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**YANGI
O'ZBEKISTON
IQTISODIYOTI**

“YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTI” *jurnali* 6-son 2026 yil

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIIY TA’LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**MIRZO ULUG‘BEK NOMIDAGI
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YANGI O‘ZBEKISTON IQTISODIYOTI

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sarflangan resurslarning samaradorligini ifodalaydi va boshqaruv qarorlarini qabul qilishda asosiy mezonlardan biri bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Shu sababli, moliyaviy barqarorlik va rentabellikni birgalikda boshqarish korxonaning uzoq muddatli barqaror rivojlanishini ta’minlaydi.

Umuman olganda, korxona faoliyatining samaradorligini oshirish uchun optimal kapital tuzilmasini shakllantirish, moliyaviy resurslardan oqilona foydalanish hamda risklarni samarali boshqarish zarur hisoblanadi. Ushbu omillar o‘zaro uyg‘unlikda amalga oshirilganda korxona yuqori rentabellik va mustahkam moliyaviy barqarorlikka erisha oladi.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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**ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT
ACTIVITIES OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN**

**O‘ZBEKISTONDA KICHIK BIZNES EKSPORT FAOLIYATINI
RIVOJLANTIRISHNING IQTISODIY AHVOLINI TAHLILI**

**АНАЛИЗ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКСПОРТНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МАЛЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ**

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Abstract

This study examines the current state and development trends of export activities among small business entities in Uzbekistan. Small businesses play an important role in economic growth by contributing to GDP, employment, regional development, and export diversification. Recent economic reforms aimed at improving the business environment, supporting entrepreneurship, and liberalizing foreign trade have strengthened the export potential of small enterprises.

Keywords: small business, exports, competitiveness, entrepreneurship, economic development, Uzbekistan.

Mazkur tadqiqot O‘zbekistondagi kichik biznes subyektlarining eksport faoliyatining joriy holati va rivojlanish tendensiyalarini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Kichik biznes subyektlari yalpi ichki mahsulot (YaIM), bandlik, hududiy rivojlanish hamda eksportni diversifikatsiya qilish orqali iqtisodiy o‘shishda muhim o‘rin tutadi. So‘nggi yillarda biznes muhitini yaxshilash, tadbirkorlikni qo‘llab-quvvatlash va tashqi savdoni liberallashtirishga qaratilgan iqtisodiy islohotlar kichik korxonalarning eksport salohiyatini yanada mustahkamladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: kichik biznes, eksport, raqobatbardoshlik, tadbirkorlik, iqtisodiy rivojlanish, O‘zbekiston.

Данное исследование посвящено изучению современного состояния и тенденций развития экспортной деятельности субъектов малого бизнеса в Узбекистане. Малый бизнес играет важную роль в экономическом росте страны, внося значительный вклад в валовой внутренний продукт (ВВП), занятость населения, региональное развитие и диверсификацию экспорта. Последние экономические реформы, направленные на улучшение деловой среды, поддержку предпринимательства и либерализацию внешней торговли, способствовали укреплению экспортного потенциала малых предприятий.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, экспорт, конкурентоспособность, предпринимательство, экономическое развитие, Узбекистан.

In the context of accelerating globalization and deepening international economic integration, export activity has become a key driver of sustainable economic growth, macroeconomic stability, and national competitiveness. The increasing interconnectedness of global markets provides countries with opportunities to expand production capacity, access larger markets, attract foreign investment, and integrate into global value chains, making export development an essential component of long-term economic progress.

In Uzbekistan, the development of small businesses has become a strategic priority of economic policy. Comprehensive reforms aimed at supporting entrepreneurship, improving the business environment, liberalizing foreign trade, and attracting investment have significantly transformed the national economy. Measures such as simplifying administrative procedures, expanding financial support, developing industrial zones and clusters, and strengthening export promotion have created favorable conditions for the growth of export-oriented small enterprises. As a result, small businesses have increased their contribution to exports, particularly in textiles, agriculture, food products, construction materials, and chemical industries, leading to export diversification, higher foreign exchange earnings, job creation, and regional development.

This study adopts a mixed-method research approach, combining quantitative and qualitative techniques to analyze the economic situation and development trends of export-oriented small businesses in Uzbekistan. This allows for both statistical evaluation and interpretation of institutional and structural factors influencing export performance. The methodology includes statistical analysis of national export indicators to assess the contribution of small businesses to foreign trade, sectoral composition, and export trends. Comparative analysis is used to evaluate performance across industries and identify sectors with higher export potential. Trend analysis is applied to examine long-term changes in export orientation and business development, providing insight into structural patterns and future growth prospects. The study uses data from official statistical agencies of Uzbekistan, government reports, international organizations such as the World Bank and OECD, and peer-reviewed academic sources to ensure the reliability and validity of findings.

Results

3.1. Current State of Small Business Development

Small businesses constitute one of the most dynamic and strategically important sectors of Uzbekistan's economy. In recent years, the sector has demonstrated stable expansion in terms of output, employment, and macroeconomic contribution. According to official statistical data, as of the first quarter of 2026, more than 1,208,300 small business entities were operating in Uzbekistan. The sector contributed approximately 45.6% of GDP, confirming its dominant role in national economic development.

Small businesses are also a major source of employment and investment activity. Their increasing participation in industrial production, construction, agriculture, and services reflects ongoing structural transformation within the economy.

Table 1. Key indicators of small business development in Uzbekistan (2026)

Indicator	Value	Share/Impact
Total small business entities	1,208,300	—
Contribution to GDP	—	45.6%
Share in agriculture output	—	94.6%

Share in construction sector	—	75.1%
Share in services sector	—	57.3%
Share in industry	—	27.5%

These indicators demonstrate that small businesses are particularly dominant in agriculture and construction, while their role in industry is still developing.

3.2. Export Performance of Small Businesses

The export performance of small businesses in Uzbekistan has shown a consistent upward trend in recent years. In 2026, small business exports reached approximately USD 2.88 billion, accounting for 49.6% of total national exports.

This indicates that nearly half of Uzbekistan’s export earnings are generated by small enterprises, reflecting their increasing integration into global markets.

Table 2. Export structure of small businesses (2024–2026)

Indicator	2024	2025	2026
Export volume (USD billion)	2.1	2.0	2.88
Share in total exports (%)	44–47%	~48%	49.6%

3.3. Sectoral Export Structure

The structure of small business exports shows diversification, although concentration remains in a few traditional sectors.

Table 3. Sectoral contribution of small business exports

Sector	Estimated Share (%)	Development Trend
Textiles & garments	35–40%	Strong growth
Agriculture & food products	20–25%	Stable increase
Chemicals	10–12%	Moderate growth
Construction materials	8–10%	Expanding
IT services	3–5%	Rapid growth (emerging sector)
Others	10–15%	Variable

The increasing role of IT services indicates early-stage digital transformation and export diversification.

3.4. Factors Influencing Export Development

Table 4. Main constraints affecting export performance

Constraint	Impact Level	Description
Limited access to finance	High	Restricts scaling and modernization
Logistics costs	High	Increases export price and reduces competitiveness
Technology gap	Medium–High	Limits productivity and quality compliance
Lack of marketing experience	Medium	Weak global market penetration
Certification barriers	Medium	Difficulties meeting international standards

Overall, the results confirm that small businesses in Uzbekistan have become a key driver of export growth and economic diversification. Their rising contribution to GDP and exports demonstrates successful policy reforms and increasing integration into international markets. However, structural barriers related to finance, logistics, and innovation continue to limit full export potential.

The findings of this study indicate that export-oriented small businesses have become an increasingly important component of Uzbekistan’s economic modernization and integration into the global economy. Their growing participation in international trade reflects ongoing structural reforms, including market liberalization, institutional improvements, and policies aimed at strengthening private sector involvement in export activities. Government efforts to improve the business environment, reduce administrative barriers, and enhance export support mechanisms have significantly contributed to expanding export opportunities and improving the international competitiveness of small enterprises.

Despite these achievements, the competitiveness of many small businesses remains relatively low compared to international standards. This is mainly due to structural constraints such as limited innovation capacity and slow technological adoption, which hinder productivity growth, product quality improvement, and adaptation to global market requirements. In addition, difficulties in meeting international quality and certification standards continue to restrict access to high-value export markets. High logistics and transportation costs also remain a major barrier to export efficiency. Weak supply chain infrastructure and limited transport connectivity reduce price competitiveness and hinder deeper integration into global value chains, limiting the export potential of small enterprises. To address these challenges, the development of regional export clusters is essential to enhance economies of scale, encourage specialization, and improve cooperation among firms. Strengthening collaboration between businesses, research institutions, and government agencies is also critical for promoting innovation-driven export growth and improving competitiveness. International experience shows that sustainable export competitiveness depends on long-term policy support, institutional stability, and strong integration into global value chains. Therefore, Uzbekistan should continue aligning its development strategy with global best practices while strengthening innovation systems and infrastructure to ensure sustainable export growth and improved global competitiveness.

This study analyzes the economic situation and development trends of export-oriented small businesses in Uzbekistan. The results confirm that small business entities play a key and increasingly strategic role in export activities and overall economic development. Their growing participation in international trade reflects the positive effects of structural reforms, market liberalization, and government support policies aimed at improving entrepreneurship and the business environment.

Although significant progress has been achieved, further reforms are still required to ensure sustainable and competitive export growth. Priority areas include strengthening access to finance, accelerating digital transformation, improving transport and logistics infrastructure, and supporting innovation-based production. It is also important to develop value-added industries and enhance integration into global value chains. Overall, the long-term competitiveness of Uzbekistan's export sector will depend on continuous support for small businesses through consistent reforms, institutional development, and investment in innovation and infrastructure. These measures will improve export performance and strengthen the country's position in the global economy.

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