

Development trend of Uzbekistan's trade relations with Central Asian countries

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Abstract: The article describes the characteristics of the development of foreign trade and its factors on an analytical basis. In particular, Uzbekistan's trade relations with Central Asian countries and its development trend are analyzed. Considerations were also made regarding the prospects of Uzbekistan's trade with the countries of Central Asia and its directions

Key words: Central Asia, national market, national economy, foreign trade, social, economy, region, globalization, world economy, export, import.

For any national market, the development of foreign economic relations, especially the acceleration of foreign trade relations with neighboring countries and the process of integration at the regional level, is one of the most important tasks in this regard. After all, the national-cultural values, socio-economic character, natural-geographical conditions and other factors of the region have a stimulating effect on this situation. But, like many types of socio-economic processes, trade and economic relations between countries depend, first of all, on material and financial interests and the processes of their manifestation.

In the global society, the priority goal of any economic activity of each country is aimed at national growth and increasing the well-being of the population. One of these tasks is to strengthen national economic development by developing foreign trade relations and deepening the processes of integration into the world market. Therefore, a system of liberalizing economic relations between countries will be established in all national economies at the regional level, and special importance will be attached to the expansion of trade relations.

The process of globalization, by influencing the development of the world economy, is driving the systematic integration of markets by industry and sector. As a result of this process, based on geographical, cultural and social conditions and economic potential, it continues to develop its activities in the foreign market by establishing economic relations processes with national markets within a number of countries and regional integration. Integration with national economies and regional markets is of great importance for its scale and sustainable development of participating countries.

In the context of deepening globalization, the changes implemented by the national economies located in Central Asia, which is one of the unique regions of the world community, and the processes of structural improvement of production create an incentive to strengthen mutual economic relations. If this trend affects the structural improvement and modernization of the production of national economies, it will lead to an increase and expansion of the volume of goods and services in foreign trade. Because, in this process, the rapid development of the market of goods and services and the increase in demand will occur. In addition, the availability of various sub-regional resources and production facilities in the countries of the region effectively influence the acceleration of foreign economic relations. At the same time, these conditions determine the priority aspects of international trade and interaction of national economies of the region. Therefore, from the point of view of the national economy, researching the characteristics and growth trends of trade relations with neighboring and regional countries is one of the urgent tasks.

After all, the market with which our national economy has established wide-scale relations and is integrated is the market of the Central Asian countries, and it is important that the characteristics of socio-economic development and natural-geographical conditions are the same with the countries of this region. However, at the same time, it can be noted that the trade system and conditions are not sufficiently

created between the countries of this region. Therefore, it is important to analyze the deepening trend of the development process of our country's trade with this region based on economic indicators.

After all, today there are important indicators that indicate the deepening of the mutual trade and economic integration processes of countries in a certain region, and it is possible to include the mutual foreign trade turnover of the countries, the volume of exports and its ratio in the gross domestic product. Among them, the ratio of foreign trade turnover to gross domestic product is of great importance in reflecting integration, and they show the extent of mutual openness of national markets, that is, the dependence of countries on the foreign market for production and consumption.

Therefore, in the conditions of the growing globalization, it is important to study and analyze the development trend of trade relations with the Central Asian countries, which are Uzbekistan's close neighbors, and its specific features. The given table shows the trend of changes in foreign trade relations, export and import of our country with the countries of Central Asia in the 21st century.

The changing trend of Uzbekistan's trade with Central Asian countries is mln. USD.

№	Mamlakatlar	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Foreign trade turnover trend									
1	Kazakhstan	316,4	1883,6	1989,9	2055,8	2919,6	3335,0	3005,7	3920,6
2	Kyrgyzstan	144,9	147,4	167,5	253,7	402,8	820,3	907,2	953,6
3	Tajikistan	120,2	133,4	197,0	237,9	390,5	480,5	493,1	605,5
4	Turkmenistan	193,5	365,5	209,0	177,9	302,8	554,4	538,2	902,0
	Jami	775	2529,9	2563,4	2725,3	4015,7	5190,2	4451,1	6381,7
The trend of export change									
1	Kazakhstan	100,8	886,5	945,0	1057,6	1352,2	1393,0	908,4	1178,4
2	Kyrgyzstan	50,9	105,2	121,5	178,3	269,7	669,6	760,5	792,0
3	Tajikistan	100,9	120,7	164,8	186,1	237,5	327,6	405,1	501,9
4	Turkmenistan	175,4	120,7	79,5	69,9	59,5	144,3	126,1	191,9
	Jami	428	1233,1	1310,8	1491,9	1918,9	2534,5	2200,1	2664,2
	Ratio to total export, %	13,1	9,5	10,8	11,9	13,7	14,5	14,6	16,0
Change trend of Total Import									
1	Kazakhstan	215,6	997,1	953,9	998,2	1567,4	1942,0	2097,3	2742,2
2	Kyrgyzstan	94,0	42,4	46,0	75,4	133,1	150,7	146,7	161,6
3	Tajikistan	19,3	12,7	32,2	51,8	153,0	152,9	88,0	103,6
4	Turkmenistan	18,1	244,8	129,5	108,0	243,3	410,1	412,1	710,1
	Jami	347	1297	1161,6	1233,4	2096,8	2655,7	2744,1	3717,5
	Ratio to total import, %	11,8	14,1	9,6	8,8	10,8	10,9	13,0	14,6

Since the countries of Central Asia were part of a single socio-economic system in the 20th century, their development process is considered to be of a general nature. Therefore, since the conditions for the transition of these national economies to market relations and the tendency to enter the world market are similar and interdependent, the establishment and development of effective foreign trade relations between them is an important achievement. After all, since these national markets have been working together for a long time within the framework of a single socio-economic system, it will be useful to use those experiences even today. Therefore, this analysis examines trade processes carried out by Uzbekistan with neighboring countries in the first 20 years of the 21st century.

The role of our national economy in the socio-economic processes taking place in this region and the trend of trade relations are clearly visible based on the information presented in the table. It can be noted that trade relations with Kazakhstan, which is considered the leader among the countries of this region, have developed significantly. However, it can be seen that there are relatively limited contacts with the rest of the countries. In particular, in 2021, compared to 2000, the foreign trade turnover with these countries increased by 8.2 times, the export volume by 6.2 times, and the import volume by 10.7 times.

In particular, during the analyzed period, exports to Kazakhstan increased by 11.7 times, to Kyrgyzstan by 15.6 times, to Tajikistan by 5.0 times, and to Turkmenistan by 9%, while imports from Kazakhstan increased by 12.7 times, Kyrgyzstan increased by 1.7 times from Izistan, 5.4 times from Tajikistan and 39.2 times from Turkmenistan. In addition, foreign trade relations with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan had a positive balance in some of the years listed in the table, and a negative balance was observed in the following years, as well as an increase in exports to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, and regular imports with Kazakhstan. has an increasing trend. Also, the foreign trade balance with these countries was negative with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, and positive with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Among the countries of Central Asia, economic relations between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are well established, but they have not reached the level of national market potential. However, the national economy of Kazakhstan is currently growing rapidly and foreign economic relations are expanding. At the same time, it is obvious that it is necessary to speed up foreign trade relations with the rest of the Central Asian countries.

In the conditions of deepening the process of modernization of the national economy and diversification of the production process, there are opportunities for the development of Uzbekistan's trade with these countries, and its effective use is the demand of the time and the obligation of globalization. As a result of the analysis, although the volume of trade of Uzbekistan with Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in the direction of import and export with Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan is growing regularly, it is considered appropriate to accelerate it again and diversify the product composition. Also, based on the above indicators, it should be noted that the weight of trade turnover with these countries is very limited compared to the gross domestic product. In addition, expansion and activation of not only trade relations, but also investment cooperation with the countries of Central Asia is one of the important directions.

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