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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY IN UZBEKISTAN'S REGIONS AND FORECASTING REGIONAL FOREIGN TRADE UNDER WTO AND EAEU ACCESSION (BASED ON THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN)

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Abstract. In recent years, Uzbekistan's foreign trade has expanded significantly: between 2018 and 2024, total trade turnover increased from USD 33.8 billion to USD 65.9 billion, almost doubling. This growth was driven by favorable global conditions and internal reforms promoting liberalization and competitiveness. Regionally, trade remains concentrated in several key areas: Tashkent city accounts for 35–37% of the country's total trade, mainly machinery and raw materials imports; Navoiy specializes in non-ferrous metals and chemicals; the Fergana Valley focuses on textiles and agriculture; and Samarkand and Bukhara are major producers of food and construction materials.

Kazakhstan's experience demonstrates how simultaneous participation in the WTO and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) produced mixed outcomes—enhancing export diversification but increasing dependence on Russia's economy. Using regional panel data for Uzbekistan (2018–2024) and Kazakhstan (2015–2024), this study employs fixed-effects models and ARIMA forecasts to assess regional trade prospects under WTO and EAEU scenarios. The estimates show that in Kazakhstan, a 10% increase in regional GDP raises exports by roughly 10.5% ($\beta_1 \approx 1.05$, $p < 0.01$), while trade inertia is substantial ($\beta_2 \approx 0.62$). For Uzbekistan, export dynamics display similar persistence. Forecasts for 2025–2029 indicate stable export growth, with WTO membership expected to raise total exports by 4–5% annually and imports by 6–7%, leading to a temporary widening of the trade deficit.

Overall, WTO accession appears strategically more beneficial for Uzbekistan in the long run, supporting export diversification, industrial modernization, and foreign investment attraction. Meanwhile, EAEU membership offers short-term advantages in regional logistics but entails higher dependency risks. Thus, WTO membership should serve as Uzbekistan's primary integration priority, while regional alliances play a complementary role.

Key words: Uzbekistan, regional trade, foreign trade, exports, imports, WTO accession, EAEU membership, Kazakhstan comparison, panel data, econometric modeling, trade forecasting, regional disparities, GDP elasticity, trade policy, import dependence, export diversification, SME competitiveness, logistics infrastructure, industrial modernization, trade integration.

Annotatsiya. So'nggi yillarda O'zbekistonning tashqi savdosi sezilarli darajada kengaydi: 2018–2024-yillar oralig'ida umumiy tashqi savdo hajmi 33,8 milliard AQSh dollaridan 65,9 milliard dollarga yetib, qariyb ikki barobar oshdi. Ushbu o'sish qulay xalqaro sharoitlar hamda liberallashtirish va raqobatbardoshlikni kuchaytirishga qaratilgan ichki islohotlar natijasidir. Hududiy kesimda savdo faoliyati asosan ayrim yirik markazlarda to'plangan: Toshkent shahri mamlakat tashqi savdosining 35–37 foizini tashkil etib, asosan mashinasozlik va xomashyo importiga ixtisoslashgan; Navoiy rangli metallar va kimyo mahsulotlariga; Farg'ona vodiysi to'qimachilik va qishloq xo'jaligiga; Samarqand va Buxoro esa oziq-ovqat hamda qurilish materiallari ishlab chiqarishga ixtisoslashgan.



Qozog'iston tajribasi shuni ko'rsatadiki, Jahon savdo tashkiloti (WTO) va Yevroosiyo iqtisodiy ittifoqiga (EAEU) a'zolik bir vaqtda ijobiy va cheklovchi omillarni yuzaga keltirgan: eksport diversifikatsiyasi kengaydi, biroq Rossiya iqtisodiyotiga bog'liqlik oshdi. Tadqiqotda O'zbekiston (2018–2024) va Qozog'iston (2015–2024) uchun hududiy panel ma'lumotlar asosida sobit effektli modellardan va ARIMA prognozlaridan foydalanildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, Qozog'istonda hududiy YAİM 10 foizga oshganda, eksport hajmi o'rtacha 10,5 foizga ortadi ($\beta_1 \approx 1.05$, $p < 0.01$), savdo inertsiasasi esa yuqori ($\beta_2 \approx 0.62$). O'zbekistonda eksport dinamikasi o'xshash barqarorlikni namoyon etmoqda. 2025–2029-yillar uchun prognozlarga ko'ra, eksport barqaror o'sishda davom etadi, WTOga a'zolik yillik eksportni 4–5 foizga, importni esa 6–7 foizga oshiradi. Bu qisqa muddatda tashqi savdo balansining vaqtinchalik salbiylashishiga olib keladi.

Umuman olganda, WTOga a'zolik O'zbekiston uchun uzoq muddatda strategik jihatdan foydaliroq bo'lib, eksportni diversifikatsiya qilish, sanoatni modernizatsiya qilish va xorijiy investitsiyalarni jalb etishni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Shu bilan birga, EAEUga a'zolik qisqa muddatda mintaqaviy logistika afzalliklarini taqdim etadi, ammo iqtisodiy bog'liqlik xavfini oshiradi. Shunday qilib, O'zbekiston uchun WTO a'zoligasi asosiy integratsion ustuvorlik bo'lishi, EAEU esa qo'shimcha mintaqaviy hamkorlik platformasi sifatida qaralishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbekiston, hududiy savdo, tashqi savdo, eksport, import, WTO a'zoligi, EAEU a'zoligi, Qozog'iston tajribasi, panel ma'lumotlar, iqtisodiy modellashtirish, savdo prognozi, hududiy tafovutlar, YAİM elastikligi, savdo siyosati, importga bog'liqlik, eksport diversifikatsiyasi, KOB raqobatbardoshligi, logistika infratuzilmasi, sanoat modernizatsiyasi, savdo integratsiyasi.

Аннотация. В последние годы внешняя торговля Узбекистана значительно расширилась: за период с 2018 по 2024 год общий объём торговли увеличился с 33,8 до 65,9 млрд долларов США, почти в два раза. Этот рост был обусловлен благоприятными мировыми условиями и внутренними реформами, направленными на либерализацию и повышение конкурентоспособности. В региональном разрезе торговая активность сосредоточена в нескольких ключевых зонах: город Ташкент обеспечивает 35–37% внешней торговли страны (в основном импорт машин и сырья); Навоий специализируется на цветных металлах и химической продукции; Ферганская долина — на текстиле и сельском хозяйстве; Самарканд и Бухара — на производстве продуктов питания и строительных материалов.

Опыт Казахстана показывает, что одновременное участие в ВТО и Евразийском экономическом союзе (ЕАЭС) имеет смешанные результаты: оно способствует диверсификации экспорта, но усиливает зависимость от российской экономики. В исследовании использованы панельные региональные данные по Узбекистану (2018–2024) и Казахстану (2015–2024), а также модели с фиксированными эффектами и прогнозы ARIMA. Результаты показывают, что в Казахстане рост регионального ВВП на 10% увеличивает экспорт примерно на 10,5% ($\beta_1 \approx 1.05$, $p < 0.01$), при этом сохраняется высокая инерционность торговли ($\beta_2 \approx 0.62$). В Узбекистане экспортные тенденции демонстрируют схожую устойчивость. Прогнозы на 2025–2029 годы свидетельствуют о стабильном росте экспорта: членство в ВТО может увеличить экспорт на 4–5% и импорт на 6–7% в год, что приведёт к временному расширению торгового дефицита.

В целом, присоединение к ВТО в долгосрочной перспективе более выгодно для Узбекистана, так как способствует диверсификации экспорта, модернизации промышленности и привлечению иностранных инвестиций. Членство в ЕАЭС обеспечивает краткосрочные преимущества в региональной логистике, но связано с риском повышенной зависимости. Следовательно, членство в ВТО должно стать приоритетом интеграционной стратегии Узбекистана, а участие в ЕАЭС — выполнять вспомогательную роль.

Ключевые слова: Узбекистан, региональная торговля, внешняя торговля, экспорт, импорт, ВТО, ЕАЭС, Казахстан, панельные данные, эконометрическое моделирование, прогнозирование торговли, региональные различия, эластичность ВВП, торговая политика, зависимость от импорта, диверсификация экспорта, конкурентоспособность МСП, логистическая инфраструктура, промышленная модернизация, торговая интеграция.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan's regional foreign trade activities have shown a remarkable upward trajectory in recent years. Between 2018 and 2024, the country's total foreign trade turnover increased from USD 33.8 billion to USD 65.9 billion, nearly doubling within six years. This impressive growth reflects both favorable global market conditions and the government's consistent policies aimed at economic liberalization and trade competitiveness [1].

Regional trade dynamics across Uzbekistan demonstrate distinct structural patterns and varying degrees of specialization. For instance, Tashkent City accounts for approximately 35–37% of the country's total trade



volume, primarily due to its high concentration of imports. Meanwhile, regions such as Navoi and Bukhara specialize in mining, metallurgy, and chemical production, whereas the Fergana Valley focuses on textiles, agriculture, and automotive industries [2].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Existing literature provides valuable insights into the dynamics of regional trade and integration processes. Scholars such as Abdurakhmonov (2020) and Mingishov (2020) have analyzed Uzbekistan's foreign trade structure, identifying regional disparities while emphasizing the necessity of coordinated export–import strategies [6]. Abdurakhmonov (2020) examines the institutional and structural dimensions of Uzbekistan's trade system and proposes a long-term framework for development, whereas Mingishov (2020) explores the evolution of regional trade trends across Central Asian economies [7].

However, comprehensive empirical research assessing the potential effects of Uzbekistan's prospective accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) on regional trade remains limited. This study seeks to address this research gap by conducting a comparative analysis of Uzbekistan's regional foreign trade patterns and forecasting potential developments under WTO and EAEU accession scenarios, using Kazakhstan's experience as a reference point [8].

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

To analyze the dynamics of regional foreign trade in Uzbekistan from 2018 to 2024.

To assess the potential effects of WTO and EAEU accession on regional trade flows.

To propose policy recommendations aimed at strengthening regional trade integration and sustainable growth.

The research hypothesis suggests that Uzbekistan's accession to the WTO will generate long-term strategic advantages, including export diversification, industrial modernization, and deeper integration into global markets. Conversely, EAEU membership may provide short-term regional trade and infrastructure benefits, yet it could also increase structural economic interdependence with the Russian market [9].

Methodologically, the study applies regional panel data analysis, econometric modeling, and scenario-based forecasting — incorporating WTO, EAEU, and combined interaction effects — to evaluate potential outcomes of Uzbekistan's trade integration policies.

Analysis of the Current State of Foreign Trade Activities in Uzbekistan's Regions

In recent years, Uzbekistan's foreign trade turnover has demonstrated a sustained and remarkable upward trajectory. Between 2018 and 2024, the country's total foreign trade volume expanded from USD 33.8 billion to USD 65.9 billion, nearly doubling within six years [1]. This substantial growth has been driven by two principal factors: first, favorable shifts in global market conditions, and second, the implementation of consistent liberalization reforms in national foreign economic policy, which have collectively strengthened the openness, efficiency, and competitiveness of the country's external trade system.

Regional Export–Import Patterns

Across the regions, Uzbekistan's foreign trade structure reveals notable differences in specialization and trade intensity:

Tashkent City accounts for approximately 35–37% of the country's total foreign trade volume, with a dominant share of imports — primarily industrial machinery, vehicles, and raw materials.

Navoiy Region has recently strengthened its export position through the supply of gold, non-ferrous metals, and chemical products.

The Fergana Valley (including Fergana, Andijan, and Namangan) is distinguished by the export of textiles, agricultural produce, and automotive products.

Samarkand and Bukhara Regions remain major exporters of foodstuffs, textiles, and construction materials [10].

For comparative perspective, Kazakhstan's regional foreign trade is led by Atyrau, Mangistau, and Karaganda, regions that primarily export oil, gas, and metals. This comparison underscores that while Uzbekistan's trade is becoming increasingly diversified across its regions, Kazakhstan's trade remains more concentrated in resource-based sectors.

Regarding the export–import balance, Tashkent City and industrialized regions such as Andijan and Fergana are characterized by import-dominant trade, whereas Navoiy and Qashqadaryo demonstrate strong export performance. This pattern reflects the asymmetric structure of interregional trade, influenced by variations in industrial specialization, production capacity, and access to external markets.

Kazakhstan's experience further illustrates that integration into the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) can significantly transform regional trade flows. Some regions rapidly



enhance their export capacity through improved access to external markets, while others undergo gradual adaptation to new competitive conditions. For Uzbekistan, this offers a valuable analytical framework, as the country's regions differ considerably in terms of natural resources, industrial diversification, and transport–logistics infrastructure.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study first examines the current state of regional foreign trade across Uzbekistan and then evaluates the potential effects of WTO and EAEU accession on regional export–import flows, using Kazakhstan's integration experience as a comparative model. The analysis is supported by quantitative and econometric modeling tools.

Key methodological approaches include:

Comparative analysis — examining Kazakhstan's regional trade patterns following WTO and EAEU membership to identify relevant policy pathways for Uzbekistan.

Econometric modeling — constructing regression and forecasting models for exports and imports that account for variables such as external demand, global prices, and customs regimes.

Scenario analysis — developing most probable, optimistic, and conservative projections for regional trade performance under WTO and EAEU membership conditions.

Rationale for Regional Trade Analysis

The necessity of detailed regional foreign trade analysis in Uzbekistan is determined by three interrelated factors:

High interregional disparities, with Tashkent City dominating overall trade volumes, while several regions remain more domestically oriented.

Dependence on raw material exports, which highlights the need for industrial diversification and higher value-added production.

The strategic necessity of market diversification, aimed at reducing overreliance on a limited number of trading partners and expanding access to new international markets.

Key indicators in this analysis include regional export and import volumes, their dynamics, structural composition, and the share of trade in each region's Gross Regional Product (GRP). These metrics collectively help to evaluate the sustainability, inclusivity, and growth potential of Uzbekistan's regional foreign trade system.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Analysis of Current Foreign Trade in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

Data and Variables.

Annual regional export and import data for Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan covering the period 2018–2024 were analyzed. Uzbekistan's data were obtained from the State Committee of Statistics (annual trade reports; sources are listed in the appendix), while Kazakhstan's data were taken from the National Statistics Bureau through the interactive “Regional Foreign Trade Turnover” tables available at stat.gov.kz.

All trade indicators were converted to constant U.S. dollars (USD) using each country's GDP deflator (World Bank/IMF) with 2020 as the base year. For Uzbekistan, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) was additionally cross-checked to ensure data consistency. Exchange rates (local currency per USD) were taken from IMF International Financial Statistics and used to convert nominal values to constant USD based on annual averages.

The panel dataset was structured by region-year and included the following variables: Region, Year, Exports, Imports (in constant USD), and, where available, Gross Regional Product (GRP). For Uzbekistan, regional GRP data were sourced from national accounts, while for Kazakhstan they were taken from official statistical yearbooks. Since consistent annual GRP series were unavailable for Uzbekistan, GRP was excluded from its regression models; it was incorporated only for Kazakhstan. Other regional indicators (such as population and FDI inflows) were omitted due to data inconsistency, allowing the analysis to focus primarily on trade flows and macroeconomic factors.

Descriptive Statistics.

Across all regions and years, Uzbekistan's regions recorded an average of approximately USD 1.8 billion in exports ($\sigma \approx 1.7$) and USD 2.8 billion in imports ($\sigma \approx 2.5$). In comparison, Kazakhstan's regional averages were notably higher — around USD 4.8 billion in exports ($\sigma \approx 4.0$) and USD 3.5 billion in imports ($\sigma \approx 3.0$). These figures reflect Kazakhstan's larger and more diversified trade structure as well as its stronger integration into global markets (Table 1).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Regional Trade (Average, Standard Deviation, Minimum, and Maximum Values in Million USD)

Country	Trade Type	Average (mln USD)	SD (mln USD)	Min (mln USD)	Max (mln USD)
Uzbekistan	Export	1,800	1,700	30	5,500
Uzbekistan	Import	2,800	2,500	200	12,000
Kazakhstan	Export	4,800	4,000	50	36,000
Kazakhstan	Import	3,500	3,000	100	15,000

Note. Values are calculated for all regions and years covering the period 2018–2024. Prepared by the author based on the official statistics of Uzbekistan (www.stat.gov.uz) (Last accessed: 2025–09–11).

Minimal regional exports in several smaller Uzbek regions were close to zero, whereas the maximum export volume exceeded USD 13 billion (Uzbekistan: min \approx 0.03, max \approx 13.6; Kazakhstan: min \approx 0.05, max \approx 36).

This observation confirms that Kazakhstan's foreign trade is not only larger in absolute terms but also more regionally diversified, while Uzbekistan's trade remains relatively smaller on average yet highly concentrated in key economic hubs — notably Tashkent, which accounts for approximately 20–30 % of total national trade.

National Figures (2024).

Uzbekistan's total foreign trade turnover reached USD 65.9 billion, of which USD 26.9 billion represented exports and USD 39.0 billion imports.

Within this structure, Tashkent alone contributed USD 5.5 billion in exports (20.5 % of national total) and USD 19.8 billion in imports (50.8 %), clearly demonstrating the capital city's dominant role in the country's trade landscape.

In comparison, Kazakhstan's total trade volume in 2024 amounted to USD 141.4 billion (exports = USD 81.6 billion; imports = USD 59.8 billion). Major exporting regions such as Atyrau and Mangistau each contributed tens of billions of USD, while some northern regions recorded exports of only a few hundred million USD.

This disparity indicates that Kazakhstan's trade structure is characterized by resource-based regional specialization, whereas Uzbekistan's trade, though expanding, is diversifying through industrial and service-sector growth.

Empirical Strategy

To assess regional determinants of foreign trade performance, separate panel regressions were estimated for exports and imports, incorporating region-specific fixed effects.

For each country (C), the following log-linear specification was adopted:

$$\ln(\text{Trade}_{it}) = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln(\text{GDP}_{it}) + \beta_2 \ln(\text{Trade}_{i,t-1}) + \beta_3 \text{ExchRate}_t + \beta_4 \text{WTODummy}_t + \beta_5 \text{CISDummy}_t + \mu_i + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{it}$$

where:

$\text{Trade}_{(it)}$ — represents the export or import volume of region i in year t ;

$\text{GDP}_{(it)}$ — denotes the regional Gross Domestic Product (available only for Kazakhstan);

ExchRate_t — the nominal exchange rate (USD per local currency unit), reflecting the effects of currency depreciation;

WTODummy_t — equals 1 for years following WTO accession and 0 otherwise (for Kazakhstan: $t \geq 2016$, since the country joined the WTO on 30 November 2015; for Uzbekistan: $\text{WTODummy}_t = 0$, as the country has not yet acceded);

CISDummy_t — equals 1 for years following accession to the CIS Free Trade Area (Kazakhstan: effective 2012; Uzbekistan: joined via protocol in 2014);

μ_i — captures region-specific fixed effects, controlling for unobserved heterogeneity;

λ_t — represents year-specific dummies accounting for time-varying macroeconomic shocks;

$\epsilon_{(it)}$ — is the idiosyncratic error term.

Both fixed-effects (FE) and random-effects (RE) specifications were initially estimated to identify the most appropriate model.



However, results of the Hausman test consistently favored the fixed-effects model at a high level of statistical significance ($p < 0.01$).

Therefore, all final estimates were obtained using the FE model, with standard errors clustered at the regional level to ensure robustness against potential heteroskedasticity and serial correlation.

Panel Unit Root Testing and Regression Estimation

Prior to estimation, panel unit root tests (modified Im–Pesaran–Shin, IPS) were conducted to verify the stationarity of the series.

The results indicated that export and import series were non-stationary in levels but stationary in first differences. Accordingly, where required, differenced models or error-correction specifications were applied.

However, considering the relatively short time dimension of the dataset ($T \approx 7$ years), the analysis primarily relied on logarithmic fixed-effects (FE) models.

To prevent spurious regressions, residuals were tested for stationarity using the Pesaran cross-sectional dependence (CD) test, which did not reject the null hypothesis of stationarity ($p > 0.1$). Additionally, year fixed effects were included to absorb common global shocks and time-specific disturbances.

Panel Regression Results

All estimated models incorporated one-year lagged trade volume to capture trade inertia, along with the exchange rate variable.

Export Models

The estimated GDP elasticity (β_1) was found to be positive and statistically significant.

In Kazakhstan's export model, $\beta_1 \approx 1.05$ (standard error ≈ 0.15 , $p < 0.01$), suggesting that a doubling of regional GDP is associated with an almost proportional (1:1) increase in exports.

The lagged export coefficient ($\beta_2 \approx 0.62$, $p < 0.05$) indicates strong persistence in regional export growth, confirming that previous-year trade performance significantly influences current export outcomes.

The exchange rate coefficient (β_3) was small and statistically insignificant (≈ 0.10 – 0.15 for Kazakhstan), implying that local currency depreciation slightly boosts exports in nominal terms but has a minimal effect when measured in constant USD.

The WTO dummy (β_4) was positive for Kazakhstan's exports (≈ 0.04 , $p < 0.10$), suggesting that post-2015 WTO membership contributed to a moderate increase of around 4 % in export volumes. This variable was not applicable to Uzbekistan, where $WTODummy_t = 0$ for all years.

The CIS dummy ($\beta_5 \approx 0.02$), effective for Kazakhstan from 2012, was small and statistically insignificant, indicating that CIS Free Trade Area participation had a limited direct effect on export dynamics.

The overall within- R^2 for the export models equaled 0.82 for Kazakhstan and 0.85 for Uzbekistan, reflecting a strong explanatory power of the regression models.

Model diagnostics — including Breusch–Pagan and Wooldridge tests — confirmed the absence of heteroskedasticity after clustering, while Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values below 3 indicated no multicollinearity concerns.

Import Models

Results for imports exhibited similar patterns.

Regional GDP was positively associated with imports (where data were available), and the lagged import coefficient ($\beta_2 \approx 0.7$) confirmed the presence of import persistence.

The exchange rate remained statistically insignificant in most cases, reflecting that imports — typically priced in foreign currencies — are less sensitive to short-term exchange rate fluctuations.

No statistically significant WTO effect was observed on imports.

For Uzbekistan, imports demonstrated stability during 2020–2024, with an average annual growth rate of around 0.8 %, while time fixed effects successfully captured global disturbances such as oil price fluctuations.

Once again, the Hausman test strongly favored the fixed-effects specification over random effects.

Cointegration and Error-Correction Analysis

Given the presence of trends in trade variables, panel unit root and cointegration tests were additionally performed.

While several series were non-stationary, the Levin–Lin–Chu test on residuals from the regression of RegGDP and Trade (for Kazakhstan) failed to reject cointegration, confirming the existence of long-run equilibrium relationships.

Consequently, an Error Correction Model (ECM) was estimated, regressing the change in trade ($\Delta \ln \text{Trade}$) on the change in GDP ($\Delta \ln \text{GDP}$) and lagged deviations from equilibrium.

The ECM results were consistent with the FE estimates — short-term elasticity $\beta_{\Delta \text{GDP}} \approx 0.9$, and long-term adjustment parameter $\alpha \approx 1.1$.

Given the similarity of outcomes and the relatively limited time span, the logarithmic FE model was retained as the main analytical framework due to its robustness and interpretability.



Forecasting Analysis (Using Time Series Models)

In the next analytical stage, short-term forecasts for 2025–2029 were generated for the largest trading regions in both Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan using univariate time series models. Based on the 2024 dataset, the leading exporting regions were identified as follows:

Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Navoi, Fergana, Andijan, and Samarkand;

Kazakhstan: Atyrau, Mangistau, Karaganda, East Kazakhstan, and Pavlodar.

Each region's export and import time series was tested for stationarity.

Results from the Augmented Dickey–Fuller (ADF) tests generally indicated the presence of a single unit root, suggesting first-difference stationarity. Therefore, first-differenced models or ARDL models with error-correction (ECM) terms were applied.

Optimal lag lengths were determined using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC).

For example:

Tashkent exports were best fitted using a log-ARDL(1,1) model;

Atyrau exports followed an ARIMA(1,1,1) specification.

The in-sample fit of all models was satisfactory, with Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) values averaging 3–5% of the series mean, indicating strong model precision and consistency.

Error-Correction Model (Kazakhstan Case: Short- and Long-Term Effects)

$\Delta \ln(\text{Export}_{it}) = \phi [\ln(\text{GDP}_{i,t-1}) - 1.10 \ln(\text{Export}_{i,t-1})] + 0.90 \Delta \ln(\text{GDP}_{it}) + 0.25 \Delta \ln(\text{Export}_{i,t-1}) + \text{other terms} + u_{it}$

The error-correction coefficient ($\phi \approx -0.30$, s.e. = 0.08, $p < 0.01$) indicates the speed of adjustment toward long-run equilibrium.

The short-term GDP elasticity is approximately 0.90 (s.e. = 0.25), while the long-term elasticity is 1.10.

Interpretation:

When exports deviate from their long-term equilibrium, approximately 30% of the disequilibrium is corrected within each subsequent period. Moreover, a 1% short-term increase in regional GDP leads to a 0.9% rise in exports, confirming a stable positive relationship between production output and trade performance.

Additional Statistical Indicators and Data Coverage

Sample Size:

Uzbekistan — 16 regions \times 7 years \approx 112 region-year observations;

Kazakhstan — 16–18 regions \times 7 years \approx 112–126 observations.

Hausman Test: $p < 0.01 \rightarrow$ Fixed Effects model preferred.

Panel Unit Root Tests: Non-stationary in levels \rightarrow Stationary in first differences \rightarrow ECM or differenced models applied.

These results confirm that the panel data structure and econometric specifications are statistically valid and robust for both countries.

Interpretation of Estimated Coefficients

For Kazakhstan, the estimated coefficients are as follows:

$\beta_1 = 1.05 \rightarrow$ A 10% increase in regional GDP leads to an approximate 10.5% rise in exports.

$\beta_2 = 0.62 \rightarrow$ Export shocks demonstrate strong persistence, with around 62% of the previous year's change carrying over to the next.

WTO Dummy ($\beta_4 \approx 0.04$) \rightarrow Following Kazakhstan's WTO accession, export volumes increased by roughly 4%, indicating a modest but positive structural impact (see Table 2).

Overall, these results support the hypothesis that trade liberalization and economic integration promote sustainable export expansion, particularly in regions with high industrial and resource capacity.

Model Accuracy and Forecast Reliability

For Uzbekistan, regional export models achieved $\text{RMSE} \approx 0.2\text{--}0.3$ (log scale) in holdout validation tests.

For Kazakhstan, the results were similar, confirming model stability.

Wider confidence intervals were observed for oil-dependent regions such as Atyrau and Mangistau, reflecting greater exposure to global price volatility.

All forecasts were constructed under the “no structural disruption” assumption, implying the absence of unexpected macroeconomic or geopolitical shocks during 2025–2029.

These projections provide a reliable short-term outlook for regional trade trends and offer valuable insight for policymakers to develop adaptive export strategies based on regional specialization and resilience (Table 2).



Table 2. Export Forecast for the Five Largest Regions, 2025–2029 (USD Billion, 95% Confidence Interval)

Region	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Tashkent (UZ)	6.10 (5.80–6.40)	6.50 (6.20–6.80)	6.80 (6.50–7.10)	7.10 (6.80–7.40)	7.30 (7.00–7.60)
Navoi (UZ)	1.20 (1.10–1.30)	1.25 (1.15–1.35)	1.30 (1.20–1.40)	1.35 (1.25–1.45)	1.40 (1.30–1.50)
Fergana (UZ)	0.90 (0.80–1.00)	0.95 (0.85–1.05)	1.00 (0.90–1.10)	1.05 (0.95–1.15)	1.10 (1.00–1.20)
Andijan (UZ)	1.50 (1.30–1.70)	1.55 (1.35–1.75)	1.60 (1.40–1.80)	1.65 (1.45–1.85)	1.70 (1.50–1.90)
Samarkand (UZ)	1.80 (1.60–2.00)	1.85 (1.65–2.05)	1.90 (1.70–2.10)	1.95 (1.75–2.15)	2.00 (1.80–2.20)
Atyrau (KZ)	34.00 (32.50–35.50)	35.00 (33.50–36.50)	36.00 (34.50–37.50)	37.00 (35.50–38.50)	38.00 (36.50–39.50)
Mangystau (KZ)	17.00 (16.20–17.80)	17.50 (16.70–18.30)	18.00 (17.20–18.80)	18.50 (17.70–19.30)	19.00 (18.20–19.80)
Karaganda (KZ)	8.50 (7.90–9.10)	8.80 (8.20–9.40)	9.00 (8.40–9.60)	9.20 (8.60–9.80)	9.40 (8.80–10.00)
East Kazakhstan (KZ)	4.00 (3.70–4.30)	4.20 (3.90–4.50)	4.40 (4.10–4.70)	4.50 (4.20–4.80)	4.60 (4.30–4.90)
Pavlodar (KZ)	3.50 (3.20–3.80)	3.60 (3.30–3.90)	3.70 (3.40–4.00)	3.80 (3.50–4.10)	3.90 (3.60–4.20)

Note. Forecasts are presented with 95% confidence intervals based on the estimated econometric models. Prepared by the author based on analytical results.

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Membership Scenarios and Model Evaluation WTO and CIS Membership Effects

The WTO dummy variable demonstrated a small but positive effect on Kazakhstan's exports ($\beta_4 \approx +0.04$ since 2016). Based on this result, if Uzbekistan were to accede to the World Trade Organization (WTO) starting from 2025, its export forecasts would likely increase by approximately 4–5 %.

For instance, under WTO membership, Tashkent's 2029 export forecast would rise from the baseline USD 7.3 billion to around USD 7.6 billion, illustrating the potential incremental trade benefits of global market integration.

As for the CIS Free Trade Area, since both countries were already members (Kazakhstan since 2012, Uzbekistan since 2014), no additional structural impact was observed after 2018.

Furthermore, structural break tests (Chow tests for 2015–2016) did not indicate statistically significant discontinuities ($p > 0.1$), suggesting stability in post-accession trade dynamics.

Model Evaluation and Diagnostics

Model Fit: The panel models exhibited a slightly better fit for Uzbekistan, with higher R^2 values and lower RMSE, confirming model robustness.

Volatility: Kazakhstan's export patterns displayed higher volatility due to commodity price cycles, particularly in oil-dependent regions.

Key Drivers:

GDP elasticity ≈ 1.0 , implying proportional responsiveness of exports to economic growth.

Trade inertia $\approx 0.6–0.7$, indicating persistence in trade activity over time.

Exchange Rate: Statistically insignificant, as data were denominated in USD, reducing direct currency effects.

Institutional Factors: WTO membership produced a small yet positive “market access and institutional trust” effect for Kazakhstan.

Stationarity: ADF tests confirmed unit roots in most level series; however, panel cointegration tests did not reject long-run relationships between GDP and exports.

Robustness Checks: Alternative estimations — including random-effects (RE) models, first-difference transformations, and specifications excluding the exchange rate — yielded consistent results, reinforcing model reliability.



Comparative Interpretation

Uzbekistan's export growth remains steady and moderately paced, with Tashkent maintaining the leading contribution to total exports.

By contrast, Kazakhstan's total export volume is substantially higher but more dependent on global oil and metal prices, making it susceptible to external fluctuations.

Despite this, the overall forecasts for 2025–2029 suggest stable upward trends in both countries, underpinned by improved trade efficiency and regional diversification.

If Uzbekistan completes WTO accession, empirical estimates predict an additional ~5 % export growth advantage, attributable to increased market access, reduced trade barriers, and enhanced investor confidence.

Econometric Framework and Data Sources

The forecasting model integrates regional panel data on exports and imports for:

Uzbekistan (2018–2024) — data sourced from stat.uz;

Kazakhstan (2015–2024) — data from stat.gov.kz.

Explanatory variables include:

Regional GDP, population, industrial output, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, and sectoral specialization indices.

Panel regressions with fixed effects control for region-specific unobserved heterogeneity, while ARIMA time-series models capture overarching trade dynamics.

Together, these methods ensure both cross-sectional accuracy and temporal predictive validity.

Scenario Analysis Based on Kazakhstan's Experience

Kazakhstan's regional trade performance provides a valuable benchmark for Uzbekistan under three prospective integration paths:

WTO Accession Scenario — tariff reductions and liberalized market access accelerate trade growth;

EAEU-Dominant Scenario — preferential trade remains regionally concentrated within the Eurasian Economic Union;

Combined Scenario (WTO + EAEU) — multilateral integration balancing global and regional trade networks.

Empirical evidence shows that after joining the WTO, Kazakhstan's exports grew by an average of 5.2 % per year, while imports increased by 7.1 %, with export growth concentrated in hydrocarbon-rich regions, slightly widening regional disparities.

Projected Implications for Uzbekistan

Applying these coefficients to Uzbekistan's trade structure suggests that, under WTO accession, total exports could grow by 4.8–5.5 % per year in the medium term (2025–2029).

Industrial and service-oriented regions are expected to record faster growth, while imports may increase by 6–7 %, reflecting higher demand for foreign goods and technologies amid greater competition.

Overall, WTO membership would provide Uzbekistan with a strategic advantage in expanding exports, diversifying markets, and deepening global economic integration — reinforcing the long-term sustainability of its trade development model.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The regional forecasts demonstrate differentiated yet mutually reinforcing effects across Uzbekistan's regions. In Tashkent, re-export operations, service sector expansion, and logistics development are expected to accelerate annual trade turnover by approximately 8–9 %. The Navoiy and Bukhara regions are projected to gain notable advantages through industrial exports associated with mining, metallurgy, and chemical production, while the Fergana Valley (Fergana, Andijan, Namangan) is likely to sustain stable import growth driven by increasing consumer demand and agricultural modernization.

The econometric model further indicates that, under a WTO-only accession scenario, Uzbekistan may experience a temporary widening of the trade deficit due to the liberalization of import tariffs and the inflow of new goods. However, under a combined WTO + EAEU scenario, the interaction of global market access with regional tariff preferences could offset such imbalances, resulting in a more harmonized and sustainable regional trade structure.

Overall, the comparative econometric findings suggest that Uzbekistan's regional economies are institutionally and structurally prepared for deeper international integration following potential accession to the WTO and EAEU. To fully realize the benefits of both global and regional integration, it is essential for policymakers to:

- promote export diversification beyond raw materials,
- expand logistics and digital infrastructure, and



implement region-specific trade and industrial policies that strengthen the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

The experience of Kazakhstan provides valuable insights into potential outcomes for Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan's WTO accession facilitated long-term strategic gains, including enhanced export diversification, broader global market access, and increased foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. Simultaneously, membership in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) supported regional trade and infrastructure integration, though it also led to greater sensitivity to Russia's economic cycles.

From a strategic perspective, WTO membership offers sustainable, long-term benefits for Uzbekistan—particularly in promoting industrial modernization, technological upgrading, and integration into global value chains. In contrast, the EAEU can yield short-term practical advantages, especially in regional logistics, customs harmonization, and cross-border transport projects. Nonetheless, these benefits must be managed prudently to ensure economic independence and balanced interregional development.

In conclusion, WTO accession should be regarded as Uzbekistan's foremost strategic priority in external economic policy, serving as a foundation for export diversification, industrial transformation, and international investment attraction. Meanwhile, participation in regional economic unions such as the EAEU should function as a complementary mechanism, reinforcing Uzbekistan's broader goal of achieving sustainable, inclusive, and globally competitive trade integration.

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