MARKAZIY OSIYO MAMLAKATLARIDA UGLEROD CHIQINDILARI DARAJASI

Najmiddinov Yahyo Fazliddin o'g'li -
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti,
Tarmoqlar iqtisodiyoti kafedrasi assistenti
Yuldashev G'olibjon Turgunovich -
Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti,
Tarmoqlar iqtisodiyoti kafedrasi katta o'qituvchisi

*   ***Annotatsiya.*** *Barqaror elektr energetikasini rivojlantirish, barqaror ishlab chiqarish, aholi farovonligini oshirish, aholining iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilash bilan bog'liq ko'plab vazifalar amalga oshirilib, kelgusi o'n yillik uchun ayrim ustuvor vazifalar belgilab olindi. Hech shubha yo'qki, mamlakatning iqtisodiy ahvolini yaxshilash uchun tabiatga munosabatimizni o'zgartirishimiz, yangi yashil iqtisodiyot va barqaror rivojlanish g'oyalari barcha davlatlarning umumiy kengashida muhokama qilinishi kerak. Karbonat angidrid (CO2) emissiyasi, barcha mamlakatlar emissiyalarni aniqlash va kamaytirish uchun kurashayotgan muammoning bir qismidir. Ilg'or mamlakatlar olib borilgan tadqiqotlarni o'rganib, muhokama qilar ekanmiz, ularni O'zbekistonga tatbiq etishga harakat qildik. Buning uchun biz qiyosiy tahlil usullaridan foydalandik. Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlaridagi karbonat angidrid (CO2) emissiyasini turli bo'limlarda taqqoslash orqali.*

Ushbu tadqiqotda karbonat angidrid (CO2) gazining mamlakat yalpi ichki mahsulotiga ta'siri va so'nggi yillarda qanchalik ko'p bo'lganligi tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, karbonat angidrid gazining havoga tarqalishiga sabab bo'layotgan omillar tahlil qilinib, bir qancha yangi fikr va takliflar keltirildi. Bir so'z bilan aytganda, biz ushbu maqolada asosan CO2 chiqindilari, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari yalpi ichki mahsulotiga karbonat angidridning ta'siriga e'tibor qaratdik. Xususan, O'zbekiston, Qozog'iston, Qirg'iziston, Turkmaniston, Afg'oniston, Tojikiston uchun ularning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlari o'rganib chiqildi.

*   ***Kalit so'zlar:*** *karbonat angidrid, CO2 emissiyasi, o'tkaziladigan emissiyalar, emissiya to'lovlari, qayta tiklanadigan energiya, yashil iqtisodiyot, yashil o'sish, YaiM, barqaror rivojlanish, iste'molga asoslangan CO2 emissiyasi, ishlab chiqarishga asoslangan CO2 emissiyasi.*

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ВЫБРОСОВ УГЛЕРОДА В СТРАНАХ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

Наджмиддинов Яхё Фазлиддин угли -
Ташкентский государственный экономический университет,
ассистент кафедры «Экономики отраслей»
Юлдашев Голибжон Тургунович -
Ташкентский государственный экономический университет,
старший преподаватель кафедры «Экономика отраслей»

*   ***Аннотация.*** *Решены многие задачи, связанные с развитием устойчивой электроэнергетики, устойчивого производства, повышением благосостояния населения, улучшением экономического положения населения, определены некоторые приоритетные задачи на ближайшие десятилетия. Нет сомнения, что для улучшения экономического положения страны нам необходимо изменит наше отношение к природе, идеи новой зеленой экономики и устойчивого развития должны обсуждаться на общем совете всех стран. Выбросы двуокиси углерода (CO2) являются частью проблемы, которую все страны пытаются выявит и сократить. Изучая и обсуждая рукописи передовых стран, мы пытались применит их к Узбекистану. Для этого мы использовали методы сравнительного анализа. Сравнивая выбросы двуокиси углерода (CO2) в странах Центральной Азии в разных разделах.*

В этом исследовании анализируется влияние углекислого газа (CO2) на валовой внутренний продукт страны и его влияние в последние годы. Также анализируются факторы, вызывающие выброс углекислого газа в воздух, и высказываются несколько новых мнений и предложений. Одним словом, в этой статье мы уделили внимание главным образом выбросам CO2, возобновляемым источникам энергии и их значению для стран Центральной Азии и их приграничных стран, влиянию углекислого газа на валовой внутренний продукт стран Центральной Азии, видам выбросов CO2 и их плюсы и минусы для стран особенно Узбекистана, Казахстана, Кыргызстана, Туркменистана, Афганистана, Таджикистана.

*   ***Ключевые слова:*** *углекислый газ, выбросы CO2, передаваемые выбросы, плата за выбросы, возобновляемые источники энергии, зеленая экономика, зеленый рост, ВВП, устойчивое развитие, выбросы CO2, связанные с потреблением, выбросы CO2, связанные с производством.*

CARBON EMISSIONS RATE IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

Najmiddinov Yakhyo Fazliddin ugli -
Tashkent State University of Economics,
assistant of Economics of branches
Yuldashev Golibjon Turgunovich -
Tashkent State University of Economics
Senior lecturer of the department of Economics of branches

Abstract. Many tasks related to the development of sustainable electric energy, sustainable production, improvement of the population's well-being, improvement of the economic situation of the population were solved, and some priority tasks for the coming decades were determined. There is no doubt that in order to improve the economic situation of the country, we need to change our attitude towards nature, the ideas of new green economy and sustainable development should be discussed in the general council of all countries. Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions are part of the problem that all countries are struggling to identify and reduce emissions. While studying and discussing the manuscripts of advanced countries, we tried to apply them to Uzbekistan. To do this we have used the comparative analysis methods. By contrasting the carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in central Asian countries in different sections.

This study analyzes the impact of carbon dioxide (CO2) gas on the country's gross domestic product and how much it has been in recent years. Also, the factors causing the release of carbon dioxide gas into the air are analyzed and several new opinions and suggestions are mentioned. In one word, in this article we have paid attention mostly CO2 emissions, renewable energy and its importance for the central Asian countries and their border countries, effects of carbon dioxide to the gross domestic products of the central Asian countries, types of CO2 emissions and their pros and cons for the countries especially Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan.

Key words: Carbon dioxide, CO2 emissions, transferable emissions, emission fees, renewable energy, green economy, green growth, GDP, sustainable development, consumption-based CO2 emissions, production-based CO2 emissions.

Introduction. Sustainable reductions in global emissions are needed to reduce the risk of "dangerous" anthropogenic climate change. One of the reasons behind the above phenomenon is that reduction in CO2 emissions is likely to have negative impact on economic and social development, which can be especially painful to less developed nations with high rates of population growth. Main reasons why reduction is fatal in less developed countries, decreasing CO2 emissions means, decreasing the production of goods. In this article we have tried to show them by life examples and analytical discussions.

Year by year like all nations CO2 emissions are increasing in central Asian countries. What are the reasons for this increasing and in which central Asian country is leading the carbon dioxide emissions. Many factors have been affected to the CO2 emissions in worldwide. Who emitted the most CO2 emission in the worldwide? Asian countries are leading this, according to the information of (Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project, 2019)[1]. Annually 19 billion tonnes CO2 emissions have been emitted by the Asian countries, this means 53% the total global emissions. Actually, it is more than half of the global emissions. It is fatal for the future economy of the Asian countries. Central Asian countries also inside it. We will pay attention further for this later.

After studying foreign literature, it became clear that Asian countries, Central Asian countries, as well as Uzbekistan cannot completely prevent the release of carbon dioxide gases into the air, because this can lead to a decrease in production. As a result of the studies, it became clear that in order to prevent the reduction of production, it is necessary to pay great attention to green economy and green growth, and to support the population of these countries to use environmentally friendly products.

Literature review. Numerous studies exist on the subject on carbon dioxide. Over the past decade, research on the decreasing the emissions of carbon dioxide and causes of CO2 emissions has been the priority of the all nations. One can identify that, on the one hand we have tried to discuss the pross and cons of the carbon dioxide emissions, on the other hand we have taken into consideration other conditions that leads to increase the CO2 emissions at the nations. The aim of this study is to contribute to the extend research on the antecedent of the CO2 emissions by focusing on urbanization, renewable energy consumption, effects of CO2 emissions to the GDP. This study extends nascent research on by using the data from central Asian countries from 2000 to 2021 [2].

So, our study maximizes the sample size that is available to explore this topic. However, some studies have argued that allocating all of the responsibilities in terms of emitting carbon dioxide into the air to the final users, mainly based on the consideration that the consumer or service provider is the ultimate factor of carbon emissions, is also inappropriate because the acquisition of fortune or adding of the foreign-exchange reserves are also key factors that affect the production of the carbon emissions. Gallego and Lenzan [3] argued that

producers should take some responsibilities for carbon emissions reduction. After that they put forward a compromise approach whereby producers and consumers share carbon responsibility each other, but determining the share rates of the producers and consumers is a key issue. Later, many scholars have performed a large amount of empirical research and further improvement, such as Ning Chang [4] et el, who developed a shared responsibility calculation framework for carbon emissions served by border carbon tariff rates.

Lately, many scholars are only paying attention the CO2 emissions parts from the producers, not consumer, but literally consumers are also one part of the CO2 emissions. If we want to increase the green economy and green growth, sustainable development we should pay attention both of them deeply. In the era of globalization, the GPN (global value chain) [5] approach, including the GCC (global commodity chain) [6] and GVC (global value chain) [7], is an important framework for analyzing the global issues and its impacts on territorial development.

Several of the most recent studies explore that the interrelations between energy, CO2 emissions, GDP, transferable emissions, emission fees and other economic variables. In one study Haldar and Sethi assessed the effect of institutions FDI, financial development of the reducing the CO2 emissions and other economic variables on CO2 emissions in a sample 39 developing countries from the 1995 to 2017. In this article we have also tried to discuss the CO2 emissions bandwagon effects to central Asian countries and try to give reasonable recommendations by discussing the topic.

Most recent studies and implementations have been applied in Germany. The government has put forward a new set of energy efficiency policies and reducing CO2 emissions in their action plans on energy efficiency (German National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency NAPE)[8] and climate protection (Germany, 2014) [9]. These action plans are intended to achieve the national and European policy objectives and trigger economic, environmental and social benefits at the same time.

Like this many action plans aimed to achieve sustainable development in the field of green economy and green growth, our president Sh. M. Mirziyoev has signed the order "On the measures to increase the effectiveness of the reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to transition to a "green" economy by 2030" [10]. Secondly, for 2023 and for 2026 we have action plans to tackle many tasks during this period of time, it is also decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan named "State program on implementation of the new Uzbekistan development strategy for the years 2022-2026 in the "A year of human attention and

quality education"" [11]. Inside them we have concrete target to decrease the CO2 emission, promote the renewable energy, increase the effects of green economy and green growth in Uzbekistan.

Methodology. By learning the scholars' publications and taking data from them, we have tried to the contrasting methods. The object of our research is the quantity of the last 20 years of carbon dioxide emission data of Central Asian countries, mainly Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan.

Results. Among all the countries of the world, the production in the Central Asian countries is increasing more and more. If we talk about Asian countries, China, Korea, Japan, India and a number of other countries are among the leading countries in the world in the field of production. We can see it in concrete facts. Among the Central Asian countries, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are the leading countries in the field of production. But if we look at the other side of this issue, natural resources are decreasing day by day, but the level of demographic growth of the population and their wants and needs are increasing day by day. That is why Uzbekistan, like all countries in the world, is paying great attention to green economy and green growth. To achieve this, one of the main problems facing every country is the release of carbon dioxide gas and air pollution, which is also one of the main problems in Uzbekistan. Several targeted plans have been developed to reduce it. We should pay attention one thing that Asian countries are leading in terms of emitting carbon dioxide gas into the air with the percentage of 53%, it is the half annual emission of entire world. Rest of the 57% emissions are produced by other continents such as North Amerika 18% of global emissions, Europe 17% of global emissions, Africa 3,7% global emissions South Amerika 3,2% emissions and Oceania 1,3% global emissions. This information is not new about the CO2 emissions but it is the lates one. In the first table below, we can see the release of CO2 gas into the air in Asian countries. Global carbon dioxide emissions were 36,2 billion tonnes in 2017 [12].

We can see that from central Asian countries Kazakhstan is leader in terms of emitting CO2 into the air 292 million tonnes per year. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are the second and the third central Asian countries who are emitting most carbon dioxide into the air 100 million tonnes and 73 million tonnes respectively per year. Other countries such as Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan are not given in this list. If we pay attention Asian countries China, India and Japan are leading the highest three CO2 emitting countries according to the given information, in numbers 9,8 billion tonnes, 2,5 billion tonnes and 1,2 billion tonnes respectively. The least carbon dioxide emitting countries

in Asia which is given in the table are Bahrain 34 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions per year, Mongolia 30 million tonnes and Syria 28 million tonnes for per year. We should pay attention one thing that, annual CO_2 emissions are divided into two parts, first one is production-based CO_2 emissions, second one is consumption-based CO_2 emissions. Central Asian countries also have been trying to decrease carbon dioxide emissions by setting action plans for green economy and green growth.

Table 1

Asian countries CO2 emission rate in 2017y.

Asian countries	CO2 emissions in percentage	CO2 emissions in billion tonnes
China	27%	9.8
India	6,8%	2,5
Japan	3,3%	1,2
Iran	1,9%	0.672
Saudi Arabia	1,8%	0.635
South Korea	1,7%	0.616
Indonesia	1,4	0.489
Thailand	0,9%	0.331
Kazakhstan	0,8%	0.292
Taiwan	0,8%	0.272
Malaysia	0,7%	0,255
UAE	0,6%	0,232
Vietnam	0,55%	0,199
Pakistan	0,55%	0,199
Iraq	0,54	0,194
Qatar	0,4%	0,130
Philippines	0,35%	0,128
Kuwait	0,3%	0,104
Uzbekistan	0,27	0,100
Bangladesh	0,24%	0,088
Israel	0,2%	0,067
Turkmenistan	0,2%	0,073
Oman	0,2%	0,065
Singapore	0,2%	0,065
North Korea	0,16%	0,058
Hong Kong	0,12%	0,043
Azerbaijan	0,1%	0,038
Bahrain	0,1%	0,034
Mongolia	0,08%	0,030
Syria	0,08%	0,028

Source: Created by the outhor , 2023 [13]

One indicator that leads to the sustainable development is decreasing CO_2 emissions, because every country has production, production means emitting carbon dioxide into the air. Furthermore, each country has export and import goods, so consumption-based CO_2 emissions includes the emissions that was created by the imported products. So, in the second table we have paid our full attention to the central Asian countries production-based CO_2 emissions. (We can-not find the consumption-based CO_2 emission for central Asian countries but we have tried to calculate with given formula 16.)

Table 2.

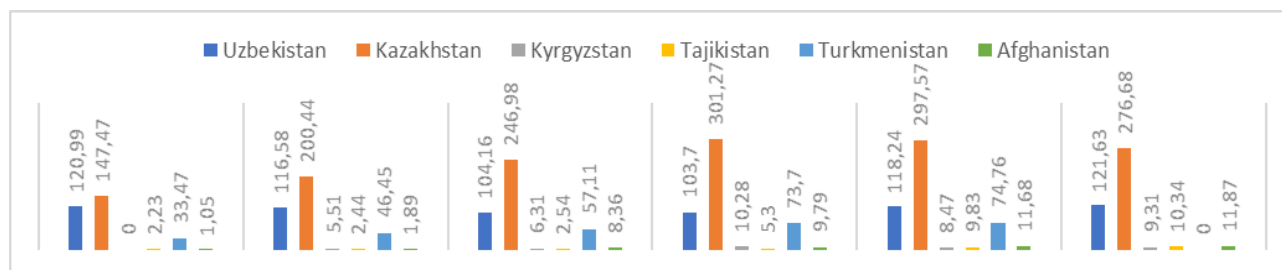**Central Asian countries production-based CO2 emissions from 2000 to 2021 years**

Countries	Production based CO2 emissions in every half decade years. (million tonnes)					
	2000 year	2005 year	2010 year	2015 year	2020 year	2021 year
Uzbekistan	120,99	116,58	104,16	103,7	118,24	121,63
Kazakhstan	147,47	200,44	246,98	301,27	297,57	276,68
Kyrgyzstan	4.60	5,51	6,31	10,28	8,47	9,31
Tajikistan	2,23	2,44	2,54	5,3	9,83	10,34
Turkmenistan	33,47	46,45	57,11	73,70	74,76	83.01
Afghanistan	1,05	1,89	8,36	9,79	11,68	11,87

Source: Created by the outhor , 2023 [14]

From the above table it is obvious that Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan are the leading CO2 emitters in central Asia. Production based CO2 emission decreased year by year in Uzbekistan till 2020 after that in was increased and reached at 121,63 million tonnes in 2021 year. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan has a dramatic increase till 2015 year, it was doubled compared to the 2000 year, in 2015 it was reached its highest point production-based CO2 emissions at 301,27 million tonnes. After that year emissions were decreased and 2021 it was decreased by 24,59 and reached 276,68 million tonnes. Afghanistan's production-based CO2 emissions have been increasing stably year by year. It was 1,05 million tonnes in 2000 and reached at 11,87 in 2021.

Graph 1. Gistogramma of the central asian countries production based CO2 emissions from 2000 to 2021 years

Source: Created by the outhor , 2023 [15]

Consumption-based emissions are national or regional emissions that have been adjusted for trade. They are calculated as domestic (or 'production-based' emissions) emissions minus the emissions generated in the production of goods and services that are exported to other countries or regions, plus emissions from the production of goods and services that are imported.

Consumption-based emissions = Production-based – Exported + Imported emissions (Formula first) [16].

If we pay attention yearly production-based CO2 emissions from 2000 to 2021 with changes in percentages, it is somehow easy to clarify the exact changes year by year. In graph two we have tried to demonstrate these changes.

How did the differences between a country's production and consumption-based emissions change over time? In the interactive charts you can compare production- and consumption-based emissions for many countries and world regions since the first data is available from 2000 to 2021 in the graph 1 and table 2. We have only taken central Asian countries to compare each other. One chart shows total annual emissions, the other one shows the same on a per capita basis. These comparisons provide the answer to the question whether countries have only achieved emissions reductions by offshoring emissions intensive production to other countries. If only production-based emissions were falling whilst consumption-based emissions were rising, this would suggest it was 'offshoring' emissions elsewhere. In most countries emissions increased when countries become richer, but this is also not necessarily the case: by comparing the change in consumption-based emissions and economic growth we see that many countries have become much richer while achieving a reduction of emissions.
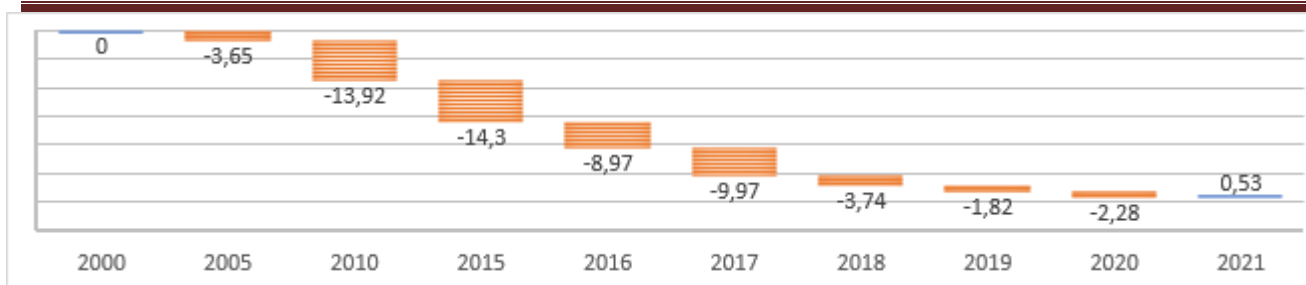
Historically, CO2 emissions have been strongly correlated with how much money we have. This is particularly true at low-to-middle incomes. The richer we are, the more CO2 we emit. This is because we use more energy – which often comes from burning fossil fuels. But this relationship no longer holds true at higher incomes.

Table 3.

Uzbekistan's production-based CO2 emissions from 2000 to 2021 by every year in percentages

Years	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
CO2 Emissions Percentage Change	0	-3,65	-13,92	-14,30	-8,97	-9,97	-3,74	-1,82	-2,28	0,53

Source: Created by the outhor , 2023 [15]

Graph 2. Histogram of the Uzbekistan's production-based CO2 emissions from 2000 to 2021 by every year in percentages

Source: Created by the author, 2023 [17].

Many countries have managed to achieve economic growth while reducing emissions. They have decoupled the two. Take the UK as an example. It is shown in the chart. This chart shows the change in GDP and annual CO2 emissions per capita since 1990. We see that the UK's GDP has increased a lot over the last 30 years, while its emissions have fallen. You can also see the data without per capita adjustments.

Discussion and conclusion. The main goal of this study is to study the CO2 emissions of Asian countries, mainly Central Asian countries, and to consider their strengths and weaknesses based on a comparative comparison. In the process of analysis, we came across several clear arguments. If I list them, CO2 emissions and the increase in the real income of the population are mutually dependent, in other words, the simultaneous increase in the real income of the population and the CO2 emission per capita at the same time will increase the population's livelihood. does not bring prosperity to the good, does not lead to sustainable economic growth. In this case, economic growth can be observed, but in order to achieve sustainable growth, we can achieve it by reducing CO2 emissions while real incomes of the population increase. The results obtained from the analysis were not enough to fully reveal the main tasks set before this research, but they were partially studied. This was partly due to the lack of a sufficient database to fully carry out the research, so the CO2 emission levels of the Central Asian countries were studied using the comparative analysis method and their per capita the effects on future annual incomes were explained.

After studying the opinions of a number of the above scientists, I was convinced that, as Gallego and Lenzan pointed out, the time has come for not only the producer have to pay special attention to CO2 emissions, but also the consumer. If we want to transition to a green economy and achieve green sustainable production, we must also prepare the population for such a production network. Also, if we look at the economy of developed countries, for example, China is currently at the top of the world in terms of production. A few years ago, the main goal of this country was only to strengthen the

production network, and today, its highest goal is to increase the real income of the population by reducing CO2 emissions per capita.

Also, in the Central Asian countries, our neighboring country Kazakhstan also used such a strategy, and its main goal was to strengthen the production sector. Being aware of the economic reforms taking place in recent years, and in order to adapt to these changes, it is trying to reduce CO2 emissions year by year. The reason for this is the achievement of green growth and sustainable development, which is the goal of every country.

Today, a lot of attention is paid to green growth and sustainable development in our country. Also, a number of targeted plans for reducing CO2 emissions are being developed and implemented over the years. I have come to several conclusions and suggestions through the conducted research. My suggestions are; **Firstly,** for large corporations and enterprises in all developed countries, a certain order of fees has been introduced for the external negative effect of production, i.e. for CO2 emissions, I would suggest that a number of large firms and corporations existing in our country, which the population should be given a certain limit for annual CO2 emissions, which has a high negative externality, and if this limit is exceeded, fees should be introduced for each excess CO2 emission. **Secondly,** it is necessary to increase the number of expert-oriented products, through which it is possible to compensate for the external damage caused by us, that is, when the domestic market is saturated, it is necessary to sell the manufactured products to the foreign market at a higher profit. **Thirdly**, it is necessary to develop a national brand in each production network. The products produced in our country are not inferior to the products produced abroad, and if necessary, surpass them in some areas, but we have not developed a national brand. I believe that it is appropriate to develop targeted plans for the development of the national brand. **Fourthly**, it is necessary to allocate funds to inform the population about environmentally friendly products. Very few people of our country have information about environmentally friendly products, even if they have information, they have

partial information, so they should be informed in newspapers and magazines, on television, on social networks about what products are among environmentally friendly products, where to buy them. it is necessary to give reliable information that it is possible to get it. If we want to achieve green eco-nomic growth and sustainable development in nationalism, we must do it. Our country has sufficient strength, reserves, and knowledge in all aspects, it is enough if we use them wisely and work for the well-being of the society in New Uzbekistan.

References:

1. Sh. M. Mirziyoev. (2019). President. B S. M. Mirziyoev, Action plan (Tashkent). Uzbekistan: On the measures to increase the effectivness of the reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to tranzistion to a "Green economy" by 2030.

2. Sh. M. Mirziyoev. (2022). President . In S. M. Mirziyoev, Action plan (Tashkent). Uzbekistan : State program on implementation of the new Uzbekistan development strategy for the years 2022-2026 in the "A year of human attention and quality education.

3. World bank, (2022). World bank . Data collection : https://ourworldindata.org/

4. Created by the outhor. (2021). Data collection . Получено из This table was created by the author by using data which was given Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project (2022).

5. German National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (NAPE). (3 December 2014). Organization. Germany: Action plan .

6. Germany. (2014). State. In Germany, Action plan. Germany: Action Programme on Climate 2020, APC.

7. Created by the outhor . (2021). Data collection . Получено из Source: Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project.

8. Created by the outhor. (2022, april). Data collection. Retrieved from www.macrotrends.net, https://ourworldindata.org/, http://data.worldbank.org/

9. Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, O. W. (2021). Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/

10. Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project. (2019). Data collection. Retrieved from Data compiled from multiple sources by World Bank, Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project: https://ourworldindata.org/about

O'ZBEKISTONDA TASHQI SAVDONI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI

Astanakulov Olim Tashtemirovich -
i.f.d., prof.,O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi Islom iqtisodiyoti va moliyasi kafedrasi mudiri
Qurbanaliyeva Nazokat Umarali qizi -
O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi, magistranti

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada tashqi savdo tushunchasiga xorijiy iqtisodchi olimlar nazariyalariga tayanib, iqtisodiy ta'rif berilib, uning tarkibida tovarlar eksportning ahamiyati keng yoritib berilgan. O'zbekiston Respublikasing 2010-2022-yillarda tovarlar eksportini keng qamrovli iqtisodiy toifalarga ajratib, ular bo'yicha alohida toifalar statistik tahlil qilingan hamda keng qamrovli iqtisodiy toifalarga ajratilgan eksport tovarlari hisobini yuritilishi bo'yicha xorijiy davlatlar tajribasi o'rganilgan. Tovarlar eksportini rivojlanishi uchun ta'sir qiluvchi omillar statistik baholanib, yaratilayotgan me'yoriy-huquqiy sharoitlar ko'rsatib berilgan. Tovar eksportini toifalar bo'yicha turlarga ajratish jahon standartlari talabi asosida amalga oshirilib, ushbu turlarga ajratilgan tovarlarni tahlil qilinayotgan yillar davomida o'sish dinamikasi va toifalar bo'yicha tarkibiy o'zgarishlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinib, erishilgan tahlil natijalarining iqtisodiyot tarmoqlari rivojlanishiga ta'siri ko'rsatib berilgan.*

Калит сўзлар: *tashqi savdo statistikasi, tovarlar eksporti, tovarlar importi, sanoat, asosiy vositalar, Xalqaro Valyuta Fondi, to'lov balansi, tashqi savdo dinamikasi.*

ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Астанакулов Олим Таштемирович -
д.э.н., проф., Международная исламская академия Узбекистана Заведующий кафедрой «Исламская экономика и финансы»
Курбаналиева Назокат Умарали кизи -
Магистрант, Международная исламская академия Узбекистана

Аннотация. *В данной статье дается экономическое определение понятия внешней торговли, опирающееся на теории зарубежных ученых экономистов, широко освещается значение экспорта товаров. Проведен статистический анализ экспорта товаров Республики Узбекистан в 2010-2022 годах по отдельным экономическим категориям и изучен опыт зарубежных государств по ведению учета экспортных товаров, отнесенных к комплексным экономическим категориям. Проведена оценка факторов, влияющих на развитие экспорта товаров, отражена создаваемые нормативно-правовые условия. Разделение товарного экспорта по категориям на виды осуществляется на основе требований мировых стандартов, проводится сравнительный анализ динамики роста и структурных изменений товаров, отнесенных к этим видам, по категориям за анализируемые годы с указанием влияния достигнутых результатов на развитие отраслей экономики.*

Ключевые слова: *статистика внешней торговли, экспорт товаров, импорт товаров, основные средства, Международный Валютный Фонд, платежный баланс, динамика внешней торговли.*