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Editor Multidisciplinary Journals

British View ISSN 2041-3963 Volume 8 Issue 5 2023
Universal impact factor 8.528
SJIF 2022: 4.629

IMPACT OF ENTERPRISE ASSET MANAGEMENT ON THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE ECONOMY OF UZBEKISTAN.

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Abstract: The article highlights the directions and features of the process of globalization in the economy of Uzbekistan, identifies the problems of development of our country in modern conditions, and makes proposals to improve the economic efficiency of enterprise asset management. Contributing to the development of the economy of Uzbekistan, the directions of the country's development were reflected, proposals were made to ensure the pace of production growth.

Keywords: economy, globalization, process, asset, integration, partner, efficiency, region, factor, capital, speed, specialization, trade, management

Introduction.

Globalization and integration into the digital economy is a complex process, and most large multinational corporations currently operate in a global environment. They always strive to meet the needs of consumers, regardless of borders and nationalities. Because of this, they occupy all markets with high consumer demand. With globalization, companies are exploring international asset management, customers, technology, costs, and strategic competition. As part of their goals and plans, they locate their production and sales units in different countries and strive to make the situation more convenient for themselves in a global environment. The creation and development of transnational companies and firms makes it possible to overcome various obstacles, i.e. they develop due to transfer prices, favorable conditions for reproduction, a good study of the national market situation, additional income, etc. Today, globalization and integration are observed at the following levels:

- regions, countries (at the macro level);
- markets of goods, capital, labor and currency (at the meso level);
- firms, companies and corporations (at the micro level).

Object of study

The macroeconomic level of globalization lies in the fact that countries and regional integration associations are striving for economic activity outside their borders by liberalizing trade, lifting investment and migration restrictions, establishing a free trade zone or a common market. Globalization manifests itself at the microeconomic level as companies expand their activities beyond the home market.[2].

One of the main features of the modern globalization of the world economy is manifested in the increase in the possibilities for the effective use of human intellectual abilities in the management of enterprise assets, capital, goods and services, and the free movement of labor. Under the influence of this factor, developing countries enjoy the benefits of globalization.

Thus, there are opportunities to increase the pace of socio-economic development, and in the conduct of economic policy, the neglect of it can cause negative consequences.

Methodology.

When conducting scientific research, the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, analysis of economic literature were effectively used.

Level of study of the subject

In recent years, as a result of the development of information and communication technologies, the increase in the international movement of capital, consisting of direct investment, portfolio investment and bank loans, is considered one of the notable features of globalization. The growth rate of the international flow of financial resources significantly outpaces the growth rate of the volume of international trade. Of particular note is the accelerating inflow of foreign direct investment. The international movement of capital brings profit to all its participants. Entering international markets, foreign investors seek to diversify risks and get the opportunity to earn income on a global scale. Interest rates are usually high in host countries, which encourages investors to direct their capital to areas that offer higher returns [3].

Analysis and results

It is known that there is a great need to improve the national economic system, as well as to achieve the diversification of production and exports, to develop existing networks and create new ones for asset management, as well as investment activities of enterprises in countries with economies in transition. At the same time, most of the countries in this group face similar problems related to the limited domestic financial resources in achieving these goals. Under such conditions, deep integration into the world capital market enables these countries to effectively use the advantages of world financial markets by attracting investments in solving such issues as economic reform and accelerating growth, stabilizing the financial system, strengthening the national currency and the banking system[4].

The increase in economic growth rates as a result of attracting investments largely depends on the form of capital inflow. When approached from this point of view, it is generally accepted that direct foreign Foreign investments have a high level of benefits.[5] One of the factors determining the priority of participation in the movement of international capital in the form of foreign direct investment is the fact that advanced technologies, which are the intellectual property of transnational companies, do not directly go to the world market. countries can only be able to do so by attracting foreign direct investment and managing enterprise assets. In this regard, the advantages of foreign direct investment for countries with economies in transition are: the position of transnational partner companies, their relationship with suppliers of raw materials, distribution channels for finished products, market research in the world market, management skills and know-how, as well as training programs, and the rational use of all assets and other similar factors leads to an increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of the national economy [6].

The creation of enterprises with foreign investments in the country by creating conditions for free competition can lead to effective management of enterprises' assets, improving the quality of goods and services, reducing production costs, and raising the quality standards of goods. and services in market sectors that were previously monopolized by local producers. Free trade in goods and services is an important aspect of globalization. It is known that the specialization of the national economy in industries with relative advantages and participation in international trade is an additional source of increasing the income and welfare of the population[7].

The results of the use of scientific and technological achievements are distributed to other countries indirectly and directly through international trade. Direct diffusion occurs when technologies embodying scientific and technological advances are sold on the world market and bought by other countries. Indirect diffusion occurs when the efficiency of the export production of the country in which new techniques and technologies have been developed increases and the quality of goods improves.[8] Free trade increases the rate of economic growth by improving the quality of goods and services of domestic producers, and an economy with a small number of producers due to imports or does not reach the level of quality of foreign goods creates a competitive environment in its industries, ensures effective management of company assets and reduces the cost of goods [9].

Efficient asset management of a company is an important factor in improving the quality of goods and services and reducing the cost of entry of domestic producers into the global market, where there is strong competition. [10]Under the influence of globalization processes, competition is intensifying, the need for knowledge and skills of labor resources, the organization of production and management systems, scientific and technical innovations, the introduction of new technologies, and priority and high-quality infrastructure are increasing. Only by improving the quality of factors of production, organizing production, ensuring an active exchange of information, developing infrastructure, and adjusting economic strategies in a timely manner, it is possible to preserve the existing priorities, develop them and ultimately achieve the country's economic growth.

Globalization is accelerating the unification of enterprise asset management, pricing and quality of consumer products, and global competition requires their constant improvement. The closed economy, protectionism, as well as the fact that the global competition of world markets does not affect the country's economy, hinders the optimal distribution and use of resources, and reduces the rate of economic growth.[11] The processes of globalization also create favorable conditions for improving the well-being of people. It manifests itself as an important innovation factor of the national economy as a result of accelerating international qualifications in scientific research and research, education and experience, joint projects and exchange of experience abroad [12].

The development of the Internet and information and communication technologies expands the scope of activities of business entities and enterprise asset management. With its help, business entities receive the necessary information at relatively low cost. They will also have the opportunity to reach new quality levels in

the management process, improve business management capabilities, make timely decisions in accordance with changes in supply and demand.[13] The processes of globalization, to one degree or another, affect the economy of each country participating in the world economy, and are again influenced by it. Different market participants act in their own interests and create a chain process in the effective management of their assets. Due to the fact that the way they function is constantly changing, the degree of interdependence of the subjects of the world economy is increasing.

G. Fischer said that there is a unique mechanism for the spread of global changes in the world economy. An example of this is the "Great Recession", when the crisis often spread from one country to another in a chain pattern: market contraction, lack of capital, reduced demand, reduced production, the establishment of customs barriers to imported goods by the state. Installation - a decrease in the volume of international trade, a reduction production in partner countries in trade, etc. In addition, market participants are reshaping the principles of doing business adopted in most countries. They allegedly spread their organizational and technical networks in the field of activity. Together with such corporate networks, diasporas, religious, mafia (mafia) and mega-city networks are formed, which lead to an even greater level of transnationalization and dependence in sync with the flow of goods and money. [14].

Conclusions and offers

The international role of local governments is changing. The intensive penetration of non-governmental organizations into the international relations of states hinders the internationalization of power and forces the main power to compromise with the opinion of society, from economic to religious and cultural issues. In the context of globalization, it is necessary to pursue an appropriate economic policy for countries with economies in transition. In this situation, the goal of national economic policy is to obtain the maximum benefit from participation in world economic processes and minimize the risk that may arise. [15].

The international role of local governments is changing. The rapid penetration of non-governmental non-profit organizations into the international relations of states hinders the internationalization of power and forces the main power to compromise with public opinion, from economic to religious and cultural issues. [16].

In the context of globalization, it is necessary to pursue an appropriate economic policy for countries with economies in transition. In such a situation, the goal of the national economic policy is to obtain the maximum benefit from participation in the world economic processes, the effective management of the company's assets is to organize the cleanup and minimize the possible risk. A difficult geopolitical situation has arisen, the shortage of energy resources is growing, the need for food is growing, and financial resources are becoming more expensive [17].

Over the past six years, the population of our country has increased by 13%, the number of industrial enterprises has doubled, from 45,000 to 100,000. The growth

rate of production of consumer goods in the region compared to the previous year was the following indicator[18].

Growth rates of production of consumer goods in the regions, as a percentage of the previous year

Table 1

Growth rates of production of consumer goods in the region

Regions	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Uzbekistan Republic	111,5	106,5	107,9	109,4	109,4	109,7	106,0	106,7	114,7	110,3	105,7	113,9
Karakalpakstan Republic	109,4	106,5	109,6	105,5	112,0	118,8	104,3	106,4	122,2	102,2	113,6	105,3
Andijan	108,9	101,8	109,2	119,0	101,2	92,4	70,1	134,9	165,2	119,9	99,9	92,3
Bukhara	109,4	103,2	104,6	100,5	110,9	113,4	105.1	104,2	102,6	105,9	108,9	114,9
Jizzakh	116,2	110,8	109,6	108,3	113,3	113,9	120,5	109,5	106,7	101,3	116,7	136,6
Kashkadarya	109,6	102,3	108.1	102,7	105,8	110,1	112,7	91,2	100,7	110,2	110,9	95,7
Navoi	112,1	104.1	107,8	103,5	105.1	113,7	111,5	92,9	100,1	101.1	102,3	107,0
Namangan	113,7	114,0	111,4	106,4	113,7	119,4	122,2	113,2	111,6	111,7	96,4	120,1
Samarkand	118,5	105,2	104,4	110,7	116,0	108,2	108,9	102.1	111,6	101,6	119,9	112,9
Surkhandarya	107,9	103.1	105,8	104.1	114,0	116,0	119,4	97,0	101,5	108,9	121,2	112,5
Syrdarya	107,7	119,3	107.1	105.1	110,8	108,7	111,8	96,6	104,4	101,8	86,3	118,3
Tashkent	116,6	109,7	112,3	111,6	109,5	122,6	114,5	94,6	111,7	100,0	115,0	127,0
Ferghana	109,7	103,3	103,2	103,0	107,0	113,1	112,5	106,5	101,3	102,4	111,4	111,2
Khorezm	111,1	105,8	111,6	107,3	186,7	124,8	93,8	110,8	130,4	124,1	100,1	117,7
Tashkent s	110,5	111,2	107,4	107,5	114,9	114,6	119,4	107,4	101,7	106,2	107,0	129,2

Growth rates of production of consumer goods in the region

there were various percentage changes compared to last year, in most cases there was growth rates compared to previous periods, which is certainly a positive situation, because the population of Uzbekistan is also increasing from year to year.[19]

table 2

The volume of industrial production by type of economic activity, billion soums

Indicators, billion UZS	2021.01	2021.02	2021.03	2021.04	2021.05	2021.06	2021.07	2021.08	2021.09	2021.10	2021.11	2021.12
Industrial output by type of economic activity	26 766,6	55 281,3	91 530,5	124 281,2	160 035,3	200 060,6	233 758,0	269 779,9	314 843,5	356 097,4	397 341,7	456 056,1
Indicator	2022. 01	2022. 02	2022 . 03	2022 . 04	2022 . 05	2022 . 06	2022 . 07	2022 . 08	2022 . 09	2022 . 10	2022 . 11	2022 . 12
The volume of industrial output by type of economic activity	456 056,1	32 918,1	66 734,7	113 990,2	154 321,4	196 894,7	251 372,8	293 026,1	337 993,6	391 948,4	439 920,9	486 999,2
Indicator	2021.01	2021.02	2021.03	2021.04	2021.05	2021.06	2021.07	2021.08	2021.09	2021.10	2021.11	2021.12
Mining and	3221,	6026,	9476,	412	16008	18990	2464,	26064	29836	34268	38506	43872

quarrying	22	5	0	707,6	,6	,3	5	,2	,3	,5	,	,2
Индикатор	2022 . 01	2022 . 02	2022 . 03	2022 . 04	2022 . 05	2022 . 06	2022 . 07	2022 . 08	2022 . 09	2022 . 10	2022 . 11	2022 . 12
Mining and quarrying	43 872,2	53 835,2	7 528,1	12 284,6	16 050,8	19 940,0	24 481,2	28 178, 9	33 056,1	38 211,5	42 738,3	47 336,9
Indicator	2021. 01	2021. 02	2021. 03	2021. 04	2021. 05	2021. 06	2021. 07	2021. 08	2021. 09	2021. 10	2021. 11	2021. 12
Mining and exploration at open pits and mines	20 487,8	43 590,0	73 359,9	100 427,1	130 525,6	165 102,5	192 781,7	222 610,9	261 335,0	295 165,2	328 780,0	378 186,4
Indicator	2022 . 01	2022 . 02	2022 . 03	2022 . 04	2022 . 05	2022 . 06	2022 . 07	2022 . 08	2022 . 09	2022 . 10	2022 . 11	2022 . 12
Mining and exploration at open pits and mines	378 186,4	25 660,6	52 702,1	91 730,6	125 788,7	161 754,4	208 665,4	242 779,6	279 473,3	324 868,7	364 999,9	403 779,5
Indicator	2021. 01	2021. 02	2021. 03	2021. 04	2021. 05	2021. 06	2021. 07	2021. 08	2021. 09	2021. 10	2021. 11	2021. 12
Food production	2995, 9	5909, 6	9880, 0	13355 ,7	16850 ,7	21885 ,8	25221 ,2	29560 ,4	35118 ,9	39880 ,4	44804 ,3	48643 ,3
Indicator	2022 . 01	2022 . 02	2022 . 03	2022 . 04	2022 . 05	2022 . 06	2022 . 07	2022 . 08	2022 . 09	2022 . 10	2022 . 11	2022 . 12
Food production	4643, 3	3338, 7	6736, 7	10808 ,7	15376 ,7	19766 ,7	26101 ,6	30407 ,5	35412 ,5	41863 ,0	47283 ,4	5 282,2
Indicator	2021. 01	2021. 02	2021. 03	2021. 04	2021. 05	2021. 06	2021. 07	2021. 08	2021. 09	2021. 10	2021. 11	2021. 12
Beverage production	409,5	954,6	1654, 8	2378, 7	3118, 9	4199, 8	5117, 3	6332, 4	7560, 3	8311, 6	9062, 7	10135 ,4

An increase in the volume of finished goods was observed during 2021, and at the beginning of 2022 this indicator fell sharply, and in the second quarter there was an increase in returns. Growth trends were also observed in mining and open pit exploration over the 2 years. In 2021, an increase in dynamics was observed in the manufacturing industry, and by 2022 this indicator decreased compared to the first quarter of the previous year, and increased from the second quarter. [20] The volume of the food industry has increased every year. In particular, growth dynamics was achieved in the beverage industry. These processes indicate that in our country special attention is paid to the provision of food and the development of industry.

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