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Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqotda O'zbekiston tashqi savdo strategiyasining hozirgi holatini o'rganish uchun tahliliy yondashuvlar qo'llanildi. O'zbekistonda xalqaro savdoning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq voqealarni ko'rib chiqildi.

Umumlashtirilgan gravitatsiya modeli O'zbekiston va uning asosiy savdo hamkorlari o'rtasidagi savdoni panel ma'lumotlar smetasi yondashuvidan foydalangan holda tahlil qilish uchun qo'llaniladi va ikki tomonlama savdoni o'rganishda undan foydalanishning nazariy asoslarini yaratishga harakat qilinadi. Savdoning gravitatsion modeli (eksport va import jami), eksportning gravitatsion modeli va importning gravitatsion modeli hisoblab chiqildi. Bizning xulosalarimiz shuni ko'rsatdiki, iqtisodiyotlarning kattaligi, aholi jon boshiga to'g'ri keladigan yalpi ichki mahsulotdagi farqlar va savdo qiluvchi mamlakatlarning ochiqligi O'zbekiston bilan savdoga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. O'zbekiston eksporti asosan valyuta kursi, hamkorlarning umumiy import talabi va O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining ochiqligi bilan belgilanadi. Transport sarf harajatlari O'zbekiston savdosiga sezilarli darajada salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi aniqlandi. O'zbekiston va Qozog'iston o'rtasidagi chegara ham O'zbekistonga importga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatishi isbotlandi. Mamlakatga xos ta'sirlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekiston qo'shnilari bilan savdo aylanmasini oshirsa, yanada gullab-yashnaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xalqaro savdo, eksport, import, gravitatsiya modeli

Abstract

This research uses analytical approaches rather than theoretical ones to examine the present state of Uzbekistan's foreign trade strategy. We have examined events pertaining to the development of international commerce in Uzbekistan.

The generalized gravity model is used to analyze the trade between Uzbekistan and its main trading partners using the panel data estimate approach, and an attempt is made to establish a theoretical rationale for its use in the study of bilateral trade. The gravity model of commerce (the total of exports and imports), the gravity model of export, and the gravity model of import have all been calculated. Our findings indicate that the size of the economies, differences in per capita GNP, and openness of the trading nations all favorably influence trade with Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan's exports are mostly determined by the currency rate, overall import demand from partners, and Uzbekistan's economy openness. Positive effects on Uzbekistan's exports are caused by all three elements. It has been shown that the cost of transportation significantly affects Uzbekistan's commerce negatively. The border between Uzbekistan and Kazakstan is also proven to have a significant impact on imports into Uzbekistan. The country-specific impacts demonstrate that Uzbekistan would prosper more if it increased trade with its neighbors.

Key words: International trade, import, export, gravity model

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Significance of research

Trade is a key tool for industrialisation and long-term economic growth. Traditional trade theories focus primarily on identifying the commodities that a country deals, neglecting the volume of trade. The scope of a country's or region's trade policy is expanded when one is aware of the variables affecting bilateral trade volumes. The gravity flow model aids in understanding the practical or empirical elements that affect a country's bilateral trade volumes. It expands the scope of a nation's trade policy. The advantages of prospective regional trade agreements as well as the consequences of an economy's openness or protectionist policies are evaluated using a variety of gravity assessments. The gravity model has been used in recent empirical investigations to identify trends in migration, tourism, bilateral equity, and foreign direct investment flows.

The volume of unrealized or missing bilateral trade flows may be estimated and a suitable free trading partner can be suggested by successfully identifying the bilateral trade flows. The trade gravity model is a potent tool for describing the bilateral trade flows and quantities in the instance of Uzbekistan. The analysis of inter-national bilateral trade volumes and the estimation of trade potentials may then both be done using the trade flows and volumes. The model may also be used to calculate the cost of a border trade, explain trade trends, and determine the impacts of trade groupings.

According to Anderson (1979), Bergstrad (1985, 1989), Bougheas et al. (1999), Lin and Wang (2004), Liu and Jiang (2002), Lin et al. (2002), De Sousa and Disdier (2002), Sheng and Liao (2004), and others, the model can be widely used as a baseline in trade policy analysis to estimate the impact of various policy issues with respect to currency unions, regional trading groups, and various trade distortions.