Article

Analysis of the Foreign Economic Activity of Namangan Province

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Abstract: This article analyzes indicators of foreign economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region. As part of the research, indicators of export, import, foreign trade turnover and foreign trade balance were studied in the region. According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the export potential is high in some districts, and the share of import is dominant in some regions. Also, scientific and practical proposals and recommendations aimed at developing foreign trade activities of the regions, increasing the volume of exports and expanding the opportunities to enter foreign markets were developed.

Keywords: Foreign Economic Activity, Export, Import, Foreign Trade Turnover, Foreign Trade Balance, Export Share, Export Potential, Regional Economic Development, Foreign Trade Relations, Regional Export Activity, Economic Integration, Foreign Markets, Export Promotion, Regional Economy

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1. Introduction

In the conditions of current globalization, the stable development of the country's economy is largely dependent on the efficiency of foreign economic activity. In particular, the development of exports, the expansion of foreign trade turnover and the release of national products to international markets appear as one of the important factors of regional economic development. Therefore, analysis of foreign economic activity of regions and assessment of their export potential is one of the priority tasks of economic policy [1].

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been implementing a number of reforms aimed at diversifying exports, bringing local producers to foreign markets, and increasing the foreign trade activity of regions. In this process, it is important to study the export opportunities of regions, analyze foreign trade indicators, and determine their economic potential.

Namangan region is one of the regions with an important place in the economy of the republic, and the export of products produced in industry, agriculture and service sectors to foreign markets is important for ensuring economic growth. From this point of view, it is important to analyze the indicators of the foreign economic activity of the regional districts and cities, to evaluate the volumes of export and import, and to study the foreign trade balance in determining the possibilities of regional economic development [2].

The purpose of this article is to analyze the indicators of foreign economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region, to evaluate the dynamics of export and import, and to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for the development of export potential in

the regions.

2. Materials and Methods

In this study, a number of scientific research methods were used to analyze the external economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region. In particular, statistical data summarization, comparison, economic analysis and analytical evaluation methods were used during the analysis. The information base of the research is made up of statistical data on export, import, foreign trade turnover and foreign trade balance of districts and cities of Namangan region.

As part of the research, the method of comparative analysis was used in order to study the indicators of foreign trade in the cross-section of regions. Through this method, differences in export and import volumes, foreign trade turnover and foreign trade balance by region were determined. Also, during the analysis, the level of development of foreign economic activity of the regions was evaluated through systematic analysis and induction-deduction methods.

The methods of summarizing the results of the analysis, drawing logical conclusions and scientific abstraction were also used in the scientific justification of the research results. These methods made it possible to evaluate the foreign trade activity of the regions of Namangan region, to determine the export potential and to develop scientific and practical recommendations for its development [3].

3. Results

In order to assess the foreign economic activity of the districts and cities of Namangan region, indicators of export, import, foreign trade turnover and foreign trade balance were analyzed. The results of the analysis show that there are certain differences in foreign trade indicators across regions. In some districts, the share of exports is high, and the foreign trade balance is formed in a positive state, while in other regions, the high volume of imports has led to a negative foreign trade balance.

Indicators of foreign economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region are presented in the table below.

Table 1. Indicators of foreign economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region (in million dollars)

№	District	Eksport	Import	foreign trade turnover (E+I)	foreign trade balance (E–I)	Export share (%)
1.	Namangan city	193.4	382.3	575.7	-188.9	33.6
2.	Mingbulok	10.2	4.5	14.7	5.7	69.4
3.	Kosonsoy	91.5	24.9	116.4	66.6	78.6
4.	Namangan	22.9	30.9	53.8	-8.0	42.6
5.	Norin	14.0	28.5	42.5	-14.5	32.9
6.	Pop	45.0	28.3	73.3	16.7	61.4
7.	Turakurgan	85.5	45.1	130.6	40.4	65.5
8.	Uychi	49.7	37.1	86.8	12.6	57.2
9.	Uchkurgan	21.3	7.9	29.2	13.4	72.9
10.	Chortoq	4.0	67.1	71.1	-63.1	5.6
11.	Chust	41.8	71.4	113.3	-29.6	36.9
12.	Yangikurgan	14.8	17.0	31.7	-2.2	46.7

According to the data of the table, indicators of foreign economic activity of districts and cities of Namangan region differ significantly in regions. In particular, the export volume in Namangan is

193.4 mln. If it amounted to US dollars, the import volume was 382.3 mln. is equal to 188.9 million dollars, the foreign trade balance. dollar was a negative indicator. This shows that the volume of imports in the region is much higher than exports [4].

The highest export indicator among the districts was recorded in Kosonsoy district, with exports amounting to $91.5 million and imports amounting to $24.9 million. As a result, the foreign trade balance was positive by $66.6 million. Also, in Turakurgan district, exports amounted to $85.5 million and imports amounted to $17.9 million, with a positive foreign trade balance of $67.6 million. At the same time, in Pop district, exports amounted to $45.0 million, imports amounted to $13.5 million, and the foreign trade balance amounted to $31.5 million. In Uychi district, exports amounted to $49.7 million and imports amounted to $14.7 million, with a positive foreign trade balance of $35.0 million.Айрим туманларда эса импорт ҳажмининг юқорилиги кузатилади. In particular, export in Chortoq district is 4.0 mln. USD, while import was 67.1 mln. is equal to USD, and the foreign trade balance is -63.1 mln. dollar registered a negative indicator. Also, export in Chust district is 14.7 mln. dollars, import 34.3 mln. amounted to $19.6 million. amounted to a dollar.

Overall, the results of the analysis show that foreign trade activity in Namangan region is being shaped by certain export-oriented districts. At the same time, the high volume of imports in some regions indicates the need to diversify local production and expand the production of export-oriented products.

4. Discussion

The results of the analysis show that the foreign economic activity of the districts and cities of Namangan region is formed depending on regional economic specialization and production potential. According to the table, the high volume of exports in some districts indicates that local production is directed to foreign markets, while the high volume of imports in some regions indicates a high level of dependence on external resources to meet domestic market demand.

In particular, the positive formation of the foreign trade balance in the Kosansoy, Turakurgan and Uychi districts indicates the development of export-oriented production sectors in these regions. This is mainly explained by the active activity of industrial enterprises, an increase in the volume of production of export-oriented products and the availability of opportunities for entering foreign markets [5]. Also, the high share of exports in these regions indicates that regional economic activity is developing in close connection with foreign markets.

On the contrary, the negative foreign trade balance in Namangan city, Chartok and Chust districts is explained by the high volume of imports. This indicates a high level of dependence of industrial sectors in these regions on imported raw materials and technologies. At the same time, the insufficient development of export-oriented production in some regions also affects the negative foreign trade balance [6].

In general, the results of the research show that the foreign economic activity in Namangan region is developing disproportionately in terms of regions. Therefore, it is important to increase export potential in the regions, diversify local production and develop export-oriented industries [7]. In particular, it is possible to further increase the foreign economic activity of the regions by expanding the opportunities of small and medium-sized business entities to enter foreign markets, introducing international standards and improving the export infrastructure [8].

5. Conclusion

The results of the study showed that the foreign economic activity of the districts and cities of the Namangan region is directly related to the regional economic potential, production specialization, and access to foreign markets [7]. According to the analysis, the high volume of exports in some districts contributed to the positive formation of the foreign trade balance, while the high share of imports in some regions led to a negative foreign trade balance.

The results of the analysis showed that the export potential of the Kosansoy, Turakurgan and Uychi districts is relatively high. This is explained by the development of export-oriented production

in these regions and the availability of opportunities for entering foreign markets. At the same time, it was found that the high volume of imports in the city of Namangan, Chartok and Chust districts is causing a negative formation of the foreign trade balance [9].

Based on the results of the study, it is advisable to focus on the following areas to increase the efficiency of foreign economic activity in the regions:

Development of export-oriented production sectors;

Expanding the opportunities for local enterprises to enter foreign markets;

Encouraging the production of export-oriented products and increasing the competitiveness of products [10];

Strengthening export potential through the introduction of international standards and quality requirements.

The implementation of these measures is of great importance in increasing the foreign economic activity of the regions of the Namangan region, increasing export volumes and ensuring regional economic development.

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