

# **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN STATE GOVERNANCE**

Associate Professor H. Kuchkarov

Senior Teacher F. Kholmiraev

University of Economics and Pedagogy NGHE

---

## **Abstract**

This article analyzes the sale of export products to foreign countries using the example of Andijan region. It examines the growing diversity of exported goods and the role of state governance in enhancing these processes based on relevant data.

**Keywords:** Social, economic, political, import and export, product types, trade balance, foreign trade, international standards, ISO 17, state governance.

## **Introduction:**

Addressing socio-economic and political challenges is one of the most pressing issues of the modern era. Meeting the growing needs of the population and ensuring social protection are among the primary responsibilities of governments.

State governance plays a crucial role in economic development by fostering socio-political and economic relations with foreign countries. Satisfying the needs and demands of the population contributes to improving international relations.

Uzbekistan, one of the ten developing countries in Central Asia, has seen significant economic progress in recent years. The country's external economic potential continues to grow annually. In this regard, Andijan region has experienced rapid economic, social, legal, and economic cooperation developments. The region, comprising 10% of the republic's total land area, is home to approximately 10% of the nation's population.

In the context of New Uzbekistan, one of the main strategic goals is ensuring public satisfaction. Economic reforms across all sectors have contributed to an increase in the population's well-being. One of the key factors is generating revenue by exporting domestically produced goods and establishing economic and social relations with foreign countries.

## **Export Development in Andijan Region:**

In recent years, Andijan region has made significant progress in the effective management and development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Over 100 foreign countries have received exported goods from the region. Trade relations with neighboring Afghanistan have particularly grown, with export volumes increasing significantly over the years:

- **2015:** \$531.6 thousand
- **2018:** \$823.1 thousand
- **2020:** \$3.33 million

- **2022:** \$10.6 million
- **2023:** \$22.3 million
- **January-September 2024:** \$60.78 million

Additionally, export activities have been carried out with other foreign nations.

#### Uzbekistan's Export Performance (2015-2023):(Amounts in million UZS)

Country	2015	2018	2020	2023
Afghanistan	531.6	823.1	3,330.6	22,286.4
USA	32.8	196.1	418.5	3,834.4
Belarus	339.1	536.4	1,873.9	33,362.8
Russia	75,585.4	70,463.1	65,690.2	228,033.3
Kyrgyzstan	25,110.0	24,354.2	23,864.1	176,990.0
Turkey	14,253.2	11,234.2	8,951.2	24,577.6

Based on international trade data under the **HS-2017 standards**, Andijan region exports **97 types of products**, including cotton, silk fiber, and antique art products.

Key exports from Andijan region include:

- **Cotton:** \$69.8 million (2015), \$74.7 million (2020), \$136.3 million (2023)
- **Silk fiber:** \$0.3 million (2015), \$13.0 million (2020), \$8.9 million (2023)
- **Antique art products:** \$11.6 million (2015), \$3.9 million (2020), \$20.2 million (2023)

#### Foreign Trade of Andijan Region (in million USD):

- **Total export of goods:**
  - 2015: \$1,564.8 million
  - 2020: \$2,415.4 million
  - 2023: \$5,049.7 million
- **Export of goods and services:**
  - 2015: \$206.6 million
  - 2020: \$584.1 million
  - 2023: \$1,146.6 million

#### Structure of Exports from Andijan Region (million USD):

Category	2015	2020	2022	2023
Cotton fiber	-	0.2	-	-
Chemical products	0.6	1.2	2.6	2.4
Non-ferrous metals	4.4	2.0	0.9	0.6
Petroleum products	-	0.001	0.9	0.1
Machinery & equipment	30.6	32.8	38.0	46.0
Food products	1.7	8.8	3.4	3.8
Services	5.6	0.7	1.1	1.7
Others	57.2	54.2	53.1	45.4

The table shows that cotton fiber exports have declined as local clusters have been established to process raw materials into finished products. This shift has led to increased production, job creation, and higher revenue from selling processed goods.

#### **Trade Balance Analysis (2015-2023):**

- **Export volume:**
  - 2015: \$206.6 million
  - 2020: \$584.1 million
  - 2022: \$1,246.2 million
  - 2023: \$1,164.6 million
- **Import volume:**
  - 2015: \$1,358.1 million
  - 2020: \$2,211.3 million
  - 2022: \$3,035.3 million
  - 2023: \$3,833.3 million
- **Trade balance (deficit):**
  - 2015: -\$1,151.5 million
  - 2020: -\$1,627.3 million
  - 2022: -\$1,789.1 million
  - 2023: -\$2,718.7 million

The data indicates that Andijan region's export share relative to imports has fluctuated:

- **2015:** Exports accounted for 15% of imports
- **2020:** 26%
- **2022:** 41%
- **2023:** 30%

#### **Conclusion:**

To further enhance export potential, it is essential to:

1. Produce goods that meet international standards
2. Introduce new agricultural products
3. Improve pricing mechanisms
4. Strengthen transport and logistics networks
5. Improve product quality
6. Develop contractual agreements
7. Implement **ISO-17** standards
8. Increase efficiency in small businesses and entrepreneurship

By improving economic governance, fostering reliable partnerships, and providing additional incentives, the region can reduce its **shadow economy** and achieve **sustainable economic growth**.

## **References**

1. Andijan Regional Statistics Department (2015-2024 data)
2. Uzbekistan's Export Promotion Agency Reports
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan (No. 197, 20.07.2022) on Export-Import Operations.