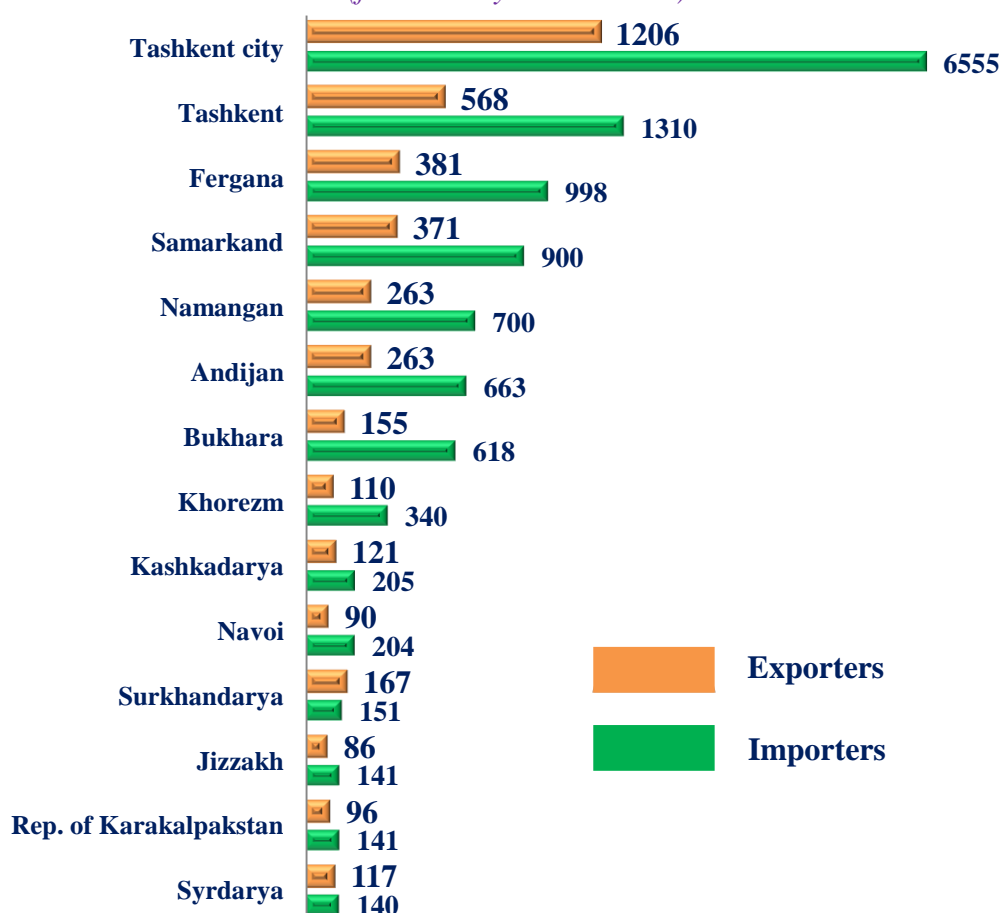


## VIII. FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

### SECTION 1. NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

In January-March 2023, the number of participants in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan reached 17.6 thousand (compared to the same period in 2022, it increased by 864 units), of which the number of exporters amounted to 4.0 thousand (compared to the same period in 2022, it increased by 391 units), and importers of goods and services – 13.5 thousand (compared to the same period in 2022, it increased by 473 units).

**Participants in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
(for January-March 2023)



In January-March 2023, the leaders in the number of exporters were noted in the city of Tashkent (29.8% of their total number), Tashkent (14.0%), Fergana (9.4%), Samarkand (9.2%) and Namangan (6.5%) regions. The smallest share of exporters was recorded in Jizzakh (2.1%) and Navoi (2.2%) regions, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (2.4%).

In the period under review, the largest number of importers was noted in the city of Tashkent (48.4% of their total number), the smallest share was recorded in Jizzakh region (1.0% of their total number).

## SECTION 2. FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

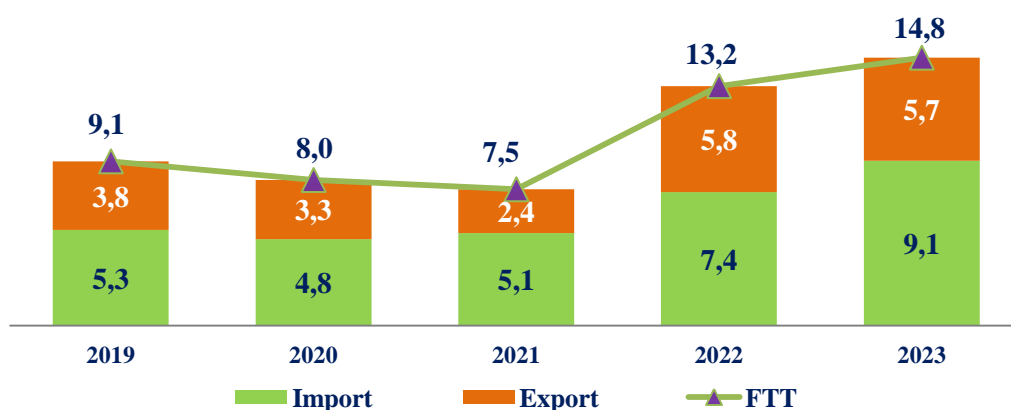
Based on the measures implemented in the country in recent years to stimulate exports, optimize imports and, in general, to ensure a balance of foreign trade, in January-March 2023, the foreign trade turnover of the republic amounted to 14.8 billion US dollars and, compared to the same period last year, increased by 1.6 billion US dollars, or 11.9%. In the history of the country, this result was recorded as the highest figure.

### Dynamics of the structure of foreign trade turnover (for January-March, million US dollars)

	2022	2023	Growth rates, in %	Specific weight, in %
<b>Foreign trade turnover</b>	<b>13 209,4</b>	<b>14 779,7</b>	<b>111,9</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Export</b>	<b>5 843,7</b>	<b>5 688,9</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>products</i>	2 193,4	2 337,9	106,6	41,1
<i>services</i>	632,2	940,7	148,8	16,5
<i>non-monetary gold</i>	2 970,9	2 410,3	81,1	42,4
<b>Import</b>	<b>7 365,6</b>	<b>9 090,8</b>	<b>123,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>products</i>	6 883,3	8 595,4	124,9	94,6
<i>services</i>	482,3	495,4	102,7	5,4
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-1 521,9</b>	<b>-3 401,9</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>

Of the total volume of foreign trade turnover, exports amounted to 5 688.9 million US dollars (by January-March 2022, its decrease by 2.6% was noted), and imports – 9 090.8 million US dollars (its increase by 23.4% was recorded). As a result, the balance of foreign trade turnover amounted to a passive balance in the amount of 3 401.9 million US dollars.

### Dynamics of foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for January-March, billion US dollars)



As it appears from the above data, according to the results of January-March 2023, the republic's foreign trade turnover amounted to 14.8 billion US dollars and for 2019-2023 increased by 5.7 billion US dollars, or 1.6 times more than the same indicator for 2019.

**Foreign trade turnover** is the sum of the value of exports and imports of the country for a certain period of time. Foreign trade statistics keeps records of goods that are added to or subtracted from the country's stocks of material resources as a result of their import (import) into the customs territory of Uzbekistan or export outside the customs territory of the republic on the basis of a common foreign trade accounting system.

**Countries with the largest share in foreign trade with  
the Republic of Uzbekistan**

*(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)*

<p><b>PRC</b></p> <p>FTT – 2 350,1</p> <p>Export: 358,5 Import: 1 991,6</p>  15,9 %	<p><b>Russia</b></p> <p>FTT – 2 237,8</p> <p>Export: 585,4 Import: 1 652,4</p>  15,1 %	<p><b>Kazakhstan</b></p> <p>FTT – 1 105,8</p> <p>Export: 298,5 Import: 807,3</p>  7,5 %	<p><b>Turkey</b></p> <p>FTT – 821,4</p> <p>Export: 361,8 Import: 459,6</p>  5,6 %	<p><b>Germany</b></p> <p>FTT – 674,2</p> <p>Export: 19,7 Import: 654,6</p>  4,6 %
<p><b>Republic of Korea</b></p> <p>FTT – 604,3</p> <p>Export: 10,4 Import: 593,9</p>  4,1 %	<p><b>Turkmenistan</b></p> <p>FTT – 263,4</p> <p>Export: 45,1 Import: 218,4</p>  1,8 %	<p><b>Kyrgyzstan</b></p> <p>FTT – 253,5</p> <p>Export: 188,4 Import: 65,2</p>  1,7 %	<p><b>France</b></p> <p>FTT – 206,8</p> <p>Export: 97,1 Import: 109,6</p>  1,4 %	<p><b>Lithuania</b></p> <p>FTT – 205,2</p> <p>Export: 24,9 Import: 180,3</p>  1,4 %

Today the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out trade relations with 167 countries of the world. The largest volume of foreign trade turnover was recorded with China (**15.9%**), Russia (**15.1%**), Kazakhstan (**7.5%**), Turkey (**5.6%**), Germany (**4.6%**), the Republic of Korea (**4.1%**) and Turkmenistan (**1.8%**).

A lot of work is being done to strengthen relations with neighboring countries, to develop ties between them in the socio-economic, trade, industrial and cultural spheres.

**Dynamics of foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
with major partner countries**  
(for January-March, million US dollars)

<i>Countries</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>PRC</b>	<b>1 493,6</b>	<b>2 187,5</b>	<b>2 350,1</b>
<i>Export</i>	474,4	527,9	358,5
<i>Import</i>	1 019,2	1 659,5	1 991,6
<b>Russia</b>	<b>1 298,9</b>	<b>1 872,9</b>	<b>2 237,8</b>
<i>Export</i>	361,1	485,8	585,4
<i>Import</i>	937,8	1 387,0	1 652,4
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>889,3</b>	<b>978,0</b>	<b>1 105,8</b>
<i>Export</i>	247,4	227,8	298,5
<i>Import</i>	641,9	750,2	807,3
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>666,1</b>	<b>773,4</b>	<b>821,4</b>
<i>Export</i>	375,8	381,0	361,8
<i>Import</i>	290,3	392,4	459,6
<b>Germany</b>	<b>135,1</b>	<b>384,2</b>	<b>674,2</b>
<i>Export</i>	9,8	20,4	19,7
<i>Import</i>	125,3	363,8	654,6
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<b>416,6</b>	<b>628,1</b>	<b>604,3</b>
<i>Export</i>	9,3	9,0	10,4
<i>Import</i>	407,3	619,1	593,9
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>218,8</b>	<b>238,5</b>	<b>263,4</b>
<i>Export</i>	23,9	31,9	45,1
<i>Import</i>	194,9	206,6	218,4
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>187,6</b>	<b>234,6</b>	<b>253,5</b>
<i>Export</i>	145,8	192,1	188,4
<i>Import</i>	41,8	42,5	65,2
<b>France</b>	<b>106,5</b>	<b>90,8</b>	<b>206,8</b>
<i>Export</i>	3,1	38,6	97,1
<i>Import</i>	103,5	52,2	109,6
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>91,7</b>	<b>205,2</b>
<i>Export</i>	9,9	10,9	24,9
<i>Import</i>	93,3	80,8	180,3

Continuation

<i>Countries</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>178,9</b>	<b>185,9</b>	<b>180,2</b>
<i>Export</i>	178,6	182,5	178,7
<i>Import</i>	0,3	3,4	1,5
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>59,7</b>	<b>104,3</b>	<b>175,8</b>
<i>Export</i>	1,8	0,1	0,6
<i>Import</i>	57,9	104,2	175,2
<b>USA</b>	<b>73,6</b>	<b>131,0</b>	<b>158,9</b>
<i>Export</i>	8,1	14,9	34,7
<i>Import</i>	65,5	116,1	124,2
<b>India</b>	<b>127,6</b>	<b>165,4</b>	<b>153,7</b>
<i>Export</i>	7,1	12,2	24,3
<i>Import</i>	120,5	153,3	129,4
<b>Belarus</b>	<b>58,1</b>	<b>91,0</b>	<b>152,8</b>
<i>Export</i>	9,6	20,6	31,3
<i>Import</i>	48,5	70,4	121,5
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>101,4</b>	<b>129,3</b>	<b>149,6</b>
<i>Export</i>	88,4	102,7	125,4
<i>Import</i>	13,0	26,6	24,2
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>31,8</b>	<b>46,3</b>	<b>149,2</b>
<i>Export</i>	7,4	4,8	5,8
<i>Import</i>	24,4	41,4	143,4
<b>Iran</b>	<b>80,7</b>	<b>127,5</b>	<b>139,4</b>
<i>Export</i>	48,0	35,0	46,8
<i>Import</i>	32,7	92,6	92,6
<b>UAE</b>	<b>48,7</b>	<b>106,8</b>	<b>121,4</b>
<i>Export</i>	10,6	24,2	50,1
<i>Import</i>	38,2	82,6	71,3
<b>Italy</b>	<b>93,9</b>	<b>87,9</b>	<b>114,5</b>
<i>Export</i>	6,8	16,2	19,1
<i>Import</i>	87,1	71,6	95,4

Among the 20 largest partner countries in foreign economic activity, three of them have a positive foreign trade balance. These are, in particular, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. With the remaining 17 countries, a negative foreign trade balance remains.

**Volume and growth rates of foreign trade turnover  
by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
(for January-March 2023)**

	<i>Volume, million US dollars</i>	<i>Growth rates, in %</i>	<i>Share, in %</i>
<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>	<b>14 779,7</b>	<b>111,9</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Republic of Karakalpakstan	123,7	94,1	0,8
<i>regions:</i>			
Andijan	1 227,0	129,2	8,3
Bukhara	343,4	116,1	2,3
Jizzakh	265,5	172,1	1,8
Kashkadarya	128,6	95,6	0,9
Navoi	292,0	113,3	2,0
Namangan	309,9	103,2	2,1
Samarkand	593,9	109,5	4,0
Surkhandarya	75,4	71,2	0,5
Syrdarya	215,1	123,3	1,5
Tashkent	1 386,5	103,2	9,4
Fergana	439,2	82,9	3,0
Khorezm	203,8	177,7	1,4
Tashkent city	5 830,2	127,8	39,4



**The highest volume,  
million US dollars**



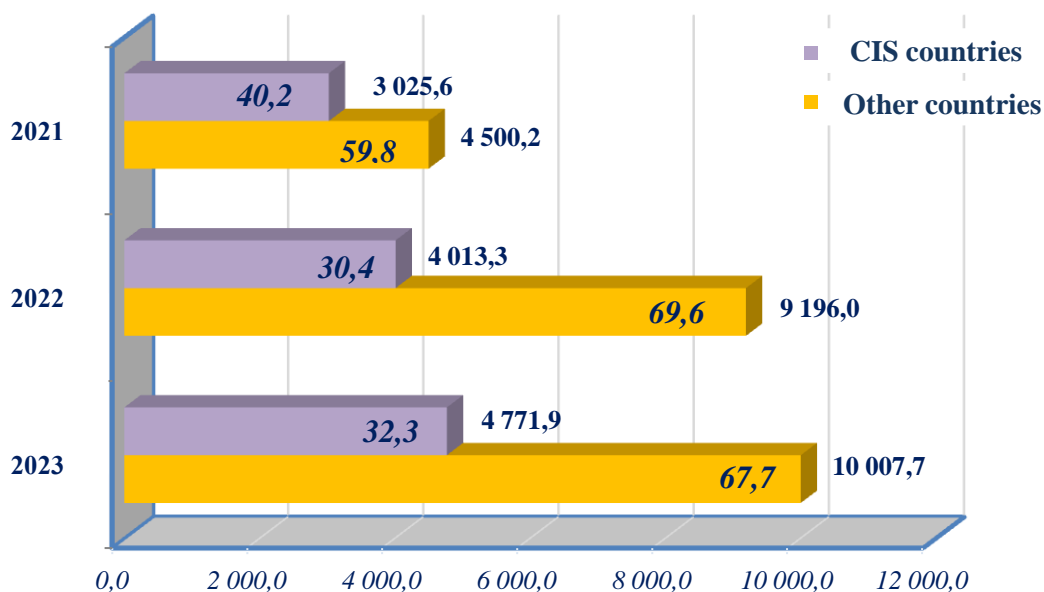
**The lowest volume,  
million US dollars**



In the structure of foreign trade turnover of the republic, a significant share was noted in the city of Tashkent, which is **39.4%** (or **5 830.2** million US dollars), in Tashkent region **9.4%** and Andijan region **8.3%**, and the smallest share fixed at the level of **0.5%**, or **75.4** million US dollars, which is in Surkhandarya region.

Supplies of natural gas and electricity, special exports, as well as the volume of exports of tourism services are not distributed by regions, cities and districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Dynamics of the volume of foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
with the CIS countries and other foreign countries**  
(for January-March, million US dollars, share, %)



As a result of the measures taken to support the foreign trade of our republic and further strengthen cooperation with the CIS countries, their share in the foreign trade turnover for January-March 2023 amounted to 32.3%, and the growth rate, compared to the same period last year, increased by 1.9 %.

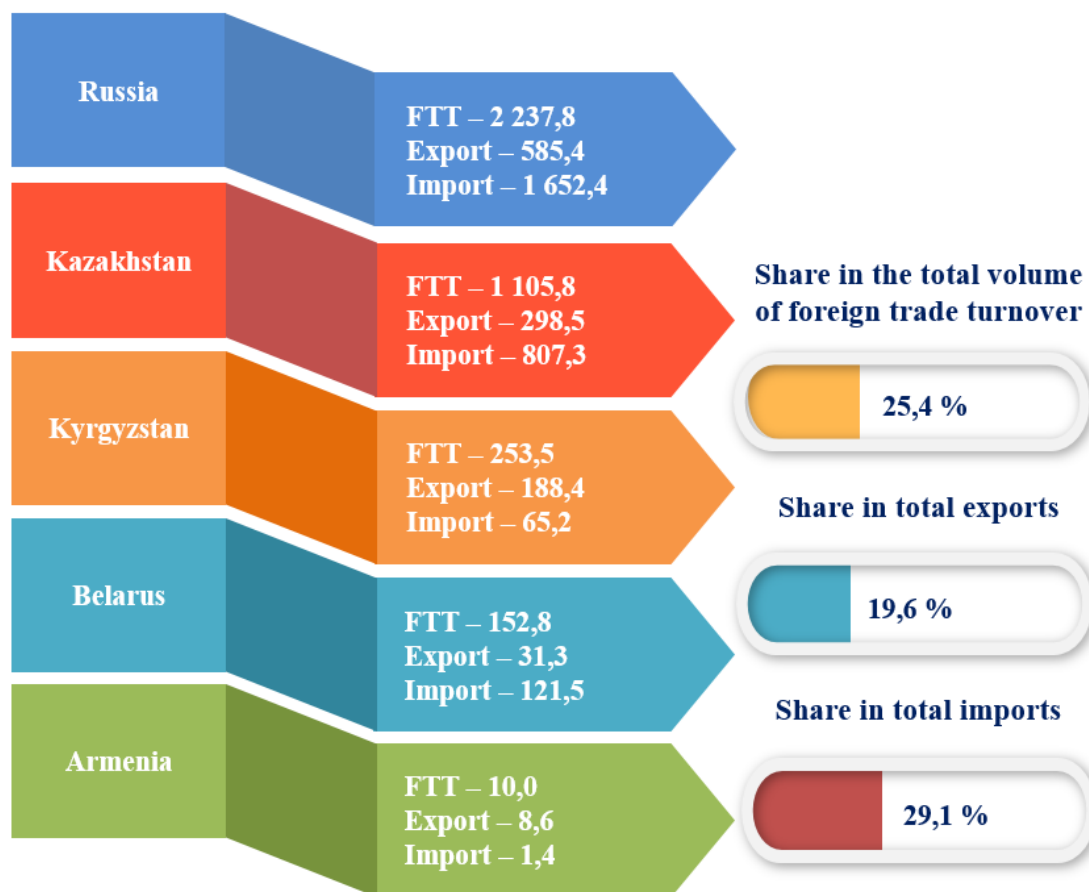
**Foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the CIS countries**  
(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)



The foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan with the CIS countries reached **4 771.9** million US dollars, of which the volume of exports amounted to **1 695.5** million US dollars, and the volume of imports – **3 076.5** million US dollars.

The largest volume of foreign trade turnover with the CIS countries was recorded with Russia (**46.9%**), Kazakhstan (**23.2%**) and Turkmenistan (**5.5%**).

**Foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the EAEU countries**  
*(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)*



**The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)** is an international organization of regional economic integration with international legal personality and established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014.

The EAEU currently consists of the following five countries: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation.

The EAEU ensures the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor, as well as the implementation of a coordinated, consistent and unified policy in the sectors of the economy. The Republic of Uzbekistan has received observer status in it since December 11, 2020.

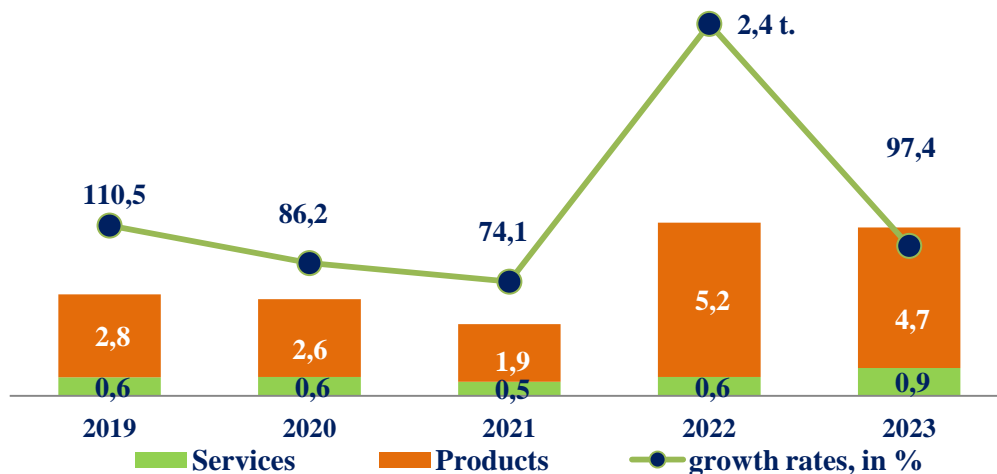


The foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the EAEU countries in the period under review amounted to **3 759.9** million US dollars, of which the volume of exports was **1 112.2** million US dollars, the volume of imports was **2 647.7** million US dollars.

### SECTION 3. EXPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

#### Dynamics of export volume

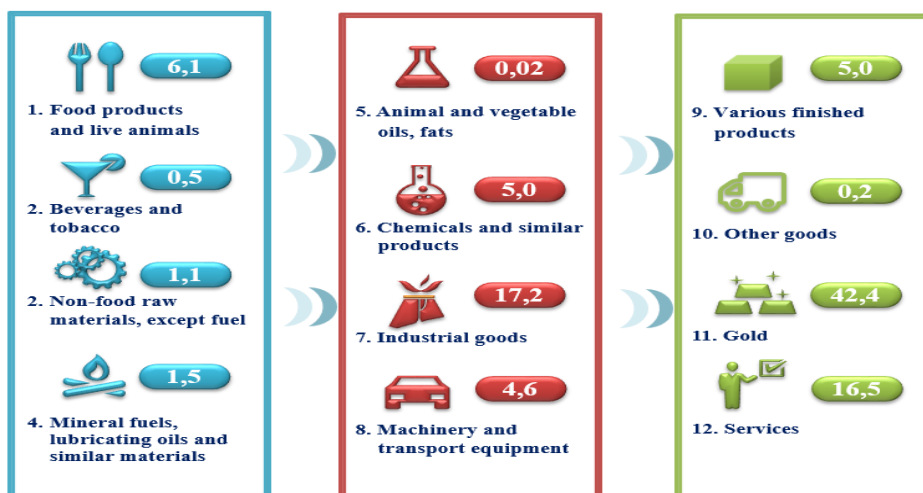
(for January-March, billion US dollars)



The development of international economic relations contributes to the stable growth of exports, and this, in turn, creates the foundation for achieving certain results. Based on the reforms carried out aimed at increasing the country's export potential, government support for exporters and expanding the range of export products, the number of exporters reached **4 049**, and the volume of exports of goods and services amounted to **3 278.6** million US dollars (in addition to non-monetary gold) and, compared to the same period in 2022, increased by **14.1%**.

#### SITC EXPORT STRUCTURE

(for January-March 2023, share, %)



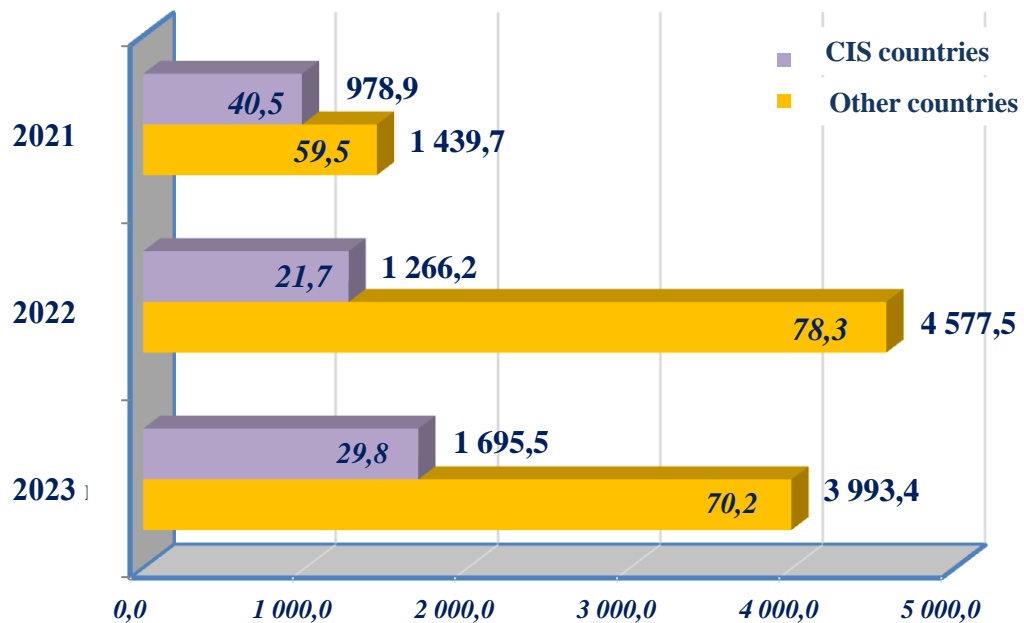
**The structure of exports of the Republic of Uzbekistan by sections of SITC**  
(for January-March)

<i>Structure of SITC</i>	<i>Million US dollars</i>		<i>In % to the previous year</i>		<i>In % of total</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 843,7</b>	<b>5 688,9</b>	<b>2,4 t.</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>including:</i>						
Food products and live animals	281,7	344,4	123,1	122,3	4,8	6,1
Beverages and tobacco	10,2	28,1	150,2	2,7 t.	0,2	0,5
Non-food raw materials, except fuel	103,1	61,1	78,2	59,3	1,8	1,1
Mineral fuels, lubricating oils and similar materials	165,1	85,9	152,0	52,0	2,8	1,5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	5,4	1,1	5,7 t.	19,9	0,1	0,02
Chemicals and similar products	250,7	282,8	109,4	112,8	4,3	5,0
Industrial goods	1 080,6	979,9	118,3	90,7	18,5	17,2
Machinery and transport equipment	132,6	260,2	84,8	196,3	2,3	4,6
Various finished products	210,5	285,4	122,0	135,6	3,6	5,0
Other goods	2 971,7	2 419,3	3 923,6 t.	81,4	50,9	42,5
<i>of these: gold</i>	<i>2 970,9</i>	<i>2 410,3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>81,1</i>	<i>50,8</i>	<i>42,4</i>
Services	632,2	940,7	134,6	148,8	10,8	16,5

In the structure of exports, goods occupy **83.5%**, of which industrial goods – **17.2%**, food products and live animals – **6.1%**, various finished products – **5.0%**.

In the structure of exports, the share of gold amounted to **42.4%**. In the total export volume, the share of services, compared to the corresponding period of 2022, increased by **48.8%** and amounted to **16.5%**.

Dynamics of the volume of exports to the CIS countries and other foreign countries  
(million US dollars, share, %)



Our main partners in the export of goods and services in foreign trade turnover in January-March 2023 were such countries as Russia, Turkey, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Their share in total exports reached **36.9%**.

The share of seven major partner countries in the export of goods and services  
(for January-March 2023, in %)



**Volume and growth rates of exports of goods and services  
of twenty major partner countries  
(for January-March)**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Million US dollars</i>		<i>Growth rates, %</i>		<i>Position</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
Russia	485,8	585,4	134,5	120,5	2	1
Turkey	381,0	361,8	101,4	95,0	3	2
China	527,9	358,5	111,3	67,9	1	3
Kazakhstan	227,8	298,5	92,1	131,1	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	192,1	188,4	131,8	98,0	5	5
Afghanistan	182,5	178,7	102,2	97,9	6	6
Tadjikistan	102,7	125,4	116,1	122,1	7	7
France	38,6	97,1	12,6 t.	2,5 t.	9	8
UAE	24,2	50,1	2,3 t.	2,1 t.	14	9
Iran	35,0	46,8	72,9	133,7	10	10
Turkmenistan	31,9	45,1	133,3	141,5	12	11
Pakistan	19,2	44,4	81,3	2,3 t.	18	12
USA	14,9	34,7	184,0	2,3 t.	22	13
Belarus	20,6	31,3	2,2 t.	152,4	16	14
Azerbaijan	21,9	29,9	133,0	136,3	15	15
Poland	27,4	28,6	149,3	104,2	13	16
Great Britain	15,4	26,4	2,1 t.	171,3	21	17
Lithuania	10,9	24,9	110,0	2,3 t.	25	18
India	12,2	24,3	172,0	199,3	23	19
Latvia	18,4	20,7	108,7	112,1	19	20

**The volume and growth rate of exports by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
(for January-March 2023)

	<i>Volume, million US dollars</i>	<i>Growth rates, in %</i>	<i>Share, in %</i>
<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>	<b>5 688,9</b>	<b>97,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Republic of Karakalpakstan	68,6	84,0	1,2
<i>regions:</i>			
Andijan	278,9	130,6	4,9
Bukhara	63,1	99,5	1,1
Jizzakh	48,7	91,7	0,9
Kashkadarya	85,8	124,4	1,5
Navoi	147,9	118,9	2,6
Namangan	129,5	102,4	2,3
Samarkand	134,8	99,6	2,4
Surkhandarya	43,8	75,6	0,8
Syrdarya	91,9	137,9	1,6
Tashkent	447,7	99,3	7,9
Fergana	128,8	75,2	2,3
Khorezm	71,3	129,0	1,3
Tashkent city	1 064,8	115,3	18,7



**The highest volume,**  
*million US dollars*




**The lowest volume,**  
*million US dollars*










In the structure of exports of the republic, a significant share was noted in the city of Tashkent, which is **18.7%**, or **1 064.8** million US dollars, and the smallest share was recorded at **0.8%**, or **43.8** million US dollars in Surkhandarya region.

The highest growth rates of exports, compared to the same period in 2022, were recorded in Syrdarya (137.9%), Andijan (130.6%), Khorezm (129.0%) regions and the city of Tashkent (115.3%). The lowest growth rates were recorded in Fergana region (75.2%).

**Export of fruit and vegetable products**  
(for January-March 2023)

Due to the fact that the state pays great attention to the development of agriculture and horticulture, the quality and volume of exported products are increasing from year to year. In particular, in January-March 2023, **217.6** thousand tons of fruits and vegetables were exported, and, compared to the same period in 2022, this figure decreased by **1.2** times, or by **41.4** thousand tons.

**Export of fruit and vegetable products**  
(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)

<p><b>Grape fresh</b></p> <p>10,7 million US dollars</p> <p>12,8 thousand tons</p> <p>38,6 % ↑</p> 	<p><b>Cabbage</b></p> <p>5,6 million US dollars</p> <p>25,4 thousand tons</p> <p>64,1 % ↓</p> 	<p><b>Pomegranate</b></p> <p>8,5 million US dollars</p> <p>8,5 thousand tons</p> <p>29,3 % ↑</p> 	<p><b>Tomato</b></p> <p>11,4 million US dollars</p> <p>12,0 thousand tons</p> <p>15,7 % ↓</p> 
<p><b>Grape dried</b></p> <p>21,1 million US dollars</p> <p>21,7 thousand tons</p> <p>12,0 % ↓</p> 	<p><b>Mash</b></p> <p>26,6 million US dollars</p> <p>35,0 thousand tons</p> <p>15,6 % ↑</p> 	<p><b>Peanut</b></p> <p>2,5 million US dollars</p> <p>1,9 thousand tons</p> <p>63,5 % ↓</p> 	<p><b>Prunes dried</b></p> <p>12,8 million US dollars</p> <p>9,0 thousand tons</p> <p>82,9 % ↑</p> 
<p><b>Millet</b></p> <p>6,1 million US dollars</p> <p>3,0 thousand tons</p> <p>23,6 p. ↑</p> 	<p><b>Lemon</b></p> <p>1,8 million US dollars</p> <p>2,3 thousand tons</p> <p>8,8 % ↑</p> 	<p><b>Pepper</b></p> <p>3,6 million US dollars</p> <p>6,8 thousand tons</p> <p>13,7 % ↑</p> 	<p><b>Apricot dried</b></p> <p>2,2 million US dollars</p> <p>0,9 thousand tons</p> <p>62,0 % ↑</p> 

The volume of exports of fruits and vegetables in the period under review amounted to **182.0** million US dollars (the growth rate, compared to the same period in 2022, amounted to **7.5%**, respectively). In the total volume, exports amounted to **3.2%**.

The largest share in the export of fruit and vegetable products is occupied by mash – 14.6%, grapes (dried) – 11.6%, prunes (dried) – 7.0%, tomatoes – 6.3%, grapes (fresh) – 5.9%, pomegranate – 4.7%, cabbage – 3.1%, peanuts – 1.4%, apricot (dried) – 1.2%, lemon – 1.0%.

According to the results of January-March 2023, the largest volume of exports of fruits and vegetables in value terms falls on Russia (**24.8%** of the total volume of fruits and vegetables), which exceeds the volume of exports to China by **1.5** times.

In January-March, 44.7 thousand tons of agricultural products worth 45.2 million US dollars were shipped to the Russian Federation with a share of 24.8% in total exports.

The second largest consumer of agricultural products from Uzbekistan is Pakistan (**22.2%**), the third China (**16.7%**) and the fourth Kazakhstan (**14.1%**).

These four countries are the main export markets for fruits and vegetables from Uzbekistan with a combined share of 77.8%.

**Geography of fruit and vegetable exports**  
(for January-March 2023)

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Thousand tons</i>	<i>Million US dollars</i>	<i>Specific weight, %</i>
Russia	44,7	45,2	24,8
Pakistan	12,8	40,4	22,2
China	39,6	30,4	16,7
Kazakhstan	67,9	25,7	14,1
Afghanistan	7,6	4,9	2,7
Kyrgyzstan	17,6	3,9	2,1
Turkey	2,9	3,7	2,0
Belarus	2,4	3,1	1,7
Azerbaijan	1,9	2,6	1,4
Iran	2,2	2,5	1,4
UAE	1,6	2,2	1,2
Iraq	2,2	2,1	1,2
Georgia	2,7	1,9	1,0
Tajikistan	3,8	1,6	0,9
Lithuania	0,7	1,5	0,8
Other countries	7,1	10,3	5,7

**Export of textile products**  
(for January-March)

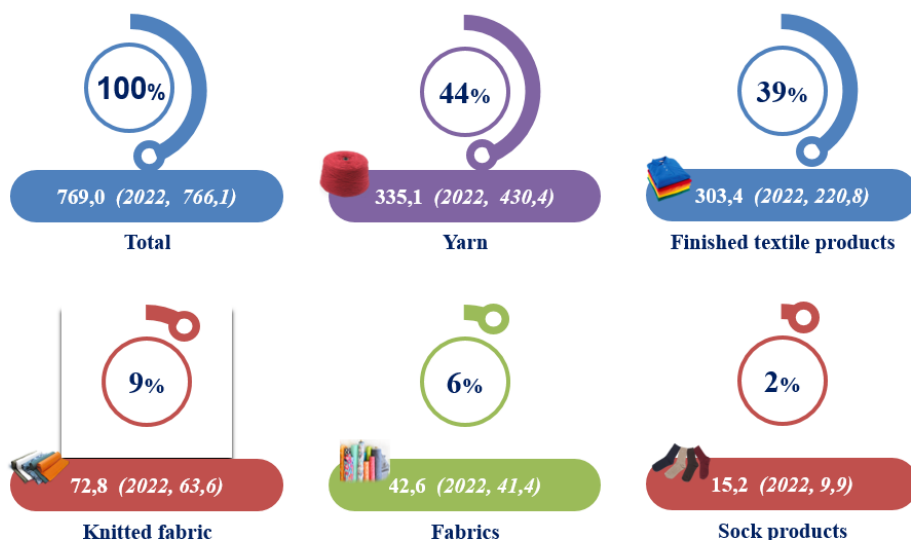
In recent years, the light industry has seen the development of high value-added products. Being an economically important industry for Uzbekistan, the light industry provides a high level of employment, and also contributes to the industrial potential and international prestige of our country.

The increase in textile exports can be seen as a result of reforms aimed at producing finished goods instead of raw cotton and creating added value.

It should be noted that in recent years, due to radical changes in industry and agriculture, the structure of exports has changed significantly. In particular, the share of cotton fiber in exports has sharply decreased, and if in 2010 the share was 12.1%, then by the end of 2022 this figure was about 0.02%. This means that value-added policies in the textile industry are effective and less cotton yarn is exported as a raw material.

### Export of textile products

*(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)*



According to the results of January-March 2023, the export of textile products was carried out in the amount of **769.0** million US dollars, which accounted for **13.5%** of its total volume and, compared to the same period in 2022, it increased by **0.4%**.

In the structure of exports of textile products, the main share is occupied by yarn (**43.6%**), as well as finished textile products (**39.5%**). Thus, in January-March 2023, **486** types of textile products were exported to 46 countries of the world.

#### Dynamics of the structure of exports of textile products by country

*(January-March, million US dollars)*

<i>Countries</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>Growth rates, in %</i>
Russia	260,5	268,4	103,0
Turkey	156,9	129,0	82,2
Kyrgyzstan	98,0	111,0	113,2
China	119,7	83,8	70,0
Kazakhstan	13,5	26,8	197,7
Poland	21,3	22,5	105,6
Iran	14,7	20,1	136,8
Italy	15,2	17,2	112,8
Belarus	7,6	16,7	2,2 t.
Tajikistan	3,5	11,5	3,3 t.
Azerbaijan	3,4	9,3	2,7 t.
Ukraine	8,2	8,0	97,8
Germany	6,7	7,7	114,4
Egypt	6,0	5,4	89,9
Other countries	30,8	31,7	102,8



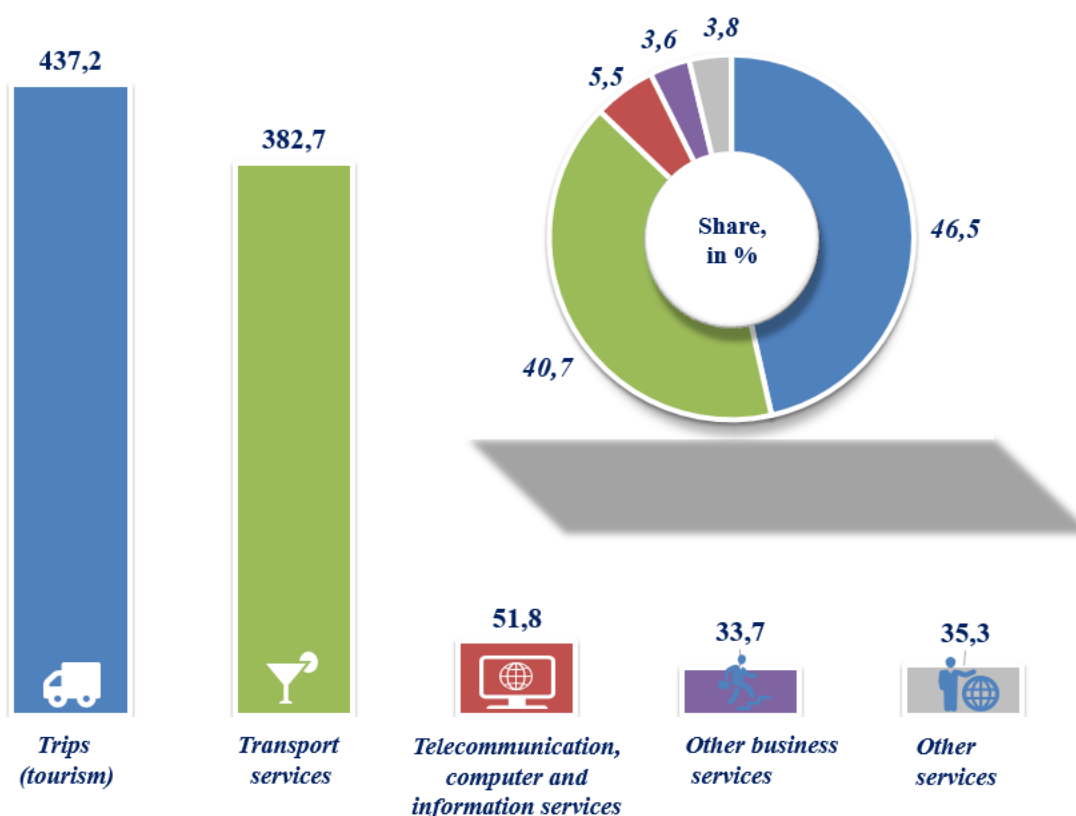
Thus, the largest share of textile exports falls on Russia (**34.9%** – **268.4** million US dollars), Turkey (**16.8%** – **129.0** million US dollars) Kyrgyzstan (**14.4%** – **111.0** million US dollars) and China (**10.9%** – **83.8** million US dollars).

### **Export of services**

The volume of exports of services in January-March 2023 amounted to **940.7** million US dollars, or **16.5%** of the total volume of trade exports and increased by **48.8%** compared to the same period in 2022.

As part of the export of services, the lion's share is occupied by travel (tourism) (**46.5%**), transport services (**40.7%**), telecommunications, computer and information services (**5.5%**), other business services (**3.6%**).

### **Export of services of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for January-March 2023, million US dollars)**

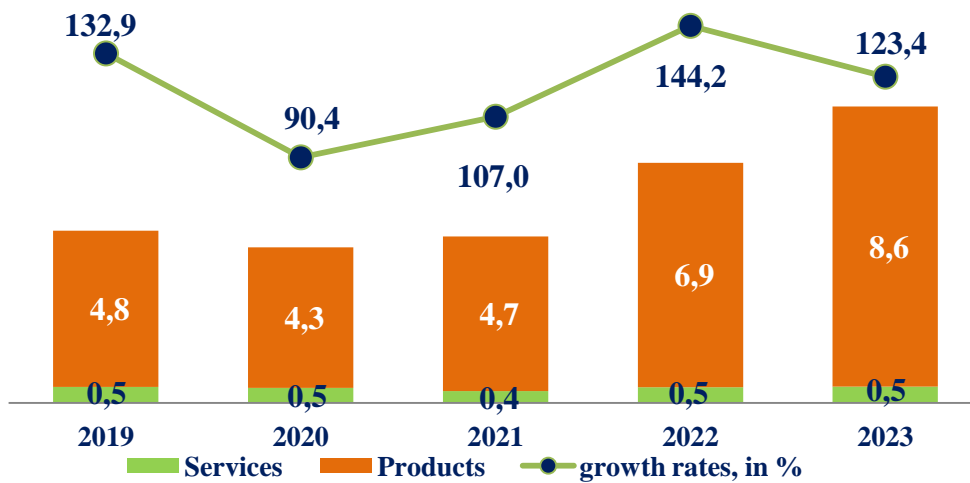


At the same time, for other services (**3.8%**), the largest share, respectively, falls on financial services (**1.4%**), insurance and pension services (**1.4%**), maintenance and repair services (**0.3%**) and etc.

## SECTION 4. IMPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

### Dynamics of import volume

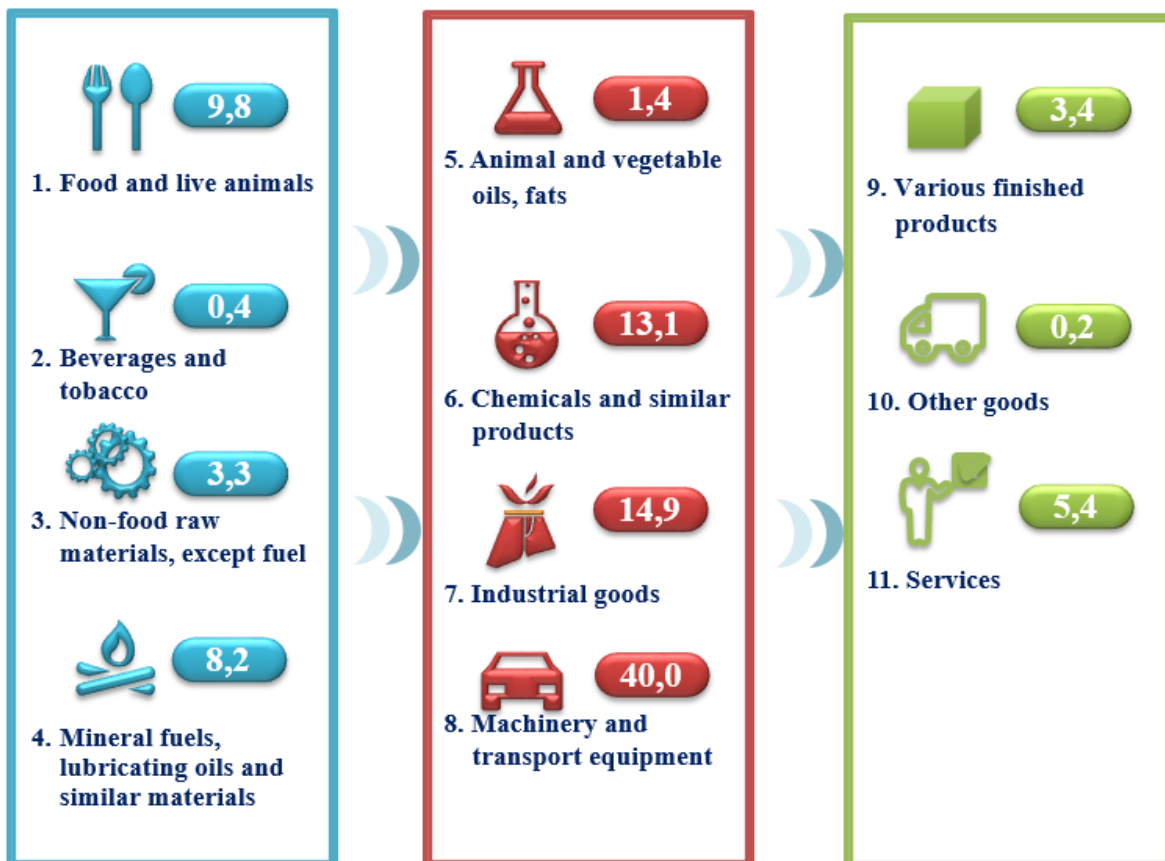
(for January-March, billion US dollars, growth rates, in %)



During the reporting period, imports amounted to **9 090.8** million US dollars (an increase in growth rates, compared with January-March 2022, amounted to **123.4%**). The main share in its structure is occupied by machinery and transport equipment (40.0%), industrial goods (14.9%), as well as chemicals and similar products (13.1%).

### Structure of imports by sections of SITC

(for January-March 2023, share, %)



An analysis of the dynamics of imports of goods also showed that in January-March 2023, compared to the same period in 2022, the volume of imports of goods increased by **1 725.1** million US dollars and amounted to **9 090.8** million US dollars, and imports of services reached **495.4** million US dollars.

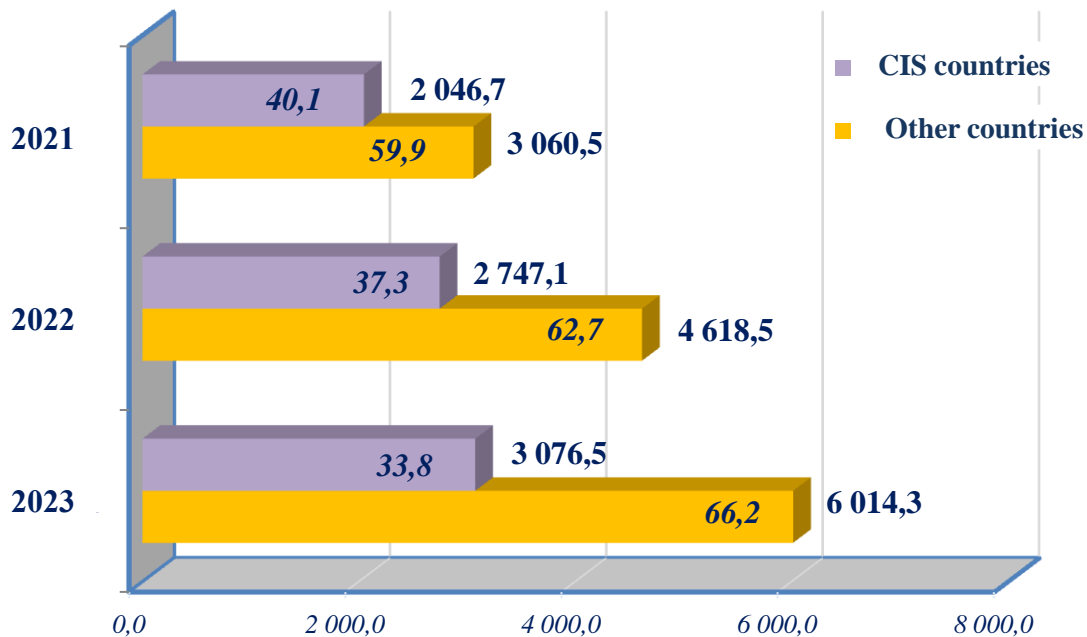
**The structure of imports of the Republic of Uzbekistan by sections of SITC**  
(for January-March)

<i>Structure of SITC</i>	<i>Million US dollars</i>		<i>In % to the previous year</i>		<i>In % of total</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 365,6</b>	<b>9 090,8</b>	<b>144,2</b>	<b>123,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<i>including:</i>						
Food products and live animals	803,5	887,4	158,9	110,4	10,9	9,8
Beverages and tobacco	24,2	32,2	2,0 t.	132,7	0,3	0,4
Non-food raw materials, except fuel	250,2	302,8	110,8	121,0	3,4	3,3
Mineral fuels, lubricating oils and similar materials	486,3	742,6	119,6	152,7	6,6	8,2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	64,0	127,0	70,4	198,4	0,9	1,4
Chemicals and similar products	1 027,0	1 188,3	140,3	115,7	13,9	13,1
Industrial goods	1 355,5	1 357,2	151,2	100,1	18,4	14,9
Machinery and transport equipment	2 560,6	3 634,6	163,7	141,9	34,8	40,0
Various finished products	310,0	305,0	100,2	98,4	4,2	3,4
Other goods	1,9	18,3	121,5	9,5 t.	0,03	0,2
Services	482,3	495,4	133,3	102,7	6,5	5,4

The share of imports from the CIS countries, compared to the same period in 2022, decreased by **3.5%** and, according to the results of January-March 2023, it amounted to **33.8%**.

**Dynamics of the volume of imports from the CIS countries  
and other foreign countries**

*(January-March, million US dollars, share, %)*



In general, according to the results of January-March 2023, goods and services were imported to Uzbekistan from **155** countries. More than **2/3** of imports come from such large partner countries as China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Turkmenistan.

**Share of seven major partner countries in imports of goods and services**

*(for January-March 2023, share, %)*



**The volume of twenty major partner countries for the import of goods and services  
(for January-March)**

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Million US dollars</i>		<i>Growth rates, %</i>		<i>Position</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
China	1 659,5	1 991,6	162,8	120,0	1	1
Russia	1 387,0	1 652,4	147,9	119,1	2	2
Kazakhstan	750,2	807,3	116,9	107,6	3	3
Germany	363,8	654,6	2,9 t.	179,9	6	4
Republic of Korea	619,1	593,9	152,0	95,9	4	5
Turkey	392,4	459,6	135,2	117,1	5	6
Turkmenistan	206,6	218,4	106,0	105,7	7	7
Lithuania	80,8	180,3	86,6	2,2 t.	14	8
Brazil	104,2	175,2	180,0	168,2	10	9
Switzerland	41,4	143,4	169,9	3,5 t.	21	10
India	153,3	129,4	127,2	84,4	8	11
USA	116,1	124,2	177,1	107,0	9	12
Belarus	70,4	121,5	145,1	172,6	16	13
France	52,2	109,6	50,5	2,1 t.	18	14
Italy	71,6	95,4	82,2	133,2	15	15
Iran	92,6	92,6	2,8 t.	100,1	12	16
Czech Republic	29,2	84,0	75,3	2,9 t.	27	17
Poland	46,3	81,1	145,8	175,1	19	18
Mexico	5,8	75,2	6,7 t.	12,9 t.	49	19
UAE	82,6	71,3	2,2 t.	86,4	13	20

Compared to 2022, the top seven import partner countries have not changed. Thus, Switzerland (10th place) and the Czech Republic (17th place) entered the top twenty major import partner countries due to accelerated growth in imports from the Republic of Uzbekistan (respectively, with a growth rate of 3.5 times and 2.9 times more when compared with the same period in 2022).

Despite a decrease in imports compared to 2022 (-13.6%), the UAE remained in 20th place among the twenty major partner countries in terms of imports.

**Volume and growth rates of imports by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
(for January-March 2023)

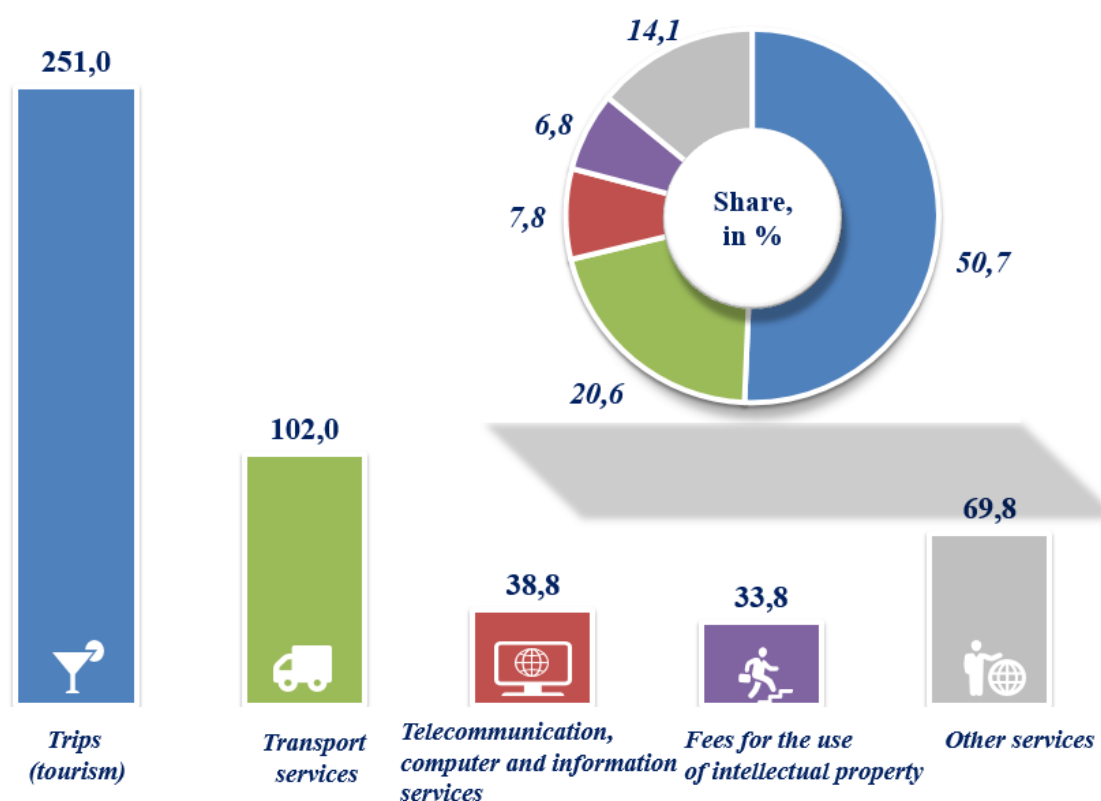
	<i>Volume, million US dollars</i>	<i>Growth rates, in %</i>	<i>Share, in %</i>
<b>Republic of Uzbekistan</b>	<b>9 090,8</b>	<b>123,4</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Republic of Karakalpakstan	55,2	110,6	0,6
<i>regions:</i>			
Andijan	948,1	128,8	10,4
Bukhara	280,3	120,6	3,1
Jizzakh	216,8	2,1 t.	2,4
Kashkadarya	42,8	65,3	0,5
Navoi	144,1	108,1	1,6
Namangan	180,4	103,7	2,0
Samarkand	459,0	112,8	5,0
Surkhandarya	31,6	66,0	0,3
Syrdarya	123,1	114,3	1,4
Tashkent	938,8	105,1	10,3
Fergana	310,4	86,6	3,4
Khorezm	132,5	2,2 t.	1,5
Tashkent city	4 765,4	130,9	52,4



In the structure of imports of the republic, a significant share was noted in the city of Tashkent, which is **52.4%**, or **4 765.4** million US dollars, and the smallest share was recorded in Surkhandarya – **0.3%**, or **31.6** million US dollars.

The highest growth rates in the volume of imports, compared to the same period in 2022, were noted in Khorezm (2.2 times), Jizzakh (2.1 times), Andijan (128.8%), Bukhara (120.6%), Syrdarya (114.3%), Samarkand (112.8%) regions and the city of Tashkent (130.9%). The lowest growth rates were recorded in Surkhandarya (66.0%) and Kashkadarya (65.3%) regions.

**Import of services of the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
(for January-March 2023, million US dollars)



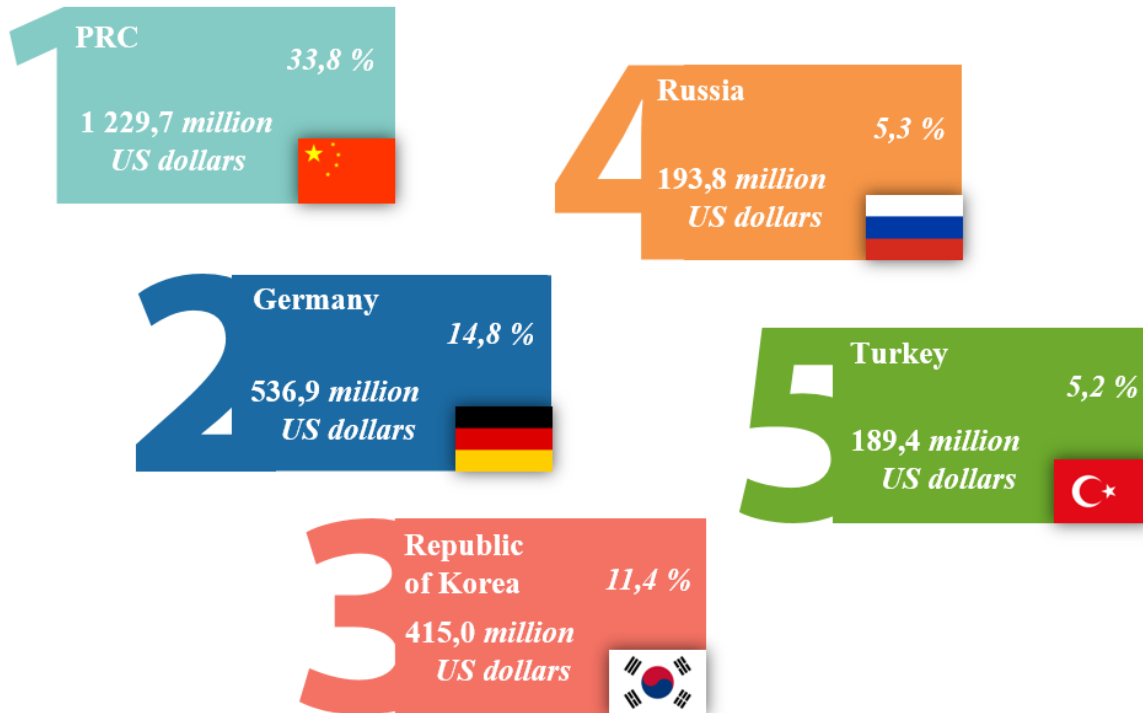
The volume of imports of services in January-March 2023 amounted to **495.4** million US dollars, or **5.4%** of its total volume and increased by **2.7%** compared to the same period in 2022. As part of the import of services, the main share is occupied by travel (tourism – **50.7%**), transport services (**20.6%**), telecommunications, computer and information services (**7.8%**), fees for the use of intellectual property (**6.8%**).

**Import of machinery and transport equipment**

As the investment climate in the republic improves and on the basis of reforms in this area, an increase in imports of machinery and equipment has become natural.

Thus, according to the results of January-March 2023, the volume of machinery and transport equipment in the structure of imports reached **3 634.6** million US dollars and increased by **41.9%** compared to the same period in 2022, in general, the share in total imports amounted to **40.0%**.

**The main partner countries exporting machines and transport equipment  
to the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
(for January-March 2023)



Based on this, the import of machinery and transport equipment increased by **1 074.0** million US dollars. Most of the supplies of these goods to the country account for China – **1 229.7** million US dollars (**33.8%**), Germany – **536.9** million US dollars (**14.8%**) and the Republic of Korea – **415.0** million US dollars (**11.4%**).

**Import of industrial goods**

According to the results of January-March 2023, in the structure of imports, the volume of industrial goods reached **1 357.2** million US dollars and increased by **0.1%** compared to the same period in 2022; in general, the share in total imports amounted to **14.9%**.

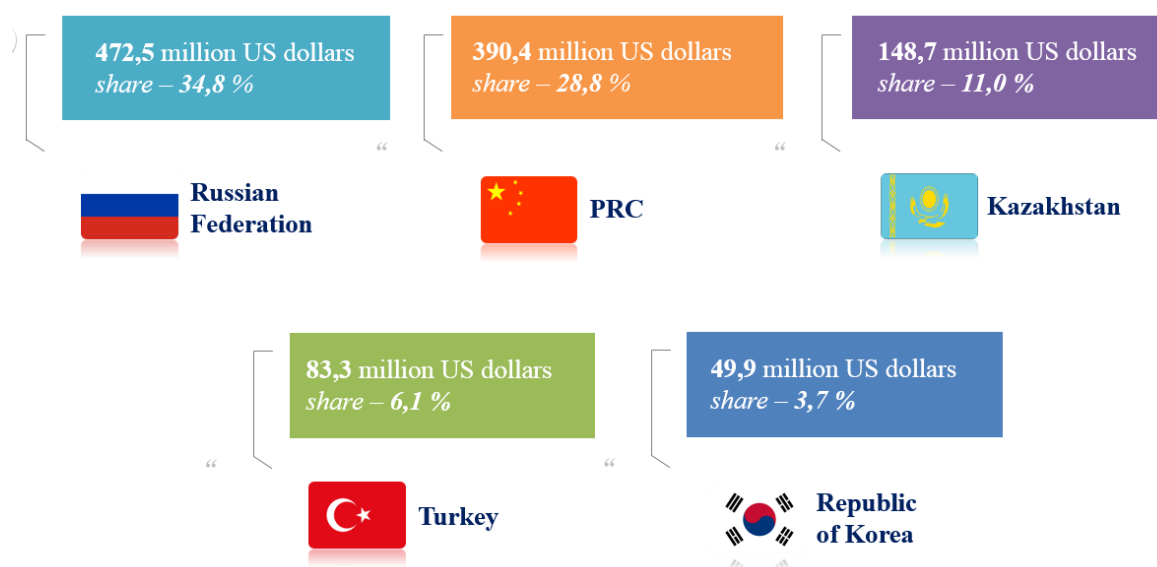
It is important to note that the growing volume of imports of machinery and equipment is a reflection of the industrialization policy, as well as active reform to support foreign direct investment in the creation, modernization and expansion of production capacity.

Industrial goods are imported mainly from Russia (**34.8%** – **472.5** million US dollars), China (**28.8%** – **390.4** million US dollars), Kazakhstan (**11.0%** – **148.7** million US dollars), Turkey (**6.1%** – **83.3** million US dollars) and the Republic of Korea (**3.7%** – **49.9** million US dollars). These countries account for 84.4% of imports of manufactured goods.



Below is information about major partner countries that export industrial products to Uzbekistan and have a major share in the country's imports.

**The main partner countries exporting industrial products  
to the Republic of Uzbekistan**  
*(for January-March 2023)*



Mainly imports of industrial goods account for cast iron and steel (**553.4** million US dollars), metal products (**198.0** million US dollars), textile yarn, fabrics, finished products (141.0 million US dollars), rubber products (**121.8** million US dollars), etc.

Thus, it becomes obvious that as a result of large-scale reforms in the 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.

At the same time, 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 and the production of competitive products, prerequisites arise for increasing the volume of exports of national products, which, in turn, allows domestic products to take strong positions in foreign markets.

### Explanations of statistical indicators

**Products** - any movable property, including currency and currency values, electrical, thermal and other types of energy, vehicles (with the exception of vehicles used for the transport of passengers and goods, including containers and other transport equipment), objects of intellectual property;

**Export of goods** - export of goods from the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without the obligation to re-import them, unless otherwise provided by law;

**Re-export** - a customs regime under which foreign goods are exported from the customs territory;

**Import of goods** – import of goods into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan without the obligation to re-export them;

**Re-import** - a regime in which goods of the Republic of Uzbekistan imported from the customs territory in the export mode are imported back within the time limits established by the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (within ten years from the date of export);

**Foreign trade turnover** - the sum of the value of exports and imports of the country for a certain period;

**Country of origin of goods** - the country in which the goods were completely produced or subjected to sufficient processing (criteria for sufficient processing of goods are determined in accordance with Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Customs Tariff");

**Country of destination of the goods** - the country known at the time of shipment as the country of final destination of the goods;

**Statistical cost of goods** - the sum of the cost of goods under the contract, reduced to a single basis, regardless of the currency of the contract;

**Export of services** - performance of works (rendering of services) by a legal or natural person of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a legal or natural person of a foreign state, regardless of the place of their performance (rendering);

**Import of services** - performance of works (rendering of services) by a legal or natural person of a foreign state to a legal or natural person of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of the place of their performance (rendering);

*For reference: when forming statistical indicators on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the United Nations International Standard Trade Classification (SITC) is used, which allows for analytical purposes to group exported and imported goods. The assignment of SITC codes to goods is carried out using transitional keys between the Commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity and SITC.*