

IMPROVEMENT OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Ulashev X.A.,

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

ANNOTATION

This article discusses the concept of foreign trade policy, its goals and objectives, policy instruments in the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzes export-import operations, considers ways to improve the country's export-import policy.

Keywords: foreign trade policy, export, import, foreign trade turnover, integration, export potential

INTRODUCTION

Foreign trade policy is a set of government measures to protect national producers from foreign competition and support national exporters in foreign markets. The purpose of such a policy is, on the one hand, the effective integration of the state into the system of the international division of labor, and on the other hand, the protection of the domestic market from foreign competition.

Import commodity policy, limiting the import of goods, predetermines the growth of production due to the redistribution of demand in favor of national goods, but on the other hand leads to higher prices, reduced competition.

Export Policy states can be carried out in two directions:

- 1 - Export Control;
- 2 - Export Promotion.

The export control policy is aimed at solving the problems of food and energy security, at supporting industries that use local raw materials in their production, as well as replenishing the state budget. The main tools of the export control policy are shown in Figure 1.

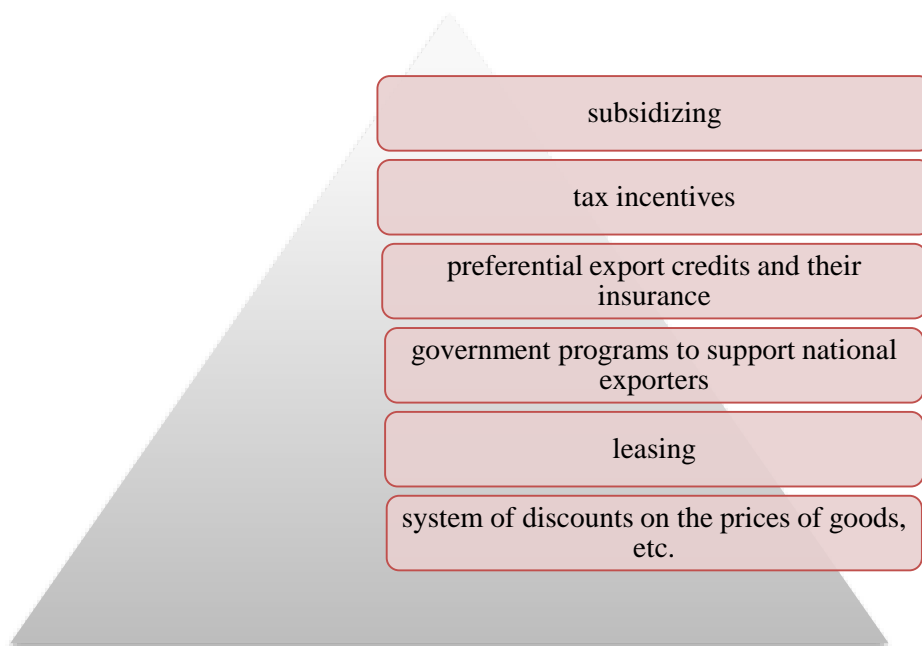


Figure 1 - Export control tools

Moreover, restrictions can be both forced (embargoes, quotas) and “voluntary”.

The export promotion policy is aimed at supporting national producers in foreign markets. The main export promotion tools are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Export promotion tools



It is known that the importance of international trade in services tends to increase due to an increase in its scale, the number of participants in trade and a change in structure. Trade in services, in addition to cross-border transactions, includes the provision of services by a supplier of one country directly from the territory of another. Therefore, the development of international trade in services, especially its geography, is closely related to the growth of foreign direct investment in the infrastructure of this sector of the economy. International operations in the service sector in all countries are among the areas of foreign economic relations most regulated by the government, since a number of sectors in this sphere, primarily banking and insurance, transport and communications, are of great economic, social and even military-strategic importance.

National regulation of trade in services is specific, primarily due to the peculiarities of the production and consumption of services. It is carried out by non-tariff means that allow limiting the cross-border movement of producers and consumers of services, as well as foreign investment in the domestic service sector.

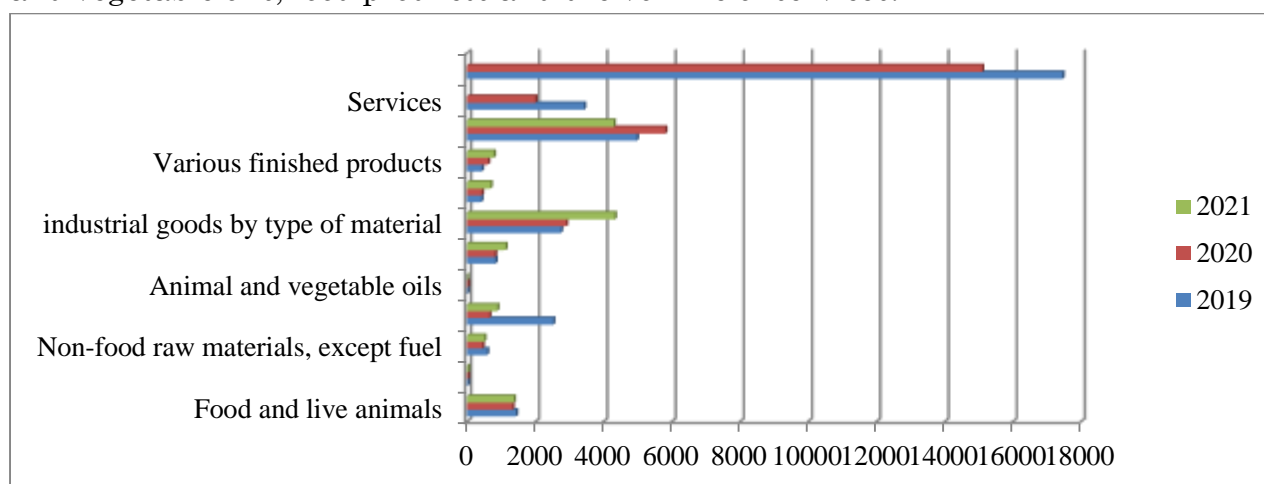
Foreign trade of the Republic (million US dollars)

Indicators	2019	2020	2021
Foreign trade turnover	41751.0	36256.1	42071.6
export	17 58.7	15102.3	16610.6
import	24292.3	21153.8	25461.0
trade balance	-6833.6	-6051.5	-8850.4
including:			
- for the CIS countries	14461.8	11826.4	15867.8
export	5234.0	4106.4	5407.6
import	8227.8	7720.0	10460.2
trade balance	-1993.8	-3613.6	-5052.6
- with other countries	27289.2	24,429.6	26,203.7
export	11 24.7	10,995.8	11,203.0

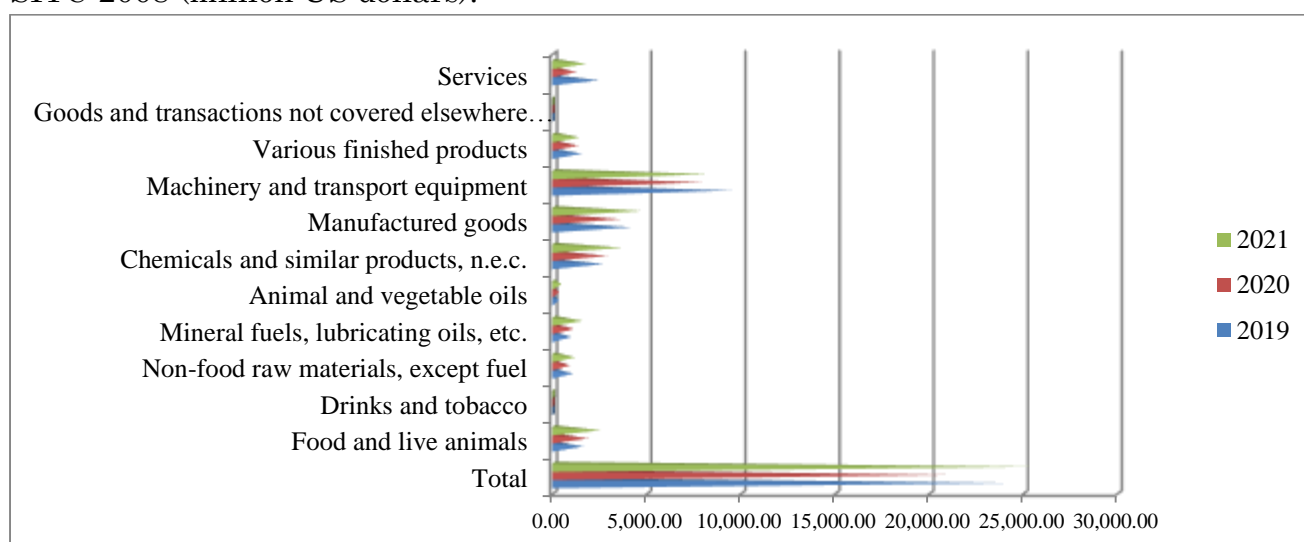
import	16064.5	13,433.8	15,000.8
trade balance	-4 39.9	-2,437.9	- 3797.8
In % to the previous year:			
Foreign trade turnover	124.9	86.8	116.0
export	124.8	86.5	110.0
import	125.0	87.1	120.4
including:			
- for the CIS countries	119.1	81.8	134.2
export	124.6	65.9	131.7
import	115.2	93.8	135.5
- with other countries	128.2	89.5	107.3
export	124.9	98.0	101.9
import	130.6	83.6	111.7

The table shows that the trade balance is in the red, and this figure is growing in 2021 compared to the previous period. There is also a tendency for the excess of imports of products over exports.

There is a decrease in the volume of exports of products in the whole republic in 2021 compared to the previous period, especially for such types of products as mineral fuels and oils, animal and vegetable oils, food products and the volume of services.



Consider the structure of imports of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the last period according to SITC-2008 (million US dollars).



There is an increase in the volume of imports of products to Uzbekistan. Especially for products such as food, beverages and tobacco products, mineral fuels and chemicals. **The foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan for 2021 reached \$42.1 billion , an increase of \$5.8 billion compared to the same period in 2020, follows from the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan . The share of exports amounted to \$16.6 billion (an increase of 10%), and imports - \$25.4 billion (an increase of 20.4%).** In 2021, Uzbekistan **exported manufactured goods (26.1% of total exports), gold and precious metals (24.7%), services (15.3%), food products (8.3%).**

Uzbekistan **imported mainly machinery and equipment (32.4%), manufactured goods (18.5%), chemical products (14.3%), food products (9.9%), services (6.8%).** Russia has displaced China from the first place in the list of the main foreign trade partners of Uzbekistan in 2021.

At the end of 2021, Russia took the first place among the major partner countries with a share in the total **foreign trade turnover** of 17.9%, China with a share of 17.7% moved to the second line.

The trade turnover of Uzbekistan with Russia for the year increased by 32.8% to \$7.517 billion, with China - up to \$7.44 billion (+15.5%). Kazakhstan remains in the top three **major foreign trade partners of the republic** - \$3.9 billion (+30%).

To date, Uzbekistan has **trade relations** with 182 countries of the world.

Economic support within the framework of integration with the member countries of the EAEU can serve as an incentive for the integrated development of Uzbekistan. The attraction of investments and the influx of technologies will help increase labor productivity in the republic, both through the renewal of physical infrastructure and through the introduction of new technologies. Uzbekistan's annual infrastructure investment needs are estimated at about 7.4% of GDP until 2030. The EAEU is potentially capable of providing about \$1.0-1.5 billion (1.2-1.7% of GDP) of such investments. Taking into account the share of investments in Uzbekistan's GDP and their import intensity, the contribution of infrastructure investments from the EAEU to Uzbekistan's GDP growth can average 0.3-0.4 percentage points per year.

Uzbekistan plans to increase the export of its marketable products to the EAEU countries by \$1.2 billion per year. In this volume, the unrealized export potential of Uzbekistan in relation to the member states of the Union is estimated. At the same time, the accession of Uzbekistan to the EAEU requires bringing the customs tariffs of the republic in line with the rules of the Union, and revenues to the budget from foreign economic activity will depend on the effectiveness of the functioning of the Union as a whole. The issues of regulating foreign trade at the union level are transferred to a supranational body - the Eurasian Economic Commission, and the harmonization of internal technical regulations and phytosanitary standards with the requirements in force in the EAEU will lead to a mutually beneficial reduction of non-tariff barriers, which is the key to intensifying mutual trade.

REFERENCES

1. «Меморандум о взаимодействии и утверждения Плана совместных мероприятий на 2021-2023 годы.», подписанный правительством Республики Узбекистан и Евразийской экономической комиссией (ЕЭК), Ташкент, 30.04.2021
2. Баринов В.А. Внешнеэкономическая деятельность: Учебник, - М.: Форум, 2018. – 160 с.
3. Прокушев Е.Ф. Внешнеэкономическая деятельность: Учебник для бакалавров. – М.: Юрайт, 2013.- 527 с.
4. <https://review.uz/post/infografika-ozbekistonning-2021>
5. www.stat.uz