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РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ И ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНОЙ
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- 05.01.02 – Tizimli tahlil, boshqaruv va axborotni qayta ishlash
- 05.01.03 – Informatikaning nazariy asoslari
- 05.01.04 – Hisoblash mashinalari, majmualari va kompyuter tarmoqlarining matematik va dasturiy ta'minoti
- 05.01.05 – Axborotlarni himoyalash usullari va tizimlari. Axborot xavfsizligi
- 05.01.06 – Hisoblash texnikasi va boshqaruv tizimlarining elementlari va qurilmalari
- 05.01.07 – Matematik modellashtirish
- 05.01.11 – Raqamli texnologiyalar va sun'iy intellekt
- 05.02.00 – Mashinasozlik va mashinashunoslik
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- 05.06.01 – To'qimachilik va yengil sanoat ishlab chiqarishlari materialshunosligi
- 05.08.03 – Temir yo'l transportini ishlatish
- 05.09.01 – Qurilish konstruksiyalari, bino va inshootlar
- 05.09.04 – Suv ta'minoti. Kanalizatsiya. Suv havzalarini muhofazalovchi qurilish tizimlari
- 10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik
- 10.00.04 – Yevropa, Amerika va Avstraliya xalqlari tili va adabiyoti
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- 08.00.02 – Makroiqtisodiyot
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- 08.00.15 – Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 – Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 – Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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THE IMPACT OF INFLATION AND EXTERNAL ECONOMIC SHOCKS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract. This thesis analyzes the impact of inflationary processes and external economic shocks on the national economy. The study examines the causes of inflation, the transmission channels of external shocks, mechanisms for ensuring price stability, and inflation control policies in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: inflation, external economic shocks, price stability, monetary policy, economic growth, transmission channels.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisdagi inflyatsion jarayonlar va tashqi iqtisodiy shoklarning milliy iqtisodiyotga ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda inflyatsiyaning yuzaga kelish sabablari, tashqi shoklarning uzatish kanallari, narxlar barqarorligini ta'minlash mexanizmlari hamda O'zbekistonda inflyatsiyani nazorat qilish siyosati o'rganilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: inflyatsiya, tashqi iqtisodiy shoklar, narxlar barqarorligi, monetar siyosat, iqtisodiy o'sish, uzatish kanallari.

Аннотация. В данном тезисе анализируется влияние инфляционных процессов и внешнеэкономических шоков на национальную экономику. В исследовании изучены причины инфляции, каналы передачи внешних шоков, механизмы обеспечения ценовой стабильности, а также политика контроля инфляции в Узбекистане.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, внешнеэкономические шоки, ценовая стабильность, монетарная политика, экономический рост, каналы передачи.

INTRODUCTION

Inflation is one of the most pressing issues in the modern economy, and its formation is influenced by both internal and external factors. External economic shocks — particularly fluctuations in global energy prices, increases in the prices of imported goods, exchange rate volatility, and economic instability in neighboring countries — directly affect the national economy.

Understanding the relationship between inflation and external shocks is of significant importance for central banks and ministries of finance. Especially in an open economy, external shocks can rapidly influence the domestic price level. The economy of Uzbekistan is also affected by external economic processes, as its development is closely connected with import and export activities.

In recent years, the inflation rate in Uzbekistan has demonstrated noticeable changes. In particular, inflation amounted to 10.0% in 2021, 12.3% in 2022, 8.8% in 2023, and 9.0% in 2024. The fluctuation of these indicators reflects the influence of both domestic and external economic factors. Therefore, implementing an effective inflation control policy and strengthening resilience against external shocks remain important priorities for ensuring macroeconomic stability.

Milton Friedman is considered one of the leading scholars in the analysis of inflation theories. In his works, he emphasized that inflation is “always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon,” scientifically substantiating that excessive growth in the money supply leads to an increase in the general price level.

Researchers such as Laurence Ball and N. Gregory Mankiw conducted important studies on the impact of external shocks on the domestic economy. In their research, they analyzed price stickiness and shock transmission channels, explaining the mechanisms through which external economic shocks influence the national economy.

Lutz Kilian made significant scientific contributions to the study of the relationship between energy prices and inflation. In his research, he examined the effects of oil price fluctuations on macroeconomic indicators, including inflation and economic growth. Kilian explained that energy shocks are transmitted through channels such as household consumption and production costs.



International Monetary Fund and Bank for International Settlements have also carried out extensive research on combating inflation and mitigating the effects of external shocks. These organizations recommend that central banks maintain institutional independence, pursue transparent monetary policies, and implement inflation-targeting regimes to strengthen macroeconomic stability.

Local scholars and researchers also play an important role in studying inflationary processes and the impact of external shocks in Uzbekistan. Their studies analyze the factors influencing inflation formation in the country and develop proposals aimed at ensuring price stability and improving the effectiveness of macroeconomic policy.

Inflationary processes arise due to a combination of various internal and external factors. External factors include fluctuations in global commodity prices, increases in energy prices, higher costs of imported goods, and exchange rate volatility. These factors directly influence domestic production costs and consumer prices, especially in economies that are closely integrated into international trade.

Internal factors include growth in the money supply, budget deficits, production imbalances, and pricing pressures associated with limited competition in certain sectors. In particular, excessive monetary expansion without corresponding growth in production capacity may increase aggregate demand and contribute to higher inflationary pressures. At the same time, structural constraints in production and supply chains can also affect price stability.

The interaction of these factors influences the overall inflation environment and macroeconomic stability. Therefore, maintaining balanced monetary and fiscal policies, supporting competitive market conditions, and strengthening domestic production capacity are considered important measures for ensuring sustainable price stability (Figure 1.).

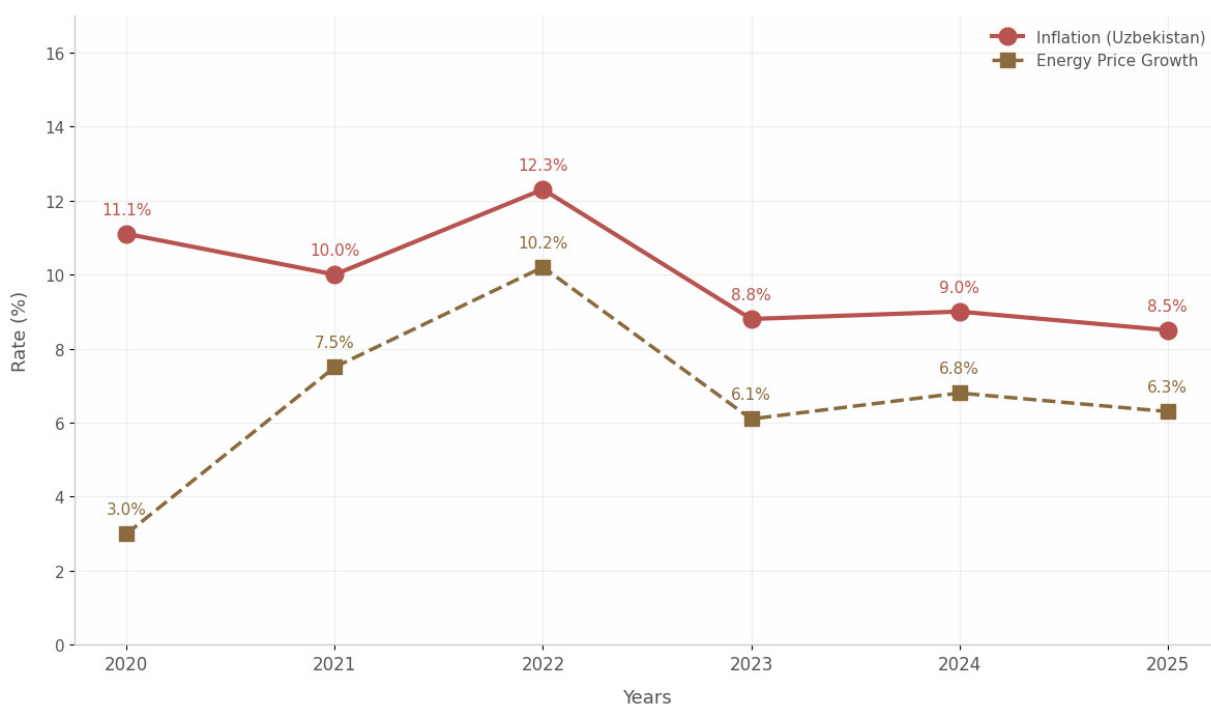


Figure 1. Dynamics of inflation and energy prices (2020-2025)¹

The impact of external shocks on the national economy is transmitted through several important channels.

First, through the import prices channel, increases in the prices of imported goods and raw materials contribute to a rise in the domestic price level. This is especially significant for economies that rely on imports for consumer goods, equipment, or energy resources.

Second, through the export revenues channel, changes in external market conditions influence the income of exporting enterprises. Fluctuations in global demand and commodity prices may affect export earnings, investment activity, and overall economic growth.

Third, through the exchange rate channel, changes in the value of the national currency influence both import and export prices. Exchange rate volatility can increase the cost of imported products while also affecting the competitiveness of domestic producers in international markets.

¹ author's development

Fourth, through the energy prices channel, increases in global energy prices lead to higher production and transportation costs. As a result, these changes may contribute to broader inflationary pressures across various sectors of the economy.

These transmission mechanisms demonstrate that external economic shocks can influence macroeconomic stability through multiple interconnected pathways. Therefore, strengthening economic resilience, diversifying production, and implementing effective monetary and fiscal policies remain important priorities for mitigating the effects of external shocks (Figure 2).

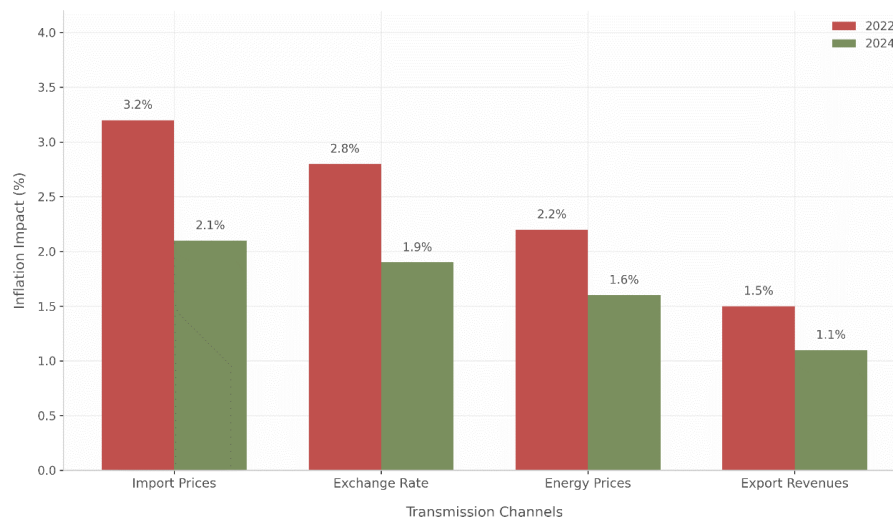


Figure 2. Impact of external shock transmission channels (2022 vs 2024)²

In Uzbekistan, several measures should be taken to control inflation and ensure price stability. First, the Central Bank should pursue an independent, consistent, and transparent monetary policy. Second, it is important to maintain effective control over the state budget and strictly avoid excessive monetization of budget deficits.

Third, the domestic market should be strengthened through the development of agriculture, energy, and transport sectors. These measures can help reduce supply-side pressures and support stable production. Fourth, price rigidity can be reduced through economic diversification and the improvement of the competitive environment.

Overall, these measures can contribute to lowering inflationary pressures, strengthening macroeconomic stability, and increasing the resilience of the national economy to external shocks.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study analyzed the impact of inflationary processes and external economic shocks on the national economy. The analysis showed that inflation is a complex and multifactorial process influenced by both internal and external factors.

The impact of external shocks on the domestic economy is transmitted through several main channels, including import prices, export revenues, exchange rates, and energy prices. These channels are particularly relevant for Uzbekistan, as its economy is developing in an open economic environment.

To control inflation and strengthen resilience against external shocks, it is necessary to improve monetary policy, maintain strict control over the state budget, promote economic diversification, and enhance the competitive environment. Future research should focus more deeply on inflation transmission mechanisms, the effectiveness of monetary policy, and ways to increase the resilience of the national economy.

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