 37.7 percent was accounted for the CIS countries. The foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the CIS countries in January-December 2021 amounted to 15,867.8 million US dollars. Of these, exports amounted to 5,407.6 million dollars, imports amounted to 10,460.2 million US dollars. The largest volumes of foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the CIS countries were recorded in the Russian Federation (47.4%), Kazakhstan (24.6%) and the Kyrgyz Republic (6.0%). In 2021, the number of exporters in the country amounted to 6,547 million, they ensured the export of goods and services in the amount of 12,500.8 million US dollars (excluding gold). The share of goods in exports was 84.7%, including manufactured goods (26.1%), food and live animals (8.3%), chemicals and similar goods not included in other categories (6.8%). As of the end of 2021, the main export partners were the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. The share of these seven largest countries in total exports amounted to 56.5 percent.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic security is an object of research by many native and foreign scientists. This is explained by the demands of the contemporary economy to the scientific community.

The contemporary native scientific doctrine has developed many definitions of economic security, some of which differ essentially. According to Academician L. I. Abalkin, economic security is an aggregate of the conditions and factors providing independence of the national economy, its stability, and ability of constant renovation and self-improvement, which, from this point of view, was studied by many scientists – economists (Iashin and Puzov, 2006). According to some researchers, economic security of Russia is such a state of the economy, in which social tension inside the society is relieved by means of growth of the population welfare, raising of the prestige of the country at the global level (Tropin, 2004; Senchagov, 2012).

It is worth noting that an attempt to give a definition of economic security at the law-making level was made for the first time in the Federal law dated October 13, 1995. No. 157-FZ “On the regulation by the government of the foreign trade activity”, in which it is indicated that economic security is the state of the economy ensuring a sufficient level of the social, political and defense existence, progressive development of the Russian Federation, and invulnerability of its economic interests with respect to possible external and internal threats and impacts.

The contemporary understanding of economic security is related to the transformation crisis accompanied by recession in manufacture, destruction of the system of interconnections in the industries (Listopad, 2011), and adoption of the State Economic Security Strategy of the Russian

Federation in 1996, where economic security has acquired the State status. Many definitions of economic security were formed during this period, the key parameter in which was the term “protection” (Orlova, 2012).

“Such a state of the economy and the power institutions, under which guaranteed protection of the national interests, socially oriented development of the country as a whole, sufficient defense potential are ensured, even under unfavorable conditions for development of the external and internal processes” is understood as economic security at the governmental level (Senchagov, 2008). Economic security as “a state of protection of the national economy against external and internal threats, under which economic sovereignty of the country, unity of its economic space, conditions for the implementation of the strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation are ensured” (“On the Russian Federation Economic Security Strategy Until 2030”, 2017) was used in their works by many contemporary scientists-economists (V. F. Islamutdinov, A. N. Ustyuzhantseva, L. L. Bogomolova, A. B. Zelenskaia, R. K. Araslanov, I. V. Takmasheva).

Virtually no analysis of the latest theoretical and practical research and publications, in which the issues of ensuring economic security in relation to the National Technological Initiative would be examined, has been made.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The peculiarities of world development today are the deterioration of relations in the system of international relations, environmental tensions, declining natural resources, religious chauvinism, aggressive nationalism and organized crime, rapid development of technology and information systems, globalization of the world economy. increased dependence, the formation of a multipolar world, the growing role of international organizations, and so on. It is also observed in world practice that a set of internal and external conditions and factors that threaten the vital interests of the population, society and the state hinder sustainable development. In the face of such threats and obstacles, it is necessary for states to define their own tactics and strategies to ensure internal and external security, which is a prerequisite for sustainable socioeconomic development of each country. Despite the intensification of integration processes, each country strives to preserve its sovereignty and national identity, its traditions, customs and culture. No matter how advanced the integration processes, it is difficult to say that humanity will soon build a global economy of the same kind. As a result, the country's national economic security is one of the most pressing issues in the world economy. In addition, the desire of many countries to pursue an open economic policy makes it necessary to define the concept of economic security, especially its structural elements in the field of foreign economic relations. In the context of globalization of the world economy, the integration of Uzbekistan with the world economic space has objectively strengthened the need for and interconnectedness of the processes taking place within and outside the national economy. Along with the advantages of participation in the international labor economy, the likelihood of adverse effects of external factors on the country's economy also increases. Therefore, in determining the priorities of economic development of the country and in the development of the economic policy program, more attention should be paid to ensuring the economic security of our country, which is an active participant in international economic relations. In the early stages of deepening integration into the world economy, the globalization process was felt to have an increasingly strong impact on the national economy, and

this impact often took the form of negative external pressures as barriers to foreign economic activity were removed. This has objectively aroused interest in the issue of economic security in the context of adaptation of the economic system to the new conditions and the deepening of market reforms. At the same time, the development and implementation of a mechanism to ensure the external economic security of the state in the context of globalization of the world economy requires a summary of the results of the analysis conducted so far. This work has not yet been completed, and in the future, it is necessary to continue to develop its concept in order to increase the economic efficiency of the use of the advantages of the international division of labor and other positive factors of the manufacturing sector. At the same time, on the one hand, the interaction and interaction of ever-changing categories of globalization, which is a process that leads to both positive and negative consequences and is internally contradictory and multifaceted, on the other hand, diversification, economic security of the country as a multilateral and complex system provision should be considered.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The strategy for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan aims to create a diversified and competitive economy, maximize the use of national resources with the involvement of innovative technologies and new methods of market management. An important role in this process is played by the development of foreign economic activity as the end result of the policy implemented in the country, which directly affects the standard of living of the population. Foreign economic activity is understood as a set of practical actions of state bodies, legal entities and individuals of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed at establishing and developing mutually beneficial cooperation with foreign states, their legal entities and individuals, international organizations. The Republic of Uzbekistan carries out foreign economic activity, guided by the principles:

- mutually beneficial cooperation with all states, foreign legal entities and individuals, international organizations;
- equality of the parties;
- non-interference in the internal affairs of partners in foreign economic relations;
- fulfillment of mutual obligations assumed under agreements with foreign states and international organizations;
- Other generally recognized international norms, rules and conditions.

**1-Table Countries with the highest foreign trade turnover with the Republic of Uzbekistan.
(January - December 2020, USD)**

(Top 5) Countries	Foreign trade turnover	Export	Import
 China Republic	4610,4 mln	1371,5 mln	3239,0 mln
 Russia Federation	4,5 bln	1,2 bln	3,3 bln
 Kazakhstan	2,3 bln	729,4 mln	1,5 mln
 Corean Republic	1,8 bln	38,4 mln	1735,1 mln
 Turkey	1654,8 mln	785,8 mln	869 n

Among the 20 largest partners in foreign economic activity, an active foreign trade balance was observed in six countries, in particular, Afghanistan (213.7 million rubles). US dollars), Kyrgyz Republic (138.8 million. US Dollars), Tajikistan (93.7 million. US dollars), Turkey (42.8 million. US dollars), France(23,6 million. US dollars) and Iran(8,0 million. US dollars) are among them. A passive foreign trade balance remains with the remaining 14 states. The ultimate result of the reforms carried out in the field of foreign economic activity of the country, in particular, in the field of foreign trade, has a direct impact on the growth of the standard of living of the population. In January-December 2020, the share of the states of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan amounted to 32.6%, the share of the states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) - 27.1%.



Figure 1. Infrastructure transformations in formation of the scientific and technological and innovative activity of the region

In order to implement the goals, principles and forms of state regulation of foreign economic activity, it is necessary to check out the state of protection of the economy from external and internal threats. Since, each state wants to sovereignly, without interference and pressure from outside, determine the ways and forms of its economic development. Consequently, the state of the economy and institutions of power, which ensures the guaranteed protection of national interests, the harmonious, socially oriented development of the country as a whole, sufficient economic and defense potential, even with the most unfavorable options for the development of internal and external processes, is considered to be national economic security.

CONCLUSION

Threats in the sphere of foreign economic activity of the country may arise under the influence of both external and internal factors. To prevent threats, it is necessary to take measures aimed at:

- ensuring effective cooperation and interaction between the states of the region in the implementation of economic reforms;

- further decrease in the level of raw material orientation; → formation of a unified and regional innovation policy;
- preventing capital outflow from the region and increasing the attraction of foreign direct investment in the region's economy;
- creation of favorable conditions for the formation of a single regional market.

By summarizing, we can conclude that the concept of "security of foreign economic activity" is complex, it characterizes the state of protection from external and internal threats of foreign economic relations and regional entities, and the country as a whole guarantees economic independence, stable effective functioning of the general and regional socio-economic system and its sustainable growth. The hypothesis that the significant worsening of the northern regions' economic security parameters during the latest period brings forth the necessity to develop the innovative and technological sectors of the economy of the region based on the creation of a regional NTI system has been confirmed in the course of the research. The implementation of the NTI in the regions will help form both new technological solutions and new institutions, which will allow limiting the threats to the economic security based on the creation of a solid scientific and technological foundation. The economic security of the northern oil-and-gas producing region will grow by means of creating high-technology enterprises with a higher level of modern equipment, which will significantly improve the basic parameters of economic security: this will lower the degree of tension at the labor market according to the calculations by 1.5 % and the fixed assets consumption degree by 4.8 %. The synergetic effect of entry by the region into the Russian NTI system will equal more than 7.8 billion rubles.

The research has shown that the implementation of the enumerated actions will promote the development of the scientific and technological system of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug – Ugra and accumulation of the necessary base of high-technology projects of the NTI in order to ensure the economic security of both the region and the national economy as a whole.

Thus, the following actions are necessary in order to fulfill the set tasks of ensuring the economic security based on the NTI:

Working out road maps of inclusion into the NTI system at the federal level with the possibility to implement high-technology projects and regional scientific research.

Working out high-technology designs of enterprises, which allow providing the basic economic security parameters: increment of the GDP, including per head both in the regions and in Russia as a whole.

Developing a system of state partnership and broadening it up to the level of interstate significance based on the transfer of technologies by the orders of high-technology business.

Focusing attention on those markets of the NTI, in which the possibility of development of high-technology branches has been created, which are especially significant from the point of view of ensuring the economic security and raising the level of living of the northern region population.

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