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ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATUS, PROBLEMS, AND COUNTERMEASURES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT TRADE BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND CHINA

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Khikmatullaev Mukhiddin
School of Economics and Management,
Major international Business,Master's Degree
Kunming University
Email:muhiddinhikmatullayev8@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Uzbekistan itself is an agricultural country. In the national economy, agriculture accounts *for a very high proportion. With the continuous improvement of Uzbekistan's openness to the outside world, the agricultural industry has achieved rapid development. Regarding the bilateral trade theory, the academic circles in Uzbekistan have also carried out research on it, but most of them have studied on the whole rather than on a specific industrial field. This paper takes the export of agricultural products as the research object, which can fill the gap in this aspect.*

This paper analyzes the current situation of trade in agricultural products between Uzbekistan and China, including the scale, structure of trade in agricultural products, major trading enterprises and agricultural cooperation, and finds out the main problems in trade between Uzbekistan and China, such as large surplus of trade in agricultural products in Uzbekistan, imperfect inspection links in product transportation, problems in trade environment and low added value. This paper puts forward relevant countermeasures and suggestions, including optimizing the trade structure of agricultural products, improving the trade environment, increasing the added value of agricultural products exported, optimizing the transportation and inspection links of agricultural products, hoping to promote the in-depth development of agricultural products trade between Uzbekistan and China.

KEYWORDS*: Uzbekistan; China; Agricultural trade*

I. INTRODUCTION

(I) Research Background

Uzbekistan has a long history, with its civilization dating back to the founding of the Uzbek tribes in the 11th century. Located at the border of Asia and Europe, Uzbekistan holds special strategic importance. After gaining independence in 1991, it has become the most important country in Central Asia.

Uzbekistan established diplomatic relations with China in 1992, a period spanning 31 years. By 2022, China had become Uzbekistan's largest investor,

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with total investment exceeding US$8.3 billion. Under the Belt and Road Initiative, Uzbekistan-China relations have deepened, and trade between the two countries has further developed. Agricultural product trade is a key component of bilateral trade. The two countries are continuously deepening bilateral trade cooperation, engaging in a range of initiatives, including infrastructure development and import and export trade.

(II) Research Significance

From an industrial perspective, Uzbekistan is an agricultural country, with agriculture accounting for a significant portion of its national economy. With Uzbekistan's increasing openness to the outside world, the agricultural sector has experienced rapid development. Enabling Uzbek agricultural products to flow internationally through effective channels can create more value and promote the steady development of the local economy. Therefore, in-depth research on agricultural product trade between the two countries can promote the effective development of Uzbek agriculture. From a theoretical perspective, the domestic academic community in Uzbekistan has also conducted research on bilateral trade theory, but most of the research is from an overall perspective, without conducting detailed research from a specific industry field. This article takes agricultural product trade as the research object and can fill this gap.

(III) Research Literature Review

Hou Wenhui, Wang Jingjing, and Zuraiyati (2025), through an analysis of Uzbekistan's imports of fruits and vegetables from Xinjiang, China, pointed out that Sino-Uzbek agricultural trade exhibits significant seasonality and regional dependence, with Xinjiang ports serving as the primary channel for Uzbek agricultural products to enter China. Research shows that Uzbekistan's export product structure is relatively simple, primarily consisting of primary agricultural products such as cotton, pomegranates, and raisins, while China's agricultural exports are diverse and highly processed. Liu Tianyang and Bu Wayin (2024), through a trade level measurement, found that while the overall scale of Sino-Uzbek agricultural trade has steadily increased, significant gaps remain in export product structure and trade balance. Uzbekistan's insufficient technological level in deep processing of agricultural products results in low added value in its exports to China. Overall, existing research generally concludes that Sino-Uzbek agricultural trade has strong complementarity, but trade potential has yet to be fully realized due to structural issues such as Uzbekistan's short agricultural industry chain and inefficient allocation of production factors. Abdureyim, Buwayu, and Asyem (2025) studied the economic effects of establishing a free trade area between China and the five Central Asian countries from the perspective of agricultural product trade, arguing that the establishment of a free trade area

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would help improve trade efficiency, reduce tariff barriers, and promote the integration of agricultural product markets. Another study (Abdureyim et al., 2025) used a DEA model to calculate that the efficiency of China-Uzbekistan agricultural product trade is significantly affected by transportation costs, inspection and quarantine standards, and institutional differences, exhibiting a structural characteristic of "high potential efficiency but low actual efficiency." Tao Xinping and Buwayu (2024) further proposed promoting high-quality development of agricultural product trade by improving cross-border cold chain logistics, promoting customs and inspection integration, and digitizing customs declaration systems. These studies reveal the institutional foundation and efficiency bottlenecks of China-Uzbekistan trade cooperation at a macro level, demonstrating that improving trade facilitation and strengthening policy coordination are key to deepening agricultural cooperation. Kang Lina and Kang Nuru (2024) analyzed the overall path of agricultural modernization in Uzbekistan, arguing that the country is transitioning from a single structure dominated by cotton cultivation to a diversified crop distribution, but agricultural infrastructure and technology application remain weak. Zhang Xiying, Yu Xuejie, and Xu Lijun (2024) explored the opportunities and challenges of Sino-Uzbek agricultural cooperation from the perspective of the Belt and Road Initiative, arguing that China's technical assistance and market opening have provided Uzbekistan with new development opportunities, but obstacles remain in areas such as standards systems, quarantine systems, and market access. Related research consistently agrees that deepening Sino-Uzbek agricultural cooperation should focus on increasing the added value of Uzbek agricultural products and establishing a regional processing and logistics center. Overall, existing research has laid a good foundation for understanding the agricultural trade relationship between the two countries, but it remains relatively insufficient in terms of micro-level agricultural product value chain synergy, technology transfer pathways, and the assessment of bilateral policy mechanisms.

Overall, scholars' research on Sino-Uzbek agricultural trade demonstrates a triple logic of "structural characteristics, efficiency mechanisms, and prospects for cooperation," providing a solid theoretical and empirical foundation for subsequent research. However, existing literature focuses more on macro-level analysis of trade structure and policy, with insufficient attention paid to micro-enterprises, industrial chain collaboration, and technological innovation mechanisms. Uzbekistan's agricultural exports remain reliant on a single raw material, posing a challenge to building a sustainable bilateral trade relationship. Future research is needed to further integrate global value chains with comparative advantage theory to explore

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how China-Uzbekistan agricultural trade can shift from resource-based complementarity to technological and institutional complementarity, thereby enhancing both the quality of cooperation and trade benefits.

II. Current Status of Uzbek Agriculture

(I) Overview of Uzbek Agriculture

Uzbekistan is located in the heart of Central Asia, bordering Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Uzbekistan has a temperate continental climate with long, hot summers and widespread grasslands, deserts, and semi-deserts. Southern Uzbekistan, with its distinct subtropical terrain and high rainfall, is a region of relatively developed agricultural production and crop cultivation. With the introduction of large-scale agricultural cultivation in recent years, Uzbekistan's agricultural export trade still has considerable potential.

Uzbekistan is a major agricultural country, and agriculture plays a vital role in the economy, with agricultural output accounting for 31% of GDP. As of 2024, Uzbekistan has 4.34 million hectares of arable land, representing 10% of the country's land area. The agricultural population accounts for 65% of the country's population, approximately 14.2 million people. The cotton industry accounts for over 40% of Uzbekistan's total agricultural output and is one of its most competitive exports. This is primarily due to Uzbekistan's temperate continental climate, characterized by abundant sunshine, low rainfall, and a wide temperature swing between day and night, making it ideal for cotton cultivation. Furthermore, the Syr Darya River flows through Uzbekistan, facilitating irrigation for cotton cultivation.

Uzbekistan is also a major vegetable producer in Central Asia, producing over 2.5 million tons annually. Carrots, eggplants, peppers, tomatoes, and onions are the primary crops.

Uzbekistan is a major vegetable producer in Central Asia, producing 2.7 to 3 million tons of various vegetables annually, including tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, cabbage, carrots, beets, eggplants, and peppers. Uzbekistan produces over 1 million tons of tomatoes annually. Fruit, rice, and oilseed crops also play a significant role. By 2024, 1,138 cattle farms, 592 poultry farms, 601 fish farms, and 1,428 apiaries had been established nationwide. Currently, over 10 million livestock are raised on private smallholdings and commercial farms.

Uzbek agricultural products also have certain advantages in the international market, especially high-quality long-staple cotton, as well as fruits, wheat, and grapes, which are highly competitive in price and high in quality. This is one reason for the increasing growth of Uzbek agricultural exports. These products account for a significant share of Uzbekistan's agricultural exports.

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(II) The agricultural product structure has been optimized to some extent.

Since independence, the Uzbek government has made it its mission to support agricultural development, continuously increasing loans and policy support to farmers, which has led to significant development of Uzbek agriculture. Furthermore, the government has disseminated new agricultural cultivation technologies and models to farmers, making agricultural production more efficient. Secondly, the government has promoted new agricultural cultivation technologies and methods among farmers, which has, to a certain extent, improved agricultural production efficiency in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan's agricultural product structure is dominated by the cotton industry, which accounts for approximately 40% of the country's total agricultural exports. Furthermore, despite its limited land area, Uzbekistan ranks 8th in the world in cotton production, boasting high quality and competitive prices. Domestic textile companies can only consume approximately 15% of the cotton produced, with the remainder exported. Furthermore, Uzbekistan also exports agricultural products such as wheat, pomegranates, and other fruits.

Uzbekistan also leverages its temperate continental climate by actively developing its dried fruit industry, making it the world's largest dried fruit producer. Raisins and dried almonds are particularly important agricultural exports. With Uzbekistan's increasing focus on agricultural development, the country's agricultural product structure will be further optimized, and its impact on agricultural and social development will become increasingly significant.

(III) Significant Improvement in Agricultural Production Efficiency

Uzbekistan's agricultural production efficiency has been continuously improving in recent years, particularly in terms of the growth rate of agricultural products. In 2024, Uzbekistan's cotton production reached 380 tons, a 12.5% increase compared to 2021. The total output value of the livestock industry reached $7.85 billion, a 13.6% increase compared to 2023.

Agricultural production efficiency has significantly improved, primarily due to Uzbekistan's active promotion of agricultural planting techniques and advanced production tools to the public. This has led to rapid agricultural development in Uzbekistan. Furthermore, due to Uzbekistan's extensive plains, large-scale agricultural production has also flourished in recent years. Well-known private agricultural companies such as Agro Invest Bonu, Kandinsky International Trading, and Gulba Agro Export have contracted farmers' land for large-scale cultivation, significantly improving the efficiency of agricultural production in Uzbekistan.

III. Current Status of Agricultural Product Trade between Uzbekistan and China

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(I) Scale of Agricultural Product Trade between Uzbekistan and China

Agricultural trade between Uzbekistan and China has always held a significant position in the economic cooperation between the two countries. The trade relationship has lasted for decades, and the volume of agricultural product trade is substantial.

Table 1: Value of Uzbekistan's Agricultural Product Imports and Exports to China, 2010-2024(US$ billion)

Year	Total Import and Export Volume	Import Volume	Year-on-Year Growth Rate (%)	Import Volume Share (%)	Export Volume	Year-on-Year Growth Rate (%)	Export Volume Share (%)
2010	4.7	1.2	-	25.53%	3.5	-	74.47%
2011	4.5	1.4	16.67%	31.11%	3.1	-11.43%	68.89%
2012	4.9	1.6	14.29%	32.65%	3.3	6.45%	67.35%
2013	5.4	1.9	18.75%	35.19%	3.5	6.06%	64.81%
2014	5.7	2.1	10.53%	36.84%	3.6	2.86%	63.16%
2015	6.5	2.3	9.52%	35.38%	4.2	16.67%	64.62%
2016	7	2.5	8.70%	35.71%	4.5	7.14%	64.29%
2017	7.4	2.7	8.00%	36.49%	4.7	4.44%	63.51%
2018	7.4	2.8	3.70%	37.84%	4.6	-2.13%	62.16%
2019	7.7	3	7.14%	38.96%	4.7	2.17%	61.04%
2020	8	3.2	6.67%	40.00%	4.8	2.13%	60.00%
2021	8.3	3.4	6.25%	40.96%	4.9	2.08%	59.04%
2022	8.7	3.5	2.86%	40.23%	5.2	5.77%	59.77%
2023	9.2	3.8	7.89%	41.30%	5.4	3.70%	58.70%
2024	9.8	3.9	2.56%	39.80%	5.9	8.47%	60.20%

Table 1 shows that between 2010 and 2024, Uzbekistan's agricultural product imports and exports to China showed steady growth, increasing by nearly 110% from US$470 million in 2010 to US$980 million in 2024. This demonstrates that Uzbekistan has become a major import market for Chinese agricultural products, with considerable potential for further growth. From 2022 to 2024, the total value increased from US$870 million to US$980 million, a 12.6% increase over three years, continuing the growth trend since 2010. However, the average annual growth rate (approximately 4.1%) slowed slightly compared to the 5.1% growth rate from 2010 to 2021.

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On the import side, Uzbekistan's imports of Chinese agricultural products have also increased annually, with the import value share rising from 25.53% in 2010 to 40.96% in 2021. From 2022 to 2024, import value is projected to increase from US$350 million to US$390 million, showing an overall upward trend, but with significant fluctuations in growth: the growth rate in 2023 (7.89%) reached a three-year peak, before falling back to 2.56% in 2024, down from 6.25% in 2021. This indicates that Uzbekistan's demand for Chinese agricultural products is rapidly growing, and its dependence on imports from China is increasing. This trend is expected to continue, and there is significant room for development in agricultural trade between the two countries. From a export perspective, Uzbekistan's agricultural exports to China showed an overall upward trend from 2010 to 2021, with negative growth in 2011 and 2018 due to large-scale protests in Uzbekistan in those years, which impacted export trade. The year-on-year growth rate of exports reached a peak of 16.67% in 2015, primarily due to the signing of the new "Silk Road Economic Belt" agreement between Uzbekistan and China in early 2015, further deepening mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. From 2019 to 2021, the year-on-year growth rate of agricultural exports remained around 2%, indicating that the growth of Uzbekistan's agricultural exports to China has stabilized. The proportion of Uzbekistan's agricultural product exports to China decreased from 74.47% in 2010 to 59.04% in 2021 [Data source: Ministry of Agricultural Production of Uzbekistan http://www.agro.uz/]. After 2022, exports increased from $520 million to $590 million, a three-year increase of 13.5%. The 2024 growth rate (8.47%) was the second highest since 2015, reversing the "slow growth of around 2%" from 2019 to 2021. This also reflects that compared to the growth in the value of agricultural product exports, the growth in imports was faster, and the proportion of imports increased year by year, indicating that demand for agricultural products in Uzbekistan is growing, and China has become one of its major suppliers.

(II) Agricultural Product Trade Structure between Uzbekistan and China

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Table 2: Main Agricultural Product Imports and Exports from Uzbekistan to China and Their Value in 2024(US$ billion)

Major Agricultural Exports	2024 Export Value	Proportion of Agricultural Product Exports (%)	Major Imported Agricultural Products	2024 Import Value	Proportion of Agricultural Product Imports (%)
Cotton	1.86	37.96%	Flour	0.28	8.24%
Pomegranates	0.56	11.43%	Dairy products	0.19	5.59%
Raisins	0.38	7.76%	Sugar	0.14	4.12%
Wheat	0.24	4.90%	Soybeans	0.11	3.24%
Oil	0.15	3.06%	Cooking oil	0.09	2.65%

Table 2 shows that Uzbekistan's main agricultural exports to China in 2024 will be concentrated in cotton, pomegranates, raisins, and wheat. Cotton exports reached $214 million, accounting for 43.65% of total agricultural exports, remaining the most important commodity in Uzbekistan's agricultural exports to China. Pomegranate exports reached $64 million, representing a 13.14% share, demonstrating stable demand for Uzbek specialty fruits in the Chinese market. Raisin exports reached $44 million, accounting for 8.92%, maintaining a high share of the dried fruit category. Wheat exports reached $28 million, accounting for 5.64%, reflecting the growth potential of grain exports. Overall, Uzbekistan's agricultural exports remain dominated by cotton, supplemented by fruits and grain products. This relatively concentrated export mix reflects a trade dominated by primary agricultural products.

On the import side, Uzbekistan primarily imports agricultural products from China, including flour, dairy products, sugar, soybeans, and edible oil. Flour imports accounted for $32 million, accounting for 9.48% of total agricultural imports, ranking first. Dairy product imports accounted for $22 million, accounting for 6.43%, reflecting the still underdeveloped domestic dairy processing industry. Sugar imports accounted for $16 million, accounting for 4.74%. Soybeans and edible oils accounted for 3.73% and 3.05%, respectively. These data indicate that Uzbekistan's agricultural imports from China are primarily concentrated in sectors with a high degree of processing or insufficient domestic supply, particularly in the food processing and feed industries, which have a strong reliance on the Chinese market.

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Overall, Uzbekistan's agricultural product trade with China exhibits a typical structure of "exporting primary products and importing processed products." This trade pattern not only reflects the complementary agricultural resource endowments of the two countries, but also reveals that Uzbekistan still has considerable room for improvement in agricultural product processing and industrial chain expansion.

(III)Major Enterprises in Uzbekistan's Agricultural Product Trade with China

Despite the large number of agricultural plantation companies in Uzbekistan, only a handful of specialized companies engage in import and export, and their number is currently unavailable. However, the largest company in Uzbek agricultural product exports is the Uzbek Agricultural Products Export Corporation (UAE), a government-owned company specializing in the export of cotton, beans, and nuts and fruits. It purchases agricultural products from Uzbek agricultural plantation companies and then re-exports them. However, the company's specific export volume is currently unavailable, and international trade websites only provide statistics on agricultural product imports and exports for countries like Uzbekistan and China. Several prominent private sector companies are also involved in agricultural product exports, including Agro Invest Bonu, Kandinsky International Trading, and Gulba Agro Export. These companies primarily trade in Uzbek cotton, fruits, vegetables, and other agricultural products.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has also seen the successful development of several Chinese companies, such as Xinjiang Tianfu Energy and Henan Xinyi Group. These enterprises primarily engage in green food production, livestock and poultry breeding, and agricultural deep processing. Their main investment projects in Uzbekistan include the cultivation and sale of high-quality grapes, watermelons, and other fruits, as well as the construction of modern breeding bases.

(IV) Agricultural Cooperation between Uzbekistan and China

In the agricultural sector, Uzbekistan and China have signed several agreements, such as the 2013 "Protocol between the Ministry of Commerce of China and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Uzbekistan on Expanding Mutually Beneficial Cooperation within the Framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt Initiative" and the 2019 "Cooperation Plan in Agricultural Resources and High Technology." These agreements primarily cover cooperation in areas such as planting, animal husbandry, and fisheries. These cooperation agreements not only enable Uzbekistan to obtain investment and technology from China, but also benefit China's agricultural production and foreign trade. Bilateral cooperation will promote agricultural development in both

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countries and increase agricultural trade. Furthermore, with the economic development of both China and Uzbekistan and their increasing openness to the outside world, the prospects for agricultural cooperation are increasingly promising.

IV. Problems in Agricultural Product Trade between Uzbekistan and China

(I) Uzbekistan's Large Agricultural Product Trade Surplus

The data above demonstrates that Uzbekistan has long enjoyed a trade surplus with China. By 2010, Uzbekistan's agricultural product exports to China only exceeded its imports by $230 million. By 2021, however, Uzbekistan's agricultural product exports to China exceeded its imports by $150 million. This long-term trade surplus reflects Uzbekistan's high reliance on external demand and excessive external dependence. A decline in Chinese demand for agricultural product exports to Uzbekistan or a shift in the mix of imported goods would severely impact Uzbekistan's agricultural product exports. To alleviate this challenge, the Uzbek government is committed to promoting agricultural technology development, improving agricultural production capacity, increasing agricultural product exports, and reducing its reliance on Chinese agricultural product imports.

(II) Imperfect Agricultural Product Transportation and Inspection Processes

Most agricultural products imported by Uzbekistan from China require land transport. Land transportation between Uzbekistan and China includes both road and rail transport, with the vast majority of agricultural products transported by rail. Rail transport generally requires the agricultural products to clear customs at the Alashankou Port in Xinjiang, China, before transportation begins, a journey that takes 7-10 days. During this lengthy transportation process, some agricultural products can suffer from poor quality due to improper storage.

Furthermore, the Uzbek government's agricultural product import inspection standards and procedures are incomplete. Due to the limited staffing of the State Plant Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, agricultural product quarantine processes are prone to problems, such as frequent missed inspections by quarantine authorities. Furthermore, the State Plant Inspection and Quarantine Bureau lacks advanced inspection equipment, resulting in low inspection efficiency and inaccurate results.

(III)Trade Environment Issues

A number of tariff barriers exist in agricultural product trade between Uzbekistan and China, preventing the two countries from developing in a favorable free trade environment and, to some extent, hindering the continued expansion of agricultural trade between the two countries. Uzbekistan's agricultural sector has enormous development potential, but due to the abundant agricultural product market in China, some Uzbek agricultural products lack strong competitiveness. Consequently, the variety of agricultural

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products currently exported by Uzbekistan to China is relatively limited. Due to the strong competitiveness of Chinese agricultural imports, which has impacted the development of Uzbekistan's local agricultural industry, Uzbekistan has recently increased tariffs on imported products to address this issue. Starting in 2021, Uzbekistan will impose an average import tariff of 20% on fresh or frozen pork, fruit, nuts, eggs, vegetables, and 32 other agricultural products. While Uzbekistan's tariff increase may provide some protection for its agricultural sector, it is not conducive to further expanding agricultural trade with China.

(IV) The added value of Uzbek agricultural products exported to China is low.

Agricultural products have been a key export pillar of Uzbekistan's economic development, contributing significantly to the country's economic development. However, it should be noted that most of Uzbekistan's agricultural exports to China are unprocessed primary agricultural products, primarily cotton, pomegranates, raisins, and wheat. While these agricultural products are easily cultivated on a large scale in Uzbekistan, their added value is low, hindering the country's industrial upgrading.

Furthermore, agricultural products account for a significant share of Uzbekistan's exports, making it difficult for these exports to add value. This makes it difficult for Uzbekistan to gain a competitive export advantage. Currently, Uzbekistan lacks large-scale agricultural product export enterprises, and agricultural product branding remains a gap. For example, Uzbekistan's long export history of low-value-added agricultural products to China will result in excessively low export prices, hindering trade cooperation with China. This will also worsen Uzbekistan's agricultural trade conditions with China, further negatively impacting the upgrading of Uzbekistan's agricultural product industry.

V. Countermeasures and Recommendations for Promoting the Development of Agricultural Product Trade between Uzbekistan and China

(I) Optimizing the Agricultural Product Trade Structure

China and Uzbekistan need to further optimize their agricultural product trade structure to expand the scale of agricultural product trade and thereby promote the sustainable development of the economies of both countries.

First, Uzbekistan needs to conduct targeted guidance on agricultural product cultivation based on its research into Chinese market demand. For example, Uzbekistan can study the Chinese futures market to understand the price fluctuation patterns of Chinese agricultural products over time, allowing it to target its agricultural product cultivation accordingly. This will, on the one hand, allow Uzbek agricultural products to offset the high prices of agricultural products in China, and on the other hand,

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increase the price of Uzbek agricultural exports.

Second, Uzbekistan can further optimize the variety of agricultural products it exports to China. China has a large population and a high demand for agricultural products. Uzbekistan needs to strengthen its agricultural product export trade with China based on the demand structure of the Chinese agricultural product market. This can be achieved by optimizing product varieties and strengthening trade negotiations to further expand agricultural product exports.

(II) Improving the Agricultural Product Trade Environment

The environment for agricultural product trade between Uzbekistan and China needs further improvement. With the deepening implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative in recent years, China and Uzbekistan have seen further development in road infrastructure and other areas, leading to a growing level of bilateral trade.

However, much room for improvement remains in the agricultural trade process. Uzbekistan should be aware of the shortcomings in its current agricultural exports to China. For less competitive agricultural products, the government should guide farmers to change their cultivation methods or improve product quality. It can also introduce other more competitive, value-added agricultural products for export. Furthermore, Uzbekistan should have a clear understanding of China's competitive export potential and further promote agricultural trade with China by strengthening the cultivation of competitive products and expanding the industry, thereby creating a more favorable trading environment.

Furthermore, Uzbekistan and China need to strengthen exchange and coordination of policies and regulations to create a favorable environment and opportunities for agricultural trade between the two countries. Signing a free trade agreement could lower tariffs and trade barriers to promote trade between the two countries and provide more convenient conditions for agricultural exports and imports.

(III)Improving the Added Value of Uzbek Agricultural Exports

Uzbekistan faces a significant challenge in the low added value of its agricultural exports. This challenge can be addressed by improving its agricultural processing capabilities. By more meticulously processing agricultural products, the added value of these products can be increased, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of Uzbek agricultural exports. Uzbekistan should learn from China's advanced agricultural production experience and adopt advanced equipment and processes in agricultural processing to ensure fresh, green, and pollution-free agricultural products, thereby enhancing the value of its agricultural products. Uzbekistan should also introduce agricultural processing enterprises and support the development of domestic agricultural production and processing enterprises to

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achieve large-scale processing, thereby increasing the value of its agricultural exports.

At the same time, Uzbekistan should deepen cooperation with other international agricultural enterprises to gain advantages in agricultural processing, production, and export, extending this advantage to Uzbekistan's entire agricultural export system. Furthermore, Uzbekistan should establish distinctive brands for its agricultural products and build a strong brand for its agricultural products, enabling Uzbek agricultural products to better penetrate the Chinese market and expand into other overseas markets. (IV) Uzbek agricultural product exporters should introduce advanced technologies and accelerate industrial upgrading. As Uzbekistan's agricultural product export trade has grown, a number of large enterprises have emerged. As mentioned above, the Uzbek Agricultural Products Export Company is one of the largest agricultural product exporters in Uzbekistan. Its state-owned background provides strong capital. The company can introduce advanced Chinese agricultural product production and processing technologies to enhance its processing capacity for primary agricultural products and increase the yield rate of cotton products, thereby further increasing the added value of agricultural product exports.

At the same time, the government should increase the supply of agricultural planting and processing equipment in remote areas and sell or lease relevant agricultural production equipment to farmers through local governments to improve agricultural planting efficiency and production benefits. Agricultural planting technology services should also be expanded at the grassroots level. Training and increasing the number of technical personnel should be provided to assist Uzbek farmers in agricultural planting and improve the quality of basic planting work. With the primary goal of helping farmers, lectures should be held to enable farmers in remote areas to learn more about agricultural planting techniques, providing reference for their agricultural planting efforts and making it easier for Uzbek farmers to introduce high-value crops. At the same time, Uzbekistan should increase investment in agricultural infrastructure and build more comprehensive drinking water and water storage facilities in remote areas to help farmers better cultivate agricultural products. This will comprehensively improve Uzbekistan's agricultural production efficiency and accelerate agricultural upgrading.

(IV) Optimizing Agricultural Product Transportation and Inspection

Uzbekistan takes 7-10 days to import agricultural products from China, and during this time, improper transportation and storage can cause the quality of agricultural products to deteriorate. Uzbekistan should further optimize agricultural product transportation and strengthen container insulation and moisture retention measures to prevent quality degradation.

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Uzbekistan should also further strengthen agricultural product import inspection standards and procedures, establishing clear and standardized standards and strengthening supervision to ensure the smooth implementation of agricultural product quarantine. Uzbekistan's agricultural product import inspection and quarantine work is primarily undertaken by the State Plant Inspection and Quarantine Bureau. Therefore, the government should increase investment in this department and import advanced inspection equipment to improve customs clearance and inspection and quarantine efficiency.

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