

## **RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR SHAROITIDA TASHQI SAVDO VA IQTISODIY O'SISHNING STATISTIK TAHLILI**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada raqamli texnologiyalar rivojlanishi sharoitida tashqi savdo va iqtisodiy o'sish o'rtasidagi o'zaro bog'liqlik statistik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. So'nggi yillarda global savdoda yuz berayotgan o'zgarishlar, jumladan rivojlangan mamlakatlarda talabning qisqarishi, Sharqiy Osiyo iqtisodiyotlarida sekinlashuv va tovarlar narxining pasayishi tashqi savdo dinamikasiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Shu bilan birga, raqamli texnologiyalar savdo jarayonlarini optimallashtirish, logistika samaradorligini oshirish va yangi bozorlarni egallashda muhim omilga aylanmoqda. Tadqiqotda tashqi savdo ko'rsatkichlari, eksport-import hajmi va savdo ochiqlik indeksi asosida iqtisodiy o'sish darajasi baholanadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *raqamli texnologiyalar, iqtisodiy o'sish, eksport, import, savdo ochiqlik indeksi, raqamli iqtisodiyot, statistik tahlil, innovatsiya, hududiy rivojlanish, iqtisodiy samaradorlik, bozorlar, savdo dinamikasi.*

## **СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ И ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВЫХ**

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**Аннотация:** *В данной статье проводится статистический анализ взаимосвязи между внешней торговлей и экономическим ростом в условиях развития цифровых технологий. Изменения, происходящие в мировой торговле в последние годы, включая снижение спроса в развитых странах,*

*замедление в экономиках Восточной Азии и падение цен на товары, оказывают существенное влияние на динамику внешней торговли. В то же время цифровые технологии становятся важным фактором оптимизации торговых процессов, повышения эффективности логистики и освоения новых рынков. В исследовании оценивается уровень экономического роста на основе показателей внешней торговли, объема экспорта-импорта и индекса открытости торговли.*

**Ключевые слова:** *цифровые технологии, экономический рост, экспорт, импорт, индекс открытости торговли, цифровая экономика, статистический анализ, инновации, региональное развитие, экономическая эффективность, рынки, динамика торговли.*

## **STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES**

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**Abstract:** *This article provides a statistical analysis of the relationship between foreign trade and economic growth in the context of the development of digital technologies. Changes in global trade in recent years, including a decrease in demand in developed countries, a slowdown in the economies of East Asia, and a decrease in commodity prices, have a significant impact on the dynamics of foreign trade. At the same time, digital technologies are becoming an important factor in optimizing trade processes, increasing logistics efficiency, and capturing new markets. The study assesses the level of economic growth based on foreign trade indicators, export-import volumes, and the trade openness index.*

***Keywords:** digital technologies, economic growth, exports, imports, trade openness index, digital economy, statistical analysis, innovation, regional development, economic efficiency, markets, trade dynamics.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In world trade, in recent years, a decline in goods has been observed in developed countries due to a decrease in demand, a weakening of economic indicators in the countries of East Asia, and a decrease in commodity prices. In terms of trade in services, for most of 2023, there was growth associated with a delayed economic recovery after the COVID-19 crisis. However, in the second half of this year, the recovery of the service sector slowed significantly, with declines observed more in developing countries in the Southeast [1].

These trends are not only related to the decline in the East, but are also a consequence of the decline in trade between Asian regions. Looking back at 2024, “the global trade forecast remains very uncertain and generally pessimistic. While certain economic indicators indicate potential improvements, persistent geopolitical tensions, high levels of debt, and widespread economic vulnerability are expected to negatively impact the global trade order”. This shows the relevance of statistical research on the relationship between foreign trade and economic growth in the world [2,3].

In the world, scientific research is being conducted on the statistical study of the relationship between foreign trade and economic growth. Assessment of the interaction of foreign trade and economic growth, analysis of the level of diversification of various segments of trade, assessment of the effectiveness of economic growth achieved as a result of the transition to a free trade regime, analysis of the contribution of technologies and innovations to economic growth in the trade process, development of new models for determining the correlation and causal links between trade and growth, identification of factors stimulating economic growth in foreign trade are among the priority areas of scientific research carried out in this area [4].

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The fact that foreign trade turnover plays an important role in the development of the country's economy requires a statistical study of the influence of this indicator on economic growth. There are various scientific research works on drawing conclusions about how these two indicators are related to each other. Economic growth means the continuous increase in the volume of value added in the production of goods and services, the improvement of technological, economic, and social characteristics in the development of society, and serves to increase the country's real gross domestic product (GDP).

Foreign trade turnover represents the value of a country's exports and imports for a certain period. Foreign trade statistics of goods The accounting of goods included in or excluded from the country's inventories of material resources as a result of their import (export) or export (import) into the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of the general foreign trade accounting system [5,6].

When forming foreign trade statistics, the formation of data is considered important, and in our research work, we have formed a list of organizations and agencies with the formation of data to date (Fig. 1).

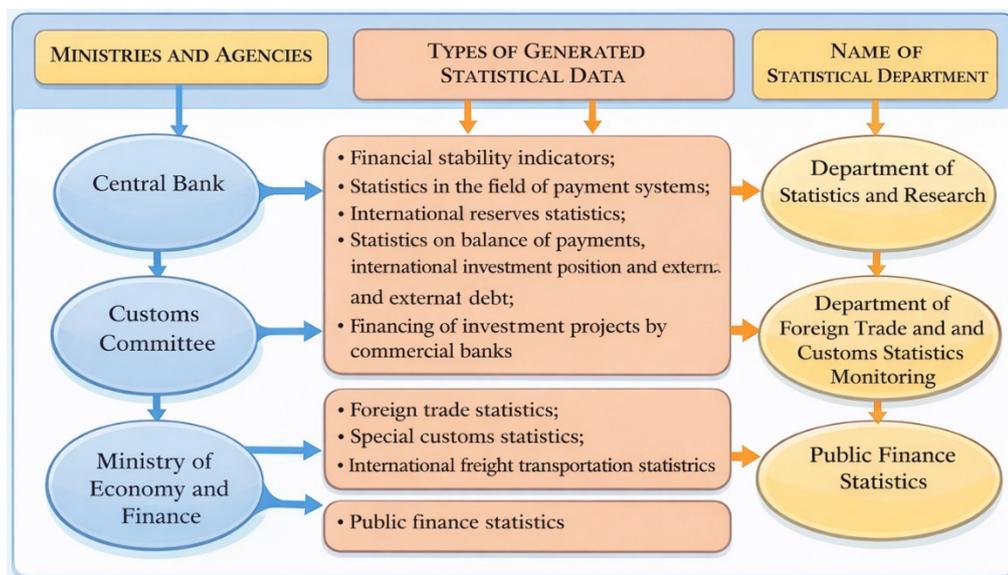


Figure 1. List of local organizations and agencies that generate and provide data on foreign trade statistics.

Conducting analysis by various categories in the statistical analysis of foreign trade dynamics not only creates great conveniences for consumers of statistical data, but also increases the possibility of promptly obtaining the necessary information by industry [7].

The statistical system, proposed by the United Nations Statistical Office (UNCTAD) and widely used in practice, contains several indices that express the relationship between foreign trade and economic growth, in particular, the country's gross domestic product. In particular, the trade openness index - The trade openness index is calculated as the ratio of the arithmetic mean of goods exports (E) and imports (I) to GDP (GDP): where I defines the economy [8].

This index is an important indicator in the country's economy, regulating the country's economic relations with other states. As a result, it becomes possible to reflect the general state of foreign trade in economic growth. This index shows that the higher the index, the greater the impact of trade on domestic activity, and this is stronger than the domestic capabilities of the country's economy. According to the World Bank, in 2023, this indicator in our country was 25.15 percent. Since it is calculated at the international level, then this indicator must be calculated here as well. Based on the results of the general study, it was concluded that if the country's foreign trade openness index is calculated, the existing database will become richer. Open Data Inventory (ODIN) will lead to further improvement in the ranking of open data [9].



Figure 2. The mechanism of influence of the foreign trade openness index on the country's economic growth.

Based on the criteria of the foreign trade openness index indicators provided by the Statistics Agency under the UN, we compiled a cartogram of 14 regions based on their groups, calculated as shown in Figure 3.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the country's trade openness index derived from international sources, the regional indicators of trade openness were calculated. The analysis shows that the highest levels of the foreign trade openness index were recorded in Tashkent city (72.41%), Andijan region (41.89%), and Tashkent region (32.55%). In contrast, the lowest indicators were observed in Surkhandarya (5.99%), Kashkadarya (6.06%), and Navoi (9.88%) regions, reflecting significant regional disparities in trade integration.

Furthermore, the statistical analysis of foreign trade turnover, particularly in terms of the structure of exports and imports and their geographical distribution, enables the identification of new and promising directions for the development of

the country's foreign trade. This approach contributes to improving trade diversification and enhancing overall economic efficiency.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the study confirms that foreign trade plays an important role in ensuring sustainable economic growth, especially in the context of digital transformation and global economic uncertainty. Recent trends in global trade, including the decline in demand in developed countries, the slowdown in economic indicators in East Asia, and the decline in raw material prices, have significantly impacted the dynamics of international trade. At the same time, the service sector demonstrated a partial recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic, but in subsequent stages, this recovery weakened.

Statistical analysis shows that the trade openness index is an important indicator reflecting the level of a country's integration into the global economy. The high level of trade openness contributes to the growth of economic activity, the expansion of markets, the growth of production and services. Regional analysis of Uzbekistan shows significant differences in trade openness, indicating uneven economic development between regions.

In addition, it was noted that economic indicators can be strengthened by improving foreign trade statistics, increasing data transparency, and introducing modern digital technologies. Expanding export-import diversification and improving trade infrastructure are also necessary for long-term growth.

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