

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

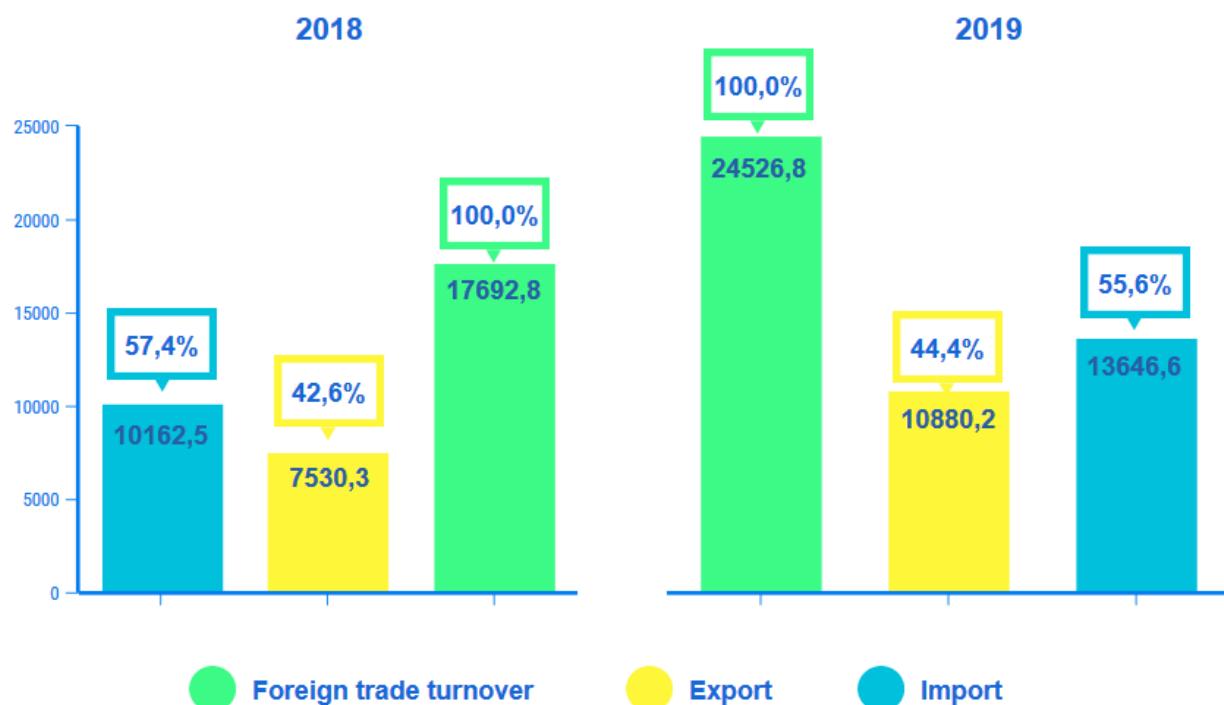
(January-July 2019\*)

International trade is a fundamental part of the economic activity of our republic. Ongoing reforms in this area allow saturating local and foreign markets with goods and services. Uzbekistan today is a country with an independent voice in the international community and a member of authoritative international organizations. Political-diplomatic, trade, economic and cultural ties are being established with the leading industrialized countries of the world.

The achieved trade relations with other countries contribute to the growth of exports of products manufactured in the republic, which, in turn, gives it the opportunity to become one of the developed countries of the world.

## Foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(January-July, million US dollars, share %)



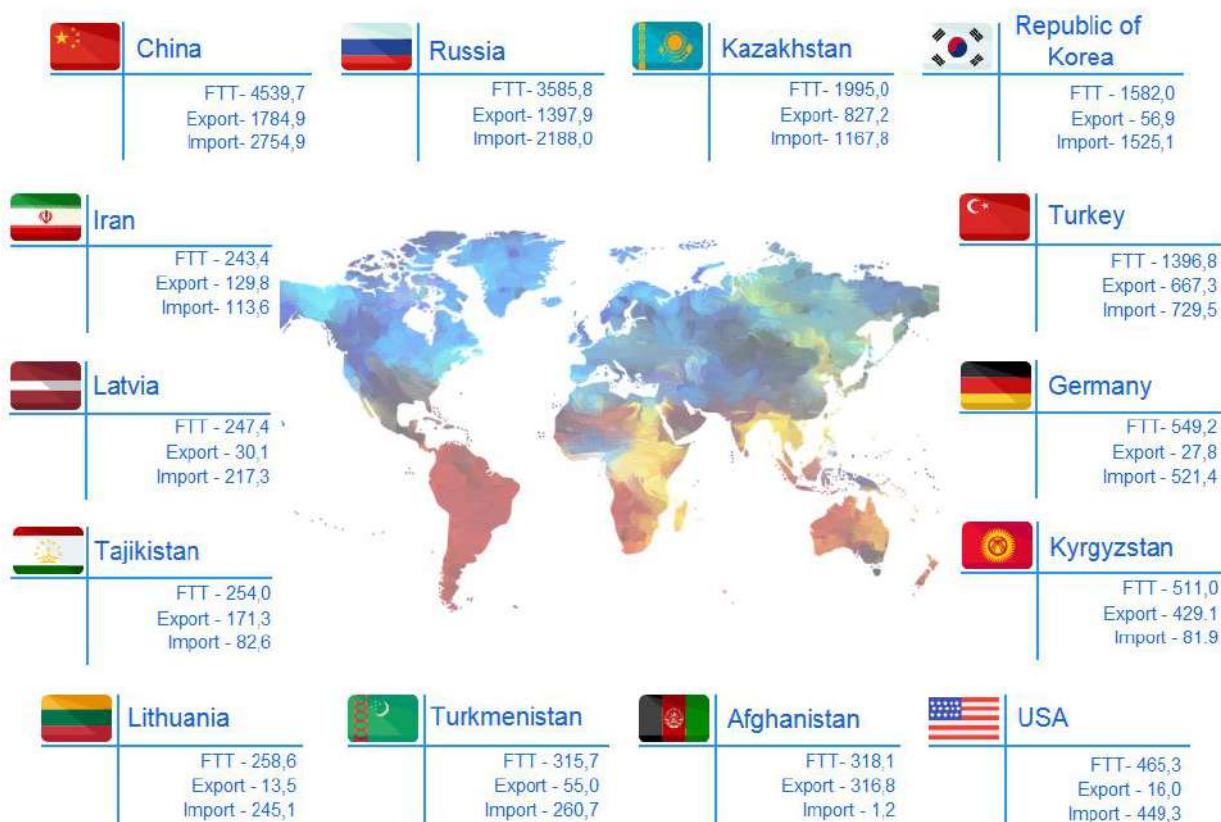
\*preliminary data

As a result of the ongoing reforms in this direction, according to the results of January-July 2019, the foreign trade turnover of the republic for the reporting period amounted to \$ 24,526.8 million and increased by \$ 6,834.0 million, or by 38.6 % more than the corresponding period last year. Of this number, exports reached \$ 10,880.2 million (growth rate - 44.5%), while imports reached \$ 13,646.6 million (growth rate - 34.3%). A passive balance of foreign trade in the amount of \$ 2,766.4 million was noted.

Uzbekistan carried out trade relations with more than 167 countries of the world. The largest volume of its foreign trade turnover among the countries of the world was recorded with China (18.5%), the Russian Federation (14.6%), Kazakhstan (8.1%), the Republic of Korea (6.5%), Turkey (5.7%), Germany (2.2%) and Kyrgyzstan (2.1%).

**Top countries with the largest turnover  
with the Republic of Uzbekistan**

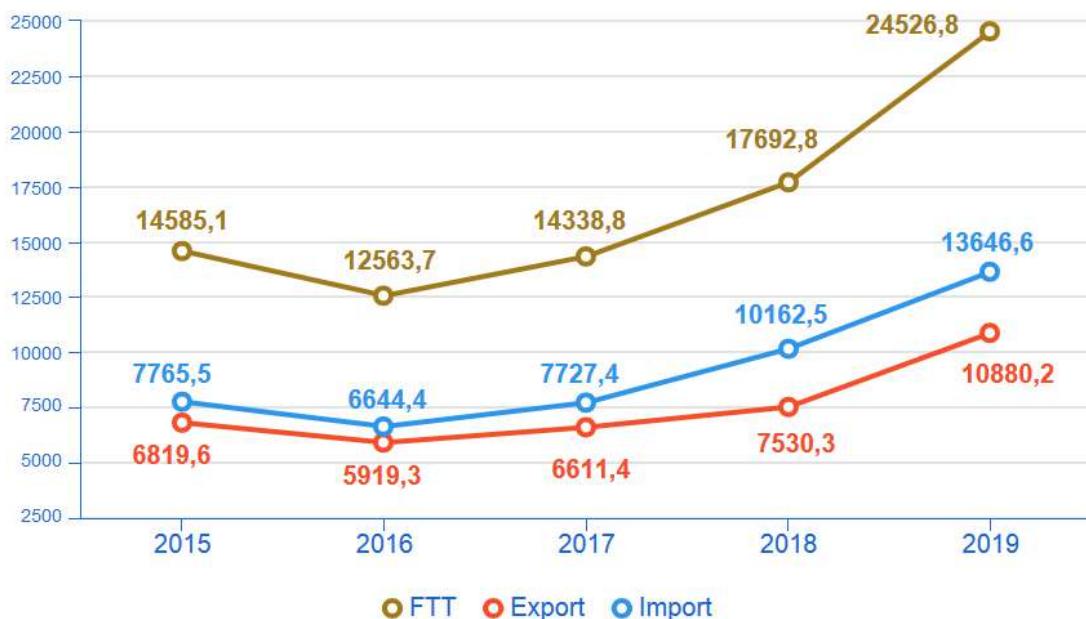
(January-July 2019, million US dollars)



An analysis of the dynamics of foreign trade turnover also showed growth, and in January-July 2019 it amounted to 24 526.8 million US dollars, which, compared to the same period last year, increased by 6 834.0 million US dollars.

### Dynamics of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan

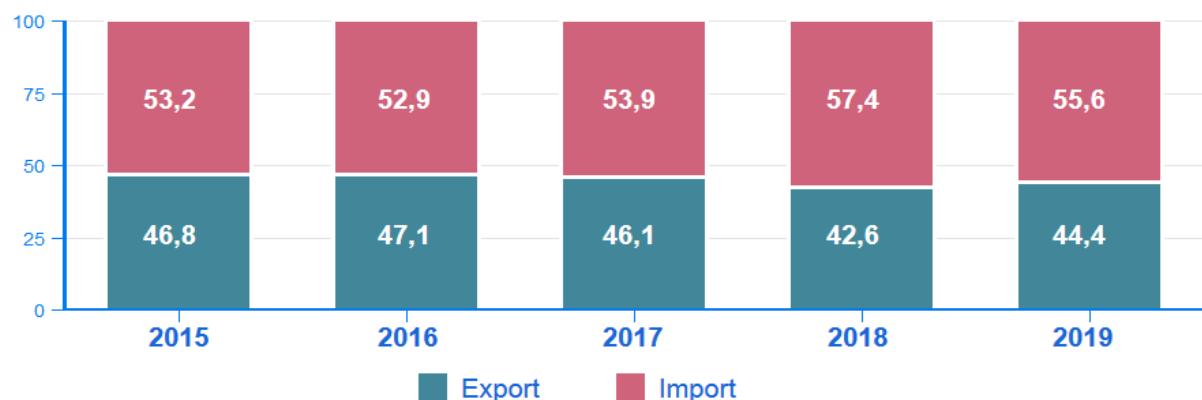
(January-July, million US dollars)



Positive changes are observed in the structural dynamics of foreign trade turnover. So, compared with the same period last year, the share of exports in foreign trade grew by 1.8 percentage points.

### The share of exports and imports in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan

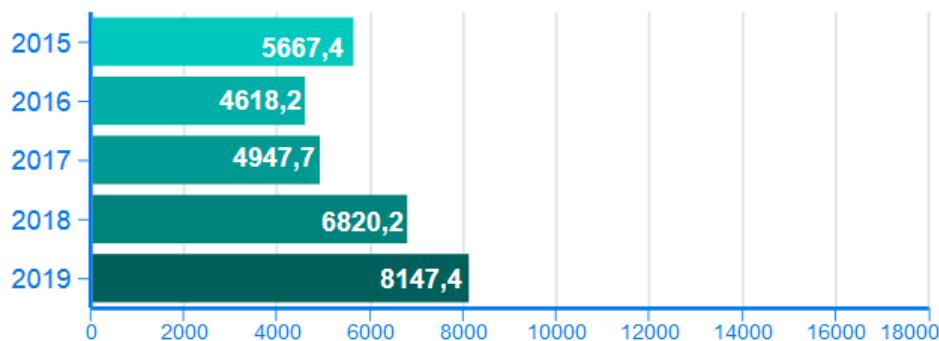
(January-July, at %)



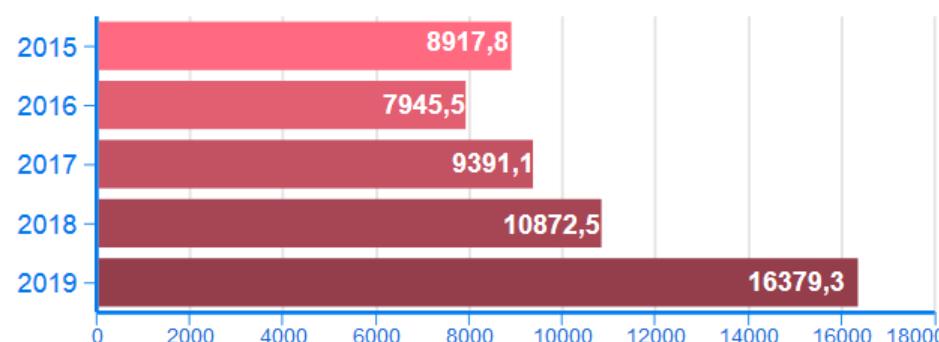
Due to traditional trade relations with the CIS countries and comprehensive support of foreign trade, the share of mutual trade with the CIS member states in the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan in January-July 2019 reached 33.2% (\$ 8,147.4 million), the pace foreign trade turnover growth, compared to the previous year, amounted to 119.5%.

### **Dynamics of the volume of the CIS countries and other foreign countries in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

(January-July, million US dollars)



**CIS countries**



**Other countries**

Current trade relations with other foreign partners also continue to develop. So, the share of other countries in foreign trade turnover in the reporting period reached 66.8% (16,379.3 million USD), the growth rate of foreign trade turnover, compared to the same period last year, amounted to 150.6%.

Among the 20 major partner countries for foreign economic activity, there is an active balance of foreign trade with five countries, in particular with such countries as Kyrgyzstan (347.2 million US dollars), Afghanistan (315.6 million US dollars), Tajikistan ( 88.7 million US dollars), France (27.3 million US dollars) and Iran (16.2 million US dollars). For the remaining 15 countries, a passive balance of foreign trade is maintained.

**Dynamics of large partner countries in the foreign trade turnover  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Country	(million US dollars)		
	January-July 2017	January-July 2018	January-July 2019
<b>China</b>	<b>2491,8</b>	<b>3273,9</b>	<b>4539,7</b>
export	1092,5	1462,7	1784,9
import	1399,2	1811,2	2754,9
balance	-306,7	-348,5	-970,0
<b>Russian Federation</b>	<b>2616,0</b>	<b>3220,6</b>	<b>3585,8</b>
export	1137,4	1133,6	1397,9
import	1478,6	2087,0	2188,0
balance	-341,2	-953,4	-790,1
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>1118,5</b>	<b>1670,8</b>	<b>1995,0</b>
export	562,5	806,8	827,2
import	556,0	864,0	1167,8
balance	6,5	-57,2	-340,6
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<b>717,2</b>	<b>906,5</b>	<b>1582,0</b>
export	63,7	55,0	56,9
import	653,5	851,5	1525,1
balance	-589,9	-796,4	-1468,1
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>836,3</b>	<b>1161,5</b>	<b>1396,8</b>
export	465,2	513,7	667,3
import	371,1	647,8	729,5
balance	94,1	-134,1	-62,2
<b>Germany</b>	<b>383,3</b>	<b>385,7</b>	<b>549,2</b>

Country	January-July 2017	January-July 2018	(million US dollars)
			January-July 2019
export	14,4	22,4	27,8
import	368,9	363,3	521,4
balance	-354,4	-340,8	-493,7
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>145,6</b>	<b>219,8</b>	<b>511,0</b>
export	104,0	144,7	429,1
import	41,6	75,0	81,9
balance	62,3	69,7	347,2
<b>USA</b>	<b>135,0</b>	<b>279,2</b>	<b>465,3</b>
export	11,8	17,2	16,0
import	123,3	262,0	449,3
balance	-111,5	-244,8	-433,2
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>334,8</b>	<b>382,5</b>	<b>318,1</b>
export	333,9	381,3	316,8
import	0,9	1,2	1,2
balance	333,1	380,1	315,6
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>111,9</b>	<b>117,5</b>	<b>315,7</b>
export	40,8	25,0	55,0
import	71,1	92,5	260,7
balance	-30,3	-67,4	-205,7
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>165,7</b>	<b>152,2</b>	<b>258,6</b>
export	2,5	5,8	13,5
import	163,1	146,4	245,1
balance	-160,6	-140,6	-231,5
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>137,5</b>	<b>207,2</b>	<b>254,0</b>

(million US dollars)

Country	January-July 2017	January-July 2018	January-July 2019
export	107,7	121,2	171,3
import	29,8	86,0	82,6
balance	77,9	35,2	88,7
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>172,3</b>	<b>270,0</b>	<b>247,4</b>
export	51,1	25,1	30,1
import	121,3	244,9	217,3
balance	-70,2	-219,7	-187,1
<b>Iran</b>	<b>177,5</b>	<b>177,8</b>	<b>243,4</b>
export	147,6	122,1	129,8
import	29,8	55,6	113,6
balance	117,8	66,5	16,2
<b>Japan</b>	<b>80,5</b>	<b>124,5</b>	<b>235,1</b>
export	7,0	5,8	14,6
import	73,5	118,7	220,4
balance	-66,5	-112,9	-205,8
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>151,0</b>	<b>245,6</b>	<b>231,1</b>
export	52,3	56,2	77,5
import	98,7	189,3	153,7
balance	-46,4	-133,1	-76,2
<b>Italy</b>	<b>100,7</b>	<b>144,6</b>	<b>224,5</b>
export	10,0	14,4	16,1
import	90,7	130,2	208,3
balance	-80,8	-115,8	-192,2
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>60,6</b>	<b>229,4</b>	<b>214,7</b>

Country	January-July 2017	January-July 2018	(million US dollars)
			January-July 2019
export	13,2	21,8	26,2
import	47,5	207,7	188,4
balance	-34,3	-185,9	-162,2
<b>India</b>	<b>200,7</b>	<b>160,3</b>	<b>205,0</b>
export	21,0	14,9	12,7
import	179,7	145,5	192,3
balance	-158,7	-130,6	-179,7
<b>France</b>	<b>153,3</b>	<b>163,9</b>	<b>190,4</b>
export	82,7	98,0	108,8
import	70,6	65,9	81,5
balance	12,2	32,1	27,3

## EXPORT

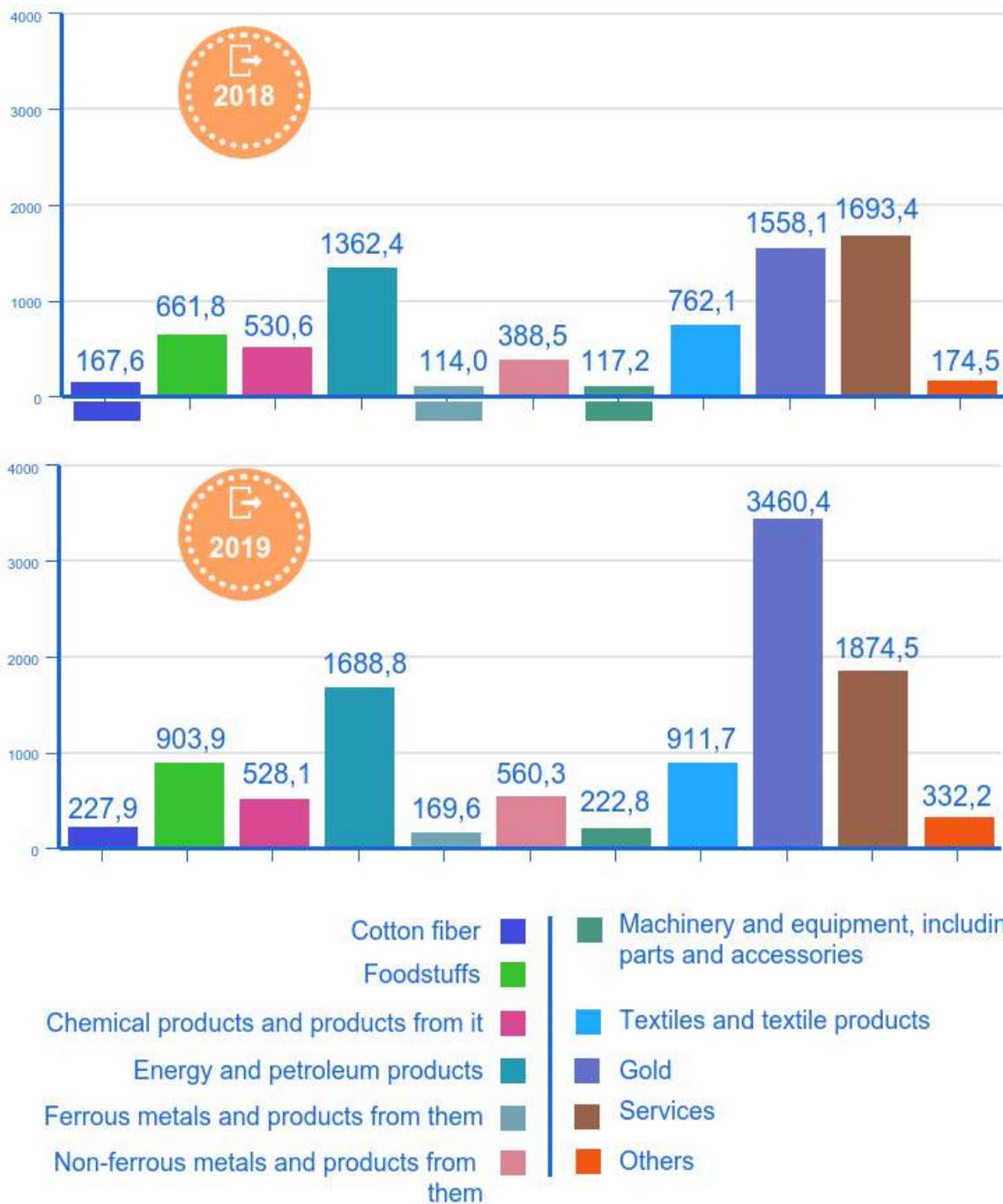
The policy pursued by the government to expand the country's export potential allowed achieving certain results. So, during the reporting period, the number of entities involved in the export of goods and services, compared with the same period last year, increased by 838 units. and their total amount was 4,540 units.

The export volume of economic entities engaged in the export of goods and services in the reporting period was fixed at \$ 10,880.2 million (an increase, compared to the same period last year, reached 44.5%). The share of exported goods was 82.8%, of which energy carriers and oil products - 15.5%, textiles and textile products - 8.4%, food products - 8.3%, non-ferrous metals and metal products - 5.1 %, chemical products and products from it - 4.9%.

The volume of exports excluding gold increased by 24.2%, amounting to 7,419.8 million US dollars.

## Export structure

(January-July, million US dollars)



An analysis of the structure of exported goods and services in January-July 2019 also showed that, compared to the corresponding period of the last year, there were no significant changes, however, it should be noted that the volume of exports of all types of goods and services, except for chemical products and products from it, in January-July 2019, compared with the corresponding period last year, increased.

**Export structure of the CIS countries and other foreign countries**  
(January-July 2019 )

	Total			CIS countries			Other countries		
	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year,%	% to total	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year,%	% to total	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year,%	% to total
<b>Total</b>	<b>10880,2</b>	<b>144,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>3539,6</b>	<b>127,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>7340,6</b>	<b>154,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Cotton fiber</b>	227,9	135,9	2,1	0,9	31,4	0,0	226,9	137,8	3,1
<b>Foodstuffs</b>	903,9	136,6	8,3	619,6	138,8	17,5	284,3	131,9	3,9
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>	528,1	99,5	4,9	246,3	112,2	7,0	281,8	90,6	3,8
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>	1688,8	124,0	15,5	800,6	127,1	22,6	888,1	121,2	12,1
<b>Ferrous metals and products from them</b>	169,6	148,8	1,6	41,5	2,5 t.	1,2	128,2	131,3	1,7
<b>Non-ferrous metals and products from them</b>	560,3	144,2	5,1	106,0	199,4	3,0	454,2	135,5	6,2
<b>Machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories</b>	222,8	190,2	2,0	153,6	176,4	4,3	69,2	2,3 t.	0,9
<b>Textiles and textile products</b>	911,7	119,6	8,4	470,5	112,7	13,3	441,2	128,1	6,0
<b>Gold</b>	3460,4	2,2 t.	31,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>	1874,5	110,7	17,2	936,7	113,0	26,5	937,9	108,5	12,8
<b>Others</b>	332,2	190,3	3,1	163,8	2,5t.	4,6	168,4	154,5	2,4

## Dynamics of export structure

(January-July 2019, mln.US dollars)

Structure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>6819,6</b>	<b>5919,3</b>	<b>6611,4</b>	<b>7530,3</b>	<b>10880,2</b>
Cotton fiber	342,7	314,8	259,2	167,6	227,9
<b>Foodstuffs</b>	<b>771,3</b>	<b>354,3</b>	<b>419,1</b>	<b>661,8</b>	<b>903,9</b>
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>	<b>370,0</b>	<b>530,5</b>	<b>510,2</b>	<b>530,6</b>	<b>528,1</b>
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>	<b>1468,8</b>	<b>971,8</b>	<b>863,8</b>	<b>1362,4</b>	<b>1688,8</b>
<b>Ferrous metals and products from them</b>	<b>79,6</b>	<b>86,9</b>	<b>94,0</b>	<b>114,0</b>	<b>169,6</b>
<b>Non-ferrous metals and products from them</b>	<b>409,2</b>	<b>305,1</b>	<b>393,3</b>	<b>388,5</b>	<b>560,3</b>
<b>Machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories</b>	<b>66,7</b>	<b>111,1</b>	<b>171,2</b>	<b>117,2</b>	<b>222,8</b>
<b>Textiles and textile products</b>	<b>540,9</b>	<b>513,8</b>	<b>653,8</b>	<b>762,1</b>	<b>911,7</b>
<b>Gold</b>	<b>823,9</b>	<b>738,2</b>	<b>1605,8</b>	<b>1558,1</b>	<b>3460,4</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>1719,0</b>	<b>1777,9</b>	<b>1408,0</b>	<b>1693,4</b>	<b>1874,5</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>227,3</b>	<b>214,8</b>	<b>233,3</b>	<b>174,5</b>	<b>332,2</b>

Over the past five years, the dynamics of export diversification has been observed. So, the share of textile products increased by 0.4 percentage points and amounted to 8.4%, machinery and equipment - 2.0%, ferrous metals and products from them - 1.6%. In other positions, except for cotton fiber, a decrease in the share is noted due to a significant increase in the share of gold in the export structure (from 12.1% to 31.8%).

The decrease in the share of exports of cotton fiber is explained by the acceleration of its domestic processing and, on this basis, the release of finished textile products with a view to their further export.

## Structure of individual exported goods

(January-July 2019 )

	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %			Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
<b>Foodstuffs</b>						
fruits and berries	369,8	114,5	alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks		6,5	94,2
vegetables	340,5	166,7	processed fruits and vegetables		29,8	2,2 t.
wheat	2,7	13,6	pepper		69,4	15,5 t.
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>						
plastic and articles thereof	244,1	84,0	carbonates; peroxocarbonates		9,0	107,1
fertilizers	92,1	115,4	chemical staple fibers		10,2	2,7 t.
pharmaceutical products	5,1	79,7	ammonia		0,7	58,3
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>						
natural gas	1532,3	126,2	motor and lubricating oils		3,5	55,6
electric power	54,1	48,1	sulfur-containing gas oils		3,3	66,0
other oil refining products	28,7	168,8				
<b>Ferrous metals and products from them</b>						
copper and articles thereof	406,1	157,6	non-ferrous metals and products from them (without copper)		154,2	117,9
bars, corners and special profiles made of iron	146,4	138,4	ferrous metal products, forged or stamped		0,4	44,4
<b>Cars and equipment</b>						
wires and cables	24,8	2,1 t.	cars		52,7	2,1 t.
transformers and batteries	16,6	197,6	buses and vans		5,8	193,3
electrical equipment for switching or protecting electrical circuits	13,2	2,8 t.	freight cars, including tanks		-	-
parts and equipment for cars	2,6	104,0	trucks and special vehicles		6,5	147,7
monitors and projectors	4,8	90,6	trailers and semi-trailers		4,6	3,8 t.
<b>Others</b>						
textile products	911,7	119,6	shoes, leggings and their details		10,7	172,6

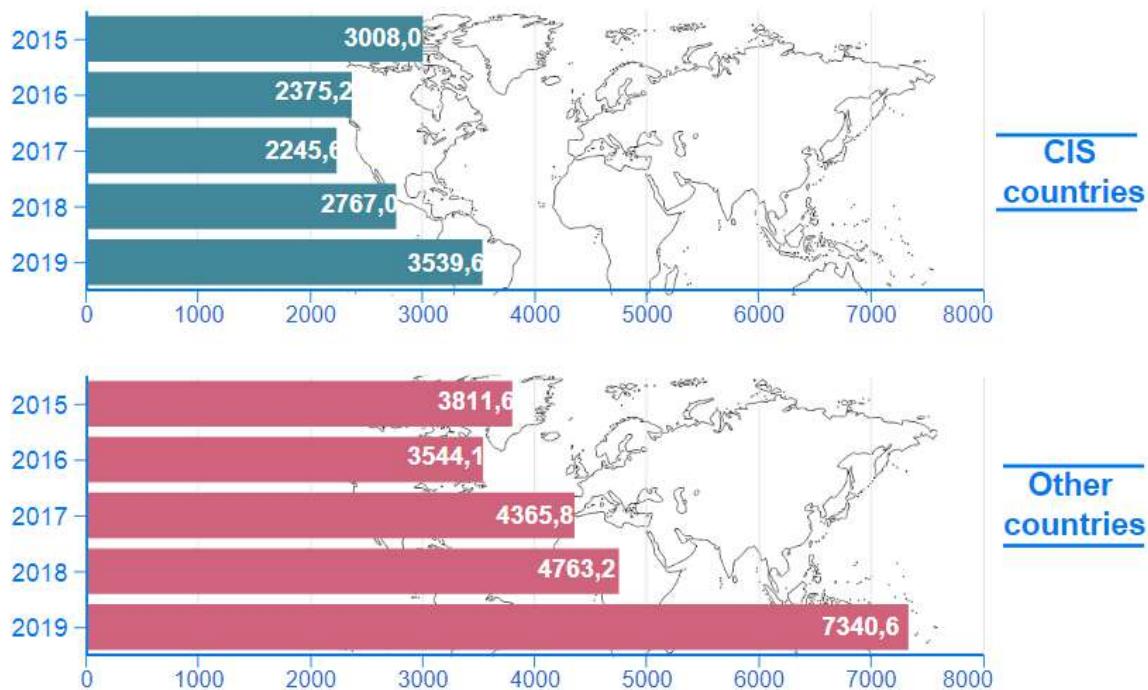
	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %		Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
hides, leather and fur and articles thereof	31,4	66,5	glass and products from it	4,4	73,3
paper, cardboard and printed matter	10,2	87,9	ceramic products	6,6	76,7

The largest share of exports is natural gas (a share in the total export of goods 17.0%), textiles (10.1%), copper and its products (4.5%), fruits and berries (4.1%).

Over the past three years, the volume of exports to the CIS countries has increased, but their share in the total volume of exports has decreased from 44.1% in 2015 to 32.5% in 2019. Accordingly, due to accelerated growth in exports to other foreign countries, their share in total exports amounted to 67.5%.

### Dynamics of exports to the CIS countries and other foreign countries

(January-July, million US dollars)



The main partners in the export of goods and services in foreign trade in January-July 2019 were China (16.4% of total exports), Russia (12.8%), Kazakhstan (7.6%), Turkey (6.1 %), Kyrgyzstan (3.9%), Afghanistan (2.9%) and Tajikistan (1.6%).

This year, among seven major partner countries for the export of goods and services, Tajikistan has regained its place in terms of the share of exports instead of Iran. Meanwhile, Kyrgyzstan also strengthens its position every year along with Afghanistan.

### Share of seven major export partner countries goods and services

(January-July)



The geography of partner countries for the export of goods and services compared with the same period last year increased from 144 to 151 countries.

### The volume of twenty major partner countries in the export of goods and services

(January-July)

Country	Million US dollars		Growth rate, %		Place	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
China	1462,7	1784,9	133,9	122,0	1	1
Russian Federation	1133,6	1397,9	99,7	123,3	2	2
Kazakhstan	806,8	827,2	143,4	102,5	3	3
Turkey	513,7	667,3	110,4	129,9	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	144,7	429,1	139,2	3,0 t.	6	5
Afghanistan	381,3	316,8	114,2	83,1	5	6
Tajikistan	121,2	171,3	112,5	141,4	8	7
Iran	122,1	129,8	82,7	106,3	7	8
France	98,0	108,8	118,4	111,1	9	9
Ukraine	56,2	77,5	107,6	137,7	10	10
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	27,6	76,6	122,4	2,8 t.	13	11
Republic of Korea	55,0	56,9	86,5	103,4	11	12
Turkmenistan	25,0	55,0	61,3	2,2 t.	15	13
Pakistan	15,0	50,6	4,1 t.	3,4 t.	25	14
United Kingdom (UK)	21,6	46,1	85,7	2,1 t.	21	15
Latvia	25,1	30,1	49,2	119,9	14	16
Germany	22,4	27,8	155,7	123,8	18	17
Belarus	21,8	26,2	165,3	120,5	20	18

Country	Million US dollars		Growth rate, %		Place	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Poland	21,8	24,8	118,2	113,6	19	19
Azerbaijan	16,4	23,9	184,6	145,6	24	20

The composition of exported goods among large export partner countries includes a group of energy carriers and oil products, chemical products and products from it, as well as food products.

### The structure of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan with individual countries

(January-July 2019, million US dollars )

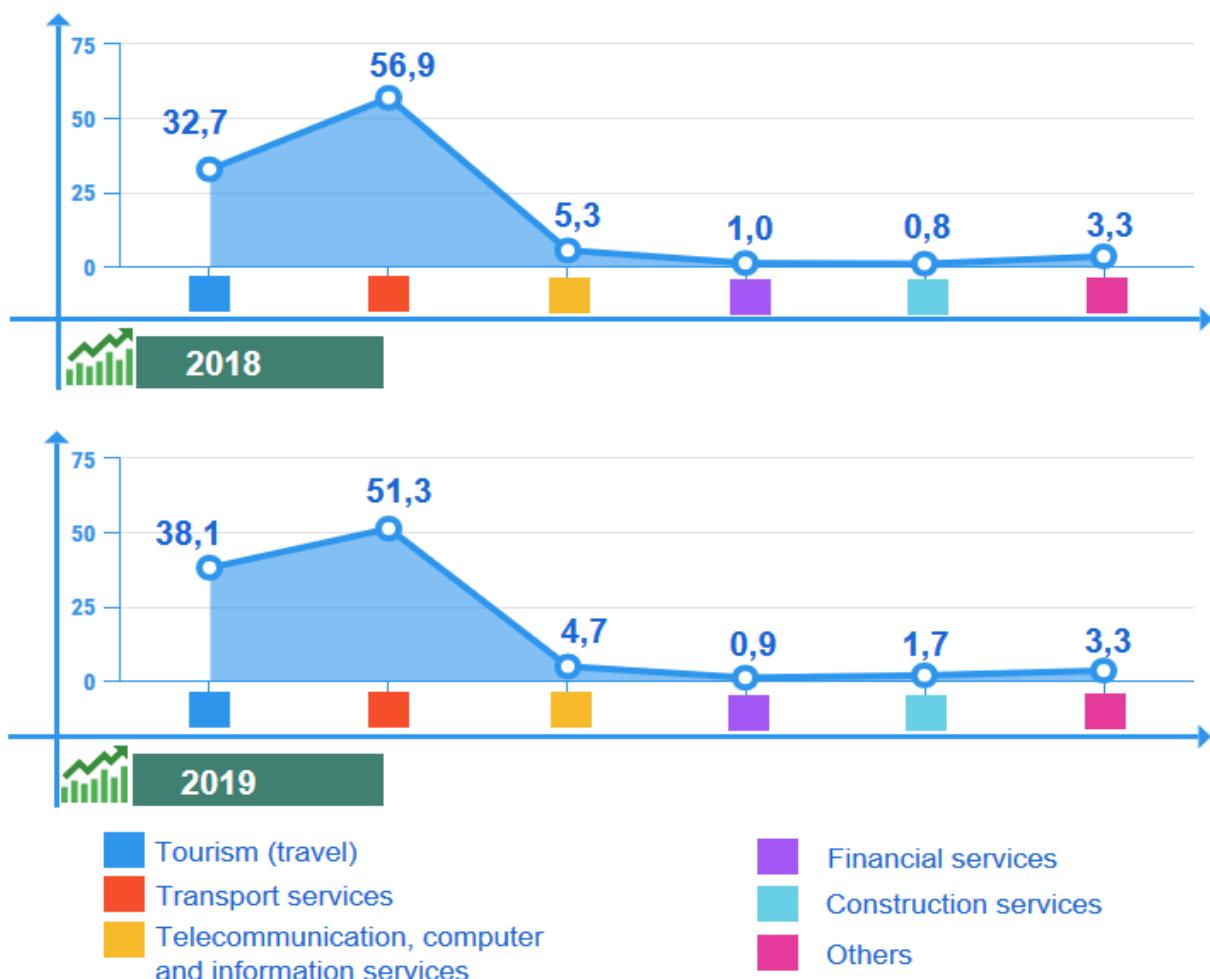
	China		Russia		Kazakhstan		Turkey	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Total export</b>	<b>1462,7</b>	<b>1784,9</b>	<b>1133,6</b>	<b>1397,9</b>	<b>806,8</b>	<b>827,2</b>	<b>513,7</b>	<b>667,3</b>
<b>Cotton fiber</b>	51,1	141,4	2,7	0,4	280,1	181,4	8,1	7,7
<b>Foodstuffs</b>	32,8	35,5	96,2	116,4	268,7	166,9	13,9	78,4
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>	93,8	91,2	99,3	102,0	58,0	69,6	67,9	36,2
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>	606,6	768,2	278,7	480,8	325,1	285,4	1,6	8,7
<b>Ferrous metals and products from them</b>	2,1	0,3	2,6	1,7	5,1	30,6	2,9	4,1
<b>Non-ferrous metals and products from them</b>	31,2	59,0	20,3	51,4	12,5	29,1	283,9	368,0
<b>Machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories</b>	2,3	2,1	39,5	40,2	22,9	71,7	16,1	35,2

	China		Russia		Kazakhstan		Turkey	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Textiles and textile products	184,1	251,6	327,0	352,4	24,8	22,8	82,9	95,4
Services	416,1	408,0	247,7	230,7	57,6	73,2	32,9	31,3
Others	42,7	27,4	19,7	21,8	20,7	63,3	3,6	2,3

The volume of export of services in January-July 2019 amounted to 1,874.5 million US dollars, or 17.2% of its total volume and increased by 10.7% compared to the same period last year. In the export of services, the lion's share is occupied by transport services and travel (tourism), as well as telecommunications, information, computer and financial services.

Structure of export of services,%

(January-July)



## Export of fruits and vegetables

The volume of export of fruits and vegetables in physical terms amounted to more than 840.7 thousand tons and, in value terms, \$ 779.6 million (growth rates, compared to the same period last year, respectively, amounted to 120.3% and 146, 7%). Of these, more than 573.3 thousand tons of vegetables worth \$ 409.8 million were exported, as well as 267.4 thousand tons of fruits and berries worth \$ 369.8 million (growth in value terms , compared with the same period last year, respectively, amounted to 196.4% and 114.5%).

### Export of fruits and vegetables

(January-July, 2019)



Due to the fact that our government pays considerable attention to the development of agriculture and horticulture, the quality and volume of exported goods are increasing from year to year. So, in January-July 2019, the share of fruits and vegetables in the total export amounted to 7.1%.

## Geography of export of fruits and vegetables

(January-July)

Country	2018			2019		
	Ths.tons	million US dollars	specific weight, %*	Ths.tons	million US dollars	specific weight, %*
Kyrgyzstan	48,3	48,0	9,0	68,4	243,7	31,3
Kazakhstan	374,9	270,9	51,0	337,7	171,2	22,0
Russian Federation	116,6	85,9	16,2	153,2	92,9	11,9
Turkey	12,2	13,0	2,4	49,8	77,5	9,9
Pakistan	12,1	9,5	1,8	21,0	41,1	5,3
Afghanistan	41,0	29,4	5,5	23,6	35,2	4,5
Ukraine	6,1	4,4	0,8	46,7	31,2	4,0
China	28,2	20,4	3,8	27,1	23,2	3,0
Iran	7,0	5,8	1,1	12,7	9,7	1,2
Tajikistan	0,6	0,4	0,1	7,7	6,6	0,8
Iraq	2,8	3,0	0,6	13,4	5,7	0,7
Belarus	3,8	3,7	0,7	9,2	5,4	0,7
Germany	1,4	2,5	0,5	1,8	3,8	0,5
Azerbaijan	1,9	2,1	0,4	3,7	3,7	0,5
Turkmenistan	3,3	1,7	0,3	13,2	3,3	0,4
Poland	0,1	0,2	0,04	7,8	3,1	0,4
Others	38,7	30,7	5,8	43,7	22,2	2,8

\*- from value expression

## Textile Export

In January-July 2019, the volume of exports of textile products amounted to 911.7 million US dollars and increased, compared to the same period in 2018, by 19.6%, which reached 8.4% of total exports. Of the structure of export of textile products, the main share is cotton yarn (57.5%), as well as finished knitwear and garments (23.5%). Since the beginning of the year, more than 368 types of goods have been exported to 52 countries.

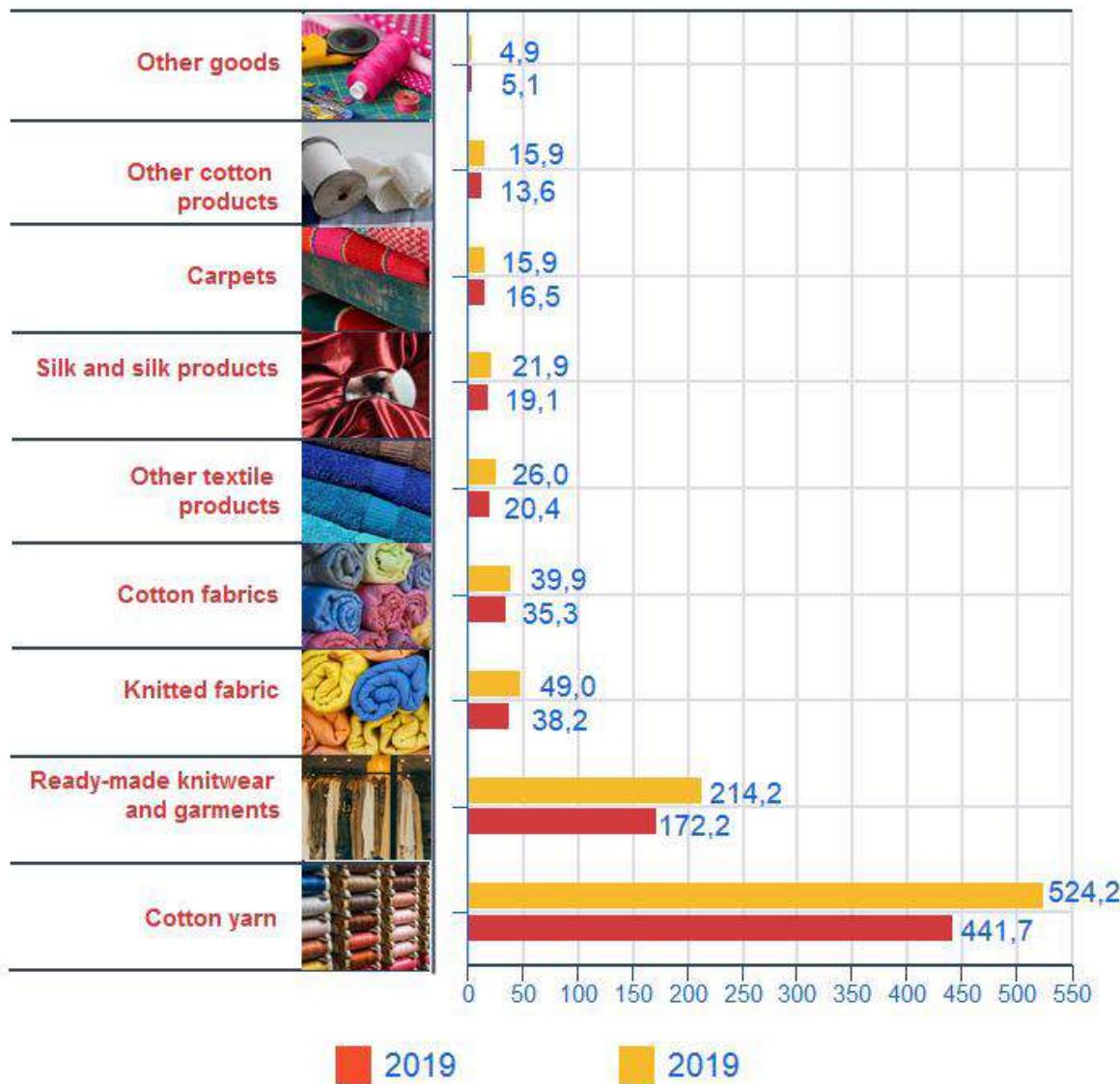
### Dynamics of textile exports

(January-July, million US dollars)

Structure	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cotton yarn</b>	353,1	441,7	524,2
<b>Knitted and sewing products</b>	171,7	172,2	214,2
<b>Knitted fabric</b>	31,3	38,2	49,0
<b>Knitted fabric, cotton fabric,</b>	31,9	35,3	39,9
<b>Other made up textile articles, rags</b>	18,5	20,4	26,0
<b>Silk</b>	11,7	19,1	21,9
<b>Carpets</b>	15,7	16,5	15,9
<b>Cotton wool, felt and nonwovens, rope products</b>	16,1	13,6	15,9

## The structure of exports of textile products

(January-July, million US dollars)



## Dynamics of the structure of textile exports by country

(January-July, million US dollars)

Country	2017	2018	2019
Russian Federation	314,3	327,0	352,4
China	117,1	184,1	251,6
Turkey	61,3	82,9	95,4
Kyrgyzstan	31,7	36,7	51,4

Country	2017	2018	2019
Iran	15,6	12,1	27,4
Kazakhstan	28,1	24,8	22,8
Ukraine	6,6	9,9	14,8
Poland	11,2	12,9	14,4
Belarus	8,8	12,6	13,9
Egypt	0,3	0,7	7,6
Italy	1,9	4,2	7,4
Bangladesh	9,2	13,4	6,8
Pakistan	0,4	2,6	5,6
Tajikistan	3,3	1,5	5,3
Azerbaijan	1,5	2,5	5,2
Republic of Korea	14,9	6,0	4,4
Germany	1,7	2,0	4,3
Republic of Moldova	1,5	1,8	3,6
Vietnam	4,0	1,8	2,6
Afghanistan	3,4	4,4	2,6

As a result of practical work to diversify the textile industry of the republic and stimulate the export of finished products, our country's potential in this area is growing.

The largest share of textile exports is to the Russian Federation (352.4 million US dollars - 38.6%), China (251.6 million US dollars - 27.6%) and Turkey (95.4 million US dollars) .USA - 10.5%).

## IMPORT

In January-July 2019, the volume of imports in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 13,646.6 million USD (growth rate - 34.3%). The main share in its structure is occupied by machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories (44.8%), chemical products and products from it (13.0%), as well as food products (7.8%).

## Import structure

(January-July, million US dollars)



An analysis of the structure of imported goods and services in January-July 2019 also showed that, compared to the corresponding period of the last year, the share of imports of machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories, in its total volume increased from 39.4% to 44.8 %, and the share of food imports decreased from 9.6% to 7.8%.

**The structure of imports of the CIS countries  
and other foreign countries**

(January-July 2019.)

	Total			CIS countries			Other countries		
	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year, %	% to total	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year, %	% to total	million US dollars	to the corresponding period of the last year, %	% to total
<b>Total</b>	<b>13646,6</b>	<b>134,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4607,9</b>	<b>113,7</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>9038,7</b>	<b>147,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Foodstuffs	1069,6	110,2	7,8	708,4	98,1	15,4	361,2	145,2	4,0
Chemical products and products from it	1772,3	130,6	13,0	374,6	142,9	8,1	1397,7	127,7	15,5
Energy and petroleum products	502,9	86,9	3,7	479,7	86,2	10,4	23,2	104,5	0,3
Ferrous metals and products from them	1026,3	122,9	7,5	676,9	113,7	14,7	349,4	145,7	3,9
Non-ferrous metals and products from them	137,9	134,8	1,0	89,6	119,8	1,9	48,3	175,5	0,5
Machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories	6107,2	152,6	44,8	701,9	115,6	15,2	5405,3	159,2	59,8
Services	1316,9	104,8	9,6	585,2	107,5	12,7	731,7	102,7	8,1
<b>Others</b>	<b>1713,5</b>	<b>161,8</b>	<b>12,6</b>	<b>991,5</b>	<b>143,5</b>	<b>21,6</b>	<b>722,0</b>	<b>196,0</b>	<b>7,9</b>

The largest share of imports of energy and oil products (95.4%), ferrous metals and products from them (66.0%), food products (66.2%), as well as non-ferrous metals and products from them (65.0%) in the CIS countries, while in other foreign countries the lion's share falls on machinery and equipment (88.5%), as well as on chemical products and products from it (78.9%).

## Dynamics of import structure

(January-July, million US dollars)

Structure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Total</b>	<b>7765,5</b>	<b>6644,4</b>	<b>7727,4</b>	<b>10162,5</b>	<b>13646,6</b>
<b>Foodstuffs</b>	995,0	819,2	779,6	970,8	1069,6
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>	1321,0	1228,9	1286,2	1356,6	1772,3
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>	454,2	343,0	379,7	578,7	502,9
<b>Ferrous metals and products from them</b>	461,7	428,2	637,5	835,0	1026,3
<b>Non-ferrous metals and products from them</b>	85,1	57,7	77,8	102,4	137,9
<b>Machinery and equipment, including parts and accessories</b>	3294,6	2681,6	2718,2	4002,6	6107,2
<b>Services</b>	551,4	418,8	1009,9	1257,0	1316,9
<b>Others</b>	602,6	666,9	838,6	1059,3	1713,5

An analysis of the dynamics of imports of goods and services also showed that in January-July 2019, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the volume of imports of goods increased by \$ 3,424.2 million and amounted to \$ 12,329.7 million. Service imports reached \$ 1,316.9 million.

## Structure of individual imported goods

(January-July 2019 )

	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %		Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
<b>Foodstuffs</b>					
raw sugar	109,7	182,8 t.	cocoa and products from it	28,3	148,9
wheat	214,8	139,4	flour and confectionery	39,2	186,7

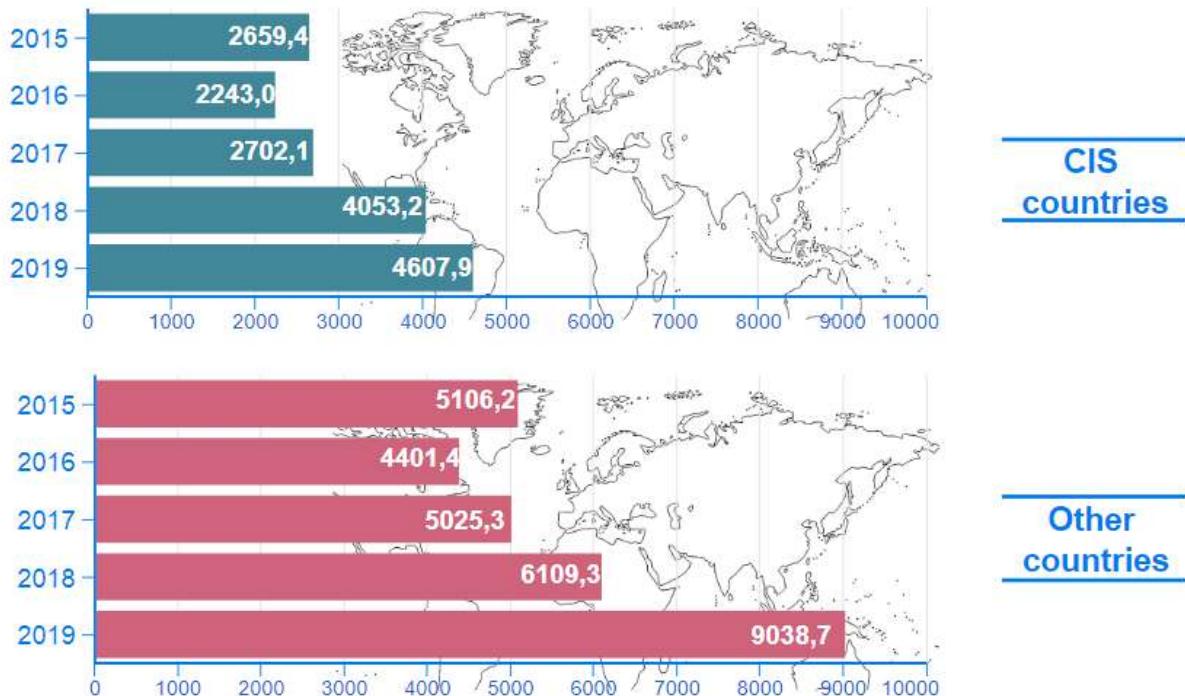
	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %		Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
flour	51,9	72,0	sunflower oil	106,2	147,9
ready-made pet food	80,0	110,3	margarine	20,4	120,0
Tea	26,4	84,3	citrus fruits	24,5	169,0
potatoes	15,0	42,4	meat and offal	13,5	153,4
<b>Chemical products and products from it</b>					
pharmaceutical products	555,6	115,8	plant growth regulators	53,4	144,7
plastics and articles thereof	436,0	149,0	chemical threads	34,1	101,2
rubber and rubber products	134,9	130,8	chemical staple fibers	31,5	92,6
organic chemical products	87,3	116,2	mixtures and solvents	40,7	154,8
perfumes, cosmetics and detergents	114,9	153,6	caustic soda	19,2	94,1
tanning and dyeing extracts	77,9	112,6	mineral or chemical fertilizers	43,7	4,5 t.
<b>Energy and petroleum products</b>					
oil refined products	340,7	101,5	lignite or brown coal not agglomerated	12,1	79,1
crude oil	67,0	37,8	electric power	25,1	74,7

	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %		Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
<b>Ferrous and non-ferrous metals</b>					
ferrous metals and products from them	1026,3	122,9	non-ferrous metals and products from them	137,9	134,8
<b>Cars and equipment</b>					
parts and equipment for cars	503,2	116,1	excavators and bulldozers	206,9	110,4
textile fiber processing machines	295,3	96,4	centrifuges, dryers, washing machines and dishwashers of all kinds	268,0	172,0
trucks and special vehicles	296,7	157,4	cars	205,7	175,1
air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers and equipment with electric heating	385,7	178,6	tires	110,7	98,4
other machinery and equipment for agriculture	164,9	85,8	medical equipment and devices	154,1	169,0
equipment for the sorting and crushing of soil	249,0	151,6	motors, generators and transformers, electric	171,5	133,4
pumps, liquid and vacuum	294,6	194,3	pipes and tubes for oil and gas pipelines	123,3	114,0
aircraft	398,3	3,0 t.	other machinery for the industrial preparation of food products	36,5	50,3
<b>Others</b>					
wood and wood products	343,5	97,5	other living plants	19,2	59,1
paper, cardboard and printed products	149,4	121,9	Asbestos	16,8	58,3

	Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %			Million US dollars	Compared to the same period last year, %
cement	105,6	132,3	base metal cutlery, tools		23,2	122,8
non-ferrous metal ores and concentrates	213,0	3,3 t.	furniture for seating		23,1	172,4
ceramic and stone and plaster products	93,9	2,0 t.	toys, games and sports equipment		16,4	170,8
building assembly designs	231,0	4,9 t.	cattle		71,2	4,9 t.
glass and products from it	43,2	112,5	live poultry		4,5	77,6

### Dynamics of the volume of imports to the CIS countries and others foreign countries

(January-July, million US dollars)



In dynamics, a stable ratio of the share of imports with the CIS countries and other foreign countries remains, which is 33.8: 66.2.

According to the results of the reporting period, China ranked first among the major import partner countries with a share of imports in the total volume of 20.2%, ahead of the Russian Federation with a share of 16.0%.

Due to the accelerated growth in imports by the Republic of Uzbekistan, Singapore (with a growth rate of 10.4 t. More than the same period last year), Brazil (9.5 t.) And Iran (2.0 t.) Were in the top twenty countries of major import partner countries.

**The volume of twenty major partner countries  
for the import of goods and services**

(January-July)

Country	Million US dollars		Growth rate, %		Place	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Китай	1811,2	2754,9	129,4	152,1	2	1
Russian Federation	2087,0	2188,0	141,1	104,8	1	2
Republic of Korea	851,5	1525,1	130,3	179,1	4	3
Kazakhstan	864,0	1167,8	155,4	135,2	3	4
Turkey	647,8	729,5	174,6	112,6	5	5
Germany	363,3	521,4	98,5	143,5	6	6
USA	262,0	449,3	2,1 t.	171,5	7	7
Turkmenistan	92,5	260,7	130,0	2,8 t.	15	8
Lithuania	146,4	245,1	89,8	167,4	11	9
Japan	118,7	220,4	161,4	185,7	14	10
Latvia	244,9	217,3	2,0 t.	88,7	8	11
Italy	130,2	208,3	143,5	160,1	13	12
India	145,5	192,3	81,0	132,2	12	13
Belarus	207,7	188,4	4,4 t.	90,7	9	14
Ukraine	189,3	153,7	191,8	81,2	10	15
Iran	55,6	113,6	186,5	2,0 t.	23	16

Country	Million US dollars		Growth rate, %		Place	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Singapore	9,4	97,5	164,2	10,4 t.	42	17
Switzerland	81,4	88,4	94,1	108,6	17	18
Brazil	9,0	85,7	4,0	9,5 t.	44	19
Tajikistan	86,0	82,6	2,9 t.	96,1	16	20

**The share of seven major partner countries for the import of goods and services**

(January-July)

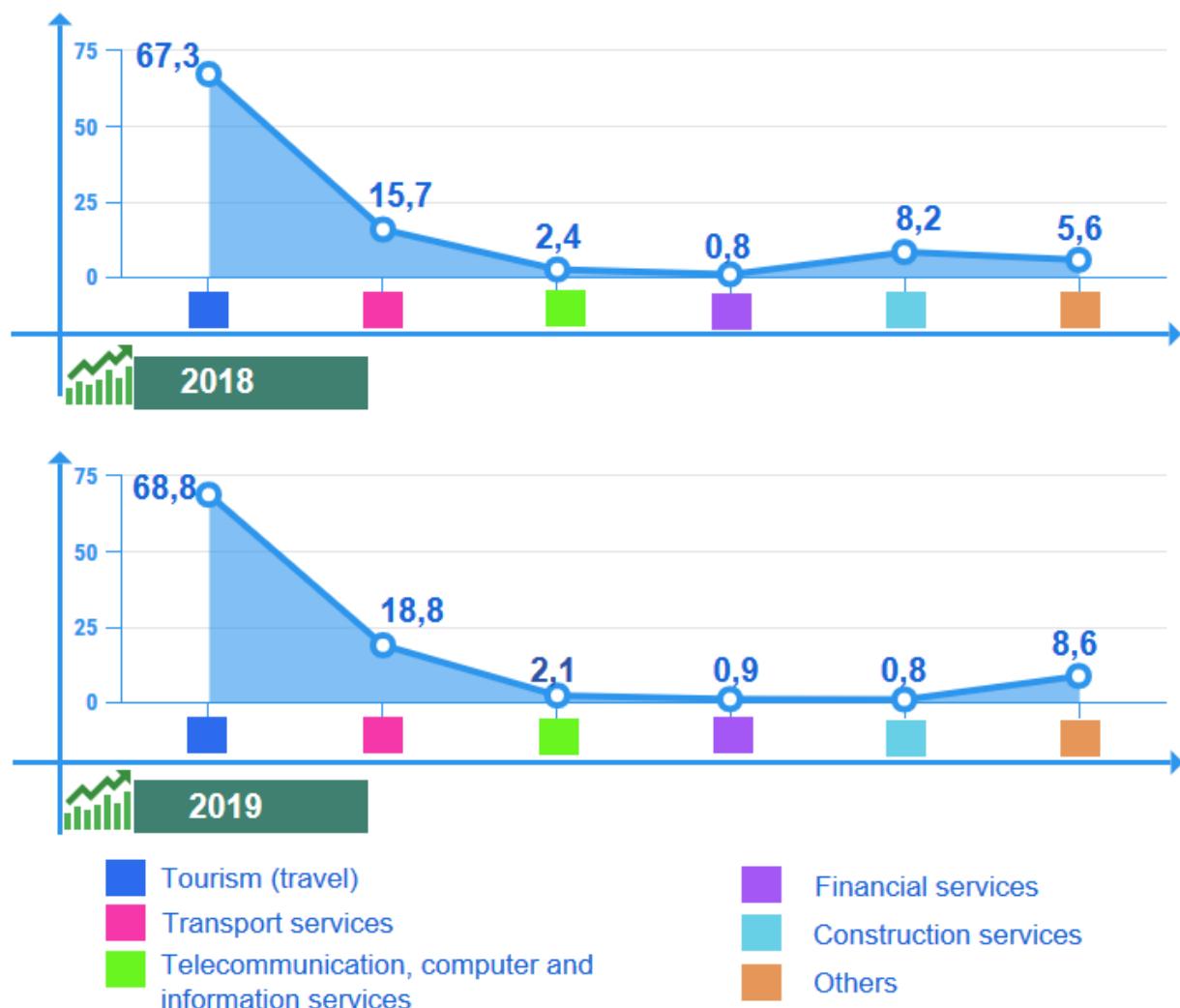


According to the results of January-July 2019, goods and services from 146 countries were imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Seven major partner countries (China, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Germany, and the United States) account for 68.4% of total imports, representing more than \$ 9,335.1 million.

### Structure of imports of services, %

(January-July)



The volume of imports of services in January-July 2019 amounted to \$ 1,316.9 million, or 9.6% of total imports, and increased by 4.8% compared to the same period last year. The main share in the import of services is tourism (travel), transport services, as well as construction services, telecommunications, information and computer services.

## Import of building materials

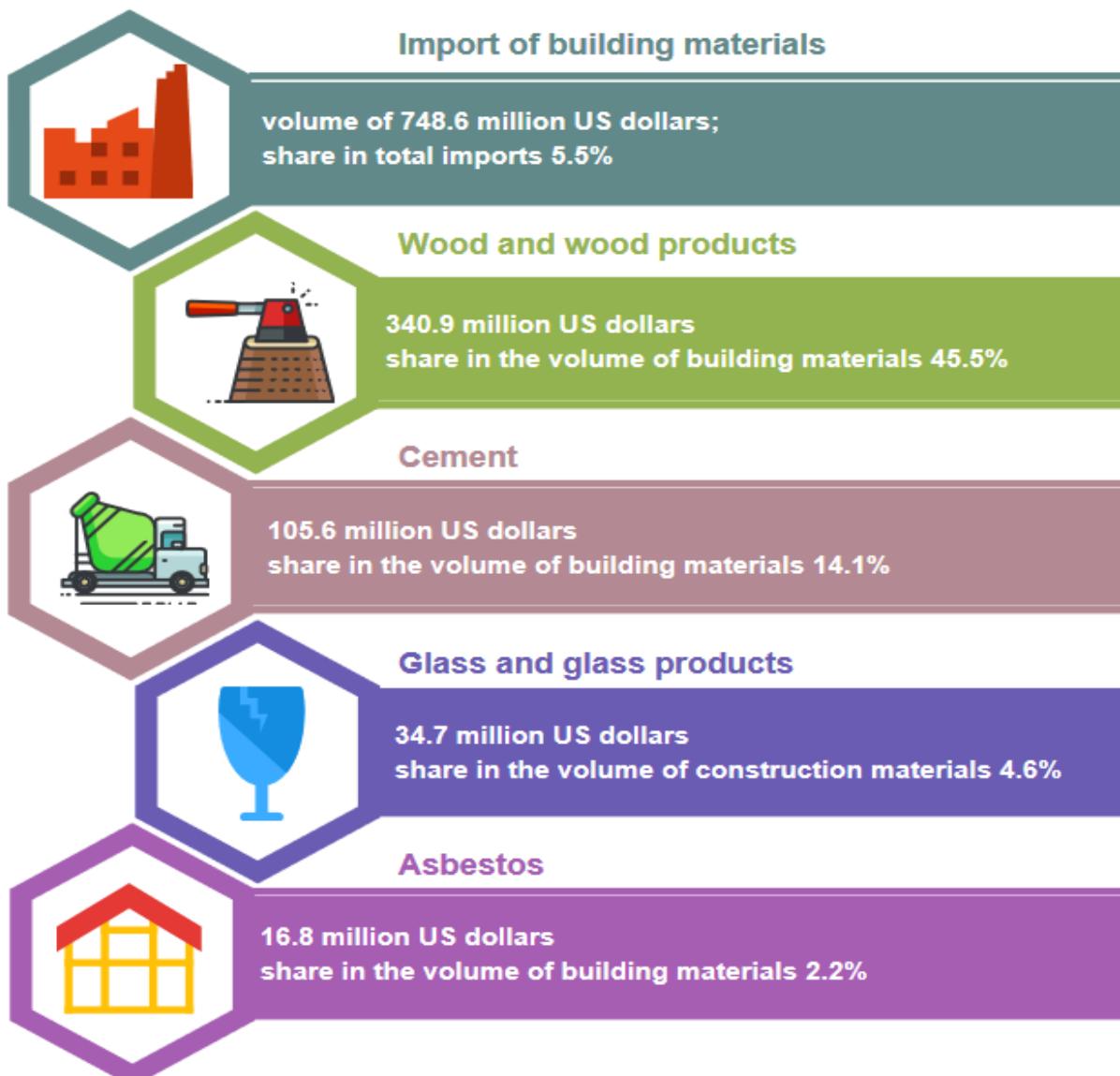
(January-July 2019 )

In January-July 2019, the volume of imports of building materials amounted to 748.6 million dollars. The United States increased by 18.1% compared to the same period in 2018. The share of imports of building materials in their total volume reached 5.5%.

Wood and its products (45.5%), cement (14.1%), glass and products from it (4.6%), and also asbestos (2.2%) occupy the bulk of the structure of imports of building materials.

## Import of building materials

(January-July 2019)



The volume of imports of building materials in January-July 2019, compared to the corresponding period of 2018, increased significantly. The growth in imports of these materials is primarily associated with large-scale construction and reconstruction works carried out in the republic.

### Dynamics of import of some building materials

(January-July, million US dollars)

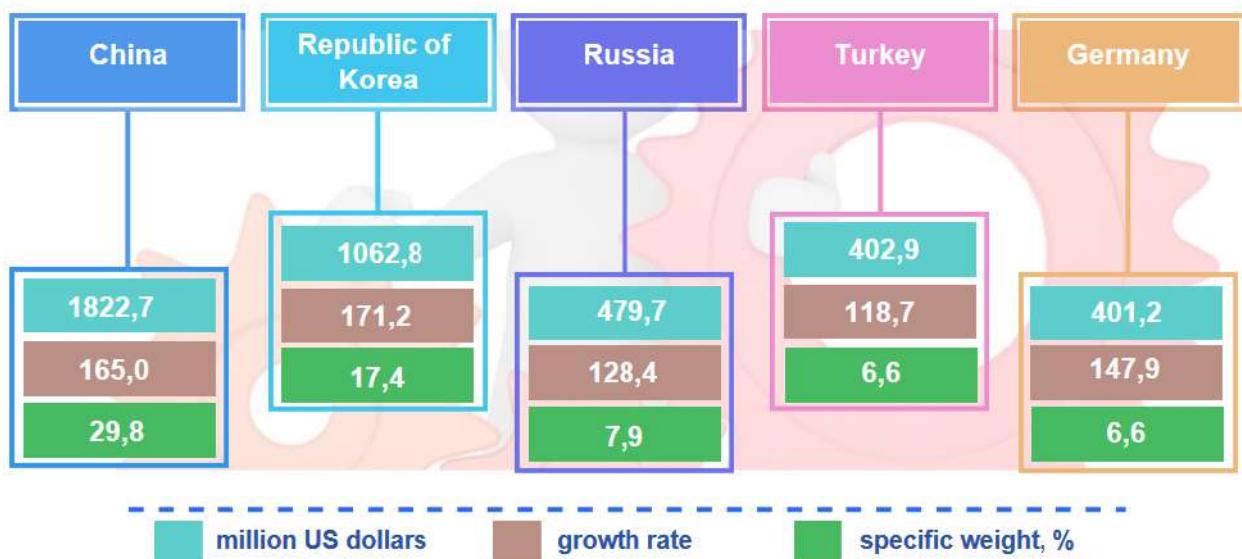
Structure	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Cement</b>	0,2	1,1	11,3	79,8	105,6
<b>Wood wood products</b>	136,4	205,4	253,9	344,2	340,9
<b>Asbestos</b>	10,0	11,1	17,6	28,8	16,8
<b>Glass and glass products</b>	17,4	11,1	22,3	28,2	34,7

The growing import of machinery and equipment is a reflection of industrialization policies, as well as an active reform to support foreign direct investment in the creation, modernization and increase of production capacities.

Below is information about major partner countries exporting machinery, equipment, chemical products to Uzbekistan and having a major share in the country's imports.

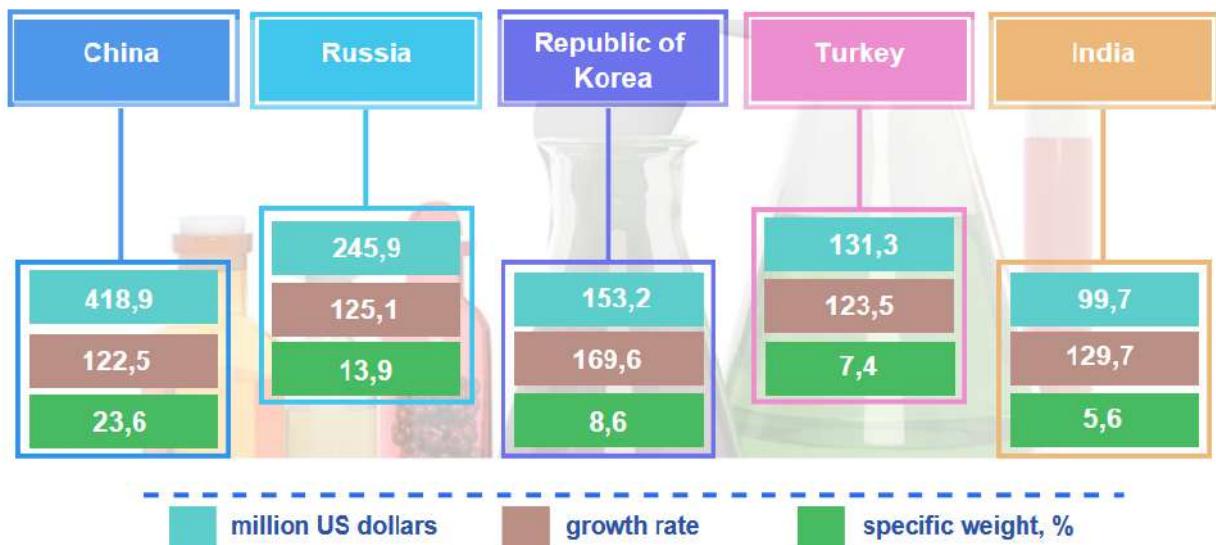
### The main partner countries exporting machinery and equipment to the Republic of Uzbekistan

(January-July 2019)



**The main partner countries exporting chemical products and products from it to the Republic of Uzbekistan**

(January-July 2019)



Thus, it becomes obvious that as a result of large-scale reforms of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan and strong ties with the countries of the world, the export potential of our state is growing.

Due to the creation of favorable conditions, the provision of a number of tax and customs benefits to manufacturers, as well as in connection with the modernization of industrial capacities, the quality and volume of exported national products increased, which allowed domestic products to occupy a strong position in foreign markets.

Department of Foreign Economic  
Activity and Trade Statistics  
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