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TRADE CHARACTERISTICS OF UZBEKISTAN'S IMPORTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM XINJIANG, CHINA

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Anatatsiya: Xitoy Bojxona Bosh boshqarmasi va BMtning savdo bo'yicha savdo ma'lumotlariga asoslanib, ushbu tadqiqotda O'zbekiston va Xitoyning Shinjon o'rtasidagi meva-sabzavot qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarining savdo ko'lami va tarkibiy tuzilishini tizimli ravishda o'rganish uchun miqdoriy tahlil usullari qo'llaniladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekistonning Shinjondan meva importi asosan uzum va sitrus mevalaridan iborat, garchi ularning umumiy ulushi har yili kamayib bormoqda, qayta ishlangan mahsulotlarning ulushi past. Sabzavot importi asosan birlamchi qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari (masalan, urug'lar va quritilgan sabzavotlar) bo'lib, yuqori qo'shimcha qiymatga ega mahsulotlar raqobatbardoshlikka ega emas, bu esa bozor ulushining sezilarli darajada qisqarishiga olib keladi. Savdo muammolari asosan Shinjon mahsulotlari uchun brendning yetarlicha tan olinmasligi, soddalashtirilgan qayta ishlash sanoati zanjiri va yuqori xalqaro logistika xarajatlari kabi muammolardan kelib chiqadi. Va nihoyat, O'zbekiston va Xitoy o'rtasida barqaror qishloq xo'jaligi savdosini rivojlantirishni rag'batlantirish uchun import tuzilmalarini optimallashtirish, qayta ishlash sanoati zanjirlarini kengaytirish va mintaqaviy hamkorlikni mustahkamlash kabi tavsiyalar taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zi: Shinjon; Meva va sabzavotlar importi; O'zbekiston; Xitoy; Qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlari importi savdosi

Abstract: Based on trade data from the General Administration of Customs of China and UN Comtrade from 2020 to 2024, this study employs quantitative analysis methods to systematically examine the trade scale and compositional structure of fruit and vegetable agricultural products between Uzbekistan and Xinjiang, China. The findings reveal that Uzbekistan's imports of fruits from Xinjiang primarily consist of grapes and citrus fruits, though their overall proportion has been declining annually, with a low share of processed products. Vegetable imports are predominantly primary agricultural products (such as seeds and dried vegetables), while high value-added products lack competitiveness, resulting in a significant contraction of market share. The trade dilemmas mainly stem from issues such as insufficient brand recognition for Xinjiang products, a simplistic processing industry chain, and high international logistics costs. Consequently, recommendations are proposed, including optimizing import structures, expanding processing industry chains, and strengthening regional cooperation, to promote sustainable agricultural trade development between Uzbekistan and China.

Key words: Xinjiang; Import of fruits and vegetables; Uzbekistan; China; Import trade of agricultural products

Аннотация: На основе торговых данных Главного таможенного управления Китая и Организации Объединенных Наций в данном исследовании с помощью методов количественного анализа систематически изучается объем и структура торговли сельскохозяйственной продукцией (фруктами и овощами) между Узбекистаном и Синьцзяном (Китай). Результаты исследования показывают, что импорт фруктов в Узбекистан из Синьцзяна в основном состоит из винограда и цитрусовых, хотя их общая доля ежегодно уменьшается, а доля переработанной продукции низка. Импорт овощей в основном состоит из первичной сельскохозяйственной продукции (такой как семена и сушеные овощи), а продукция с высокой добавленной стоимостью неконкурентоспособна, что приводит к значительному сокращению доли рынка. Торговые проблемы в основном связаны с недостаточной узнаваемостью бренда продукции из Синьцзяна, упрощенной цепочкой переработки и высокими затратами на международную логистику. В заключение предлагаются рекомендации по содействию развитию устойчивой сельскохозяйственной торговли между Узбекистаном и Китаем, такие как оптимизация структуры импорта, расширение цепочек переработки и укрепление регионального сотрудничества.

Ключевое слово: Синьцзян; импорт фруктов и овощей; Узбекистан; Китай; торговля сельскохозяйственной продукцией

Introduction. Uzbekistan's Imports of Fruits and Vegetables from Xinjiang Fruit Import Status The import scale and proportion of fruits imported by Uzbekistan from Xinjiang are shown in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, the import value in 2020 reached its peak in five years, at 27972600 US dollars, accounting for 84.72% of Uzbekistan's total imports of Chinese fruits, indicating that Xinjiang is the main supplier and Uzbekistan has a relatively high acceptance level of Xinjiang fruits. In 2021, it sharply dropped to 13169303 US dollars, accounting for 53.47%, indicating a weakening of Xinjiang's export dominance, which may be related to supply chain disruptions or policy adjustments. From 2022 to 2024, it

slowly rebounded, reaching \$29119075 in 2024, close to the level of 2020, but did not break through the previous peak. Its proportion further decreased from 60.86% in 2023 to 55.80%, indicating that Xinjiang's dominant position in China's fruit exports to Uzbekistan has weakened, and Uzbekistan's demand for Xinjiang's fruits has decreased. The scale of Uzbekistan's fruit imports from China was 33016358 US dollars in 2020, accounting for 74.58% of the global total. In 2021, it decreased to 24630410 US dollars (a decrease of 25.40%), consistent with the export trend of Xinjiang. From 2022 to 2024, it will increase year by year, reaching 52188944 US dollars in 2024, exceeding the level of 2020, but the proportion will

significantly decrease to 12.83%, indicating a significant increase in the scale of Uzbekistan's fruit imports from other countries and a compression of China's market share.

Table 1: Scale of Uzbekistan's Fruit Imports from China and Xinjiang's Share in China's Exports

Year	Xinjiang (USD)	China (USD)	World (USD)	Xinjiang's Share (%)	China's Share (%)
2022	27,972,600	33,016,358	44,272,072	84.72	74.58
2021	13,169,303	24,630,410	67,985,660	53.47	36.23
2022	13,372,736	25,095,455	124,863,426	53.29	20.10
2023	17,198,473	28,259,347	183,947,296	60.86	15.36
2024	29,119,075	52,188,944	406,627,770	55.80	12.83

Note: The data is sourced from the General Administration of Customs of China, UN Comtrade (United Nations Commodity Trade Database). the same below *China General Administration of Customs data query*: <http://stats.customs.gov.cn> UN Comtrade data query: <https://comtrade.un.org/labs/data-explorer/> Analysis of Import Structure

(48.64%) account for the highest proportion, indicating that these two types of fruits in

Xinjiang have obvious competitiveness in quality, transportation costs, or trade relations, and Uzbekistan has a high demand for them and a high trade volume. The proportion of edible parts such as fruits and nuts (31.96%) and candied foods (28.16%) is also relatively high, possibly due to the fact that the prices or flavors of processed products in Xinjiang are more in line with the Uzbekistan market. The

Given the newly calibrated HS code classification (customs classification) for agricultural products, draw the types of fruits imported from Xinjiang to Uzbekistan, as shown in Table 2. The structural analysis of fruits imported by Uzbekistan from Xinjiang is shown in Table 3. Among the advantageous categories, fresh or dried grapes (60.93%) and citrus fruits

moderate proportion categories of coconut, cashew nuts, etc. (26.82%) and apples, pears, etc. (11.93%) show certain demand, but their advantages are not as prominent as grapes and citrus fruits, which may be affected by production or alternative sources. Uzbekistan's demand for them is at a general level. In the low proportion category, bananas (3.72%), other fresh fruits (6.78%), fruit juice

(7.51%), etc. have a relatively low proportion, which may be due to Xinjiang not being the main production area (such as bananas relying on tropical regions) or Uzbekistan relying more on other import channels.

Table 2 Types of Fruits Imported into Xinjiang by Uzbekistan

HS code	fruit type	HS code	fruit type
0801	Fresh or dried coconuts, Brazilian fruits, and cashews	2006	Sugar soaked vegetables, fruits, nuts, fruit peels, and other parts of plants
0803	Fresh or dried bananas, including plantain	2007	Cooked jam, jelly, citrus jam, puree, and cream
0805	Fresh or dried citrus fruits	2008	Edible parts of fruits, nuts, and other plants
0806	Fresh or dried grapes	2009	Unfermented and unadulterated fruit juice or nut juice, vegetable juice
0808	Apples, pears, and quinces	2106	Other food preparations
0810	Other fresh fruits		

Table 3 Proportion of Xinjiang fruits imported by Uzbekistan in China (2024)

Fruit Category	Xinjiang (USD)	China (USD)	Proportion (%)
Fresh or dried coconuts, Brazil nuts, and cashews	14,300	53,317	26.82
Fresh or dried bananas, including plantains	118,435	3,186,910	3.72
Fresh or dried citrus fruits	5,573,463	11,458,775	48.64
Fresh or dried grapes	1,308,222	2,147,306	60.93
Apples, pears, and quinces	582,095	4,880,539	11.93
Other fresh fruits	119,366	1,759,518	6.78
Candied vegetables, fruits, nuts, peels, and other parts of plants	678,998	2,411,214	28.16
Cooked fruit jams, jellies, citrus marmalades, fruit purées, and pastes	11,924	299,675	3.89
Fruits, nuts, and other edible parts of plants	1,562,509	4,889,314	31.96
Unfermented and non-alcoholic fruit juices or vegetable juices	21,764	289,968	7.51
Other food preparations	105,815	3,183,124	3.32

Vegetable Import Status. Import scale and proportion. The proportion of Uzbekistan's imports from Xinjiang to China is shown in Table 4. The import value in 2020 was 2097729 US dollars, which was the peak in five years and accounted for 65.51% of China's total vegetable exports to Uzbekistan. This indicates that Xinjiang is the main source of China's vegetable exports to Uzbekistan and is at a high market acceptance level. In 2021, the import value dropped sharply to 54280 US dollars, a decrease of 97.40%, possibly due to global epidemics, policy adjustments, or changes in the trade environment, accounting for only 4.40%, indicating a significant increase in vegetable exports from other countries to Uzbekistan. In 2022, the import value significantly increased to 743620 US dollars, with a proportion of 11.61%, but it has not yet recovered to the level of 2020, indicating that Xinjiang's share in the Chinese export market is gradually shrinking, and that Uzbekistan's acceptance of Chinese vegetables is showing a downward trend year by year. In 2023, the import value further decreased to 141243 US dollars, accounting for 5.18%. In 2024, the import value continued to decrease to 71498 US dollars, accounting for 2.42% of the total.

After reaching its peak in 2020, Uzbekistan's vegetable imports from Xinjiang have sharply declined, and although there have been fluctuations since then, the overall trend has shown a downward trend, with a significant decrease in the proportion. The proportion of Uzbekistan's imports from China in the world was \$3202153 in 2020, accounting for 6.71%, the highest in five years. In 2021, the import value decreased significantly to \$1234349, accounting for 1.55%. In 2022, the import value significantly increased to 6403888 US dollars, and the proportion rebounded to 6.53%. In 2023, the import value significantly decreased to \$2726384, accounting for 3.33%. In 2024, the import value increased to 2952465 US dollars, but the proportion decreased to 1.86%. Uzbekistan's overall vegetable imports from China are relatively large, but the proportion fluctuates significantly and shows a downward trend, indicating limited acceptance level. China's vegetable exports to Uzbekistan account for a relatively low proportion of the world's total, with significant fluctuations (1.50% to 6.71%), indicating that Uzbekistan's vegetable imports come from diverse sources and China is not its main supplier.

Table 4 Uzbekistan's imports from Xinjiang and Xinjiang's share of China's vegetable exports

Year	Xinjiang (USD)	China (USD)	World (USD)	Xinjiang's Share (%)	China's Share (%)
2020	2,097,729	3,202,153	47,693,302	65.51	6.71
2021	54,280	1,234,349	82,447,740	4.40	1.50
2022	743,620	6,403,888	98,091,492	11.61	6.53
2023	141,243	2,726,384	81,963,549	5.18	3.33
2024	71,498	2,952,465	158,621,141	2.42	1.86

Analysis of Import Structure Draw the types of vegetables imported from Xinjiang to Uzbekistan based on the newly calibrated HS code classification (customs classification) for agricultural products, as shown in Table 5. The structural analysis of vegetables imported from Xinjiang by Uzbekistan in China is shown in Table 6. The proportion of seeds, fruits, and spores used for planting in the dominant category is as high as 98.10%, indicating that Xinjiang almost monopolizes the import market of Uzbekistan in this category, possibly due to its unique agricultural resources or technological advantages. Ginger, saffron, and other seasonings account for 70.95%, indicating that Xinjiang has significant competitiveness in these high value-added seasoning fields. The proportion of dried vegetables and pepper, dried chili and chili powder is 60.00% and 59.64% respectively, indicating that the demand for dried vegetables and chili products in Xinjiang is stable in Uzbekistan, which may be related to Uzbekistan's food culture or processing capabilities. The proportion of tomatoes

(51.52%) and oilseeds (36.64%) in the medium category is relatively high, indicating that Xinjiang has certain advantages in these categories, but the competitive pressure may be high. The edible parts such as fruits and nuts account for 31.96%, reflecting the strong export potential of Xinjiang's characteristic forest fruits (such as red dates and walnuts). The proportion of locust beans, seaweed (21.45%), and unfermented fruit juice (7.51%) in the low proportion category is relatively low, which may be due to limited market demand or Xinjiang not being a major production area. The proportion of other non frozen vegetables (3.23%) and sauce seasonings (5.21%) is extremely low, indicating that these categories may face fierce competition from other Chinese provinces or international suppliers.

Xinjiang's vegetable exports to Uzbekistan mainly consist of primary agricultural products (seeds, dried products, spices), with a relatively low proportion of high value-added processed products (such as juices and sauces), reflecting that the export structure still

leans towards raw materials. The significant disparity in the proportion of primary agricultural products and processed products (such as 98% for seeds and 5% for sauces) indicates that

Uzbekistan can optimize the production chain of primary agricultural products and introduce production and planting technologies.

Table 5 Types of Vegetables Imported into Xinjiang by Uzbekistan

HS code	Types of vegetables	HS code	Types of vegetables
0712	Dried vegetables	2002	Tomato, non vinegar or acetic acid preparation
0904	Pepper, dried chili and chili powder	2005	Other non frozen vegetables prepared using methods other than vinegar or acetic acid
0910	Ginger, saffron, and other seasonings and spices	2008	Edible parts of fruits, nuts, and other plants
1207	Oilseeds and oil-bearing fruits	2009	Unfermented and unadulterated fruit juice or nut juice, vegetable juice
1209	Seeds, fruits, and spores used for planting	2103	Sauce and its preparations or mixed seasonings, mustard powder and its prepared products
1212	Robinia pseudoacacia beans, seaweed, and other algae		

Table 6 Proportion of Xinjiang vegetables imported by Uzbekistan in China (2024)

Types of vegetables	Xinjiang (USD)	China (USD)	Proportion (%)
Dried vegetables	71,498	119,165	60.00
Pepper, chili powder, and chili flakes	2,648,780	4,441,113	59.64
Ginger, saffron, and other seasonings	199,295	280,890	70.95
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	1,625,992	4,438,308	36.64
Seeds, fruits, and spores for sowing	1,617,531	1,648,931	98.10
Locust beans, seaweed, and other algae	721,897	3,366,005	21.45
Tomatoes, prepared otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	1,038,747	2,016,236	51.52
Other non-frozen vegetables, prepared otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	49,771	1,539,064	3.23
Fruits, nuts, and other edible parts of plants	1,562,509	4,889,214	31.96
Unfermented and non-alcoholic fruit juices or vegetable juices	21,764	289,958	7.51
Sauce seasonings and preparations or mixed seasonings, mustard powder, and preparations	54,897	1,053,643	5.21

Literature review. Agricultural and economic cooperation between China and Central Asian countries has deepened, with Xinjiang serving as a key hub for China's westward opening and playing a pivotal role in fruit and vegetable trade. Existing research has explored the macro-level framework of agricultural and economic cooperation between China and Central Asia, the support for Xinjiang's fruit and vegetable industry, and cross-border trade practices, forming a multidimensional analytical framework. Tian Huifang et al. (2024) noted that countries such as Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have achieved over 40-fold growth in agricultural trade due to complementary resource endowments. While China imports land-intensive products like cotton, its exports focus on fruits and vegetables, yet these account for less than 4% of total trade, highlighting issues of limited scale and a singular structure. Nie Zhihong et al. (2022), using Uzbekistan as a case study, emphasized the role of improved investment conditions and zero-tariff policies under President Mirziyoyev in boosting trade. They also pointed out structural issues such as persistent trade deficits and low value-added product shares in China-Uzbekistan trade. Wang Xi et al. (2024) verified through index calculations that bilateral fruit trade exhibits significant complementarity, providing core momentum for expanding cooperation. As an export hub, Xinjiang's

industrial competitiveness has become a key research focus. Zhao Xianghao et al. (2024) revealed that Xinjiang achieves large-scale production through a cluster model of "production base + processing zone + logistics hub." The green organic industry requires enhanced technological innovation and brand building to meet market upgrading demands. Trade implementation strategies focus on logistics optimization. In marketing, Zhang Jiali (2022) proposed expanding channels through border exhibitions and cross-border e-commerce, with supplementary cases showing effective implementation of new models like live-streaming sales. In terms of supply chains, Zhu Junsong et al. (2019) pioneered the concept of full-chain optimization, with subsequent practices confirming that the "TIR transport + port green channel" model can reduce clearance time by 60% and significantly lower cargo damage rates, ensuring the export of perishable fruits and vegetables. Zhang Jiali (2022) also highlighted from the demand side that Xinjiang's fruits and vegetables need to adopt differentiated quality strategies tailored to the segmented needs of the Central Asian market to enhance export adaptability.

This study focuses on quantitative analysis, examining the original trade data of fruit and vegetable agricultural products between the two countries to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of their trade characteristics.

Methodology. As China's agricultural economic and trade cooperation with Central Asian countries deepens, Xinjiang, serving as China's western gateway, plays a pivotal role in fruit and vegetable trade. Uzbekistan, as a significant agricultural product consumer market in Central Asia, exhibits notable geographical and economic complementarity with Xinjiang. However, with changes in the international trade environment and intensified regional competition, Uzbekistan's imports of fruits and vegetables from Xinjiang have shown fluctuations in scale and a decline in proportion, facing challenges in trade structure, market competition, and supply chains. This study systematically analyzes the characteristics and changes in trade of fruits, vegetables, and agricultural products between Xinjiang, China, and Uzbekistan from 2020 to 2024, based on trade data from the General Administration of Customs of China and UN Comtrade, employing quantitative analysis methods. The findings reveal that while Xinjiang's fruit exports maintain advantages in categories such as grapes and citrus, the overall share has declined year by year, with a relatively low proportion of processed products. Vegetable exports are dominated by primary agricultural products, lacking competitiveness in high-value-added products and experiencing a significant contraction in market share. This phenomenon is closely related to issues

such as insufficient brand recognition of Xinjiang's fruits and vegetables, a single processing industrial chain, and relatively high international logistics costs. The study aims to uncover the causes of current trade challenges and propose targeted policy recommendations, including optimizing export structures, expanding processing industrial chains, and strengthening regional cooperation, to promote the sustainable development of agricultural trade between Uzbekistan and China. It also provides references for formulating trade policies and optimizing market strategies for enterprises, while offering data support for related research.

Results and Discussion Analysis of the problem of Uzbekistan importing fruits and vegetables from Xinjiang Main research conclusions. Fruit trade: Uzbekistan's fruit imports from Xinjiang experienced fluctuations after reaching a peak in 2020. Although they returned to near 2020 levels in 2024, the proportion of Uzbekistan's fruit imports from China has been decreasing year by year (from 84.72% to 55.80%), indicating that Xinjiang's dominant position has weakened and international competition or competition from other provinces in China (such as Yunnan and Shandong) has intensified. Vegetable trade: The scale and proportion of vegetable imports from Uzbekistan to Xinjiang have significantly decreased, with a proportion of only 2.42% in 2024. This indicates that Uzbekistan's share of

vegetable imports from Xinjiang to China has significantly shrunk, and China's overall market share in Uzbekistan's vegetable imports is also on a downward trend. Characteristics of Import Structure

Fruit categories: Xinjiang's grapes (60.93%) and citrus fruits (48.64%) have significant advantages in the Uzbekistan market, but the proportion of banana, juice and other categories is extremely low, indicating an uneven structure of Uzbekistan's fruit imports from Xinjiang.

Vegetable category: Uzbekistan has a high proportion of imported primary agricultural products such as seeds, dried vegetables, and seasonings (such as ginger and chili peppers), but the proportion of deeply processed products (such as juices and sauces) is less than 10%. The import structure is biased towards raw materials and has low added value.

Market demand. The overall demand for Xinjiang fruits in Uzbekistan is relatively high, but due to supply chain, policy, and international competition, the market share has declined; The demand for vegetables is showing a significant downward trend, which may be related to changes in market demand or an increase in alternative sources.

Policy Suggestions for Uzbekistan's Import of Xinjiang Fruit and Vegetable Agricultural Products Trade. Uzbekistan's import of fruits and vegetables from Xinjiang needs to formulate systematic policy recommendations from five dimensions:

optimizing import structure, strengthening policy coordination, upgrading product supply chain, expanding diversified markets, and risk prevention and control. The specific recommendations are as follows:

Optimize the structure of imported products and enhance product added value

Fruit category: Targeting the advantageous categories of grapes and citrus, we will strengthen quality standardization and brand building, such as establishing a "Xinjiang Premium Fruit" certification system to enhance our premium ability; Synchronize the expansion of low proportion categories such as bananas and fruit juices, and make up for the shortcomings of the categories by introducing tropical fruit planting technology or cooperating with producing countries.

Vegetable category: Promote the transformation from primary agricultural products to deeply processed products, such as establishing fruit and vegetable processing parks in Uzbekistan to produce high value-added products (such as juices, freeze-dried vegetables, sauces), while developing new categories of organic vegetables, pre made vegetables, and other products that meet the upgrading needs of domestic consumption in Uzbekistan. Strengthen policy coordination between the two countries and reduce trade barriers. We can strengthen the docking of quarantine and standards between the two countries, and promote mutual recognition between China and Ukraine in areas such

as plant quarantine and food safety standards. At the same time, we will increase tariffs and trade facilitation, strive to implement phased zero tariffs or preferential tax rates for Xinjiang's characteristic fruits and vegetables, and also use the single window system for trade between the two countries to achieve electronic data customs clearance, reduce paper documents and manual review processes, and shorten customs clearance time. Strengthen supply chain upgrading and reduce trade losses. Introduce cold chain logistics network and digital supply chain. Concentrate on building a full chain cold chain system of "centralized procurement warehousing cross-border transportation end distribution" and establish "blockchain traceability" on this system. For example, Uzbekistan and Xinjiang, China can promote the TIR international road transportation+cold chain special train model, compressing transportation time to within 24 hours and achieving full traceability from planting bases to consumer dining tables. Enhance the trust of Uzbekistan consumers in Xinjiang fruits and vegetables; Big data can also be utilized to monitor changes in market demand and reduce inventory backlog and unsold risks. Diversified market expansion and diversification of trade risks. Uzbekistan can expand its international regional market by utilizing platforms such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the BRICS

mechanism, while maintaining its traditional market foundation. This can greatly shorten transportation time by expanding trade with neighboring countries in Central Asia, Russia, the Middle East, and other regions. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen trade cooperation with existing countries, such as strengthening cooperation between Xinjiang, China and major fruit and vegetable producing provinces such as Yunnan and Shandong, forming an import pattern of "complementary origin and complementary variety", and avoiding time lag and price wars caused by domestic competition in imports. Strengthen risk prevention and control, enhance national financial support

Establish a three-level risk assessment system of "government enterprise association", regularly monitor domestic trade risk related factors, release trade risk reports, and guide enterprises to adjust import strategies. Simultaneously introducing agricultural insurance mechanisms to compensate for trade losses caused by natural disasters and political risks. We can also promote new financial mechanisms for currency settlement in countries with large trade holdings, such as promoting RMB settlement to reduce the risk of domestic exchange rate fluctuations, introducing financial instruments such as staged payments and third-party arbitration clauses to reduce trade default risks;

Provide import credit insurance through domestic financial institutions to ensure the safety of enterprise foreign exchange collection.

Conclusion. The results of this study indicate that Uzbekistan's imports of fruits from Xinjiang are mainly grape and citrus fruits, but the overall proportion has been decreasing year by year, and the proportion of deeply processed products is relatively low; Vegetable imports are mainly dominated by primary agricultural products such as seeds and dried vegetables, with low competitiveness of high value-added products and a significant decline in market share. The

trade dilemma between the two sides mainly stems from insufficient brand awareness in Xinjiang, a single processing industry chain, and high international logistics costs. To this end, five dimensions of systematic policy recommendations have been proposed, including optimizing the import structure, strengthening policy coordination, upgrading the product supply chain, expanding diversified markets, and risk prevention and control, in order to promote the sustainable development of agricultural trade between Uzbekistan and China and deepen bilateral trade.

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