

Analysis of the Influence of Dynamics and Structure of Export and Import on Economic Security

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Abstract. The article analyzes the influence of foreign economic activity, the structure of exports and imports and the dynamics of development on ensuring the economic security of the country. Various studies and observations on this topic are theoretically studied, in practice the role and importance of foreign trade in ensuring the economic security of the country are revealed. Also, scientific and practical recommendations have been developed based on the analysis of the share of foreign trade turnover of our country with developed countries and the limit values of ensuring economic security.

Keywords: Foreign trade, export, import, foreign debt, gross domestic product, foreign trade turnover, region, balance, diversification, foreign market, economic relations.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization and the search for countries with economies in transition, including Uzbekistan, for their place in the world economy, the problems of ensuring economic security are becoming extremely urgent. This is primarily due to the acquisition of state sovereignty by Uzbekistan and the need to develop conceptual approaches to ensure long-term and sustainable development of the country.

The program approved in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PF-4947 "Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017, provides for paragraph 5.2 of the fifth direction "Priorities in the field of thoughtful, mutually beneficial and practical foreign policy" determines the priorities in the field. This paragraph reads: "... strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the state, increasing the role and place of the country as an equal subject of international relations, joining the ranks of developed democracies, creating an atmosphere of security, stability and good-neighborliness around Uzbekistan, strengthening the country's international prestige, providing objective information to the world community about the reforms being carried out in the country, improvement of the regulatory and legal framework of foreign policy and foreign economic activity"[1]. Therefore, it should be noted the importance of forming a scientific and practical base to ensure the development of foreign economic relations in our country.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Western countries, the problem of economic security began to be given due attention from the 30s last century, when the term "economic security" was first used in the message of US President Roosevelt, where it was about the country's withdrawal from the Great Depression in the late 1920 y. and early 1930 y. [2]. Among Western scholars who considered in their writings the issues of ensuring the country's economic security, it should be noted such as R. Dwan and O. Pavlyuk [3], J. Garten [4]. etc.

Issue of statistics of competition of small business and private entrepreneurs assessment methods were studied by Odilov R.[5], the empirical research on causal relationship between export and foreign investments in the

economy of Uzbekistan based on granger test were made by Mustafakulov, S. I. [6], econometric model of production capacity usage of textile enterprises in Uzbekistan were researched by Tursunov B.O. [7, 8,11], Modernization and intensification of agriculture in the republic of Uzbekistan were investigated by Yuldashev, N. K., Nabokov, V. I., Nekrasov, K. V. [9,10], evaluation of textile and clothing industry clustering capabilities in Uzbekistan were made by scientists as well as Ergashodjaeva, S. J., Kyvyakin [7], Regional features of industrial production dynamics in the research of textile enterprises financial security in Uzbekistan were studied by Zaova E.V.[12] and et.al.

Among other Russian economists, the works of such scientists as V.Senchagov, E.Oleinikov, Merkulova [13] and others deserve attention.

Among other publications on the topic under consideration, it is necessary to note the works of such economists N.Sirazhiddinov [14], A.Alimov, I.Khamedov [15], J. Tukhtabaev [16], [17], A. Bekmuradov, G.Khachiev [18], A.Isadzhanov [19], A.Abdurazzakov [21] touch upon certain aspects of economic security when considering the problems of the development of foreign trade and choice of foreign trade strategy. In general, the problem of economic security in the context of the development of foreign trade activity in domestic science was considered along the way and the development of the concept of its provision is still far from complete.

Thus, despite the presence of a certain number of works, this problem, from the point of view of scientific foundations, is poorly studied and requires a detailed analysis, taking into account the prospects for the economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Modern socio-economic development requires that national economies have a system of protection against the problems of global changes in order to benefit from the global system and protect it from its negative consequences. Therefore, our country is constantly deepening its foreign economic ties and integration into the world community to achieve long-term strategic goals and gain strong positions in the international economic system, making the development of a market economy and modernization of national production a priority in the period of independent development. In particular, Uzbekistan is a member of such international organizations as the UN, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and occupies a worthy place in the world, trying to penetrate deeply into the world community economically.

In addition, the fact that our country is preparing to become a member of the World Trade Organization, which operates globally in the field of trade, requires the strengthening of liberalism in both domestic and foreign economic relations, limiting protectionism. In addition to the general analysis of foreign trade turnover and the situation with exports and imports, it is necessary to study the national foreign trade turnover and its geographical distribution. This is due to the fact that the level of development and geographical position of countries that are foreign trade partners of any country lay the foundation for the formation and strengthening of economic ties.

Today, as the process of globalization deepens, the fact that a small number of countries have a large share in a country's exports and imports, or in foreign trade in general, creates complex problems. In particular, if this happens, it will lead to the fact that the export or foreign trade of the country will become dependent on changes in the economy of these few countries.

Thus, not only to diversify the structure of exports or foreign trade in general, but also to expand and diversify the geography of partner countries in foreign trade, achieve the desired results, protect the national economy from external shocks and eliminate its sensitivity. To problematic changes in world markets. Provides the basis for the formation of a protective shell to protect against adverse defects. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" provides for "liberalization and simplification of export activities, diversification of the export structure and geography, expansion and mobilization of exports. potential of sectors and regions"[1].

As a result of the ongoing reforms to liberalize foreign economic relations, the number of countries that have established economic cooperation with Uzbekistan is growing, and the geography of our national foreign trade is expanding. Today the number of foreign trade partners has increased by more than 30 in comparison with 2000 and is more than 170 countries. [20] Therefore, one of the important tasks is to study the growing opportunities for the constant expansion of the export geography of our country, the development of new national territories in the field of foreign trade, geographic deepening and improvement.

III. METHODOLOGY

Foreign trade contributes to the development of the national economy by expanding the resource base and overcoming the limitations of the domestic market, intensifying and increasing the efficiency of expanded reproduction processes and strengthening sustainable economic growth [22]. Therefore, our country also pays special attention to the development of foreign economic relations as a priority in order to accelerate their development and improve the welfare of the population. Therefore, it is necessary to study the foreign trade of our country and the peculiarities of its development.

The distribution of foreign trade turnover of our country across continents has a unique picture, and in general, the Asian region is the undisputed leader in terms of foreign trade, in particular, exports and imports, which account for 52.3% of the total foreign trade. In addition, trade relations in the region increased by 40.1% compared to 2017, while exports to the region in 2018 amounted to 7,167.1 million US dollars, imports - 7,018.6 million US dollars, and the balance was positive at the level of 148.5 million US dollars. Europe is the leader in terms of foreign trade across continents, accounting for 38.5% of the total. In particular, exports to the region in 2018 amounted to 5,956.8 million US dollars, and imports - 7,056.4 million US dollars, and in general, the volume of foreign trade with Europe increased by 13.4% compared to the previous year, and the balance was formed negative at the level of 1,099.6 million US dollars.

These statistics show that the share of these two continents in Uzbekistan's foreign trade alone is over 90%. This means that Uzbekistan's foreign trade is not sufficiently diversified across continents, and mainly Europe and Asia have an absolute leading potential. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that any economic problems on these continents could have a significant negative impact on our national market and production. It is also clear that the markets of the rest of the continents have not yet penetrated enough, and the results that could have been achieved with their help have not been achieved. Therefore, the diversification of our country's foreign trade across continents is one of the main priorities. If diversification of foreign trade between continents is achieved, conditions will be created to prevent potential economic problems. This requires diversification not only at the continental level, but also between the countries of these continents.

In addition to the fact that the foreign trade relations of Uzbekistan in the world are considered as a whole in the form of continents, the study of the situation at the level of individual countries is important for a more realistic assessment and more accurate conclusions. Consequently, the deepening of this process geographically will make it possible to start studying the share of individual national economies in the country's foreign trade relations. Because what is the potential of these countries in the world economy, what is the share of Uzbekistan in exports or imports? Because what the relationship looks like between these two indicators will be the basis for determining the direction of trade policy in relation to countries or countries of the outside world in general.

Traditionally, Uzbekistan's foreign trade partners are divided into two groups: the first group includes members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, former members of the former Soviet Union, and the second group includes all countries outside the CIS. Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and others are the most important CIS countries in terms of trade cooperation with Uzbekistan, and the leaders of the second group are China, Turkey, South Korea, Germany, Afghanistan, Latvia, USA, Iran, France, Italy other.[23]

In view of the diversity of the socio-economic potential and the military-political power of the countries belonging to these areas, it is inappropriate to assess them as a whole or draw analytical conclusions or give a detailed picture of the current situation. Therefore, it is important to study foreign trade cooperation in the form of individual countries, and not in groups or areas. Today Uzbekistan exports about 2000 types of goods and services to more than 170 countries, the main foreign trade partners of which are Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Turkey, South Korea, Germany, Japan, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Latvia, Belarus, USA, Tajikistan and others. countries.[24]

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

If we look at the statistics of the share of countries in foreign trade, its exports and imports in recent years, we will see that the share of a number of countries has increased significantly in recent years. In particular, Table 1 shows the first five partner countries in terms of the share of Uzbekistan in foreign trade. The table lists the five largest trading partners in the world: People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Turkey and South Korea. The share of these countries in the total foreign trade of Uzbekistan in 2014 amounted to 63.2%, exports - 61.1%, imports - 65.2%.

Table 1: Share of leading countries in Uzbekistan's foreign trade, percent[22]

Year	Composition	China	Russia	Kazakhstan	Turkey	South Korea	Total
2014	Foreign trade turnover	16.4	21.3	12.7	5.4	7.4	63.2
	Export	15.7	18.8	18.3	7.1	1.2	61.1
	Import	17.1	23.7	7.2	3.8	13.4	65.2
2015	Foreign trade turnover	19.0	17.9	10.8	4.8	7.0	59.5
	Export	19.8	14.5	14.8	6.3	1.4	56.8
	Import	18.2	21.2	6.8	3.3	12.6	62.1
	Foreign trade turnover	17.5	17.3	7.8	4.8	4.4	51.8

2016	Export	16.5	14.8	7.8	5.7	1.7	46.5
	Import	18.6	19.7	7.8	4.0	7.2	57.3
2017	Foreign trade turnover	17.9	17.8	7.7	5.8	5.2	54.4
	Export	16.1	16.1	8.4	7.0	1.1	48.7
	Import	19.5	19.3	7.1	4.8	8.9	59.6
2018	Foreign trade turnover	19.2	17.1	9.0	6.5	6.4	58.2
	Export	20.5	15.7	10.4	6.7	0.6	53.9
	Import	18.3	18.2	8.0	6.3	10.5	61.3

This trend can be seen in the country's foreign trade activity in recent years, including statistics for 2015-2018. This means that while five countries control three-fifths of total foreign trade, the remaining more than 170 countries account for two-fifths. This problem is reflected in the scale of the share of individual countries in foreign trade and exports and imports.

For this purpose, according to the table, an attempt will be made to consider trade relations and their features with the People's Republic of China, which is the leader among the countries with the largest share in Uzbekistan's foreign trade. This country now has a chance to build up its national economy, which is actively growing in the world.

First of all, to get a complete picture of the country's gross potential, let's look at some aspects of the overall economic situation in the country, in particular its gross national income in 2017, which amounted to \$ 12.043 billion and ranked second in the world after the United States. it accounts for 15.4% of the world market. produces incoming goods and services. In 2017, the country's exports of goods amounted to USD 2,263.3 billion (an absolute record in the world over the last decade) or 12.7%, imports of goods amounted to 1,841.9 billion US dollars (second largest in the world after the United States) or 10.2%, the export of services amounted to 204.7 billion US dollars, or 3.9 percent, and the import of services - 468.4 billion US dollars, or 9.3 percent[23], which indicates a steady strengthening of its position in the international market. Based on this information, Uzbekistan needs to establish and develop trade relations with such a country. Therefore, it is important to analyze how our economic relations with this country look today and what are their features.

Reforms in our national economy are constantly deepening, penetrating into all aspects of our life and having an effective impact not only on all sectors and industries, but also on all regions. This process is reflected in foreign trade relations, which contributes to their rapid development and intensification of relations with countries. One of these countries is the People's Republic of China, with which Uzbekistan established diplomatic relations in the first years of independence, in 1992, and since then has invariably retained the priority of constant development of cooperation on all issues, in particular, trade and economic ties. The fact that this country has the largest share in Uzbekistan's foreign trade relations also allows us to clearly understand the scale and nature of the process between our countries, as well as the conditions created.

The socio-economic policy and achievements of both countries are reflected in the relations between the two countries, as well as in the world community. In particular, if we analyze the volume of trade with the People's Republic of China on the basis of accurate statistics, then in 2014 the share of this country in our foreign trade amounted to 16.4% or 4520.4 million US dollars, of which exports amounted to 2123.6. million US dollars, the remaining 2396.8 million US dollars of imports, and the trade balance showed a negative result of 273.1 million US dollars. Uzbekistan's trade with the People's Republic of China continues to this day, and in 2016, with the exception of 2016, there is an upward trend. In particular, bilateral trade with this country amounted to 4,730.4 million US dollars in 2015, 4,754.2 million US dollars in 2017 and finally 6,426.9 million US dollars in 2018, which is 36% more compared to 2015 and 35% [22] more than the previous year.

In general, the volume of trade between the two countries is increasing, and this feature is also typical for exports and imports. With the exception of 2015, the volume of Uzbek exports to this country is small and the volume of imports is high, and as a result, the country always has a negative balance. At the same time, the negative trade balance in 2016 amounted to 255.0 million US dollars, and in 2018 increased to 688.9 million US dollars, which is 2.7 times more than in 2016. So, based on this analysis, we can say that the share of the People's Republic of China in the foreign trade of our country has sharply increased or reached a level that is sensitive to the influence of any socio-economic trends in the country.

In particular, the volume of trade with this country in 2014 amounted to 4520.4 million US dollars, exports - 2123.6 million US dollars and imports - 2396.8 million US dollars, while its share in foreign trade turnover, exports and imports (foreign trade) of Uzbekistan) 16.4 percent, (export) 15.7 percent, (import) 17.1 percent[22] is enough to imagine the scale and indicate the need to expand the composition of foreign trade partners. The latest statistics confirm that this process is steadily deepening, including trade with the People's Republic of China in 2017 amounted to 4,754.2 million US dollars, exports - 2,025.5 million US dollars and imports - 2,728.7 million US dollars. The share of Uzbekistan in the total volume of foreign trade (foreign trade turnover) amounted to

17.9%, exports 16.1% and imports 19.5%, respectively, and by 2018 this figure may be increased. In particular, foreign trade turnover amounted to 19.2%, exports 20.5% and imports 18.3%, respectively.

In general, the country's foreign trade is developing and expanding thanks to effective socio-economic reforms and measures taken to facilitate access to foreign markets. In accordance with this, trade relations with foreign countries are intensified. In fact, this result is in line with the goals set and lays the foundation for short-term success. This begs the question, what is the problem. The answer to this question is this: first, the fact that the country is tied to foreign trade and its directions by about 15-20 percent, is the root of the problem. Because it is very difficult and there is no need to imagine what will happen in this country if a crisis or other similar awkward situation arises in the socio-economic system, production, foreign trade or other economic spheres. One can only say that its negative aspects are likely to have a widespread negative impact on countries with which it has strong economic ties, first in foreign trade, and then in consumption and production. At a time when globalization is deepening and competition between the leading countries is deep and complex in many areas, it is hard to believe that the multifaceted relationship of these countries will not create unexpected problems for the world community or even for partner countries.

It is this kind of unexpected situation or problem that can be observed in any country. Therefore, the main attention should be paid to the share of the country that is a partner in foreign trade, and efforts should be made to increase the number of their partners in foreign trade and reduce their relative share, that is, not to reduce the volume of trade with partners. then the risks of countries for foreign trade partners will be reduced and distributed.

Moreover, it can be very difficult for any country, especially a large one, to find an example from history to believe that they will not export or transfer their problem to other national economies. In particular, the long-standing trade dispute between the United States and the People's Republic of China, the two leading countries in the world, is likely to have a negative impact not only on these two countries, but also on the global community.

This can be seen as an experiment in the global oil market. This is an example of how negatively this situation has affected the economies of oil exporting countries and countries that are highly dependent on the product, as well as the scale of the problem. Likewise, if there is an international situation or attitude to a specific country, and not to a specific product or raw material, this can cause serious problems for the economies of countries that are highly dependent on this country in trade relations. So, in such a situation, it is advisable to know how to deal with these and similar problems. A large share of individual countries in foreign trade is observed mainly in developing countries and countries with limited foreign trade.

Along with the increase in volumes and diversification of the structure of foreign trade of our country, geographic diversification is necessary. The above situation is explained by the underdevelopment of export potential and the strengthening of trade relations with only some of the more than 170 countries with which diplomatic relations have been established, the lack of cooperation with the rest, as well as insufficient export diversification.

Therefore, the development of the structure, volume and geography of exports is advisable through the development and implementation of long-term programs to strengthen the potential and strength of our national economy. Thus, in order to eliminate the leading influence of foreign trade in some countries and prevent unforeseen socio-economic problems, it is necessary not to reduce trade relations with the country, but to additionally expand the total volume of foreign trade and develop trade partnerships with other countries.

It is also necessary to work in this direction in close connection with the processes of modernization of national production and the development of an innovative economy, as well as the coordination of imports. Indeed, the development of a national economy requires that all its sectors, industries and regions work in an integrated and harmonious way to achieve a common goal. Therefore, the modernized industries and industries should simultaneously serve to diversify the structure of exports, increase its volumes and expand the geography.

In addition, the use of technological goods in the structure of imports for diversification, increasing volumes and expanding the geography of exports by maximizing the share of technological goods and modernizing production will become the basis for effective results.

To assess the economic security in foreign trade, you can use the marginal cost method for some indicators. Table 2 below provides the following information for Uzbekistan:

Table 2: Border indicators of economic security of Uzbekistan in the context of the development of foreign trade [23]

№	Indicators	Actual level					
		1995	2000	2007	2017	2018	2019
1	External debt to GDP ratio, %	13,1	29,3	17	19,7	29,2	30,5
2	External debt to export ratio, %	39,3	122	44	61,2	57,8	54,3

3	External debt service costs, % of exports	17,3	26	17,5	21,7	23,9	30,2
4	Official reserves to imports ratio (months)	-	5,4	7,9	12,6	15,1	19,3

According to the table, Uzbekistan meets the accepted world border values for all indicators. For example, indicators 1-3 in the table reflect the state of the country's public external debt. The true values of these data indicate that the republic is within its borders. This means that the country's external debt is growing at a low rate, and according to international organizations, Uzbekistan is among the average level of external debt (according to the World Bank's methodology, the country's external debt). It is considered "excessively high" if the indicator is above 30%, if it is "for export" and less than 18% if it is less than 18%). Despite the fact that the size of external debt in neighboring countries is higher than in Uzbekistan, they spend a small part of export earnings on external debt. Indicator 4 shows the ratio of the country's official reserves to imports. According to the table, Uzbekistan corresponds to the accepted world border value.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Thus, despite a significant increase in the share of finished products in the export structure of the republic, which now accounts for 80% of total exports (against 25% in 1998 or less) in the early 1990s. And from the point of view of economic security, in the context of fierce competition for resources, in the context of the world economy, the country's entry into world markets with raw materials, on the one hand, means the loss of national income (this is especially important for non-renewable natural resources), and, secondly, the loss the opportunity to participate in the absorption of part of the total income of the world economy. An analysis of the borderline indicators reflecting the state of public debt and official reserves showed that Uzbekistan is within acceptable values.

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