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ESJI (KZ) = 8.716  
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH FOREIGN TRADE (TRIO OF EMERGING MARKETS, TRANSITION ECONOMY AND INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS)

**Abstract:** Current article studies a research in transition economy, which presents the part of position of the foreign economic relation of Uzbekistan today. It contains analyses a number of indexes (such as gross product per capita, export-import, structure and destinations, etc.) and current aspects of a country's economic, and social life of the country. It is assumed that liberalization of the economy promotes production growth, assists in scientific and technological progress, investment attractiveness, e-commerce complies with actual development issues in social life. However, new legislation and supporting free trade with neighbors and integration into world trade network Uzbekistan intending cooperation or partnership with its potential partners. Purpose of the paper work is to clarify foreign trade development policy of the country with various aspects. Main results have been distributed in form of tabulation, diagram, map and figures with prospective statistical data presented by international recognized official platforms.

**Key words:** Trade, export-import, emerging markets, economic growth, partnership.

**Language:** English

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### Introduction

Foreign trade is the interaction of a country with foreign countries regarding the movement of goods and services across national borders. Foreign trade allows the state: receive additional income from the sale of national goods and services abroad, saturate the domestic market, overcome the limited national resources, increase labor productivity, specializing in world trade in the supply of certain products to the world market.

Foreign trade is characterized by the concepts of export and import: the first involves the export of

goods and services abroad and the receipt in exchange of foreign currency, and the second - the import of them from abroad with appropriate payment. Export, like investments, increases aggregate demand in the country and drives the multiplier of foreign trade, creating primary, secondary, tertiary, etc. employment. The increase in imports limits the effect of this effect due to the outflow of financial resources abroad.

Foreign trade is organized on the principles developed in 1947 and enshrined in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). In 1996, it

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was replaced by the World Trade Organization (WTO), which more broadly considers foreign trade, including the exchange of commodity services and the sale and purchase of intellectual property.

Now we would like to clarify definition of the research as follows:

**Foreign trade** - trade between countries, consisting of the export (export) and import (import) of goods and services. Foreign trade is carried out mainly through commercial transactions drawn up by foreign trade contracts. In English: Foreign trade See also: ... ... *Financial Dictionary*

**Foreign trade** - trade of a country with other countries. International trade is the totality of foreign trade of all countries of the world. International trade is a system of international commodity-money relations, emerging from the foreign trade of all countries of the world. ... ... *Wikipedia*

**Foreign trade** - trade of one country with other countries, an integral part of foreign economic relations. It is subdivided into export (export) and import (import) of goods. The sum of exports and imports forms a foreign trade turnover. Foreign trade is based on international ... *Big Encyclopedic Dictionary*

**Foreign trade** - (foreign trade) See: trade (trade). Economy. Dictionary. M.: INFRA M, Publishing House All World. J. Black. General Edition: Doctor of Economics Osadchaya I.M. .. 2000. FOREIGN TRADE trade with other countries, export of goods from the country and import ... ... *Economic Dictionary*

**Foreign trade** - Trade between countries, consisting of the export (export) and import (import) of goods and services. Foreign trade is carried out mainly through commercial transactions drawn up by foreign trade contracts [Trade Facilitation: English ... ... *Technical Translator's Guide*

**Foreign Trade** - See Foreign Trade Glossary of Business Terms. Akademik.ru. 2001 ... *Glossary of Business Terms*

**Foreign trade** - FOREIGN trade, a form of foreign economic relations, sale and purchase of goods, securities on the international market. Distinguish between export (export) and import (import) of goods. Foreign trade is implemented at the level of relations of companies, corporations, .... *Illustrated encyclopedia dictionary*. [1]

### Literature review

The results contribute to the broad literature on the impact of international trade on the risk exposure of firms and countries. First, greater participation into international markets, by increasing the role of large firms as well as sectoral concentration, has been shown to magnify a country's vulnerability to idiosyncratic supply shocks (di Giovanni and Levchenko, 2009, 2012). However, cross-country diversification dampens macro-economic volatility by

reducing exposure to domestic demand shocks (Caselli et al., 2015). Focusing on micro-demand shocks, Kelly et al. (2013) document that firms with a more diversified customer base display a lower volatility.

Hence, to fully understand the trade-volatility nexus, the structure of exporters' sales, within as well as across destinations, must be analyzed together with the various shocks that hit firms and countries in international markets. This paper provides a step in this direction by modeling the universe of trade relationships between French exporters and their European partners, observed over a period of 15 years. The richness of the data together with a new empirical strategy allow us to provide a comprehensive decomposition of the different sources of trade volatility at various levels of aggregation. We start with an economic model of firm-to-firm sales in which the growth of firm-to-firm exports is a combination of macro shocks and micro perturbations.

French sellers' competitiveness abroad varies because of shocks to unit costs, assumed to be common across firms in an industry, and because of idiosyncratic shocks to their productivity. These supply-side perturbations are at the root of variations in the demand expressed by all foreign partners to which the firm is connected. Firm-to-firm trade also varies due to demand shocks that are either aggregate in nature (i.e. common to all buyers within a destination) or idiosyncratic, hitting the importing firm or eventually the match it forms with a particular French exporter. We show how to identify these shocks using various moment conditions dictated by the model.

The aggregation exercise is straightforward. Volatility is a weighted average of the variances and covariances in firm-to-firm growth rates. The weights depend on the structure of trade networks and the level of aggregation (firm-level or aggregate level here). Their distribution has natural hedging properties against some of the shocks hitting firms in international markets.

That microeconomic supply shocks are an important source of firm-level volatility is consistent with existing evidence and is not surprising as such shocks cannot be diversified (see eg. Comin and Mulani, 2006). What is more surprising is the substantial contribution of microeconomic demand shocks to firm-level volatility, which could have naturally faded away when the firm diversifies its portfolio of clients. These shocks are quantitatively important because i) their estimated volatility is high; and ii) exporters' sales are highly skewed towards their main partner.

As mentioned earlier, the impact of trade openness on macroeconomic volatility is an important topic in the macro-development literature, see e.g. Koren and Tenreyro (2007), Caselli et al. (2015), di

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Giovanni and Levchenko (2009), di Giovanni and Levchenko (2012). By estimating a rich structure of shocks, we believe we contribute to this literature through a precise quantification of the respective contributions of various sources of risks encountered by firms in their export activities.<sup>6</sup> In that respect, the exercise is similar to Caselli et al. (2015) who also compare the

### Methodology

In this article it has been used secondary source data statistic grouping and comparative analyses methods. Main materials have been promoted by top databases of Uzbekistan international economic potentials partners.

### Results

Main results of the paper work can be considered as following economic and social indicators of Uzbekistan.

[Uzbekistan - Credit Rating at 40.00](#)  
[Uzbekistan Employed Persons at 13273.10 Thousand](#)  
[Uzbekistan GDP From Services at 135572.00 UZS Billion](#)

[Uzbekistan GDP From Construction at 50922.20 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan GDP From Agriculture at 156667.10 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Average Monthly Nominal Wages at 1822.20 UZS Thousand/Month](#)  
[Uzbekistan Gross Fixed Capital Formation at 134029.40 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Interest Rate at 16.00 percent](#)  
[Uzbekistan Fiscal Expenditure at 86482.40 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Government Budget Value at - 7323.10 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Government Revenues at 79159.30 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Consumer Spending at 54399700.00 UZS Million](#)  
[Uzbekistan Government Spending at 16979500.00 UZS Million](#)  
[Ease of Doing Business in Uzbekistan at 69.00](#)  
[Uzbekistan GDP Current Prices at 361858.40 UZS Billion](#)  
[Uzbekistan Imports at 17968.80 USD Million](#)  
[Uzbekistan Exports at 13677.00 USD Million](#)  
[Uzbekistan Balance of Trade at -4291.70 USD Million](#) [2]

**Table 1. The volume of retail trade turnover by region (in actual prices; billion soums)**

Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Republic of Uzbekistan	21872.8	28539.0	36946.4	46863.0	58136.6	71184.1	88071.6	105229.9	133195.2
Republic of Karakalpakstan	711.3	897.3	1155.2	1568.3	1977.8	2397.7	2950.4	3527.8	4496.8
regions:									
Andijan	1704.2	2230.8	2835.0	3671.1	4563.8	5564.3	6777.8	8124.9	10367.9
Bukhara	1290.2	1726.5	2259.7	2958.2	3693.8	4481.8	5611.9	6578.5	8375.1
Jizzakh	629.6	882.5	1161.9	1542.6	1904.7	2320.5	2912.3	3442.8	4373.4
Kashkadarya	1325.2	1867.1	2567.6	3443.7	4250.0	5042.8	6202.9	7187.3	8818.5
Navoi	850.6	1096.5	1469.5	1932.0	2453.2	3001.9	3684.7	4348.5	5436.3
Namangan	1297.0	1696.3	2166.2	2853.5	3440.0	4166.7	5253.4	6334.2	7829.0
Samarkand	1683.0	2208.5	3030.1	3846.7	4890.1	6078.2	7605.2	8973.5	11123.1
Surkhandarya	1321.3	1760.9	2280.0	3070.4	3894.9	4766.4	6015.1	7149.0	8846.2
Syrdarya	411.1	524.1	672.9	806.4	1022.6	1246.5	1547.4	1836.8	2295.5
Tashkent	2306.3	3137.7	4060.0	4907.5	6103.0	7663.3	9223.0	11149.5	14101.0
Fergana	1911.6	2501.8	3270.6	4117.7	4936.0	6150.8	7655.7	9020.4	11277.6
Khorezm	1005.9	1265.8	1566.6	1959.6	2343.3	2723.5	3365.9	3948.5	5269.2
Tashkent city	5425.5	6743.2	8451.1	10185.3	12663.4	15579.7	19265.9	23608.2	30585.5

Source: stat.uz

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Main partner can be displayed Tashkent city according to the above data Table 1.

### Foreign trade figures of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's trade represented 68.52% of GDP in 2017 ([World Bank](#)). The country exports energy products, cotton, gold, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, food, machinery, and automobiles. Imports include machinery and equipment, food, chemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals ([OEC](#)).

Main export destinations include Switzerland, China, Russia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan. Imports generally arrive from China, Russia, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Turkey and Germany and Germany (OEC). As of 2019, Uzbekistan has trade relations with over 140 countries ([Azer News](#)). Uzbekistan is harmonizing its import tariffs with Eurasian Economic Union standards ([The Diplomat](#)). The UAE has also agreed to [increase trade volume and investments](#) in textiles, renewable energy, infrastructure, and agriculture.

### Economic Indicators

Uzbekistan's GDP grew 5% in 2018 and is expected to grow 5% and 5.5% in 2019 and 2020, respectively ([IMF](#)). [COFACE](#) estimated 2018 GDP at 4.9% and projected 2019 GDP at 4.7%. Public investment in industrial facilities, infrastructure (gas, hydroelectric, roads, and housing) - as well as household consumption (more than 50% of GDP) - promoted growth. Abundant and varied natural resources, low public debt, solid foreign exchange reserves, aggressive investment programmers, a growing labour force, and a strategic geographic position between China and Europe further factor into Uzbekistan's economic development.

According to the IMF, government debt in 2018 fell to 19.2% of GDP in 2018 and is expected to rise in 2019 (21.7%) and 2020 (22.3%). Furthermore, the inflation rate reached an alarming 19.2% but is projected to fall in 2019 (14.9%) and 2020 (12.6%). The Uzbek Senate approved a 1.1% of GDP deficit for

2019 following a projected 1.2% deficit in 2018 ([The Tashkent Times](#)). Key economic challenges include lack of economic diversification, reliance on commodity prices, a large informal economy, low economic competition, an underdeveloped banking sector, and state intervention in credit, prices, administrative, and custom affairs (COFACE). Exports, 20% of GDP, will likely fall due to trade disputes between China and the U.S. Increasing, periodic price increases for utilities will also keep inflation high. The Government has focused on reforming public finances at a 2.5% of GDP cost in 2019. Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev won 89% of the vote in December 2016 and favors a strong state. The [unemployment rate](#) from January to June 2018 was 9.3%, although this severely underestimates the size of the informal sector. The country is threatened by radical Islamist movements and its tense relations with Kyrgyzstan.

### Main Sectors of Industry

Agriculture accounted for [17% of GDP in 2017](#) and employed [21.37% of the total workforce in 2018](#). Main agricultural products include cotton, vegetables, fruits, grain, and livestock. The country also produces silk and wool and is attempting to diversify its agriculture towards fruits and vegetables. [Poland](#), [Russia](#), and [the Netherlands](#) have strengthened agricultural relations with Uzbekistan.

### Industrial and commercial standards in Uzbekistan

Uzstandard, the Uzbek agency for standardization, metrology and certification, represents the Republic of Uzbekistan at the following international bodies:

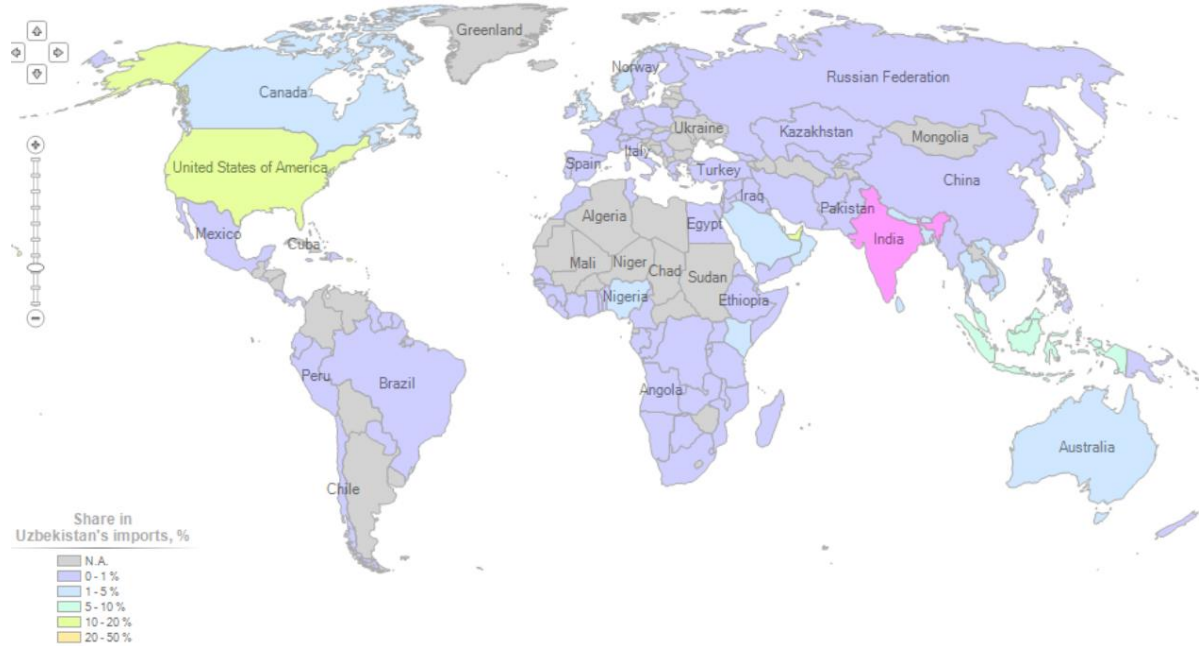
- International Standards Organization ([ISO](#))
- International Organization for Legal Metrology ([OILM](#))
- Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification ([EASC](#))
- International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation ([ILAC](#)) [3]



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**Picture 1. List of supplying markets for a product imported by Uzbekistan in 2018 [4]**

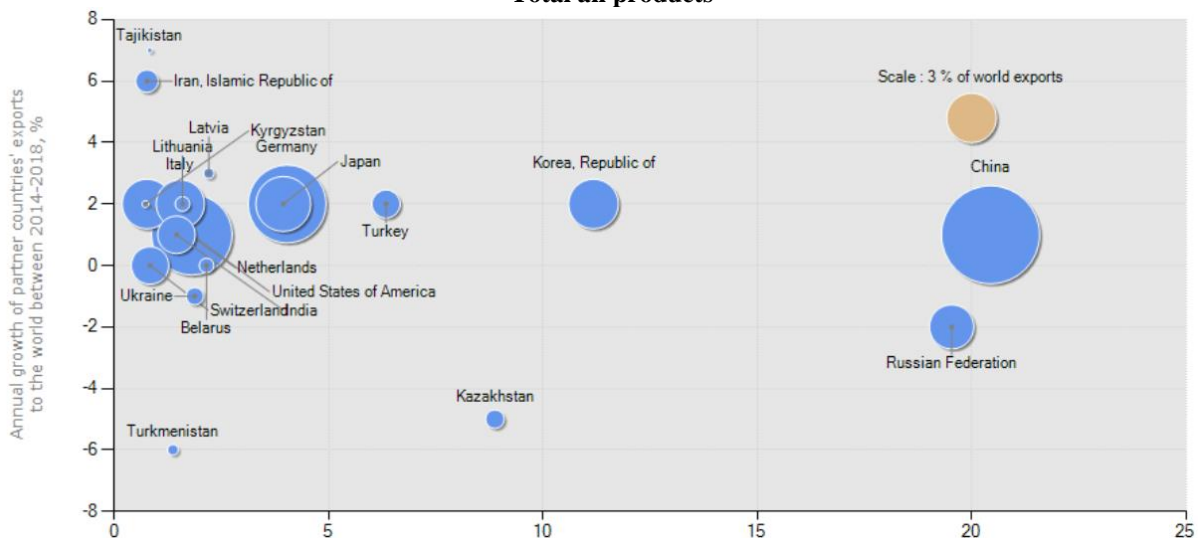


Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and its statistics.

Industry accounted for [29.47% of GDP in 2017](#) and employed [37.69% of the population](#). Manufactured products included textiles, food processing, machine building, metallurgy, mining, hydrocarbon extraction, and chemicals. The country is also rich in coal, zinc, copper, tungsten, uranium, and silver. Russia began reimporting Turkmenistan gas in

2019, which is expected to affect Uzbekistan oil prices and demand ([Times of Central Asia](#)). The service industry accounted for [38.85% of GDP in 2017](#) and employed [40.94% of the total workforce in 2018](#). Key services include transportation and tourism. The country received [five million tourists in 2018](#).

**Picture 2. Prospects for diversification of suppliers for a product imported by Uzbekistan in 2018 Product: Total all products**



Sources: ITC calculations based on UN COMTRADE and ITC statistics.

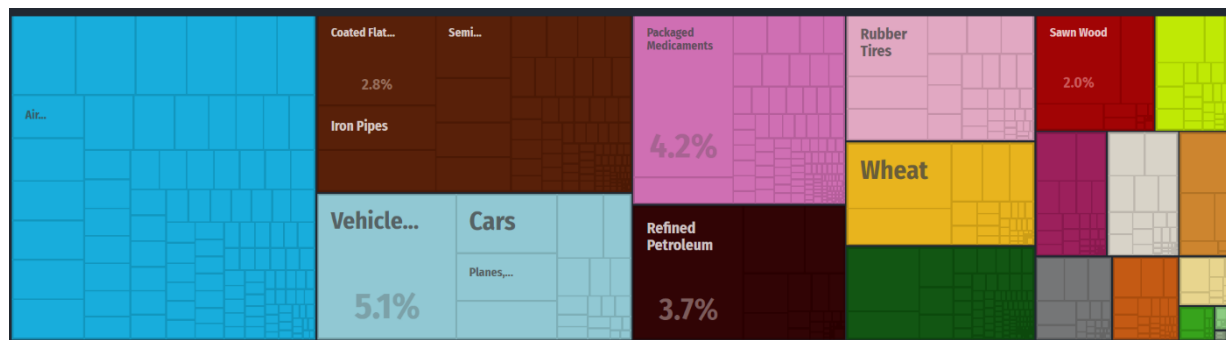
Imports in Uzbekistan increased to 17968.80 USD Million in the third quarter of 2019 from 11245.60 USD Million in the second quarter of 2019. Imports in Uzbekistan averaged 3798.57 USD Million

from 2000 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 17968.80 USD Million in the third quarter of 2019 and a record low of 795.80 USD Million in the second quarter of 2007.

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Picture 2. Import structure of Uzbekistan [5]



Source: OEC.com Uzbekistan profile

In 2017 Uzbekistan imported \$11.2B, making it the 85th largest importer in the world. During the last five years the imports of Uzbekistan have increased at an annualized rate of 1.7%, from \$10.3B in 2012 to

\$11.2B in 2017. The most recent imports are led by Vehicle Parts which represent 5.12% of the total imports of Uzbekistan, followed by Packaged Medicaments, which account for 4.18%.

Table 1. List of countries exported to Uzbekistan [6]

Exporters	Value imported in 2018 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2018 (USD thousand)	Share in Uzbekistan's imports (%)	Growth in imported value between 2014-2018 (% p.a.)	Growth in imported value between 2017-2018 (% p.a.)	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports (%)	Total exports growth in value of partner countries between 2014-2018 (% p.a.)	Average distance between partner countries and all their importing markets (km)	Concentration of all importing partner countries
World	17,313,952	-6,394,940	100		44		100	1		
China	3,539,488	-1,418,561	20.4		31	1	12.9	1	6,573	0.4
Russian Federation	3,382,612	-1,746,187	19.5		32	14	2.3	-2	3,485	0.4
Korea, Republic of	1,936,177	-1,902,557	11.2		68	5	3.1	2	4,926	0.1
Kazakhstan	1,537,807	-318,195	8.9		58	50	0.3	-5	4,037	0.4
Turkey	1,098,346	-232,518	6.3		85	31	0.9	2	2,997	0.4
Germany	699,128	-686,278	4		22	3	8.1	2	3,101	0.4
Japan	683,598	-681,426	3.9		385	4	3.8	2	5,968	0.4
Latvia	382,476	-347,824	2.2		88	81	0.08	3	1,595	0.4
Belarus	373,451	-335,984	2.2		145	63	0.2	0	1,817	0.1
Ukraine	326,246	-233,572	1.9		78	52	0.2	-1	2,688	0.4
United States of America	314,020	-309,202	1.8		111	2	8.6	1	6,539	0.4
Lithuania	276,546	-265,785	1.6		7	64	0.2	2	1,809	0.4
Italy	267,453	-255,896	1.5		81	9	2.8	2	3,128	0.4
India	252,026	-243,652	1.5		-9	18	1.7	1	6,379	0.4

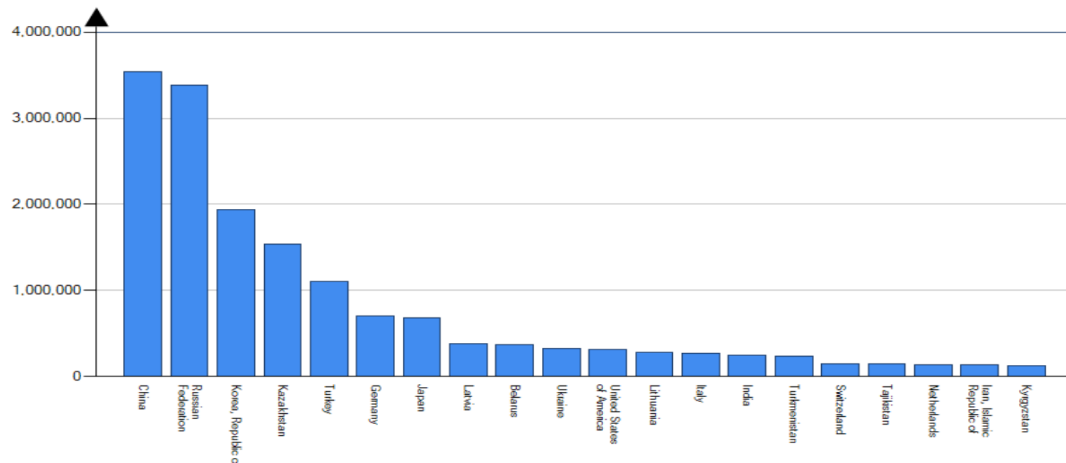
Uzbekistan's main imports are machines and equipment, chemical products, food and metals. Uzbekistan's main import partners are Russia, South Korea, China, Germany and Kazakhstan. This page provides - Uzbekistan Imports - actual values,

historical data, forecast, chart, statistics, economic calendar and news. Uzbekistan Imports - actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases - was last updated on December of 2019.

**Impact Factor:**

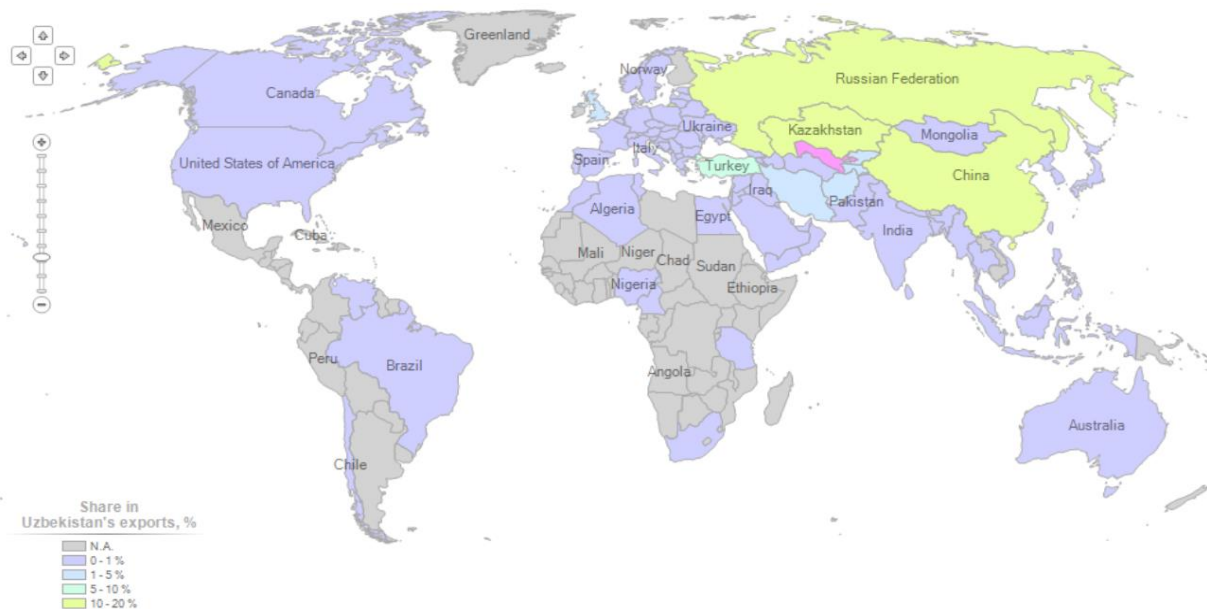
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**Figure 1. List of supplying markets for a product imported by Uzbekistan in 2018**



Source: [https://www.trademap.org/Country\\_SelProductCountry.aspx?nvpm](https://www.trademap.org/Country_SelProductCountry.aspx?nvpm)

**Picture 3. List of importing markets for a product exported by Uzbekistan in 2018**



Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover in the first 10 months amounted to more than \$ 25,768 million. Goskomstat has published the data on foreign trade turnover of the republic in January-October this year. Foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan reaches 25 768,3 mln. US dollars, which is 15.9% more than in the same period last year. In particular, exports amounted to

10,258.0 mln. US dollars and imports amount to 15,510.3 mln. US \$ reached. Foreign trade surplus - 5 252.3 mln. US dollars. Looking at the results of January-October of this year, we can see that the share of cotton fiber in total exports decreased significantly compared to the same period of the previous year.

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Picture 4. Prospects for diversification of suppliers for a product exported by Uzbekistan in 2018 Product: Total all products [7]

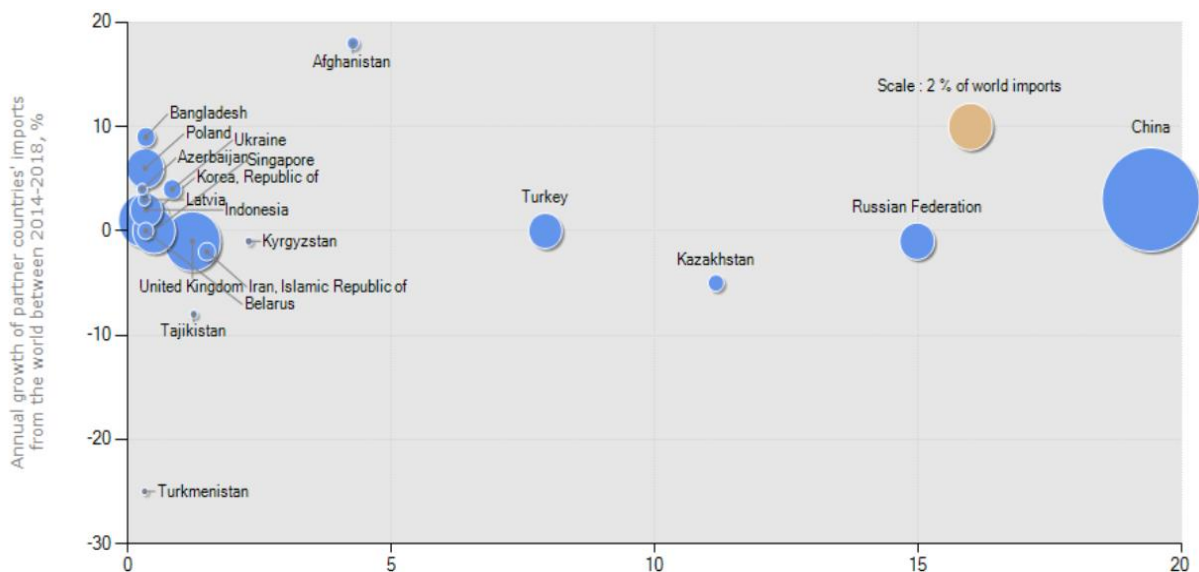


Table 2. List of countries imported from Uzbekistan

Importers	Value exported in 2018 (USD thousand)	Trade balance 2018 (USD thousand)	Share in Uzbekistan's exports (%)	Growth in exported value between 2017-2018 (% p.a.)	Ranking of partner countries in world imports	Share of partner countries in world imports (%)	Total imports growth in value of partner countries between 2014-2018 (% p.a.)	Average distance between partner countries and all their supplying markets (km)	Concentration of all supplying countries of partner countries
World	10,919,012	-6,394,940	100	8		100	1		
Area Nes	3,237,880	3,225,909	29.7	-11					
China	2,120,927	-1,418,561	19.4	61	2	10.9	3	6,326	0.05
Russian Federation	1,636,425	-1,746,187	15	13	22	1.2	-1	4,104	0.08
Kazakhstan	1,219,612	-318,195	11.2	25	67	0.2	-5	3,390	0.18
Turkey	865,828	-232,518	7.9	4	25	1.1	0	4,330	0.04
Afghanistan	467,086	466,198	4.3	-8	88	0.08	18	2,495	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	251,157	124,207	2.3	50	134	0.03	-1	3,155	0.23
Iran, Islamic Republic of	164,373	31,303	1.5	-36	58	0.2	-2	4,130	0.1
Tajikistan	137,027	-7,322	1.3	82	151	0.02	-8	2,964	0.17
United Kingdom	134,265	97,502	1.2	518	5	3.4	-1	3,558	0.06
Ukraine	92,674	-233,572	0.8	-7	49	0.3	4	3,083	0.07
Singapore	54,708	47,160	0.5	-3	16	1.9	0	6,234	0.07
Indonesia	38,197	27,428	0.3	45	27	1	2	5,770	0.1

At the same time, exports of goods and services in October 2018 increased by \$ 102.9 million compared to September. Exports were less than USD and amounted to US \$ 788.4 million. US dollars. Import of goods and services amounted to 1837.0 mln.

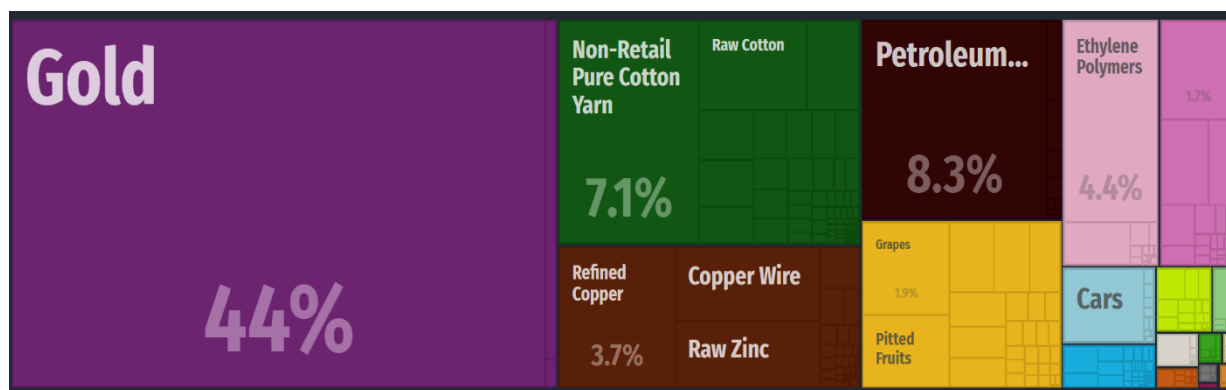
US dollars, which is 183.9 million dollars more than in September. US dollars more. In January-October 2018, the share of CIS countries in foreign trade turnover was 38.3% and increased by 132.4% compared to the same period of the last year.



## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126	PIF (India) = 1.940
GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.716	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Picture 5. Export structure of Uzbekistan [8]



Source: OEC.com Uzbekistan profile

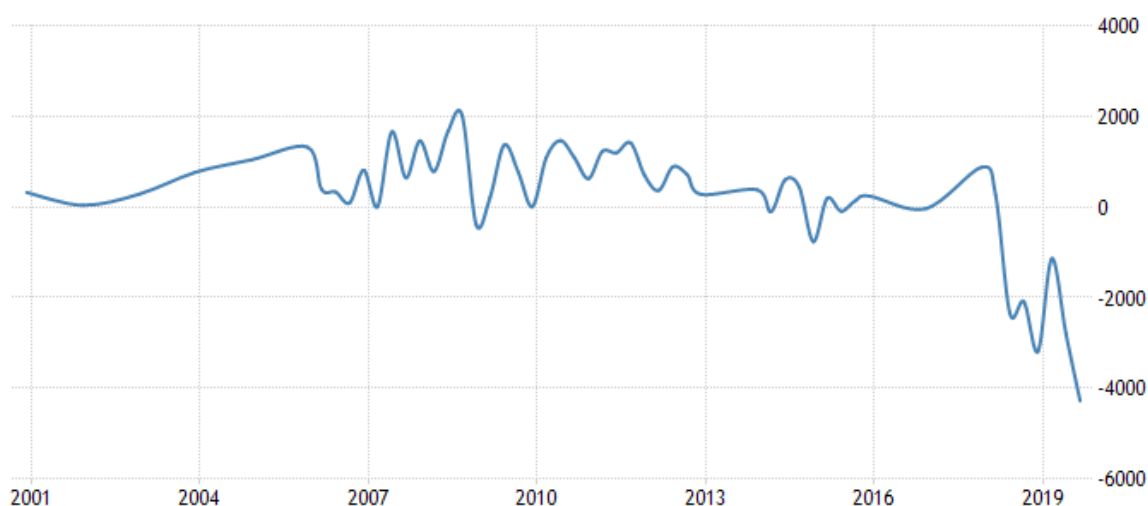
In the structure of exports, goods accounted for 75.4%, mainly groups of energy and oil products (19.9%), foodstuffs (9.0%), as well as chemical products and products (7.3%). The share of Imports for January-October this year amounted to 15,510.3 million US dollars. In the structure of imports, the largest share was accounted for by machinery and equipment - 41.1%, chemical products - 13.3%, and foodstuffs - 8.4%.

In 2017 Uzbekistan exported \$8.38B, making it the 89th largest exporter in the world. During the last five years the exports of Uzbekistan have increased at an annualized rate of 9.5%, from \$4.78B in 2012 to \$8.38B in 2017. The most recent exports are led by Gold which represent 43.8% of the total exports of Uzbekistan, followed by Petroleum Gas, which account for 8.26%. [9]

### Uzbekistan Balance of Trade

Due to the natural resources it exports, Uzbekistan consistently runs trade surpluses. Uzbekistan mainly exports oil, natural gas, gold, machines and equipment, and food. Uzbekistan imports machines and equipment, chemical products, food and metals. Uzbekistan's main trading partners are Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Afghanistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Germany. This page provides - Uzbekistan Balance of Trade - actual values, historical data, forecast, chart, statistics, economic calendar and news. Uzbekistan Balance of Trade - actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases - was last updated on December of 2019. [10]

Figure 2.



Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/uzbekistan/balance-of-trade>

### Discussion

Uzbekistan" is being implemented to ensure that the benefits derived from diversification and

expansion of exports and investments extend to a large number of people, vulnerable groups and the rural population, through the creation of new jobs, ensuring

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high earnings and providing access to affordable goods and services.

Foreign trade and foreign investment are the main driving force of the country's economic growth and development. They help the country integrate into the global economy, specialize and gain access to more advanced technologies. The project provides assistance to the Government of Uzbekistan in the field of foreign trade, export promotion, as well as strengthening the capacity of government institutions to promote investment, protect and provide services to investors. As for the development trade policy with partners Uzbekistan collaborated with UNDP which can benefit from enhanced international cooperation in trade and business. Under the project, UNDP provides its trade facilitation services, attracts investors and develops the necessary online tools for this, provides advisory services on policy development in this area and establishes a dialogue between the Government, the private sector, investors and development partners. The project also implements the Uzbekistan component of the Trade Facilitation program.

1. Together with the Uzinfoinvest Agency, business forums were organized in Singapore and Saudi Arabia, at which business representatives had the opportunity to present their investment proposals and hold bilateral meetings;

2. The Center for the Development of Art and the Promotion of Trade has been created, which presents refrigerators for storing fruits and vegetables and a center for quality drying of fruits as part of the project component "Trade Promotion";

3. The website [www.exporter.uz](http://www.exporter.uz) includes a catalog of industrial products manufactured in Uzbekistan, in which 1412 companies are represented;

4. A multimedia disk on investment opportunities, a guide to the costs of the Doing

Business in Uzbekistan publication, and an advertising video about the investment potential of Uzbekistan have been created;

5. 50 representatives of 9 national agencies familiarized with the issues of using the Single Window exporter system, as well as issues of handicraft production and trade;

6. Trainings were held for representatives of national partners on issues of Uzbekistan's accession to the World Trade Organization;

7. A draft note has been developed on the strategy of integrating Uzbekistan into the global supply chain and promoting Uzbek products in global markets.[11]

### Conclusion

Current research devoted to the analysis of the degree of manufacturability of the commodity structure of exports and imports of Uzbekistan. Country's comparative advantages in trade in these goods, a more detailed examination of their commodity composition. As for the conclusion improving technological composition and increasing the international competitiveness of locally produced goods can achieve more partners in abroad. Foreign trade of the republic was identified, the dynamics of the comparative advantages of exports by technological groups was analyzed. A detailed analysis of the composition of exports and imports of the relevant groups for statistical data analyses. Detail measures are proposed for carrying out structural reforms in the republic to build capacity in the export of non-primary goods with a high degree of manufacturability. The strategy of industrial reform of Uzbekistan and the strengthening of its trade positions in foreign markets should be ensured through the consistent diversification of the commodity structure of exports with an emphasis on improving the manufacturability of exported goods.

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