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International trade and its impact on the national economy

Yuldoshev Elbek Sobir ugli

Xalqaro savdo va uning milliy iqtisodiyotga ta’siri

Yuldoshev Elbek Sobir o‘g‘li

Международная торговля и её влияние на национальную экономику

Юлдошев Элбек Собир углы

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- **Abstract.** This article discusses the essence, forms, and positive and negative impacts of international trade on the national economy. International trade creates the basis for expanding economic relations between countries, increasing competitiveness, and introducing innovations and technologies. The article also analyzes the modern directions of international trade policy, export-import structure, and its contribution to economic development using the example of Uzbekistan. Conclusions and proposals based on the results serve to improve national economic strategies.
- **Keywords:** International trade, national economy, export, import, foreign economic relations, trade, foreign trade policy, competitiveness.
- **Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются сущность, формы, а также позитивное и негативное влияние международной торговли на национальную экономику. Международная торговля создает основу для расширения экономических связей между странами, повышения конкурентоспособности, внедрения инноваций и технологий. В статье также анализируются современные направления международной торговой политики, экспортно-импортная структура и ее вклад в экономическое развитие на примере Узбекистана. Выводы и предложения, основанные на результатах, служат для совершенствования национальных экономических стратегий.
- **Ключевые слова:** Международная торговля, национальная экономика, экспорт, импорт, внешнеэкономические связи, торговля, внешнеторговая политика, конкурентоспособность.
- **Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada xalqaro savdoning mohiyati, shakllari, milliy iqtisodiyotga ijobiy va salbiy ta’siri ko‘rib chiqiladi. Xalqaro savdo mamlakatlar o‘rtasidagi iqtisodiy aloqalarni kengaytirish, raqobatbardoshlikni oshirish, innovatsiya va texnologiyalarni joriy etish uchun zamin yaratadi. Shuningdek, maqolada xalqaro savdo siyosatining zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari, eksport-import tuzilmasi, uning iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirishga qo‘shgan hissasi O‘zbekiston misolida tahlil qilingan. Natijalar asosida ishlab chiqilgan xulosa va takliflar milliy iqtisodiy strategiyalarni takomillashtirishga xizmat qiladi.
- **Kalit so‘zlar:** Xalqaro savdo, milliy iqtisodiyot, eksport, import, tashqi iqtisodiy aloqalar, savdo, tashqi savdo siyosati, raqobatbardoshlik.

INTRODUCTION

Today, as a result of the acceleration of the globalization process, the role of international trade in economic development is increasing. International trade occurs through the exchange of goods, services, technologies, and capital between countries, and this process affects the national economy in many ways. In particular, an increase in export volumes leads to an expansion of production and an increase in the level of employment.

The national economy plays an important, even decisive role in international trade relations. It determines the country's position in the global economic system and creates the necessary infrastructure and capacity for effective participation in the world market. Each country seeks to fully utilize its economic potential, increase the well-being of its population, and ensure economic growth. Therefore, they exchange goods, services, technologies, and resources with other countries through international trade.

The state of a country's economy — namely, gross domestic product (GDP), industrial production, inflation rate, and employment indicators — directly affects its competitiveness and opportunities for participation in world trade. This, in turn, means that there is a strong interdependence between the national economy and international trade. This relationship is formed and develops depending on various factors — including fiscal and monetary policy, exchange rates, trade barriers, customs policy, the investment climate, and the state of macroeconomic stability.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In international trade, the methods of studying existing scientific research on marketing strategy, comparative comparison of tariff and price formation, study of statistical data and economic comparison and analysis, logical thinking, scientific abstraction, grouping of information, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction are widely used.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A deep understanding of these complex relationships is important for state politicians, economic analysts, and entrepreneurs. Because domestic economic conditions — for example, production capacity, labor productivity, export potential, and the size of the consumer market — directly affect a country's place in the global trading system. One of the main trends at the current stage of the world economy is the rapid expansion of international economic relations, especially foreign trade.

International trade is a comprehensive set of relations that covers not only the exchange of goods and services, but also many areas, such as production cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation, investment exchange, labor migration, tourism, and personnel training. The sum of foreign trade relations of all countries forms international trade. International trade is a system of economic relations that arise in the process of exchanging goods and services between economic entities of different countries.

Although international trade has existed since ancient times, it was in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that the world market was formed with the active participation of developed countries. Foreign trade is recognized as one of the main factors stimulating economic development, technological exchange, and specialization.

The main indicators of international trade include:

Export - the export and sale of domestically produced goods and services abroad;

Import - the import of goods produced abroad into the country;

Trade balance - reflects the difference between exports and imports;

Foreign trade turnover - the sum of total export and import volumes.

Export activity increases economic efficiency, expands production, provides employment and generates foreign currency earnings. This activity is especially beneficial for those goods and services whose production costs are lower and more competitive than foreign analogues. The success of exports also depends on the ratio between the price of national products and world prices, as well as on labor productivity in production.

At the modern stage, the structure of international trade is also changing. With the development of science and technology and the deepening of the international division of labor, industrial products of the processing industry are taking a leading place in world trade. Almost 75 percent of world trade is accounted for by industrial products. On the contrary, the share of food, raw materials and fuel products is currently only 25 percent.

Compared to the export of goods, the export of services has its own characteristics, mainly including such areas as intellectual labor, transport, financial services, information technology, tourism and education.

Thus, the interaction between international trade and the national economy serves the growth of both sides. If each country can harmonize its national policy with the opportunities of international trade, it can achieve economic stability, innovative development and high competitiveness.

That is, international trade is the exchange of goods and services between different countries. It is carried out in the following forms:

• Export and import of goods
• Trade in services (tourism, financial services)
• Technology and intellectual property transfer
• Capital movement (foreign direct investment)

In recent years, Uzbekistan has been implementing significant reforms to liberalize international trade, promote exports, and simplify customs procedures. For example, according to the results of 2024:

• Export volume: $21.3 billion
• Import volume: $27.5 billion
• Main trading partners: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey
• Exports are dominated by cotton fiber, gas, and fruits and vegetables, while imports are dominated by machinery and equipment and chemical products.

It can also be said that international trade has a number of specific features that are fundamentally different from domestic trade. These differences are determined not only by economic, but also by legal, institutional, and political factors.

1. The international mobility of economic resources is limited. One of the main features of international trade is the complexity of the movement of resources, especially labor and capital, between countries. In the conditions of the internal market, for example, within a country, labor can move relatively freely - moving from region to region, from city to district, settling in new jobs is considered a simple socio-economic process. However, this process is significantly complicated between countries.

Several important obstacles cause this:

Language and cultural differences, i.e. the unsuitable environment for the integration of workers in other countries;

Immigration policy, i.e. labor migration is regulated by strict laws;

Differences in legal and financial systems, for example, differences in tax legislation and labor codes;

Restrictions on the movement of capital, i.e. the inflow or outflow of foreign investment, are limited to varying degrees by countries.

Thus, the degree of freedom and flexibility that exists in domestic trade is significantly reduced in international trade.

2. Currency differences and financial problems. Since each country has its own national currency, trade processes between countries are carried out through exchange mechanisms between different currencies. This creates a number of difficulties:

Fluctuation in exchange rates creates uncertainties in foreign trade transactions;

Conversion difficulties - some countries may not allow free conversion of their currency;

Financial risks - currency risk, inflation or deflation negatively affect the profitability of export-import.

For these reasons, international trade requires in-depth knowledge not only of the supply of products, but also of currency, banking and financial operations.

3. Political intervention and state control are stronger. Political factors often interfere with international trade processes. When forming foreign trade policy, countries pursue goals such as protecting national interests, supporting strategic sectors, or strengthening geopolitical positions. As a result:

Duties and quotas are introduced for exports and imports;

A permit or license is required for the trade of strategic goods;

Sanctions or embargoes are applied to some countries;

The activities of national bodies are strengthened controlling foreign trade.

The predominance of political factors in international trade is more noticeable than in domestic trade. This requires the active participation of states both in drawing up the terms of international agreements and in ensuring their implementation.

The specific features of international trade fundamentally distinguish it from the domestic market. Limited mobility of resources, currency complexities, and a high level of political control complicate the process of international trade. Therefore, in order to effectively participate in international trade, each country must conduct a policy based on in-depth economic analysis and quickly adapt to global economic changes.

Although international trade is an integral part of world economic relations in the current context of globalization, there are a number of systemic problems that hinder its development. These problems cover a wide range, from trade policy to environmental problems. The following are the main problems of international trade and ways to overcome them.

1. Tariffs and protectionist policies. Many countries pursue protectionist policies based on tariffs, quotas, and state subsidies in order to protect their national economic interests. This contradicts the principles of free trade, distorts the global competitive environment, and leads to artificially high prices. As a result, both producers and consumers suffer. This approach creates tensions in international trade relations, leading to processes called “trade wars”. For example, in recent years, trade conflicts between the United States and China have had a negative impact not only on bilateral trade, but also on the global economy.

2. Geopolitical tensions and economic sanctions. One of the most important factors affecting international trade is the level of political stability. In some cases, political conflicts between countries lead to the disruption of trade relations. International economic sanctions, in turn, lead to the exclusion of some countries from the world economic system. In such situations, there is instability in exchange rates, a

decrease in foreign investment, and a decrease in trade volumes. The sanctions policy between Russia and Western countries is a vivid example of this.

3. Disruptions in logistics and global supply chains. In recent years, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, the international logistics system has experienced a serious crisis. The untimely delivery of raw materials and finished products has disrupted the activities of many manufacturing enterprises. Disruptions in the supply chain have had a negative impact on production plans, pricing policies, and the stability of consumer markets. Such situations have forced companies to look for alternative sources of supply. This has led to an increase in transportation costs and a slowdown in global economic growth.

4. Exchange rate volatility. Another important problem of international trade is the volatility of currency exchange rates. Since each country has its own national currency, exchange rate fluctuations in export and import transactions negatively affect the forecast of costs and revenues. This creates uncertainties, especially in long-term trade agreements, increases inflationary pressures and undermines economic stability.

5. Environmental problems. International trade processes leave an environmental footprint. For example, large-scale freight vehicles emit large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other harmful gases into the atmosphere. This leads to global warming, atmospheric depletion (for example, ozone depletion), changes in air temperature, disruption of the ecological balance and threats to human health. Also, water, air and soil pollution occurs as a result of the failure of some industrial enterprises to comply with environmental standards. To solve these problems, it is necessary to switch to green technologies, environmentally friendly vehicles and sustainable production systems.

The following solutions are essential to address the above-mentioned challenges:

Promoting free trade: Countries should abandon protectionist policies and expand international free trade agreements. This will make global markets more stable and efficient.

Providing geopolitical stability: Resolving international disputes through diplomatic means and preventing trade wars will create an environment of political trust.

Diversification of the logistics system: Creating several reliable sources of supply for the supply of products and raw materials, developing backup infrastructures will prevent global logistics problems.

International trade remains an important link in the global economy. However, to ensure its effective and sustainable development, it is important to resolve problems such as tariff policy, political tensions, logistical problems, currency risks, and environmental threats. The international trade system can be further improved through interstate cooperation, the activities of international organizations, the introduction of advanced technologies, and environmental protection [1].

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, international trade is an important factor serving national economic growth. The following are recommended for its development:

• Expansion of export-oriented production;

• Certification and improvement of the quality of local products;

• Creation of competitive brands;

• Develop marketing strategies based on analysis of foreign markets;

• Improve trade infrastructure.

In addition, it is recommended to expand international cooperation, reduce trade barriers and establish a free trade zone. International trade is an integral part of the world economy and plays an important role in the economic growth and development of countries. Trade processes enhance global integration, stimulate innovation and strengthen economic ties between countries. At the same time, adherence to the principles of sustainable development, adaptation to environmental standards and the widespread use of digital technologies will be important for the future of international trade.

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