



## WAYS TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION

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### Annotation

Foreign economic activity, in particular the outcome of the foreign trade policy pursued in the country, directly affects the living standards of the population. Significant changes in the structure of exports were achieved as a result of growth in the production of import-substituting products and diversification of industrial production. This article discusses ways to further improve the diversification of exports in Surkhandarya region.

**Keywords:** Foreign trade turnover; economy; diversification.

### Introduction

Surkhandarya region, located in the far south of the country, has a unique natural, economic and political geographical location. The region shares borders with three neighboring countries (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan). Within the republic, there are few neighbors, only Kashkadarya region is connected by high mountains. Such a unique political and geographical development of Surkhandarya has an impact on the socio-economic development of the region.

The location of Surkhandarya region in the southern region is determined by oil, natural gas, coal (total coal in the country), various construction materials (lime, granite, gypsum, gravel), natural mineral springs, medicinal plants, tourism and recreation resources. will give. However, the use of natural resources in the oasis is much lower. This was primarily due to the region's geographical location (south of the country), orographic structure (mainly minerals in mountainous areas), as well as relatively underdeveloped transport infrastructure and politically strategic location.

Surkhandarya region, with its economic potential and natural resources, plays a special role in the development of our country. During the years of independence, great work has been done to use these potentials and opportunities in the interests of our people. The regional economy is developing at a steady pace. Proof of this can be seen in the fact that in 2016, the gross regional product grew by 8%. Farmers and peasants of Surkhandarya also make a worthy contribution to the well-being of our





people, the winter and summer floods of our markets. This region accounts for 7% of the country's arable land. Farmers of the oasis supply 8-9% of cotton and grain, more than 11% of fruits and vegetables grown in our country. In recent years, as a result of the reduction of cotton fields and the restructuring of agriculture, fruit and vegetable production has increased, and their processing industry is developing.

Surkhandarya region has trade relations with more than 50 countries. The largest share of their foreign trade turnover is China (33.7%), the Russian Federation (11.6%), Afghanistan (10.8%), Pakistan (9.5%), Kazakhstan (8.5%), Turkey (5.6%), Tajikistan (5.1%), the Kyrgyz Republic (3.7%) and India (1.5%). It is also possible to see that great work is being done to strengthen relations with neighboring countries, to develop socio-economic, trade, industrial and cultural ties between the two countries.

In particular, in recent years there have been significant changes in foreign trade turnover, for example, with countries such as Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The existence of an active foreign trade balance with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan can be considered a positive result of the country's foreign trade. The largest volume of foreign trade turnover with other countries (excluding neighboring countries) is China, Russia, Pakistan and Turkey. In the field of foreign economic activity, there is an active foreign trade balance with six countries among the 20 largest partner countries, including Afghanistan (\$ 45,135.3 thousand), Pakistan (\$ 35,630.2 thousand), Kyrgyzstan (\$ 12,821.6 thousand), Singapore (\$ 4,905.0 thousand), Tajikistan (\$ 4,440.0 thousand), Azerbaijan (\$ 710.9 thousand) and Turkey (\$ 516.8 million). thousand US dollars). The passive balance of foreign trade turnover remains in the remaining 13 countries.

Regional economic policy in Uzbekistan is primarily aimed at regulating the socio-economic development of the regions, reducing regional stratification. The means of implementing this policy are: the existing system of financing local budgets, targeted social programs of the state, investment policy of the state focused on underdeveloped, labor-intensive areas, as well as new transport communications, regional programs of socio-economic development.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has created the necessary resource base to ensure the stable and uninterrupted operation of enterprises and sectors of the real economy. Significant changes in the structure of exports have been achieved as a result of increasing the production of import-substituting products and diversifying industrial production. In particular, in recent years there have been significant changes in the WTO with neighboring countries such as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.





The active foreign trade balance with Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Iran can be considered as a positive result of the country's foreign trade. Among the top 20 foreign economic partners are four countries, including Afghanistan (\$ 772.3 million), Kyrgyzstan (\$ 610.1 million), Tajikistan (\$ 307.2 million), and Iran (\$ 33.2 million). million dollars). In the remaining 16 countries, the passive balance of foreign trade turnover was maintained.

Today, Uzbekistan has trade relations with about 170 countries. The largest volume of foreign trade turnover was with the PRC (17.7%), the Russian Federation (15.5%), Kazakhstan (8.3%), the Republic of Korea (5.9%), Turkey (5.8%), With Kyrgyzstan (2.5 percent). The city of Tashkent has a significant share in the country's foreign trade turnover, which is 34.2% or \$ 12.42 billion, and the smallest share is 1.2% or \$ 421.7 million, which is higher than in Surkhandarya. The CIS accounts for a third of the WTO's volume, and this figure has changed slightly in recent years. Work is underway to develop trade and economic ties with these countries.

As a result of effective mechanisms and concrete measures implemented in all sectors of the economy over the past two years, we are witnessing a series of such modern projects not only in Surkhandarya region, but also in all regions of the country. As a result of the commissioning of this modern industrial enterprise in a short period of time, 1,200 citizens of the country will be employed, Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region, as well as the republican budget will increase significantly. The region's export potential is expanding, which will allow for a sharp reduction in imports of cement products. It will also serve to lower and stabilize cement prices in the country.

Cement products, which are the main building material produced at the new enterprise, will be used in the short term to build modern social facilities, non-residential areas and comfortable and convenient housing for the population in Sherabad district of Surkhandarya region and neighboring areas. The social environment in Surkhandarya region is improving, and Shargunkomir JSC is making a worthy contribution to the development of the country's coal industry. The development of the coal industry also contributes to the development of a number of sectors in the country, as well as the employment of certain segments of the population. It is no exaggeration to say that this, in turn, leads to the growth of the social and economic spheres.





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