

FRONTIER TRADE OF UZBEKISTAN WITH THE CENTRAL ASIA COUNTRIES

*Gulamov S.S.**academician, doctor of economical science, professor.
Scientific research institute of statistics of the Uzbekistan.**Shermukhamedov A.T.**doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, professor.
Tashkent branch of the Russian economic university after G.V. Plekhanov*

Abstract. The structural shifts occurring in economy of the countries of the Central, industrial production cooperation strengthen interaction of national economies that promotes international trade activation.

For achievement of high standards of economic and social development of developed countries Uzbekistan beginnings widely to use advantages of the international division of labor and various forms of interstate cooperation. In article questions of integration the Central-Asian countries for business development are considered.

Keywords: international trade, integration processes, free trade zones, commodity structure, dynamics of foreign trade.

Introduction. The structural shifts occurring in economy of the countries of the Central Asia (CA), industrial production cooperation strengthen interaction of national economy that promotes international trade activation. For integration processes within the limits of the updated union of four Central-Asian Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. At formation of the zone of free trade of the state-participant (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan) aspired to create conditions for unobstructed moving of the goods of own manufacture, the capital, labor.

Methods of research. At a writing of article we had been used induction method and the method of the analysis of the dates.

Discussion. For today integration degree in CA is defined by the certain nomenclature of made and consumed production. Cooperation in the markets of grain, the foodstuffs, fuel and energy resources [1,2,3] more intensively develops.

If Kirghizia is interested in the optimum decision of water -power problems, electric power deliveries Kazakhstan in grain export, Turkmenistan exports the gas, Tajikistan exports aluminums and Uzbekistan exports the gas and the foodstuffs etc. Effective trading cooperation directly depends from concentration efforts for creation of favorable conditions for barter development between managing subjects of these countries. The last year's governments CA republics provided free advancement of the goods, decrease the administrative barriers and restrictions on export and import are cancelled, the customs duties are lowered, has had development a financial and market infrastructure, for service of the foreign trade operations.

If to consider goods turnover of Uzbekistan with Kirghizia we see that the trade turnover in 2007 year has made \$176790.8, in 2008 year - \$264792.4, and \$159199 and in 2009 year. Following the results of January-December, 2018 year the foreign trade turnover of Uzbekistan with Kirghizia has made \$33.8 billion and it's increased, in comparison with the similar period of last year, on 27.3 %. The export volume has made \$14.3 billion (rates of increase – 13.6 %), import volume - \$19.6 billion (rates of increase – 39.6 %).

If to consideration the trade turnover of Uzbekistan with Kazakhstan it is visible that in 2007 year it made \$1193901.6, in 2008 year was \$912527,

and in 2009 was \$1307198. Last year's goods turnover of Kazakhstan with Uzbekistan beginnings intensively develops. In 2018 year goods turnover between two countries has made \$2.5 billion or on 25.3 % more than then 2017 year, including export has made \$1.6 billion, with growth on 31.6 % and import - \$0.8 billion, with growth on 14.8 %.

Trade relations of Uzbekistan with Turkmenistan the following: a trade turnover in 2007 year was \$88358.3, in 2008 year has made \$132389.6, and in 2009 year was \$185719.8.

Following the results of 2017 year, goods turnover between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan has made \$177.3 million (export - \$69.6 million, import - \$107.7 million). In the first quarter 2018 year goods turnover between Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan has increased by 55 %.

In Uzbekistan 11 enterprises participate in the Turkmenistan capital work, in the territory of Turkmenistan: 2 enterprises with the Uzbekistan capital for the purpose of the organization of export of an industrial output on the Turkmenistan market are created.

For today Uzbekistan delivers vehicles, mineral fertilizers, agricultural production, building materials to Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan delivers electro- and the mechanical equipment, metal products and services in various spheres, oil products, polymers and other chemical goods.

Trading goods turnover of Uzbekistan with Tajikistan in 2007 year was \$207824, in 2008 year it was \$178074.9, and, in 2009 year it was \$170303.7.

The mutual trade turnover between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for 5 months 2018 year was grown twice. The volume of the Tajikistan with Uzbekistan goods turnover in January-May, 2018 year was almost \$94 million that twice there is more than indicator of the similar period of 2017 year. The goods turnover volume between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in the first quarter 2018 year was made \$41.5 million.

Tajikistan basically exports raw materials to Uzbekistan, and imports finished goods. The list of the exported goods also includes cement and quartz sand.

The first nine months of 2018 year Tajikistan imported production on \$2.3 billion, having exceeded export on \$1.5 billion. Import in comparison with the similar period last year has grown on 17 % or on \$352 million. Most of all into the country have imported cars and the equipment (25 %) and mineral products (18.6

%). Also not precious metals and products from them (13 %), products of the chemical industry (9.5 %), ready foodstuff (7.6 %) and psychogenesis products (7.2%) became considerable articles of import from Uzbekistan (\$218 million) and volume of mutual trade between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan for first half of 2018 year was the main trading partners of Tajikistan for first nine months 2018 year has grown on 35 % [4-10].

In Uzbekistan there was no decrease in rates of increase of economy and in the conditions of sharp deterioration of a conjuncture of the world markets on the major kinds of the exported goods in connection with world crisis the great value had acceptance of effective measures on support and stimulation of the domestic enterprises-exporters, export potential strengthening, preservation and the further expansion of volumes of a domestic production in the world markets. Instability of a conjuncture of the world markets of a clap, copper has caused of carrying out of more flexible regulation of their deliveries to foreign markets.

Relative density of the ready industrial goods grows in total amount of export: production which characterizes a condition is export ориентированности republic economy. The import structure in the countries CA republics also has undergone serious changes according to the chosen strategy of rationalization of import and the spent policy on import replacement of strategic, vital kinds of production and those its kinds. Priorities of economic integration of the countries of CA republics should be defined by their interests, the purposes of an effective utilization of their cumulative economic potential and acceleration of social and economic development of these countries.

Development of trading cooperation and common market formation (the first and major step) to integration of the countries is central the Asian region.

Conclusion. The further deepening of integration will allow of CA republics to stop industrial production recession thanks to strengthening of inter economic communications and development of industrial cooperation; to improve multilateral trade and economic relations; to find investment resources for industrial processes. Integration will allow generating optimum transport routes, to solve a problem with взаиморасчетами and production sale.

As consequence of it central the Asian integration can to turn to the flexible and mobile economic system promoting formation of home markets and occurrence of the countries of region in the world economy, as its organic part.

For realization of advantages of the favorable geographical position it is necessary for the CA republics:

- To carry out essential enough investments into development of the transport and communication network which efficiency would be shown under an indispensable condition of joint participation of all interested parties for business development;

- Formations of development of transport corridors, the joint companies and corporations on transportation of cargoes and passengers, manufacture and repair of vehicles, knots and units and spare parts to them.

On road branch there would be expedient the cooperation in following directions:

- Realization of the joint co-ordinated transport policy; to joint participation in work of the international road organizations, joint participation in various tenders on designing and building of highways;

- Information interchange and experience about scientific and technical achievements, introduction of the economic, legal, financial and other reforms, accepted statutory acts and laws on perfection of organizational structures, rationing and payment systems, the management mechanism a road economy, etc.;

- Realization of joint projects and the co-productions providing creation of the enterprises for manufacturing of the new road technics, the lab ware, devices of quality assurance, means of the organization and regulation of traffic, elements of conditions of a way and engineering arrangement of roads on safety of traffic etc.

Bibliography

1. Shermukhamedov A.T. Development of integration processes in the Central Asian region. /Collection of works of scientifically-practical conference «Modernization of national economy of Uzbekistan: problems, priorities, decision ways, volume 2, Institute of economy of Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 2007.-.: Institute of economy of academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 2007. - 214-216 with

2. Shermukhamedov A.T. Central Asian region: international transportation and trade.//In Materials of the international scientific-theoretical conference «lawful state Construction in republic Kazakhstan: problems, experience, prospects», a part 1, on May, 25 26th 2006г. - Shymkent: the South Kazakhstan institute of jurisprudence, the finance and the financial right, 2006. - 96-97 with.

3. Shermukhamedov A.T. About creation frontier economic zones of region Central Asian's within the framework of Eurasia //Proceeding of the 4th International Joint Conference "Global Academic Networking on Business Innovation, Economic Growth, Human Resources and Information Technology" July, 2006, Tashkent, Yangnam Logos, Korea, -200-201p .

4. Gulamov S.S., Shermukhamedov A.T., Almatova D.S. Integration processes in the Central-Asian region. The collection of scientific articles of 8th International Youth Scientific Conference, April, 25-26th, 2018, volume 4. - Kursk: The South - Western State university, Russia, 2018. - 396-399 p.

5. Gulamov S. S., Shermukhamedov A. T. Frontier trade: problems and development tendencies. //In the Materials of the international scientific-theoretical conference « Export potential in the marketing researches/ 24 November, 2017. //-T.: TSEU. - 59-60 p.

6. Statistical data of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018

7. Statistical data of the State Committee of Republic of Turkmenistan, 2018

8. Statistical data of the State Committee of Republic of Tajikistan, 2018

9. Statistical data of the State Committee of Republic of Kirghizia, 2018

10. Statistical data of the State Committee of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018