



ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LOGISTICS COOPERATION BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CHINA

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This article provides an economic analysis of the Republic of Uzbekistan's cooperation with the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation in logistics. The study examines the development of existing transport corridors and logistics infrastructure, their impact on foreign trade turnover, and the significance of this cooperation for the national economy. It also highlights opportunities to increase export potential, strengthen the competitiveness of domestic products, and reduce their costs by improving the logistics system.</p>	<p>Logistics, transport corridor, foreign trade, China, Russia, cooperation, infrastructure, economic efficiency.</p>

Introduction

In today's conditions of globalization, the **logistics system** is considered a vital pillar of every nation's economy. Especially for landlocked countries like Uzbekistan, transport and logistics networks are crucial for accessing foreign markets.

In Uzbekistan's foreign economic policy in recent years, cooperation with China and Russia holds a special place. These two countries are not only Uzbekistan's largest trading partners but also strategic logistics routes. Therefore, logistics cooperation plays a vital role in increasing the country's export potential, reducing product costs, and expanding opportunities for market access.

Main Part

Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia, and its geographical position creates great opportunities for the development of logistics. International corridors passing through the country's territory—such as the "Trans-Afghan Corridor," the "Tashkent–Andijan–Osh–Irkeshtam–Kashgar" corridor, and the "Uzbekistan–Kazakhstan–Russia" railway—are used for the transportation of export and import cargo.

At the same time, new logistics centers, modern warehouses, terminals, and transport infrastructure are being built in recent years. This helps to increase efficiency in storing and transporting goods and reduce transport costs.

Cooperation with China in the field of logistics is actively developing within the framework of the "One Belt, One Road" (Belt and Road) Initiative. Uzbekistan participates in this project as an important link in the Central Asian region.

The volume of trade turnover with China is increasing year by year, which naturally boosts the demand for transport and logistics services. One of the most important projects is the "Angren–Pap" railway, which directly connected Uzbekistan with the Fergana Valley. In the future, there are plans to link this route through Kyrgyzstan to Kashgar, China. Once this route is operational, Uzbekistan will gain access to China via the shortest route.

Furthermore, the Uzbekistan Logistics Center in Lianyungang Port is of particular importance. Through this center, Uzbek cargo is delivered to Korea, Japan, and other Asian countries via China's maritime route. This center not only expands Uzbekistan's export opportunities but also allows for additional revenue from transit services.

Economic cooperation with Russia has historically deep roots. Currently, Russia is one of Uzbekistan's largest trading partners, and mutual cooperation in the logistics sector is rapidly developing.

Uzbekistan's trade relations with Russia are mainly carried out via rail transport. One of the key projects in this direction is the "Uzbekistan–Kazakhstan–Russia" transport corridor. This route is used to deliver cargo not only bilaterally but also to third countries.

In recent years, joint projects to modernize logistics and transport infrastructure are being implemented within the framework of the "Volga–Uzbekistan" regional economic cooperation program. Additionally, Uzbekistan is working on the digitalization of roads and the simplification of the freight transportation system to expand access to Russian markets via road transport.

Economic Benefits of Logistics Cooperation

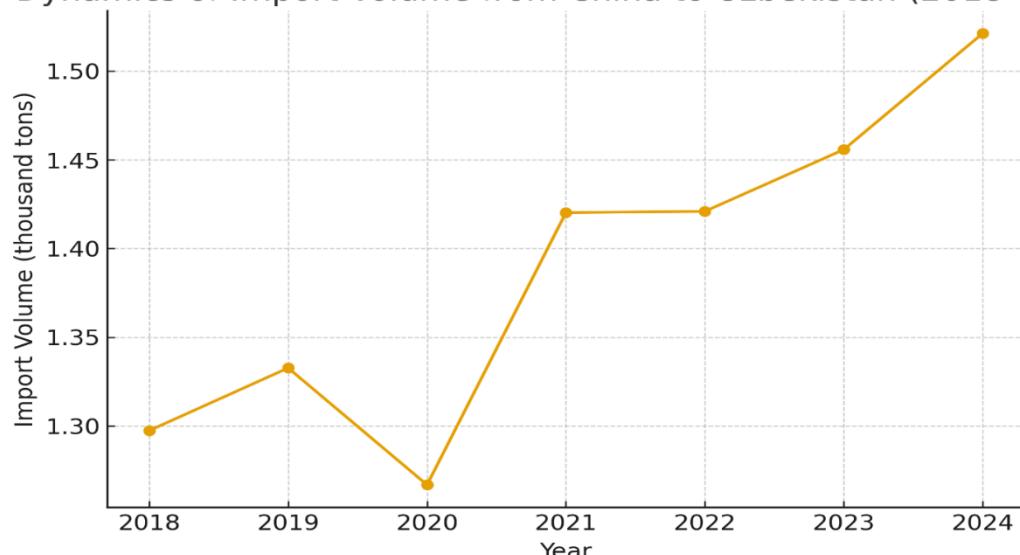
Logistics cooperation with China and Russia brings several economic benefits for Uzbekistan:

- Firstly, transport costs are reduced as a result of shortening transport routes, which in turn lowers the cost price of products.
- Secondly, investments in logistics centers and transport infrastructure create new jobs.
- Thirdly, the development of the logistics system increases the volume of exports and imports, positively impacting the country's balance of payments.
- Fourthly, the expansion of transit opportunities transforms Uzbekistan into a regional logistics hub. For instance, if Uzbekistan's cargo is delivered to sea ports faster via China or Russia, this enhances the product's competitiveness in the market. Therefore, logistics cooperation affects not only the transport system but also the efficiency of the entire economy.

Table 1: Dynamics of Import Volume of Products Arriving in the Republic of Uzbekistan from China, 2018–2024

Year	Import Volume (thousand tons)	Absolute Change (Base)	Absolute Change (Chain)	Rate of Change (Base)	Rate of Change (Chain)	Growth Rate (Base)	Growth Rate (Chain)
2018	1.2973	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019	1.3326	0.0353	0.353	102.72	102.72	2.72	2.72
2020	1.2667	0.0349	0.349	97.64	95.05	-2.26	-4.95
2021	1.4202	0.0535	0.0535	109.47	112.11	9.47	9.47
2022	1.4209	0.0007	0.0542	109.53	100.04	9.53	9.53
2023	1.4557	0.0348	0.089	112.21	102.44	12.21	2.44
2024	1.5212	0.0655	0.1545	117.26	104.49	17.26	4.49
Total	9.8146						
Average	1.402						

Dynamics of Import Volume from China to Uzbekistan (2018–2024)



Conclusion

In conclusion, Uzbekistan's logistics cooperation with China and Russia plays a crucial role in the sustainable growth of the country's economy. Through the opening of new transport routes, the construction of logistics centers, and the digitalization of the freight transportation system, Uzbekistan is strengthening its international economic ties.

It is expected that this cooperation will further expand in the future, transforming Uzbekistan into a transport and logistics hub of Central Asia. Therefore, investing in the logistics sector and deepening economic integration with China and Russia is of strategic importance for the country.

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