

EXPORT ACTIVITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND ITS REGIONS.

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Abstract: The task of developing a concept of regional development in the system of state and social construction in order to consistently achieve the goals of renewal and democratization of the country, the formation of civil society in Uzbekistan, and the task of radically strengthening its role and significance is, first of all, a decisive means of increasing the political and social activity of our citizens, expressing the will of the population, ensuring their direct participation in the formation of state power at the center and in localities. The process of integration of Uzbekistan into the world economy is developing rapidly, and our country's participation in international economic organizations is an integral part of this process. Export is a factor that significantly affects this process. This article discusses the export activity and potential of Uzbekistan and the regions of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Export volume, export structure, products, integration, enterprises, trade, regions, exporters.

Today, in the conditions of the preservation of trade restrictions in the world community, finding new markets is the most urgent task. Because this is important for increasing incomes, creating additional jobs, and increasing production. In addition, an open market forces to improve product quality, reduce costs, introduce new technologies, promote market reforms, and accelerate its integration into the global production system and economic integration processes. According to the results of the current half-year, Uzbekistan has trade relations with 186 countries, and the volume of foreign trade turnover in January-April of this year reached 24.6 billion US dollars. At the same time, the volume of exports amounted to 11,882.1 million US dollars (an increase of 35.1% compared to January-April 2024). If we pay attention to the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy, we will see that it sets important tasks aimed at strengthening the export potential of the national economy and sharply increasing the share of products with high added value in its structure. According to it, the volume of exports will be increased by 2 times, reaching \$ 45 billion, the number of exporting enterprises will be increased from 6.5 thousand to 15 thousand, and the volume of finished and semi-finished products in the export structure will increase by 3.3 times.

Also, exports of finished and technological products to European countries within the framework of GSP + and other systems will be expanded. The number of enterprises with international standards will be increased by 10 times, reaching 5 thousand. Special economic zones will be established with 50 prestigious world brands, and exporters who bring national brands to foreign markets will be fully supported based on the idea of "New

Uzbekistan - a country of competitive products." Today, a list of 1,426 enterprises has been formed across the republic based on the proposal of local khokimiyats, based on the principle of "entrepreneur-exporter" for 100 local enterprises from each region to enter foreign markets. The volume and composition of exports in the regions of Uzbekistan are diverse. Agricultural products, textile products, non-ferrous metals and minerals play an important role in total exports. The export of certain products varies by region, for example, in the Fergana Valley, textile and agricultural products are the most exported, and in the Tashkent region, industrial products are the most exported.

Total exports:

Agricultural products: Exports of fruits and vegetables, cotton, and other agricultural products are among Uzbekistan's main exports.

Textile products: Cotton fabrics, clothing, and other textile products are also exported.

Metal and metallurgical products: Exports of non-ferrous metals, cast iron, and steel products are also important.

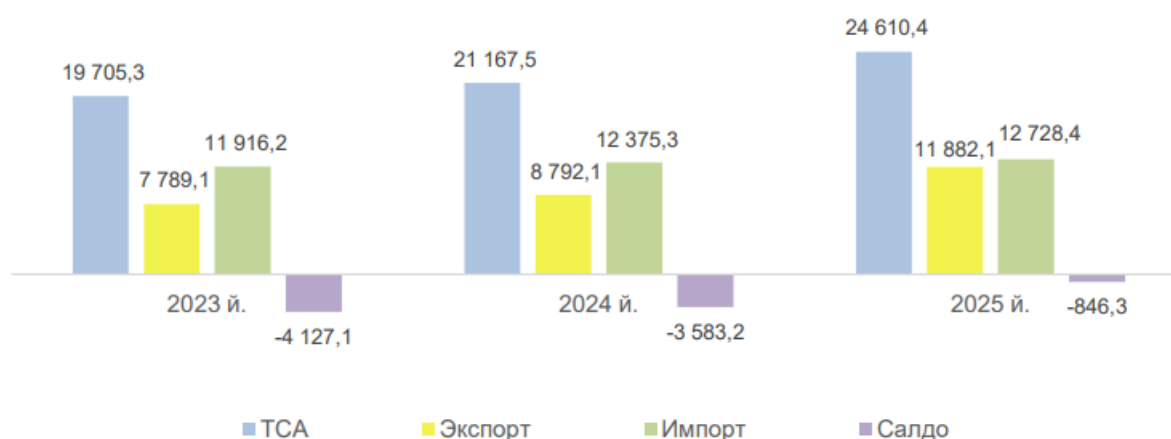
Chemical products: Fertilizers, inorganic chemicals, and other chemical products are also exported.

Oil and gas: Oil and gas products and electricity are also exported.

Exports by region: Fergana Valley (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan): This region has a high export of textile products and agricultural products, in particular, fruits and vegetables, cotton. Tashkent region and Tashkent city export industrial products, including automobiles, spare parts and other industrial products. Other regions also export minerals, non-ferrous metals and other products. The composition and volume of Uzbekistan's exports change annually, which is related to demand in the world market and domestic production.

In January-April 2025, the republic's foreign trade turnover (hereinafter referred to as TSA) reached 24.6 billion US dollars, an increase of 3,443.0 million US dollars or 16.3% compared to January-April 2024.

Figure 1.1



Foreign trade turnover (million USD)

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In foreign trade turnover, the export volume reached 11,882.1 million US dollars (increased by 35.1% compared to January-April 2024) and the import volume reached 12,728.4 million US dollars (increased by 2.9%). During the reporting period, a negative foreign trade balance was recorded in the amount of 846.3 million US dollars

Export structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Table 1.1¹

Structure	Million USD	Growth Rate, %	Share of Total Volume, %
Total Export	2024	2025	2024
Food products and live animals	472.2	663.6	99.8
Beverages and tobacco	55.4	88.0	89.8
Non-food raw materials, except fuel	116.8	94.3	135.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	343.0	417.6	162.1
Animal and vegetable oils (including fats and waxes)	11.3	22.6	495.5
Chemical products and related products	511.8	602.1	138.2
Industrial goods	1204.5	1602.1	103.3
Machinery and transport equipment	336.2	354.4	84.4
Various finished products	400.9	421.3	103.2
Other goods	5571.4	7313.7	126.7
of which: non-monetary gold	4048.7	5382.6	126.9
Services	1837.1	2505.3	124.2

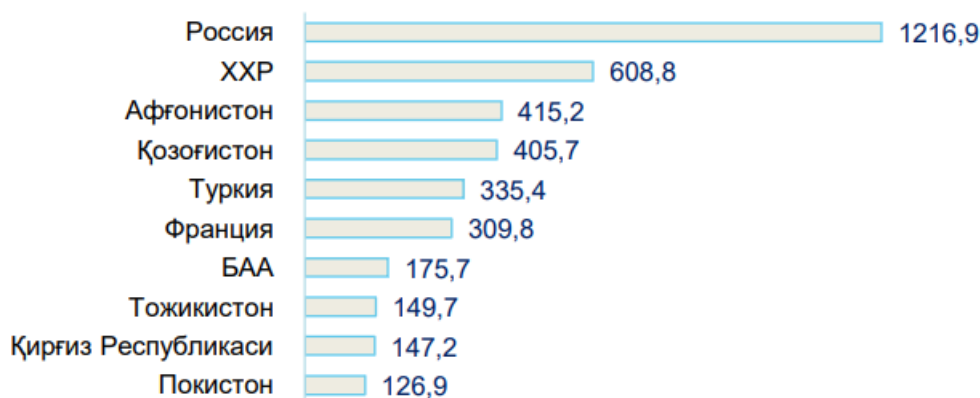
¹ Subject link: [Composition of exports \(XSST-2008\) \(monthly\)](#)

The share of goods in the export structure was 78.9%, with the main share being industrial goods (10.1%), food products and live animals (5.6%), chemicals and similar products (5.1%), and various finished goods (3.4%). In January-April 2025, 463.2 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables were exported, which decreased by 9.8% or 50.5 thousand tons compared to the same period in 2024. In January-April 2025, fruits and vegetables worth 415.1 million US dollars, which are the main part of food products, were exported. This indicator increased by 39.3% compared to the same period in 2024, and their share in total exports amounted to 3.5%. In January-April 2025, textile exports amounted to 839.4 million US dollars, accounting for 7.1% of total exports, a decrease of 17.2% compared to the previous year. The main share of exported textile products was occupied by finished textile products (46.4%) and yarn (33.6%).

The volume of services exports amounted to 2,505.3 million US dollars, or 21.1% of total exports, an increase of 36.4% compared to the same period in 2024. The main share of the structure of services exports was accounted for by travel (tourism) (47.2%), transport (36.9%), telecommunications, computer and information (9.4%), and other business-related services (3.6%). At the same time, other services (2.9%), insurance and pension provision services (1.0%) and financial services (0.9%) accounted for.

Major exporting partner countries of the Republic of Uzbekistan (million US dollars)

Figure 1.2



In January-April 2025, our main partners in the export of goods and services in foreign trade turnover were Russia (10.2%), China (5.1%), Afghanistan (3.5%), Kazakhstan (3.4%), Turkey (2.8%), France (2.6%), UAE (1.5%), Tajikistan (1.3%), the Kyrgyz Republic (1.2%) and Pakistan (1.1%). Their share in total exports was 32.7%.²

Exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan by region (million US dollars)

Region Name	2024	2025	Growth Rate, %	Share of Total Volume, %
Republic of Uzbekistan	8,792.1	11,882.1	135.1	100.0

Republic of Karakalpakstan	129.5	115.3	89.0	1.0
Andijan	346.4	308.6	89.1	2.6
Bukhara	93.1	101.6	109.1	0.9
Jizzakh	64.1	57.9	90.3	0.5
Kashkadarya	165.8	144.2	87.0	1.0
Navoi	352.7	393.5	111.5	3.3
Namangan	170.0	198.2	116.6	1.7
Samarkand	247.9	336.7	135.8	2.8
Surkhandarya	73.1	135.3	185.8	1.1
Syrdarya	85.2	85.9	100.9	0.7
Tashkent (Region)	553.4	594.2	107.4	5.0
Fergana	181.3	203.8	112.4	1.7
Khorezm	118.5	142.1	120.0	1.1
Tashkent City	1,529.7	1,863.0	121.8	15.7

The highest share in the structure of the republic's exports was accounted for by Tashkent city with 15.7%, or 1863.0 million US dollars, and a relatively small share was accounted for by Jizzakh region with 0.5%, or 57.9 million US dollars.

Conclusion: Exporting is a major step in the development of business, and the work carried out in this direction in our country is significant in that it is systematic and effective. New markets create a highly competitive environment in domestic markets, increase the competitiveness of exporting companies, and ensure greater financial stability.

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